1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that
the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as
to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of
force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or
corcion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of
the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened
decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative
decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature,
duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be
conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonable to be expected; and the effects
upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the
experiment.

The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each
individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and
responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society,
unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in
nature.

3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal
experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem
under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.

4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and
mental suffering and injury.

5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that
death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the
experimental physicians also serve as subjects.

6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the
humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.

7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the
experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.

8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The
highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment
of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.

9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring
the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where
continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.

10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to
terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the
exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him that a
continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the
experimental subject.

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