



Country: Republic of Ecuador

Committee: World Health Organization

Agenda Item: Legalization of Euthanasia

Ecuador, which is literally translates as "Republic of the Equator"; is a country in northwestern South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, Peru on the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Ecuador also includes the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific, about 1,000 kilometers (621 mi) west of the mainland.

Euthanasia is the act of deliberately ending a person's life to relieve suffering by a doctor or a health worker. There are two kinds of euthanasia as a active euthanasia and pasive euthanasia. Although there isn't a exact fine line between them. Assited suicide is presenting as a alternative way of euthanasia.

For such reasons like;

The dilemma in the philosophy of existentialism, unreliability of the decision mechanisms of people who are on the verge of euthanasia, problems arising from the inadequacy of legal procedures in countries that allow euthanasia, the speciousness of family psychology in child euthanasia, failure to prevent problem that may be experienced in the practice of euthanasia and the influence of religion in euthanasia Republic of Ecuador is strongly oppose to euthanasia. Ministries are working on this issue in coordination with the University of Ecuador, and we are fully open to all kinds of cooperation.

When human life is to be concerned, as WHO aforementioned, we who don't ignore even the smallest of the possibilities to maintain the continuity of life suggest some solutions for the ones on the verge of euthanasia without the presence of the euthanasia, since we are aware of the fact that only the existence of euthanasia diminishes the instinct of survival contrary to existentialism. World Hospice Palliative Care Association (WHPCA) stated that 61 million people need palliative care and 21 million people need end-of-life care every year in the world, and WHO, in WHO2020a article, considered pain relief as an important component of palliative care and gave importance to the emotional, physical and spiritual needs of the patient. States are obliged to meet these needs in line with the understanding of the social state and the universal declaration of human rights. In this direction, we invite states to increase the importance they attach to palliative care, hospice care, and end-of-life care. Recognizing that there are states whose economic power is not sufficient to give people this well-deserved privilege, we propose to create international funds for these states under the leadership of WHO.

Resources:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecuador>

<https://www.redalyc.org/journal/559/55969710004/html/>

WHO, International Agency for Research on Cancer. Latest global cancer data 2018

Palyatif Bakım Evde ve Hastanede Çalıştay Raporu. T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu. İzmir Kuzey Kamu Hastaneleri Birliği Genel Sekreterliği. Tepecik Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi. Ege Geriatri Derneği Yayınları No:1. 2013

Reville B, Foxwell AM. The global state of palliative care progress and challenges in cancer care. Ann Palliat Med 2014; 3: 129 38.

<https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/portal/resource/es/biblio-1341511>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315881309_Hastanin_Istem_Durumuna_Gore_Otanazi_Turlerinin_Varoluscu_Yorumu

