

Good governance practical recommendations (summary)

Perhaps the star of the show, however, are the set of recommendations for the WHO to take up directly, which accompany the framework. A brief summary of these is provided below.

Recommendation	Summary
1 Leadership by WHO and its Director-General	WHO should play a leadership role in providing technical, legal, ethical and regulatory expertise and helping to sustain efforts to govern human genome editing in all its Member States.
2 International collaboration	WHO should explore collaborative international governance and oversight of human genome editing through bringing stakeholders together and identifying points of agreement and convergence.
3 Human genome editing registries	WHO should create and host a Registry for human genome editing clinical trials that will provide structured mechanisms for collecting and curating details of planned and ongoing clinical trials involving human genome editing.
4 International research and medical travel	WHO and other organisations such as UNESCO should assist Member States in developing or adapting domestic policy as needed, and should integrate into all of its relevant activities a focus on fostering responsible international research and medical travel.
5 Illegal, unethical or unsafe research	WHO should lead an effort to develop an accessible mechanism for confidential reporting of concerns about possibly illegal, unregistered, unethical and unsafe human genome editing research and other activities.
6 Intellectual property	WHO should encourage relevant patent holders to help ensure equitable access to human genome editing interventions.
7 Education, engagement and empowerment	WHO should call on the United Nations to establish a working group to facilitate a global dialogue and report on the implications of innovative technologies, including human genome editing, and the ethical frameworks to guide their application
8 Ethical principles	WHO should create a set of officially endorsed and clearly defined ethical values and principles for use by its expert committees and in WHO deliberations
9 Review of the recommendations	In no more than 3 years, WHO's Science Division should initiate an extensive review of these recommendations and the progress made to implement them.