******Country:** Portugal

**Committee:**WHO( World Health Organization)

**Agenda Item:**Legalization Of Euthanasia

Portugal, officially known as ‘The Portuguese Republic’ is a Southern country in Europe founded in 1143, occupying a total area of 92.212km². The mainland is being located on the southwest of the Iberian Peninsula, bordering Spain to the North and East. Portugal has a population of 10.124.766 as of 2022, based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data. Capital city Lisbon is one of the vibrant cities in Europe. Portugal is a republic with a semi-presidential representative democracy and the courts being divided into three as; punishment, administrative, and financial. The nine-member constitutional court oversees the constitutionality of the laws.

Portugal has been actively taking part in many United Nations operations. Since the approval of admission held place in 14 December 1955. As the main arguments between other countries for the legalization of euthanasia, the whole of the laws proposed for the development of euthanasia in the country were presented to the parliament by the socialist government in 2018 and got rejected In January 2021, a previous legislature passed the first bill to legalize euthanasia but conservative president Marcelo Rebelo De Sousa vetoes it due to “excessively undefined concepts.” But the debate still took place in parliamentary after the issue secured enough support. If euthanasia is decriminalized, Portugal would be the fifth country in European Union allowing the procedure.

Legalization of euthanasia is conducted when the patients are unable to give consent such as child and coma cases accorded to UN sources. These concepts can be defined as active and passive euthanasia. The distinction between active and passive euthanasia is thought to be crucial for medical ethics. This doctrine seems to be accepted by most doctors, and it is endorsed in a statement adopted by The House of Delegates of the American Association on December 4,1973. Although the use of medical and medical drugs and the laws have developed for the lives of patients from past to present, are supervised by the Portuguese administration, the sustainability of a human’s life is always prioritized. In cases where individualism became a priority, the immunity of people became one of the main issues being discussed in the parliament. As the approvement of the law in Early January, those are over the age of 18, with terminal illness or unbearable pain, could demand euthanasia.

**References:**

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