

PRINCIPLES FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF HUMAN GENOME EDITING

1

Promoting Well-Being

The principle of promoting well-being supports providing benefit and preventing harm to those affected, often referred to in the bioethics literature as the principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence.

2

Transparency

The principle of transparency requires openness and sharing of information in ways that are accessible and understandable to stakeholders.

3

Due Care

The principle of due care for patients enrolled in research studies or receiving clinical care requires proceeding cautiously, deliberately, and incrementally and only when supported by sufficient and robust evidence.

4

Responsible Science

The principle of responsible science underpins adherence to the highest standards of research, from bench to bedside, in accordance with international and professional norms.

5

Respect for Persons

The principle of respect for persons requires recognition of the personal dignity of all individuals, acknowledgment of the centrality of personal choice, and respect for individual decisions. All people have equal moral value, regardless of their genetic qualities.

6

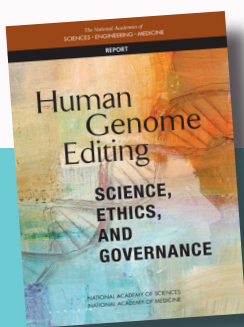
Fairness

The principle of fairness requires that like cases be treated alike, and that risks and benefits be equitably distributed (distributive justice).

7

Transnational Cooperation

The principle of transnational cooperation supports a commitment to collaborative approaches to research and governance while respecting different cultural contexts.



Human Genome Editing: Science, Ethics, and Governance

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