
Informed Consent and Human Rights

The First Principle of the Nuremberg Code states:

“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, overreaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; 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.”¹

Where there is risk, there must be choice

One-size-fits-all vaccine policies and laws, which force a person to risk their health or the health of their child without voluntary, informed consent and with the threat of punishment for declining a vaccine, violate human rights.²

It is vital to protect civil liberties, including the freedom to make voluntary, informed choices to invasive medical procedures, including vaccines.

Defend fundamental human rights and protect freedom

Without the legal right to protect autonomy and bodily integrity, without the legal right to freedom of thought, speech, conscience and religious belief, we are no longer free.³

Individuals and parents must be permitted to exercise their human and informed consent rights and have the freedom to decline any products, especially liability-free pharmaceutical products that carry the risk of injury and death.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Nuremberg Code. (<https://tinyurl.com/kz5vy6u>)

² Nickel J. Human Rights. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* Nov. 8, 2014. (<https://tinyurl.com/y3ksihrn>)

³ Fisher BL Why Is Informed Consent to Vaccination A Human Right? *NVIC* Jun. 28, 2017. (<https://tinyurl.com/y255fzk8>)