**Country: Ethiopia**

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

**Agenda Item: Legalization of Euthanasia**

Ethiopia is the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Ethiopia is a landlocked country in the Africa. Ethiopia is the twelfth most populous in Africa after Nigeria. And Ethiopia’s national capital also the largest city is Addis Ababa. Anatomically all humans existed in Ethiopia and they migrated to the near east also to other places during the middle Paleolithic age also Southwestern Ethiopia became homeland of the Afroasiatic language family. Ethiopia has more than 80 different ethnic groups and Christianity significant minorities adhere to Islam, also tradition beliefs are the most accepted beliefs. Ethiopia is considered as an emerging power. This developing country also has the fastest economic growth in African countries. Additionally, agriculture is the biggest economic sector in Ethiopia.

Euthanasia is the act of ending the patient’s life at the patient’s own request in order to end the suffering in a disease, and all different countries have different euthanasia laws. Euthanasia is separates in different ways. Such as voluntary, non-voluntary or in voluntary. Voluntary euthanasia is when a person wishes to ended his or her life and is legal in most of the countries. Non-voluntary euthanasia happens without patient’s consent and it is legal in some countries but under certain limited conditions. Involuntary euthanasia, which is done without asking for consent of the patient or against of the patient’s will, is illegal in all countries and it refers to murder. In some countries divisive public controversy happens over the moral, ethical and legal issues come up with euthanasia. Passive euthanasia is legal under some situations in some countries. Active euthanasia is legal only in very few countries which limit it to specific situations and needs the approval of counselors and doctors but in some countries such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Nigeria, the active euthanasia is not legal.

In some scope of authority, physicians are legally granted such rights despite the Hippocratic Oath. But some religious don’t have any of these such as life is seen as sacred which is only the creator could finish his or her life at the time that is chosen. In accordance with the Ethiopian code of medical ethics, doctors are not allowed to defense or implement euthanasia so euthanasia is illegal. From the article one of the Medical Ethics in Ethiopia indicates that “No physician can take life intentionally as an act of compassion even the request of the patient or patient’s own family.” A great exonerate provision can be found in the article 520 of the Ethiopian criminal code. The first element of the crime revealed by this provision is acting contrary to the duty of doctor. Despite the provision of article one of the Medical Ethics, which strictly prohibits euthanasia. Ethiopian law is unlikely to hold a doctor’s own responsible for withdrawing or failing to provide treatment in full respect of a patient’s wish or expressed desire. The patient or patient’s own family.