Committee : WHO

State : Philippines

Agenda : Utilization Restrictions of Euthanasia

 Euthanasia is a painless and “merciful” way of killing a sick patient in case of an incurable and insufferable disease or in case of an irreversible coma. Its application may occur with the will of the patient or with the preference of the professionals, in cases of comatose sicknesses it is applied with the decision of a blood-related party around the globe. Simple enough, euthanasia “helps” to ‘fast-forward’ the death of a patient and in the Philippines it is considered to be an illegal act or a crime in murder due to religious reasons.

 From the Philippines’ point of view, the topic of withholding and/or withdrawing the treatment procedures on critical diseases or injuries and the occasional application of euthanasia is taken very solemnly. As a country, keeping in mind that it is said to be always applied with the will of the patient, we partially consider euthanasia. Legalization of passive, rather than active, euthanasia is reviewed by the health committee but with the existence of religious pressure of long-followed Christianity and Catholism, it has gotten to be a harder dilemma

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 The Catholic Churches insist that occurrence of death should only happen with divine providence. Even if a human suffers from an incurable disease or is in agony caused by a disease, demise of a person can only be overseen by God. Euthanasia and especially passive euthanasia is strictly overruled and it is seen as an immoral act, defying human dignity.

 To protect and to reckon the importance of individual autonomy and to adapt to personal dignity and privacy, the Filipino laws should allow and recognize the right of an adult sufferer to be in charge of the decisions that should be made about their treatments. Such as deciding to go through with the withdrawal of the treatments or stop trying to remedy the sickness or to numb the pain, if shortly put, to resort to euthanasia. They should be allowed at law to initiate the procedure of euthanasia ,in the motive to subside their sufferance, with a written directive upon their “demands” to be fulfilled by the responsible doctors even in the face of religious controversy.

REFERENCES

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