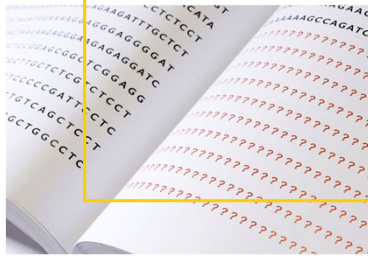


Open access to genomic data



Open access to genomic data

1993: The Wellcome Sanger Institute opens

1996: Prompted by concerns about inappropriate commercialisation of the emerging human genome sequence, the Sanger Institute is a leading convener of an international meeting in Bermuda which agrees that human DNA code should be in the public domain and freely available. The resulting **Bermuda Principles require DNA sequence data to be publicly released within 24 hours of generation.**

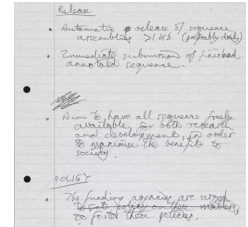
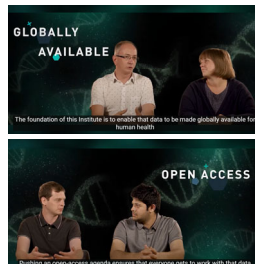


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Notes from Bermuda meeting regarding sequence data release

Open access to genomic data

The Bermuda Principles, established in 1996, set a ground-breaking standard ensuring that all genetic data generated in the Human Genome Project was made publicly available within 24 hours.

This principle has **significantly accelerated the pace and depth of medical and biodiversity research**, fostering unprecedented collaboration and innovation in the scientific community for the last 30 years.



Open access to genomic data



Consideration of ethical implications



Consideration of ethical implications

- What we can achieve with genomics is accelerating rapidly
- Societal decisions on what is legally permissible needs to keep pace
- Individuals need to be equipped to consider what they find acceptable within the societal constraints



Next activities

This afternoon you'll get to hear more about how CRISPR gene editing works

You'll then get to discuss the ethics of health and genomics.