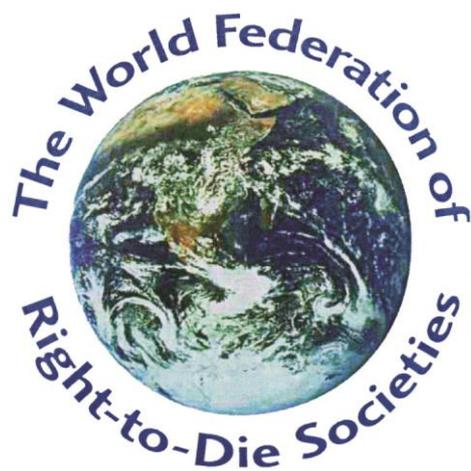


WFRtDS STATE of AFFAIRS 2014



AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN VES

Absolutely nothing has changed with our Society here in South Africa. We simply battle on trying to assist our Members have their right-to-die obeyed – when the majority of them (now very elderly) cannot remember where they lodged their actual Living Wills! Doctors will thankfully obey a Member’s Living Will when they are actually dying; but only if he/she – the doctor – holds an original – or certified true copy of an original – signed and witnessed Living Will.

We try our best to liaise between doctors and patients. But currently we are finding that even this is being faltered because people (Members) hide their Living Wills or even will not tell their loved ones that they have signed such documents, or where they keep them.

Homes for the Elderly are also guilty. They do not demand the ORIGINAL Living Wills we hand each Member, from residents at such places - FOR USE IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS so these are not handed to treating doctors when someone is in danger of being placed on artificial life-support.

We are at our wits end. Dignity S A gets plenty of media publicity – regarding ACTIVE Euthanasia and Physician Assisted Dying – without either being legal in South Africa.

Meanwhile SAVES – The Living Will Society lives from hand to mouth with dwindling funds, trying to help the helpless (who, it would appear, don’t try too hard to help themselves).

DIGNITY SOUTH AFRICA

not received

FINAL EXIT ZIMBABWE

not received

ASIA

JSDD JAPAN

1.	Date of foundation	1976	
2.	Membership 2012	123,278	
	2014	122,090	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	We made a studying group consisting of professionals with wide spread backing to revise our Living will in response to the demands of the times.	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Living will legislation	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	10	12
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	many	many
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	18	27
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	no	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	no	
8.	Plans after 2014	Establishment of a public-interest corporation in order to promote the concept of Living Will.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	No regulation for suicide itself	Self-murder
assisted suicide	Yes	illegal	
physician assisted suicide	yes	illegal	
medically assisted	-	-	

dying			
euthanasia	Yes	illegal	To shorten his/her life on purpose is regarded as a murder
dying in/with dignity	Yes	It depends	If the purpose is not shortening of life but for peaceful death, and the time of death comes earlier as a result, it is within the limit of the law.
palliative sedation	Yes	legal	

AWAKENING FOUNDATION HONGKONG

not received

EUROPE

ADMD BELGIUM

not received

RWS

not received

EV DENMARK

not received

EXITUS RY

not received

AAVIVRE FRANCE

1.	Date of foundation	26 Jan 2014	
2.	Membership 2012		
	2014	?	
4.	Advance directives	Yes	
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Our position is that the Advanced Directives is a difficult document for most to produce and that in END OF LIFE situations where the individual cannot express himself, or needs help, the nomination of a "person of confidence" that fully represents him/her is more important and needs to be recognized by law.	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	We propose a new legal approach: a law about individual rights in a medical context and a law about irreversible medical acts including euthanasia (terminal sedation)	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>		0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>		50
6.3	<i>Board members</i>		6

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	Yes	All means of killing yourself No longer a crime since Napoleonic era
assisted suicide	Yes	NO	Helping another to die
physician assisted suicide	Yes	NO	A doctor prescribes or acts to help a person die
medically assisted dying	Yes	Yes by letting the person die of hunger	Letting the person die of hunger while controlling pain. Law Leonetti 2005
euthanasia	NO	NO	Confused notions in population often linked to the use of the term by the Nazi
dying in/with dignity	NO	NO	Positioned by opponents as extremists now due to the communication style of ADMD
palliative sedation	Yes	Admitted	Practiced in palliative care
terminal sedation	Yes	NO	Practiced with hypocrisy regularly; begins to be understood as a path to enable practitioners to "care" for persons in dying situations.
Medically irreversible acts	yes	yes	AAVIVRE is arguing that this is a means of including terminal sedation in the care solutions for physicians. Could open the path to reducing lawsuits for malpractice by providing a framework for these types of acts (ablations, reconstructive acts, terminal sedation)

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Let DIE medically assisted dying	When the doctor decides, with protocol of information from persons close to the patient and secondary medical advice, they will stop treatments and accompany death by hunger

	while treating all pain Loi Leonetti 2005 (amendments in 2008)
--	--

Since when is this practice legal?

2005

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

The Vincent Lambert case of a tetraplegic with flat brain wave since 2008 case and the Doctor Bonnemaison case of a doctor that has euthanised persons in his care based on his decision that it was the best for them (with support now from all concerned families) are demonstrating the limits of the Leonetti 2005 law that instaurated two important principles: the patient is the one that decides (but not when unconscious) and the doctor can stop care (not pain relief) when the situation is estimated "terminal" without hope.

The key legal issues are:

- make opposable by law the Anticipated Directives document when it exists and the "Person of Trust" (personne de confiance) as speaker and decision maker with same rights as the person when named.

- make the act of Terminal Sedation legal (wether realized by the practician or given to the person concerned or a third party administering it)

The President's 21st campaign promise was that a "euthanasia law" would be promulgated during his presidency is pushing all parties to attempt to find a legal path that conciliates "thou shall not kill" (the Doctor's Counsel has now admitted that terminal sedation is a care not a killing) and the fears that dispossessing the medical profession of the decision process would open the door to abuses of all sorts (issue of who is in power particularly the medical profession, issue of financial implications for the lucrative end of life industry, issue of religious lobbies loosing control of their flocks).

ADMD FRANCE

1.	Date of foundation	1980	
2.	Membership 2012	49,000	
	2014	56 400	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Developing communications through Twitter and Facebook	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	8	8 full time-1 part-time
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	130	130

6.3	<i>Board members</i>	19	14
7.	<i>Juridical developments</i>		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	No	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	Jean MERCIER, Nicolas BONNEMAISON, Vincent LAMBERT	
8.	<i>Plans after 2012</i>	<p>Keep on campaigning and informing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public meetings such as Annual assembly; regional meetings held by Jean- Luc Romero with public debates; International Day for Dying with Dignity on 2nd November. - Every year, around March, a two-weeks national campaign with leafleting - We edit a newspaper 4 times a year, a constantly updated blog, a report of all the activities of our board and of the different delegations, a weekly electronic press review...And then a continuous written and oral exchange with our delegations. - We ask leading personalities to be our patrons. Currently we have about 70 patrons and we periodically asked them to write articles for our newsletters and letters to the members of our Parliament. Patrons such as: former Prime Minister, Michel ROCARD; currently Minister of Foreign Office, Laurent FABIUS; actress Nathalie BAYE ... - We keep on editing new postcards, some of them satirical, to be sent to President Hollande and to MPs. 	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	YES	YES	
assisted suicide	YES	NO	
physician assisted suicide	YES	NO	
medically assisted dying	YES	NO	
euthanasia	YES	NO	
dying in/with dignity	YES	NO	

palliative sedation	YES	YES	Doctors <u>allowed to practice</u>
terminal sedation	YES	YES	Doctors <u>allowed to practice</u>

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Suicide	No more illegal since 1791
Palliative sedation	Legal with Leonetti Law, 2005

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

<p>In 2012, François Hollande, while running for presidency said he would have a law legalizing dying with dignity. But in June 2014, Jean Leonetti was appointed by the Government as responsible for re-thinking the possibility of a new law. Since Mr Leonetti has always said he was against this type of law, we fear we will get nothing.</p> <p>We keep on campaigning</p> <p>Above all to get a law allowing euthanasia and assisted suicide. See details on Point 8.</p> <p>To increase the awareness of our members and of French people of the importance of having a living-will. An electronic copy is kept at the head office of every document received.</p>

ULTIME LIBERTÉ FRANCE

1.	Date of foundation	23 10 2009	
2.	Membership 2012	320	
	2014	560	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	4	11
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	7	7

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	yes	
assisted suicide	yes	no	
physician assisted suicide	yes	no	
medically assisted dying	yes	no	
euthanasia	yes	no	
dying in/with dignity	yes	?	

palliative sedation	yes	?	
terminal sedation	yes	?	

DIGNITAS GERMANY

1.	Date of foundation	26 September 2005	
2.	Membership 2012	?	
	2014	?	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Growing focus on suicide prevention and above all suicide attempt prevention, and counselling work with an aim of re-installing quality of life.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	5 (all of them part-time)	No changes
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	-	
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	2	
7.	Juridical developments		
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	Too many to count	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	Yes	
assisted suicide	Yes	Yes	
physician assisted suicide	Yes	it depends...	
euthanasia	Yes	No	
dying in/with dignity	Yes		
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

In Germany, suicide is decriminalized and by German legal logic, consequently assisting in suicide is also not a crime. Thus, theoretically, any person could help another one to

commit suicide (as long as the person committing suicide is a competent adult). This is why groups like Dr. Kusch's "Sterbehilfe Deutschland" or physicians like Dr. Arnold can actually make possible assisted suicide. However, there is always the risk of authorities' investigation and prosecution (but not so much conviction). German law does not yet offer full clarity and safety on a/s. Above all, Sodium Pentobarbital – the best and safest means for a/s – is not available in Germany (a German physician cannot prescribe it). This is why Dignitas Germany eV has so far refrained from doing accompanied suicides within Germany, but cooperates with Dignitas in Switzerland so that members of Dignitas Germany can go to Switzerland where there is long-standing practice/frame for a/s and more legal safety.

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	Progress
Accompanied suicide in "Swiss style"	

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

The German Parliament, mainly the union of the conservative-religious political parties, aims at a complete prohibition of "organised option for assisted suicide". We shall undertake whatever is within our possibilities to fight against these plans of prohibition and/or narrowing of freedom of choice in "last matters".

VEREIN STERBEHILFE DEUTSCHLAND

not received

LIVING WILLS TRUST IRELAND

not received

EXIT ITALIA

not received

LIBERA USCITA

1.	Date of foundation	2001
2.	Membership 2012	360
	2014	400
5.	Activities	
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Our main activity is still the implementation of public registrars of advance directives in most cities and territories and lobbying for the right to die in dignity.

6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	70	70
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	15 directors (+8 scienc)	idem
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	no	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	A trial against people who helped other in seeking a way to assisted suicide in Switzerland	
8.	Plans after 2012	Aiming at a large net of public registrars of advance directives and the vote at Parliament of a law on advance directives and implementing the diffusion of palliative care (application of the 38/2010 law)	
9.	Other	Organisational: reinforce the establishment of the society and acquire the status of territorial ngo.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	No trial	Self ending of own life
assisted suicide	Yes	No	Idem, with external aid
physician assisted suicide	Unclear	No	
medically assisted dying	Yes	No	Idem, with help from a md
euthanasia	Yes	No	Ending of the life of a person, actively or by withdrawal of unwilled life-saving cures, as well.
dying in/with dignity	Unclear	Unclear	
palliative sedation	Yes	Legal	Law 38/2010
terminal sedation	Yes	unclear	

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Palliative care	No specific therapy for a severely ill patient, in a special net of palliative care, by a md specialist (art. 5.2 Law 38/2010)

Since when is this practice legal?

2010

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? Id so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Palliative sedation	Implement the knowledge and practice of the 2010 law

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

In recent times, there are interesting public declarations from medical doctors (dr. Mario Sabatelli, head ALS department, sclerosi laterale amiotrofica, Gemelli hospital, Rome. (the most catholic hospital)). The doctor told he had taken in account the will of the patients on the life-saving therapies and in a case he withdrew the forced ventilation after the request of a patient.

ASSOCIAZIONE LUCA COSCIONI

not received

ADMD LUXEMBOURG

not received

DE EINDER NETHERLANDS

1.	Date of foundation	1995	
2.	Membership 2012	720	
	2014	950	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	-	1
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	8 councillors	7 counsellors
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	6	3
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	-	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	Arrest mr Schellekens	

		Arrest mr Hilarius Arrest Albert Heringa
8.	Plans after 2012	To professionalize with paid staff for communication

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	yes	
euthanasia	yes	yes	
Other: self-euthanasia	yes	yes	As long as nobody assists

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
euthanasia	Doctors only
Self - euthanasia	It's not legal to help, but counselors of our organization are allowed to give information how to organize human self-euthanasia, to talk about the subject of ones own death and to give moral support.

Since when is this practice legal?

2002

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

We know an article belonging to the euthanasia-law: article 294-2 Sr, it says helping somebody to die is illegal. With other organizations we try to make the government aware of changing this law, because it's not human. Some people just need some help and are asking for it, but because of the risks involved no one can give it.

NVVE NETHERLANDS

1.	Date of foundation	1973
2.	Membership 2012	135,000
	2014	150,000

4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	The advanced directives will be available via internet starting 3 september 2014 (Dag van de Wilsverklaring)	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Legalisation of assisted suicide campaign. Foundation of the Cooperatie Laatste Wil Euthanasia in Psychiatry Role of the advanced directives	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	20	25
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	165	160
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	7	7
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	no	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	Albert Heringa assisted suicide 2013	
8.	Plans after 2012	Laatstewilpil	
9.	Other	Advanced directives campaign	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	yes	Ending one's own life (zelfdoding)
assisted suicide	yes	no	Hulp bij zelfdoding (non doctor)
physician assisted suicide	yes	yes	Hulp bij zelfdoding (by doctor)
euthanasia	yes	yes	Ending one's life by a doctor on explicit request of the patient
dying in/with dignity	yes	yes	Quality of life/dying
palliative sedation	yes	yes	Sedation because of refractory symptoms

terminal sedation	no	no	obsolete
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If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
	Only doctors, due care criteria

Since when is this practice legal?

2002

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
	Increasing numbers of euthanasia in dementia, completed life and psychiatry

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Discussion about euthanasia and children between 1 and 12 years, elderly people with severe complaints of aging, psychiatric patients and lack of therapeutically options, severe dementia patients with an advanced directive
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RTvD NORWAY

1.	Date of foundation	1977	
2.	Membership 2012	3,500	
	2014	3,500	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	2	2
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	0	0
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	7	7

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	no	
assisted suicide	yes	no	
physician assisted suicide	yes	no	
dying in/with dignity	yes	no	
palliative sedation	yes	yes	
terminal sedation	yes	yes	

ADMD SPAIN

not received

RTVD SWEDEN

1.	Date of foundation	1974	
2.	Membership 2012	2,440	
	2014	2360	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Members Newa Magazine has more pages and reaches members 3 times/year (earlier 2/year) - We have a FaceBook page with ongoing discussions	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	0	0
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	8 (+ 4 deputies)	12 + 2 deputies
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	Terminal sedation now openly accepted (earlier it was not punishable, but neither was it openly spoken off)	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	A doctor of intensive care was charged with "murder" in 2009 in connection with a premature baby's death. She was acquitted after a trial in 2012. The whole story stirred up a lot of anxiety amongst doctors and the general public. It has made doctors in general more reluctant to give patients sufficient pain killers.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	We use this word in our own language - but we also prefer saying: self-chosen death	yes	A person takes his/her own life. The Government has pronounced a "zero" for all suicides, there is no understanding of sick, old persons who have a short time to live and want help to die.
assisted suicide	yes	Yes (but not for registered medical staff)	Any layman may assist in a passive way, stay there as a moral support
physician assisted suicide	It is used but in our language	No	A doctor prescribes a drug which the sick person takes himself.
medically assisted dying	Not used	No	-
euthanasia	The word is used in our language	No	A doctor helps a sick person to die through for instance an i.v. injection. We also mean this is "active euthanasia" - as compared to "passive euthanasia" (which many people also mean does not really exist.)
dying in/with dignity	Yes, in own words	Yes	Dying when you yourself ask for it. Also palliative care is "dying in dignity".
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	Some people wrongly use this term when what they mean is terminal sedation.
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	Letting a sick person sleep via injection, withholding food and drinks - keeping this up until the person dies. Should be started only when doctor believes death is less than 14 days ahead. (Which means that many patients never receives this treatment.)
Other - Giving so	Yes	Yes	The intention must be to take

much pain killers (mo) that the patient dies.			away the pain, not to kill the patient. This is difficult balancing. (Many doctors do not wish to try and risk a report.)
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If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Terminal sedation	Doctors start it, nurses (and doctors) guard. Used also in persons homes (people die at home more and more)

Since when is this practice legal?

This has never been tried. It was done "in secret" off and on during the years, nobody commented.

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? Id so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
None	Zero

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

As the minister for social affairs is a Christian Democrat and he was on this post for the last 8 years, he made sure all bills and all attempts to discuss the question of our topics were immediately and effectively stopped.
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DIGNITAS SWITZERLAND

1.	Date of foundation	17 May 1998
2.	Membership 2012	
	2014	
3.	Details on WF Website	
5.	Activities	
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Growing focus on suicide prevention and above all suicide attempt prevention, and counselling work with an aim of re-installing quality of life.

6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	16 (all part-time)	17 (all part-time)
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	-	-
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	2	3
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>		
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	As usual: too many to count	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	Yes	
assisted suicide	Yes	Yes	See article 115 of the Swiss Criminal Code
physician assisted suicide	Yes	Yes	
euthanasia		No	
dying in/with dignity	Yes		
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	

For details on terms and definitions see our 'lexicon' which has been online on our website for several years already:

http://www.dignitas.ch/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=31&Itemid=71&lang=en

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
see Swiss Criminal Code article 115 http://www.admin.ch/ch/e/rs/3/311.0.en.pdf	No selfish motives

Since when is this practice legal?

Swiss Criminal Code in force since January 1st 1942

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices?
If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

Dignitas cooperates with organisations (not only members of WFRtDS and RtDE) in other countries than Switzerland and involves in political and legal proceedings, especially within Europe, with an aim to change the law in other countries – so that one day the people of those countries do not need to travel to Dignitas anymore. The core goal of Dignitas: to become obsolete and to close down.

What practice?	Progress
Main focus is on accompanied suicide	

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

There is growing opposition in Switzerland against “freedom of choice in last matters” by conservative and mainly religious forces, self-declared “experts” and “ethicists”, many of them coming from Germany, who sneak into jobs with universities, research and ethic boards and then spread their conservative thinking from there. See my speech, page 19, here:
<http://www.dignitas.ch/images/stories/pdf/diginpublic/referat-how-dignitas-safeguards-eth-21072014.pdf>

Main concern at the moment is the “NFP67”, a national research project disposing of 15 millions Swiss Francs – with a German theologian professor at it’s lead, who some time ago wrote his PhD thesis on “euthanasia” and who expressed his opposition therein. He is also a member of ethic committees... and connected in a network of other German “ethicists” and “professors”.... See also the information on our website www.dignitas.ch under the title “Forschung auf Abwegen” (= science and research going astray).

The new attack by conservative forces trying to narrow access to the “last right” is not coming across openly visible, but through science, psychiatrists, universities, influence on politicians and judges, etc. Being that the majority of the media has lost its investigative way of working and therefore only serves the public everyday blah-blah, the actions of these conservative forces can take place much un-criticized and the public is not aware of what is going on, that their freedom of choice is possibly at stake.

EXIT SUISSE ROMANDE

1.	Date of foundation	1982
2.	Membership 2012	17'690
	2014	19'606 (on July 31st, 2014)
4.	Advance directives	
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If</i>	Yes, here new conditions to ask an assistance the suicide :

	<i>yes, what and why?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be a member of the association EXIT Suisse romande (French-speaking Switzerland) 2. Be resident in Switzerland 3. Be capable of making decisions 4. Submit a written request or notarised document with full medical records 5. Either be suffering from an incurable disease, severe disability or unbearable pain, or 6. Be suffering from multiple debilitating conditions linked to old age 	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	3 Part-time (2 X 60%) (1 x 50%)	3 Part-time (2 X 60%) (1 x 50%)
6.2	<i>Volunteers (accompanying)</i>	24	26
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	11	12
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes ?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.10.2008 - EXIT asked that the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud be able to vote so that the establishments for elderly people and hospitals, who receive State grants, accept the assistance with the suicide - 17.06.2012 - Acceptance of the suicide assisted in the old people's homes and hospital of the canton of Vaud 	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008 ?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 02.11.2010 Lawsuit of Dr Daphné Berner, member of the committee of EXIT and accompanying - Court of Neuchâtel - 06.12.2010 Dr Daphné Berner is discharged by the Court of Neuchâtel 	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held ? And what is then their definition?

term	used	Legal yes/no	definition
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	yes/no		
assisted suicide	Yes	Yes	Assisted suicide

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Assisted suicide	Legal in Switzerland (allowed) The assistance with the suicide can be carried out by people not doctors, but Pentobarbital can be obtained only with one ordinance of a doctor !

Since when is this practice legal?

1937

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
	Nothing is envisaged these next months !

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Concerning the assisted suicide in the establishments for elderly people, Dr Jérôme Sobel, president of EXIT A.D.M.D. Suisse romande (French-speaking Switzerland), plans to obtain, after the modification of the law in the canton of Vaud, the same change in the other Swiss cantons.
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EXIT DEUTSCHE SCHWEIZ

1.	Date of foundation	1982	
2.	Membership 2012	60,000	
	2014	75'000	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	13	19
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	25	25
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	5	5

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	yes	
assisted suicide	yes	yes	
physician assisted suicide	no	yes	
medically assisted dying	no	yes	
euthanasia	no	no	
dying in/with dignity	yes	yes	
palliative sedation	yes	yes	
terminal sedation	no	yes	

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
assisted suicide	Doctors and others

Since when is this practice legal?

1942

LIFECIRCLE SWITZERLAND

1.	Date of foundation	2011	
2.	Membership 2012	28	
	2014	214	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Publishing a book and a DVD which show our will to fight for the legalization of assisted dying outside Switzerland	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	4	5

6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	4	5
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	5	5
7.	<i>Juridical developments</i>		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	no	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	3, have been refused	
8.	<i>Plans after 2012</i>	Go on with accepting as many journalists and filmmakers as possible to help force discussion in all countries as much as possible.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	no	Killing one self without assistance
assisted suicide	yes	Yes, all allowed to do, not only physicians	Dying assisted with Sodium Pentobarbital 15 g, application by the ill person itself
physician assisted suicide	no	yes	Dying assisted with Sodium Pentobarbital 15 g application by the ill person itself
medically assisted dying	no	yes	Dying assisted with Sodium Pentobarbital 15 g application by the ill person itself
euthanasia	yes	no	Physician injects deadly medicine
dying in/with dignity	no	yes	Dying assisted with Sodium Pentobarbital 15 g application by the ill person itself
palliative sedation	yes	Yes, only physicians allowed	Morphine and Dormicum injected under the skin to treat pain or fear of suffocation, patient may wake up again

terminal sedation	yes	Yes, only physicians allowed	Morphine and Dormicum injected under the skin, patient is not to wake up again before dying
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Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Only euthanasia is missing, this will not be legalized in Switzerland	I do not know anybody who is fighting for it in CH

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Some people are wanting regulations for assisted dying, there are none in CH
--

FRIENDS AT THE END UK

1.	Date of foundation	1974	
2.	Membership 2012	389	
	2014	369	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Updating our information in Autumn 2014 to include specific information on Advanced Decision to Refuse Treatment	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Yes. The campaign to support the Assisted Suicide (Scotland) Bill introduced by Margo Macdonald " My life, my death, my choice "	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	1 part-time	1 part time
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	10	
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	6 Council Members	
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	No	

7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	Various
8.	Plans after 2012	Various- continuing the My life, my death, my choice campaign www.lifedeathchoice.org.uk
9.	Other	Supporting the Assisted Dying

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	Yes	Taking your own life
assisted suicide	Yes	No	
physician assisted suicide	Yes	No	More often Doctor Assisted Suicide
medically assisted dying	Not often	No	
dying with dignity	Yes		Different to different people
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
The Assisted Dying Bill England	2 nd reading in House of Lords 18.7.14 passed
Assisted Suicide (Scotland) Bill	July 2014 Health and Sport Committee of Scottish Parliament publishes Consultation Responses

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Assisting a suicide remains a crime in the UK

SOARS UK

1.	Date of foundation	2009
2.	Membership 2012	260 ('supporters')
	2014	475 ('supporters')

4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	No change in the UK regarding "Advance Directives" except that gradually this term is changing to "Advance Decisions".	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	SOARS' activities have remained unchanged since 2012 - however, it should be noted that the latest national opinion poll (in March 2013), of 1,002 adults revealed that 70% agreed with the possibility of old age rational suicide.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	5	5
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	4	5
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	UK Supreme Court, earlier this year, basically told Parliament to try and resolve the issue of "assisted dying" because, if not, the Courts would perhaps get much more involved!	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>		
8.	Plans after 2012	SOARS' programme is to continue our present activities - as stated on the WF website.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
assisted suicide	Yes	No	By FATE (for Scottish Bill)
Assisted dying	Yes	No	By DiD UK re Falconers Bill
Doctor-assisted rational suicide	Yes	No	SOARS

MIDDLE EAST

LILACH ISRAEL

1.	Date of foundation	1987	
2.	Membership 2012	18,000	
	2014	20,000, about 8,000 active members	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Mostly more of the same	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	2 (part-time)	1 (part-time)
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	25	21
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	12	11
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	In process	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	None	
8.	Plans after 2012	<p>Changes and improvements in the existing law in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (special committee in which the President of Lilach, Justice Eliahu Mazza, held a key position)</p> <p>Simplification of the official Living Will form, making it more approachable to the average citizen</p> <p>Including the Living Will both in personal medical records and in hospital admission records (by accessing our databank)</p> <p>Efforts to have the POLST form accepted by the medical establishment</p>	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
assisted suicide	no	no	

medically assisted dying	yes	no	Dying by physician's prescription
euthanasia	yes	no	
dying in/with dignity	yes	yes	Refraining from prolonging life by artificial means, providing palliative care (included in national medical insurance)
palliative sedation	yes	yes	

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Dying with dignity	Terminal state, life expectancy of up to six months, unbearable physical or mental suffering Physician's decision only

Since when is this practice legal?

2005

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Medically assisted dying	In 2014, MK Ofer Shelach proposed an addition to the Law for the Terminally Ill Patient: Death by Physician's Prescription (based on the Oregon Law). The proposal was approved by the Ministers' Judicial Committee.

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Doctors are divided on aspects of the Law for the Terminally Ill Patient, some from lack of knowledge. Many try to avoid action for fear of lawsuits, others because of their belief in the objectives of the medical profession.

NORTH AMERICA

ADMD QUEBEC

1.	Date of foundation	2007	
2.	Membership 2012	425	
	2014	499	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Yes. A new organization came out in Québec: <i>l'Institut de planification des soins</i> (Care planning institute). They have lawyers on their team who give conferences and organize small groups to explain directives and all aspects related to the subject. AQDMD has decided to refer to this institute everything about the part of end of live directives.	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yeas, which?</i>	Our association has joined Farewell Foundation to intervene at the Supreme court of Canada in the case of Lee Carter & als – vs- Attorney General of Canada. This petition to have a declaratory judgment stating the unconstitutionality of article 241b) of the Canadian Criminal Code criminalizing assisted suicide.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	15	15
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	7	6
7.	Juridical developments		

7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	<p>Yes. In Québec, Bill 52 has been adopted with these two major clauses:</p> <p>1. <u>Medical Aid in Dying</u> available in the following cases: <i>Only a patient who meets all of the following criteria may obtain medical aid in dying:</i> <i>(1) be an insured person within the meaning of the Health Insurance Act (chapter A-29);</i> <i>(2) be of full age and capable of giving consent to care;</i> <i>(3) be at the end of life;</i> <i>(4) suffer from a serious and incurable illness;</i> <i>(5) be in an advanced state of irreversible decline in capability; and</i> <i>(6) experience constant and unbearable physical or psychological suffering which cannot be relieved in a manner the patient deems tolerable.</i></p> <p>2. Advance medical directives : <i>The Act establishes an advance medical directives regime and specifies the conditions that must be met in order for such directives to have binding force.</i></p>
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2008?</i>	Lee Carter & als –vs- Attorney General of Canada.
8.	Plans after 2014	Our association is in a transition period since Bill 52 has been adopted. We have to look over our structure, goals and objectives for the future.

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	yes	the act of intentionally causing one's own death
assisted suicide	Yes	No	The act of helping a person commit suicide by providing him with the means to do so or information on how to proceed, or both.

physician assisted suicide	No	No	Health professional helping a person commit suicide by providing him with the means to do so or information on how to proceed, or both.
medically assisted dying	No	Should be in force by December 2015	Quebec legislation use the term medical aid in dying : "medical aid in dying" means care consisting in the administration by a physician of medications or substances to an end-of-life patient, at the patient's request, in order to relieve their suffering by hastening death.
euthanasia	Yes	No	An act that involves deliberately causing the death of another person to put an end to that person's suffering.
dying in/with dignity	Yes	Yes	Implies the right to a person to choose when and how to die.
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	care that is offered as part of palliative care and consists in administering medications or substances to a patient to relieve their suffering by rendering them unconscious;
terminal sedation We use the term: <i>continuous palliative sedation</i>	Yes	Yes	"continuous palliative sedation" means care that is offered as part of palliative care and consists in administering medications or substances to an end-of-life patient to relieve their suffering by rendering them unconscious without interruption until death ensues

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Palliative sedation	End of life suffering that are not relieved with regular palliative care - medical decision
Continuous palliative sedation	End of life suffering that are not relieved with regular palliative care – medical decision

Since when is this practice legal?

It is a recognized practice for at least 30 years for agony and terrible suffering.

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	Progress
Medical aid in dying	Should be in force by December 2015 To be practiced by physicians

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

AQDMD is accepted as intervener in Lee Carter's case in Supreme Court in Canada.

DWD CANADA

1.	Date of foundation	1980
2.	Membership 2012	1,800 (1797 as of May 24, 2012)
	2014	2,800 members and supporters (1676 members at June 30, 2014) Note this reflects a policy change, in 2012 we automatically made all donors members, now only those who specifically join as members are included.
4.	Advance directives	
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	We have now drafted Advance Care Planning Kits for each individual province and territory across Canada (excluding Quebec) according to their current legislation. Previously we only had these for the province of Ontario.
5.	Activities	
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	We have been growing our activities in a number of areas, particularly in individual patient advocacy and increased education. We launched our chapter program in 2012 with three chapters, we now have 8 chapters. This year we are on track to deliver over 200 events and have over 600 new contacts reach out to our Personal Support and Advocacy

		Program.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	2,5	6 (5.4 FTE)
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	15	134 in 2013 (excluding Board members - over 8000 hours were volunteered in 2013)
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	11	8
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	<p>Quebec passed Bill 52: An act respecting end of life care. Passed as health legislation (rather than a criminal code amendment) scheduled to come into effect in 2015 if not successfully challenged.</p> <p>Two private members bills were introduced which if passed would allow for legal assisted dying.</p>	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	<p>Case for the right to die with dignity proceeding to Supreme Court of Canada in October 2014. Case won at provincial supreme court, overturned on appeal on a jurisdictional issue.</p>	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Some – but decreasing	Yes	<p>We really try not to use “suicide” as poll results show a significant drop in support when this term is used.</p> <p>It is of course explicitly used in our criminal code, but other than where we need to refer to the code, we don’t use it. Our members are becoming increasingly good at calling out media when they use it and we have seen a real change in reporting to greatly minimize the use of this term in the media.</p>
assisted suicide	Some but decreasing	NO	As above

physician assisted suicide	Some but decreasing	NO	This is the term that is most used by academics but we are working on replacing it with others
medically assisted dying	We use it, but it is not widely used in the media.	No	This has been our "go to term" Our doctors greatly prefer this to physician assisted dying/physician assisted death, however the court challenge does use physician assisted dying. Quebec uses medical aid in dying.
euthanasia	Some		Used primarily by our opponents (the Euthanasia Prevention Coalition) however, interestingly, there is no significantly statistical difference between poll results using euthanasia and medical aid in dying. When we do use it we say voluntary euthanasia and always add a definition, such as: where an individual asks for and receives assistance to die administered by a doctor or medical professional.
dying in/with dignity	Yes	NO	This was the name of the initiative in Quebec. It is also our name, when we do use this we use it to cover a broad range of end of life support, including palliative care, and advance care planning as well as assisted dying.
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	We frequently use terminal palliative sedation as a clarifier.
terminal sedation	rarely	yes	If defined as palliative sedation (above)
Other –medical aid in dying	Yes – primarily in Quebec	Bill passed, scheduled to become law in 2015 provided it survives legal challenge	Definitely includes euthanasia, by default likely includes patient self-administration of medication.

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
<p>Medical aid in dying (2015 scheduled implementation)</p>	<p>Only a patient who meets all of the following criteria may obtain medical aid in dying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) be an insured person within the meaning of the Health Insurance Act (chapter A-29); (2) be of full age and capable of giving consent to care; (3) be at the end of life; (4) suffer from a serious and incurable illness; (5) be in an advanced state of irreversible decline in capability; and (6) experience constant and unbearable physical or psychological suffering which cannot be relieved in a manner the patient deems tolerable. <p>Here is the full bill: http://www.dyingwithdignity.ca/database/files/library/final_of_quebec_bill.pdf</p>
<p>Physician Assisted Dying (Supreme Court of Canada case)</p>	<p>The following declaratory orders were included in the decision:</p> <p>A declaration that the impugned provisions unjustifiably infringe s. 15 of the <i>Charter</i>, and are of no force and effect to the extent that they prohibit physician-assisted suicide by a medical practitioner in the context of a physician-patient relationship, where the assistance is provided to a fully-informed, non-ambivalent competent adult patient who: (a) is free from coercion and undue influence, is not clinically depressed and who personally (not through a substituted decision-maker) requests physician-assisted death; and (b) is materially physically disabled or is soon to become so, has been diagnosed by a medical practitioner as having a serious illness, disease or disability (including disability arising from traumatic injury), is in a state of advanced weakening capacities with no chance of improvement, has an illness that is without remedy as determined by reference to treatment options acceptable to the person, and has an illness causing enduring physical or psychological suffering that is intolerable to that person and cannot be alleviated by any medical treatment acceptable to that person.</p> <p>(b) A declaration that the impugned provisions unjustifiably infringe s. 7 of the <i>Charter</i>, and are of no force and effect to the extent that they prohibit physician-assisted suicide or consensual physician-assisted death by a medical practitioner in the context of a physician-patient relationship, where the assistance is provided to a fully-informed, non-ambivalent competent adult person who: (a) is free from coercion and undue influence, is not clinically depressed and who personally (not through a substituted decision-maker) requests physician-assisted death; and (b) has been diagnosed by a medical practitioner as having a serious illness, disease or disability (including disability arising from traumatic injury), is in a state of advanced</p>

	<p>weakening capacities with no chance of improvement, has an illness that is without remedy as determined by reference to treatment options acceptable to the person, and has an illness causing enduring physical or psychological suffering that is intolerable to that person and cannot be alleviated by any medical treatment acceptable to that person.</p> <p>The full decision is here: http://www.dyingwithdignity.ca/database/files/library/Carter_v_Canada_AG_2012_BCSC_886_.pdf</p>
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Since when is this practice legal?

<p>Bill 52 Will be legal in 2015 subject to court challenge</p> <p>The criminal code decision is expected in 2015 and if successful would likely come be applied after a one-year transition period.</p>
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Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

<p>We have recently had a significant change from the Canadian Medical Association on their position. At the delegates conference in 2013 they would not pass a motion to discuss assisted dying. In their most recent conference they voted 91% to allow physicians to follow their consciences in deciding whether to provide assisted dying if it becomes legal. The new president of the CMA spoke out in support of assisted dying.</p> <p>Media write ups on these two developments are here and here.</p>
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FAREWELL FOUNDATION

1.	Date of foundation	2011	
2.	Membership 2012	230	
	2014	300	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	± 12	~10
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	5	5
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>		
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	Carter v. Canada will be heard at Supreme Court of	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	y	y	Self-killing
assisted suicide	y	n	
physician assisted suicide	y	n	
medically assisted dying	y	n	
euthanasia	y	n	
dying in/with dignity	y		The meaning of dying in dignity is nuanced and rather unhelpful
palliative sedation	y	y	
terminal sedation	y	y	

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Doctors	No standard criteria. The province of Quebec is the only province to develop some legal criteria.

Which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Aiding suicide	This is the subject of a court case, Carter v. Canada

RtD CANADA

1.	Date of foundation	1991
2.	Membership 2012	500
	2014	500
4.	Advance directives	

	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	We don't have our own directives; we refer people to various models produced by others (e.g. RIHLP's "Your Life Your Choices")	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	2	1
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	5	4
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	Passage of Quebec law on medical aid in dying	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	Decisions and appeals in BC	
8.	Plans after 2014	Get newsletter back on track	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	no		When this word is used alone, it probably refers to suicides which are unassisted and often are also impulsive and unpleasant
assisted suicide	yes	yes	
physician assisted suicide	yes	yes	
medically assisted dying	yes	in Quebec's law	
euthanasia	yes	yes	
dying in/with dignity	yes	I think not	
palliative sedation	yes	probably	
terminal sedation	yes	probably not	
other			I myself like "exit", used as an intransitive verb; "exiter" can be used as the noun for the person doing the exiting

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
medically assisted dying	Bill 52 sets out the requirements, and it foresees that the aid will be provided by doctors, or at least by medical professionals

Since when is this practice legal?

June 5 2014 was when the bill was passed, but it does not come into force for several months (right now I can't recall how many - sorry)
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Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? Id so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
medically assisted dying	Canada's Supreme Court will be considering the question in October

AUTONOMY

not received (possibly no longer in existence?)

DEATH WITH DIGNITY NATIONAL CENTER

not received (interim member since August 2014)

ERGO

not received

FINAL EXIT NETWORK

1.	<i>Date of foundation</i>	2004
2.	<i>Membership 2012</i>	2,500
	<i>2014</i>	2,500
4.	<i>Advance directives</i>	
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Added additional phrase to meet qualifications for Exit approval: "constellation of chronic, progressive physical disabilities"
5.	<i>Activities</i>	
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	1.Plans to picket American Association for Retired Persons to protest their unwillingness to allow exhibitors dealing with end of life issues.

		2. Hosted WF 2014 Conference in Chicago	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	3 (part-time)	3
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	75	75
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	9	8
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>		
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	Indictment in Minnesota for 'assisting in suicide'	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	See note	Suicide is not 'per se' illegal in the US. However, all jurisdictions consider it acceptable and indeed required for governmental agencies to seek to stop the suicide and send the individual for observation.
assisted suicide	yes	no	Any action taken in support of a suicide. Current litigation is further defining to what extent speech/advocacy equates to assistance.
physician assisted suicide	yes	yes	Specifically used in States where PAD has been implemented by law
euthanasia	yes	no	Causing another person's death in the belief that it would be merciful for that other person to die
dying in/with dignity	yes		
palliative sedation	yes	yes	Generally in a hospice setting sufficient sedation to prevent pain may legally be given even if it hastens death

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
PAD	Strict legal criteria most important of which are a diagnosis of six months or less to live confirmation by more than one doctor and a waiting period.

Since when is this practice legal?

Past 10 years or so in several states.

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Referendums and legislative proposals in many states	Several additional states have joined Washington and Oregon in allowing PAD.

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Unlike most countries these issues are covered on a state by state basis and therefore progress in the US will be very uneven depending on local political leanings.

HEMLOCK FLORIDA

1.	Date of foundation	1994	
2.	Membership 2012	400	
	2014	No longer have members, only donor friends	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	No.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	0	Only Board Members
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	6	5

Which term is predominantly used in your country **Florida** when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
assisted suicide	yes	no	
physician assisted suicide	yes	no	
terminal sedation	yes	?	Used by hospice for terminal patients where intent is pain relief & not hastening death

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Terminal Sedation	Not sure.

HEMLOCK SAN DIEGO

1.	Date of foundation	1987	
2.	Membership 2012	440	
	2014	432	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	HSSD has a Documents kit which includes the POLST, a directive for Dementia, a Letter to My Physician, and a Living Will	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Show movies related to the right to die every other month	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	15	15
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	10	7
8.	Plans after 2014	Would like to help change the law in California	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	No	Yes	Self killing
assisted suicide	No	No	Help in self killing
physician assisted suicide	No	No	Doctor help in self killing
medically assisted dying	Yes	No	Doctor help in self-deliverance
euthanasia	No	No	Direct lethal injection, by MD
dying in/with dignity	Yes	Yes	Using information on self- deliverance for peaceful death
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	Medical sedation for comfort
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	Medical sedation to death
Information and support	Yes	Yes	Information on methods; presence at bedside; no physical assistance or means provided. Usually available from the Final Exit Network
Self-deliverance	Yes	Yes	Providing and using the means to a peaceful death yourself

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Information and support	Still being decided by the courts as to whether this is "assistance" or not

Since when is this practice legal?

Been doing it since 1998

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Information and support	Being adjudicated now by the Final Exit Network

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

C&C may be working on an OR-type law in California in the next 5 years
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SOUTH AMERICA

DMD COLOMBIA

not received

DMD VENEZUELA

not received

OCEANIA

CHRISTIANS for VE

1.	Date of foundation	2009	
2.	Membership 2012	889	
	2014	1100	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	nil	nil
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	10	10
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	3	3
8.	Plans after 2014	Keep lobbying for legislative change	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	yes	
assisted suicide	yes	no	
physician assisted suicide	yes	no	
euthanasia	yes	no	
dying in/with dignity	yes	no	
palliative sedation	yes	? it is accepted!	
terminal sedation	yes		

DWD NSW

1.	Date of foundation	1973
2.	Membership 2012	1,600
	2014	1,700
5.	Activities	
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since</i>	Parliamentary Forum, November 2013

	2012? If yes, which?		
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	2	2
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	0	0
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	8	8

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
assisted suicide	yes		
physician assisted suicide	yes		
medically assisted dying	yes		
euthanasia	Yes		Very loosely used term that encompasses everything from assisted dying to euthanasia. We try to avoid ever using this word
dying in/with dignity	yes		
other			Our preferred terminology is Voluntary Assisted Dying

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Suicide only	

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Medically assisted dying	16 Bills have been brought before the various Australian state parliaments in the last 20 years, and all have failed to pass. There is no sign that medically assisted dying is going to be legalised in Australia any time soon.

DWD QUEENSLAND

not received

DWD TASMANIA

1.	Date of foundation	1991	
2.	Membership 2012	246	
	2014	250 - 300 (currently contacting unfinancial members)	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Yes, a new form was introduced by the Department of Health and Human Services to get some consistency in directives.	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	<p>Major activities have been:</p> <p>Talks and workshops promoting and assisting people to undertake end-of-life and advanced care planning, including appointment of Enduring Guardian. A new detailed guide was developed and is available on our website;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensive involvement with 2 Members of Parliament in the development of a proposal for Tasmanian Voluntary Assisted Dying legislation and with the 2013 Voluntary Assisted Dying Bill; political campaign for the Bill including lobbying of MPs and a major PR and media campaign including TV and radio ads. 2. Continued promotion of dying with dignity issues and developing and maintaining working relationships with MPs, media and other groups. 	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	varies	varies
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	8	8
8.	Plans after 2014	Planning for a campaign for a new Voluntary Assisted Dying Bill in the Tasmanian Parliament in 2015 or 2016	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	No	yes	
dying in/with dignity	Dying with dignity	no	
terminal sedation	yes	Yes, probably	
Other:	Our preferred term is 'voluntary assisted dying'	no	Medical intervention, at the request of an eligible patient, with the intention of causing the patient's death in order to end their suffering. This intervention could be undertaken by the patient themselves (as in cases of 'self-administered assisted dying'), or by the doctor (as in cases of 'doctor-administered assisted dying')

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
terminal sedation	Doctors only

Since when is this practice legal?

No specific law; accepted in practice

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Comments relate to the Australian State of Tasmania. Others may have commented on a new Exposure Draft Bill, Medical Services (Dying with Dignity), being considered by a Senate inquiry in the Australian Parliament. Community consultation on the exposure draft has recently closed.

DWD VICTORIA

1.	Date of foundation	1974	
2.	Membership 2012	2,300	
	2014	1,800	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	We have refined the dementia AD re refusal of spoon feeding.	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	We have established an effective letter writing group	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	4 (part-time)	1 full-time, 3 part-time
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	many	How many?
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	9	8
8.	Plans after 2014	Rof referral of voluntary assisted dying to the Law Reform commission	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	yes	
assisted suicide	Yes		
physician assisted suicide	Yes – though we do not use any of these terms	In debate at present	
medically assisted dying	Yes – though we prefer voluntary		

	assisted dying		
euthanasia	Yes, although we do not use this term		
dying in/with dignity	yes		
palliative sedation	yes	Quasi-legal	Neither palliative nor terminal sedation is recognised in statute law
terminal sedation	yes	As above	

NT VES

1.	Date of foundation	1995	
2.	Membership 2012	26	
	2014	27	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	New legislation, effective 17 March 2014, replaces the Natural Death Act – for details see www.advancepersonalplanning.nt.gov.au NT government is dealing with each of the States to have reciprocity. Each jurisdiction has its own legislation, there is nothing national.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	4	4
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	0	0
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	NO – NT is still waiting for federal legislation to give NT Legislative Assembly the right to enact VE legislation. 24 June 2014 Senator Richard Di Natale tabled a draft for national dying with dignity legislation. http://richard-di-natale.greensmps.org.au/campaigns/dying-dignity	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	none	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
assisted suicide		no	
physician assisted suicide		no	
medically assisted dying		no	
euthanasia		no	
dying in/with dignity		no	
palliative sedation		yes	
terminal sedation		yes	

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Terminal sedation	Doctors only

Since when is this practice legal?

No specific legislation – just accepted practice

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Each State and Territory has its own laws so my answers apply only to NT

SAVES (AUSTR)

1.	Date of foundation	1983
2.	Membership 2012	644
	2014	652
4.	Advance directives	
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Advance Care Directives Act 2013 now enacted. It takes a broad view of health and well-being and is not restricted to medical treatment decisions at the end of life

5.	Activities	
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	<p>Ongoing activities promoting VE bills. SAVES stood 2 candidates at the 2014 SA election.</p> <p>Every SAVES member has been informed of the name & contact details of their SA Member of Parliament (MP) & members are mobilised to communicate their support for bills to their MP.</p> <p>Started a new campaign named "Meet the Miseries" – a flyer naming MPS who are strongly opposed to VE as Pro Miseries who promote & prolong misery.</p> <p>Quotes from these MPS are written on the flyer next to their photos.</p>

6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	25	25
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	5	7

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	no	yes	Taking ones own life
assisted suicide	no	no	As above with assistance
physician assisted suicide	no	no	A physician assisting a person to take their own life. Better referred to as physician assisted dying as the word 'suicide' has implications of an irrational & impulsive act.
medically assisted dying	yes	no	A doctor assisting a person to take their own life
euthanasia	yes	no	A peaceful & 'good' death
dying in/with dignity	yes	no	A term that is very subjective, up to the individual to define. Dying with dignity could be dying with palliative care or by euthanasia.

palliative sedation	yes	yes	Sedating a patient in order to control symptoms, often until death occurs.
terminal sedation	yes	yes	Sedating a patient in order to control symptoms until death occurs / interchangeable with palliative sedation.
voluntary euthanasia	yes	no	A peaceful & 'good' death at the express wish of a patient.

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
suicide	Only self

Since when is this practice legal?

1935

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
Voluntary euthanasia	VE bills have been under debate in the South Austn Parliament every year since 1995 – another bill is being prepared for presenting this year.

SAVE-YA

1.	Date of foundation	July 2012
2.	Membership 2012	90
	2014	130 ('supporters')
4.	Advance directives	
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Please see SAVES response
5.	Activities	

	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	<p>Stood as candidate for Legal Voluntary Euthanasia group for Legislative Council in South Australian State Election March 2014</p> <p>Continuing to work with SAVES and other VE lobby groups to advocate for VE law reform.</p> <p>Participation on reference and advisory groups for Members of Parliament.</p>	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	0	0
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	3 active volunteers	3 active volunteers
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	0	0
8.	Plans after 2014	<p>Continue to work with SAVES and other VE advocacy groups to advocate for VE law reform and participate on reference groups for Members of Parliament</p>	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	yes	Yes	A person taking their own life with no assistance
assisted suicide	yes	No	A person taking their own life with assistance from another
physician assisted suicide	Yes	No	Physician assists a person to end their life via prescription or administration
euthanasia	yes	No	Voluntary euthanasia – to choose to end one’s own life in the face of intolerable pain and suffering
dying in/with dignity		?	Yes but only under palliative care means/definitions
palliative sedation		Yes	Sedating a person to relieve pain and suffering
terminal sedation		Yes	Sedating to relieve pain and suffering in terminal stage

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Legalising voluntary euthanasia remains a regular topic of discussion in Parliament and in the media/general public. Feel confident that laws legalizing VE will be passed; question is more when this will happen.

DWD ACT

1.	Date of foundation	22 March 2012	
2.	Membership 2012	141	
	2014	83	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	We have made two submissions to the ACT Human Rights Commission claiming breaches of the law by the ACT Legislative Assembly	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>		
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>		
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	7	7
8.	Plans after 2014	To continue with Human rights actions, lobby politicians, support our members, change the use of language around death, change attitudes to death.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	Yes	Decision to end own life
assisted suicide	Yes	No	Anyone who assists death can be charged with having committed a crime.
physician assisted suicide	Yes	No	Anyone who assists death can be charged with having committed a crime.
medically assisted dying	Yes	Yes	The double effect can be applied.
euthanasia	Yes	No	Generally the meaning is twisted to mean a medically assisted death
dying in/with dignity	Yes	The use of the term is legal	A death assisted by a doctor.

palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	Assistance with pain and discomfort
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	Assistance with pain and discomfort
Withdrawal of treatment	Yes	Yes	It is legal to request withdrawal of treatment by the patient or the patient's substitute decision maker

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
1. palliative sedation	A person has to be deemed to be dying and have no hope of recovery of life/ Only medical staff can practice it.
2. terminal sedation	A person has to be deemed to be dying and have no hope of recovery of life/ Only medical staff can practice it.
3. Withdrawal of treatment	It is legal to request withdrawal of treatment by the patient or the patient's substitute decision maker. Only medical staff can practice it.

Since when is this practice legal?

1988
1988
2006

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices? If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
medically assisted dying	A new law is being proposed that would cover medically assisted dying by doctors through the whole of Australia

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

Human Rights law can be used to take the whole experience of and attitudes to death right out of the hands of the authorities and put it in its rightful place i.e. in the hands of the individual.

WAVES

1.	Date of foundation	1980	
2.	Membership 2012	1,000	
	2014	1000	
5.	Activities		
	<i>Did you undertake new/other activities since 2012? If yes, which?</i>	Provided a submission for an Exposure Draft for a proposed Federal Bill that will provide medical services to assist terminally ill people to die with dignity.	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	Nil	Nil
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	Called upon when required	Called upon when required
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	9	8

7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	Nil	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	In the case of assisted suicides, one. Herbert Erickson who assisted in the suicide of his partner (wife) and attempted suicide himself ,unsuccessfully. He was charged with murder and Committed suicide before sentence was handed down.	
8.	Plans after 2014	To assist where possible in the passage of the abovementioned Bill.	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	Yes	Yes	Must not be assisted
assisted suicide	yes	No	
physician assisted suicide	yes	No	
euthanasia	Yes	No	
dying in/with dignity	Yes		
palliative sedation	Yes	Yes	Only to relieve extreme suffering
terminal sedation	Yes	Yes	"

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
Palliative and Terminal Sedation	The person must be in the last stages of a terminal illness

Since when is this practice legal?

Don't know

Other remarks on law and juridical situation in your country

<p>By Common Law it has always been possible to refuse any medical treatment and since 2010 it has been possible to make an Advance Health Directive wherein one can refuse any medical treatment, including palliative care, artificial nutrition and hydration, under specified conditions. This helps or should help persons in an advanced state of dementia and/or in a coma. This goes hand in hand with a new and updated Enduring Power of Guardianship.</p> <p>Terminal Sedation has been used by the doctors and is still being used by them, at their discretion, may be with agreement of the immediate family. But it has never been legal and not so now, leaving it up to the treating doctor to decide. As usual the medical profession and the authorities have played along with it, leaving the patient at the doctor's mercy.</p>

END OF LIFE CHOICES NEW ZEALAND

1.	Date of foundation	1978	
2.	Membership 2012	1254	
	2014	1388	
4.	Advance directives		
	<i>Did anything change in your directives since 2012? If yes, what and why?</i>	Yes, changed to tickbox format, added spoonfeeding and maximum pain relief. Contained within a booklet with advice on how to complete. Designed to give improved advice and information	
6.	Personnel	2012	2014
6.1	<i>Paid staff</i>	Expected one?	2 part-time, total 20 hours per week
6.2	<i>Volunteers</i>	30	25
6.3	<i>Board members</i>	14	10
7.	Juridical developments		
7.1	<i>Legal changes?</i>	No	
7.2	<i>Court cases since 2012</i>	Evans Mott - a suspended sentence for helping his wife get equipment	
8.	Plans after 2014	To support the introduction of the End-of-Life Choice Bill after the 2014 general election	
9.	Other	To support ongoing implementation after the EOLC Bill is passed	

Which term is predominantly used in your country when end-of-life debates are held? And what is then their definition?

term	used yes/no	Legal yes/no	definition
suicide	no	yes	Taking one's own life
assisted suicide	yes	no	being assisted to take one's own life
physician assisted suicide	no	no	having a doctor assist. We discourage the use of the word suicide as this has so many associations, but it is used from time to time
medically assisted dying	yes	no	having a doctor assist. This term is much preferred to the use of 'suicide'.
euthanasia	yes	no	having someone take another's life, not necessarily with that person's input or agreement
dying in/with dignity	yes		general wish, used for both with and without assistance
palliative sedation	yes	yes	administration of enough sedation to give relief
terminal sedation	yes		administration of sedation to give relief even if the consequence is the shortening of life. The term palliative sedation is preferred by Palliative Care specialists, but other terms are regularly used and are basically identical as defined here.
other - Voluntary Euthanasia	Yes	No	Our society is the Voluntary Euthanasia Society of NZ and we always try to use the term voluntary to distinguish between that and 'involuntary euthanasia' which is basically homicide.
End-of-Life Choice	Yes	No in the sense of voluntary euthanasia	The intended Bill in NZ is called the End-of-Life Choice Bill and hence the term has become used frequently. We have adopted it as a brand name and our logo expresses this.

If in one of the above mentioned practices is legal, what are the legal criteria and who is allowed to practice it; doctors only or others?

What practice?	criteria
suicide palliative sedation	oneself doctor

Since when is this practice legal?

suicide - 1961 palliative sedation - never illegal

Is any activity going on towards legalizing any of the above mentioned practices?
If so which practice and what is the current status of progress?

What practice?	progress
assisted dying generally	The End-of-Life Choice Bill is awaiting re-introduction in 2015 by Maryan Street