

ABSTRACT

There are many people who are so ill that their lives depend only on medical devices attached to their bodies. When these devices are removed, they are highly likely to die. Dilemmas also often occur, especially in the family or the closest person to the patient. On the one hand they want to have hope. But on the other hand, that hope is almost non-existent, to overcome this, scientists created a way to stop the suffering of patients, namely by euthanasia. Euthanasia is only for patients who are seriously ill and have almost no life expectancy. For example they have been in a coma for several months and only depend on the tools attached to their bodies. In general, the decision to perform euthanasia must be based on patient requests. But in certain cases the action can be done at the request of the closest person, only if the patient can't do anything anymore. Usually this happens because the family is resigned and cannot afford treatment. Of the 195 countries in the world, only ten have legalized euthanasia. The country consists of the Netherlands, Belgium, Colombia, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, India, and the United States while the rest are still illegal on the other side of international human rights law not regulate that clearly enough. This research is a qualitative analysis data approach with the process of collecting data from literature studies, whatever it is from the books, journals, articles, documents, news, and also from national and international laws.

Keyword: Euthanasia, International Human Rights law.