



NEWSLETTER

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Family Solidarity

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EDITORIAL

Last year, a majority of TDs voted in favor of a report supporting assisted suicide and euthanasia, and a similar proposal is currently progressing through Parliament in the UK. In this newsletter, you will discover how euthanasia cases are steadily increasing in Canada, while in the Netherlands, a rising number of couples are choosing to end their lives together through assisted suicide.

To address these pressing issues, Family Solidarity, in collaboration with the Life Institute, Doctors for Life, and other like-minded groups, is organising a major

conference on Saturday, March 22nd. (You can find more details in this newsletter)

I warmly invite you to attend.

Angelo Bottone

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Thank you for your generous donations. They are the lifeline of Family Solidarity, and our sole source of funding.

Due to an error, some pre-paid envelopes sent to our P.O. Box in December were mistakenly returned to the sender. This issue has now been resolved. However, if you did not receive an acknowledgment for your donation or if it was returned, please consider resending it.

We plan to phase out the P.O. Box service by the end of the year. To ensure smooth correspondence, please use the following address instead: Ely House, 8 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

An important conference co-sponsored by Family Solidarity on the dangers of Assisted Suicide and Euthanasia will take place on Saturday, March 22nd in the Clayton Hotel in Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, from 10am until 2pm.

On behalf of Family Solidarity, you can book your FREE ticket by calling 01 8730465 OR by emailing info@thelifeinstitute.net .

The impressive line-up of speakers include:

Consultant Psychiatrist, Professor Patricia Casey,
Palliative Care Consultant, Dr. Wilhelm Freiherr von
Hornstein,
International Law expert, Assistant Professor Yuan Yi Zhu
Barrister and Commentator Maria Steen,
PLUS Lucy McDonald on one family's experience with
Dignitas

Hear medical and legal experts discuss palliative care; the danger of normalising suicide; the opposition of disability groups and medical experts; the experience of other countries; the legal situation in Ireland and much more.

Don't miss this opportunity to come together and be informed. Learn to debate the issue and protect the sick, elderly and vulnerable.

ALSO: The meeting will be eligible for three internal Continuous Medical Education CME points. Please contact doctors4lifeireland@gmail.com to record your attendance and collect CME / CPD cert.

EUTHANASIA CONTINUES TO GO OUT OF CONTROL IN CANADA



The number of euthanasia cases continues to rise in Canada, according to the latest official report on the topic, raising further alarm, particularly among disability rights groups. Even some early supporters of 'Medical Assistance in Dying' (MAID) are now voicing concerns.

Last year, 15,343 Canadians died by euthanasia or assisted suicide, according to the 'Fifth Annual Report on Medical Assistance in Dying'. This marks a 15.8pc increase over 2022 and represents 4.7pc of all deaths in 2023. Since its legalisation in 2016, there have been 60,301 cases of assisted suicide and euthanasia cases in Canada that we know of.

Adding to these frightening figures, 2,906 individuals died last year before their euthanasia requests could be

fulfilled. Meanwhile, 496 individuals withdrew their requests.

Canada allows both assisted suicide, where the patient self-administers lethal drugs (except in Quebec), and euthanasia, which is administered by a doctor or nurse. Self-administration is extremely rare, with fewer than five cases reported last year, showing that people are scared to take a poison themselves.

Dementia was cited as a medical condition in 241 euthanasia recipients in 2023, and in 106 of these cases, dementia was their sole condition.

Not all those who received euthanasia were terminally ill. In 622 cases, natural death was not deemed “reasonably foreseeable.” This category, called Track 2, allows euthanasia for non-terminal patients. Some could have lived for a decade or longer but chose euthanasia due to isolation or feeling like a burden. Euthanasia can be requested when someone experiences “physical or psychological suffering that is intolerable to them.” This is another example of the slippery slope in action.

Isolation or loneliness was significantly more common among Track 2 patients (47.1pc) compared to Track 1 patients (those within six months of death) at 21.1pc, but we can still see feeling isolated was significant. Crucially,

45.1pc of Track 1 and 49.2pc of Track 2 patients cited feeling like a “burden on family, friends or caregivers” as a key reason for their suffering.

Among Track 2 recipients, where death was not foreseeable, women constituted 58.5pc of cases. These patients were typically younger and had lived with their conditions for much longer. Perhaps this is also a function of the fact that women typically live longer than men and are more likely to be widowed and therefore living alone.

The percentage of disabled individuals among non-terminal euthanasia recipients was significantly higher: 58.3pc compared to 33.5pc among those within six months of death. They are heavily over-represented in Canada’s euthanasia statistics.

“When other people express loneliness or a loss of dignity or a desire to die, we usually respond with support or prevention. But with people with disabilities, we respond with an offer for MAID,” said Isabel Grant, a law professor at the University of British Columbia.

This same group of non-terminal patients had, on average, lived with a disability for a fifth of their lifespan.

According to the report, 594 individuals received euthanasia under a waiver of final consent arrangement due to a loss of capacity. This means they were euthanised based on a prior request, even though they could no longer give consent.

Euthanasia was legalised in Canada in 2016 following a case brought by the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association (BCCLA). However, the regime has become so permissive that even the BCCLA has raised concerns, particularly about euthanasia for prisoners and disabled individuals.

The organisation has highlighted reports of people accessing MAID due to intolerable social circumstances or being offered it in cases that may not meet legal requirements.

“Of particular concern are reports of MAID being used in prisons while incarcerated individuals were shackled to their beds, the programme’s lack of legal oversight, disproportionate representation of impoverished people receiving assisted suicide, and healthcare practitioners offering MAID when patients sought support for living,” the BCCLA stated.

THE COMING TREND: COUPLES EUTHANASIA



The number of couples requesting euthanasia together is on the rise in the Netherlands, according to official reports. In 2024, there were 54 such cases, compared to just nine in 2018. A notable case involving a former Dutch prime minister and his wife last year appears to have contributed to the growing demand.

In the Netherlands, assisted suicide or euthanasia can be requested by individuals experiencing ‘unbearable psychological suffering’, even if they are not physically ill. The prospect of losing a lifelong partner is often considered a cause of unbearable suffering and therefore can be sufficient to qualify for euthanasia or assisted suicide. Although requests from couples are treated separately, it is unlikely that only one would be denied if both individuals are deemed mentally competent.

Couple euthanasia is not only becoming more common but is also increasingly romanticised. In February last year, media outlets framed the deaths by euthanasia of the former Dutch prime minister and his wife — and similar cases also — as part of a “love story,” a poetic ending to a long life shared together.

Influenced by this high-profile case, the number of Dutch couples euthanised together rose from 34 in 2023 to 54 in 2024, a significant increase in just one year. While the law requires explicit consent from both individuals, a type of pressure can often be masked by formal agreement. Many spouses dread the prospect of living without each other. The idea of being left alone may, even unconsciously, pressure someone to make the same decision as their partner.

The risk of a contagion effect is really high. It is difficult to ignore the possibility that one partner’s decision could influence the other, even without direct coercion. Moreover, cases of joint euthanasia are not limited to romantic couples. In the Netherlands there have also been instances involving siblings or a mother and her child. In such cases, the reasoning is similar: the surviving individual may consider life unbearable without their loved one.

A recent poll conducted among Dutch citizens with partners found that 75pc were open to the idea of couple euthanasia. However, 60pc expressed concerns about the potential pressure involved, while 40pc believed it would be difficult to determine whether the desire to die was entirely independent.

Commenting on these findings, Philip Nitschke, the inventor of the controversial “Sarco” suicide pod, tweeted: “The Sarco Duo is currently in production”. Where others are concerned, or scandalised, by the idea of couples killing themselves together, pro-euthanasia activists see it as another opportunity to promote their ideology.

Nitschke is the founder and director of Exit International, an organisation advocating for assisted suicide to be available on demand to any adult, regardless of their reason.

The growing acceptance of couple euthanasia in the Netherlands is part of the broader normalisation that inevitably follows the legalisation of such procedures. Over time, initial restrictions tend to be relaxed, and more individuals may feel influenced, if not explicitly coerced, into choosing to die alongside their loved ones.

IN EUROPE LAST YEAR, DEATHS OUTNUMBERED BIRTHS BY 1.2 MILLION



New figures from Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, confirm the growing demographic crisis facing Europe. Last year, deaths across the EU outnumbered births by almost 1.2m, and this is only going to get worse. Births have not outnumbered deaths since 2012. This is a consequence of fertility rates being well below replacement level across the continent and in some cases for decades.

At the beginning of 2023, according to Eurostat, there were 448.8 million people living in the European Union. The only reason this is little different from 20 years ago is because of immigration. The average number of births per 1,000 persons living in the EU has dropped from 10.6 in 2008 to 8.7 in 2022.

One way of analysing fertility trends is to look at how many babies are born to mothers aged 40 and older compared to all babies born in a year. It shows the degree to which people are delaying having children.

In Ireland in 2022, 11.2pc of all births in 2022 were to mothers aged 40 and over, the highest in Europe. This has soared from 3.4pc in 2002. Across the EU, the figure was 6pc in 2022, meaning many women in Ireland are waiting a particularly long time to have children, for whatever reason. The proportion of births to mothers aged at least 40 in the EU as a whole was 2.2pc in 2002.

In Ireland, the mean age of first-time mothers is the third highest in Europe, at 31.5 years. The EU average is 29.7 years. Ireland used to have the highest fertility rate in the EU – 1.97 births per woman in 2002 – but now it has decreased significantly. The current value (1.56) is slightly higher than the European average (1.46) but way below what is needed to ensure a natural balance between births and deaths, which is 2.1 births per woman.

Among EU countries, France has currently the highest total fertility rate (1.79), followed by Romania (1.71) and Bulgaria (1.65). The lowest rates were found in Malta (1.08), Spain (1.16) and Italy (1.24).

While the population is growing, due to immigration and people are living longer, there are ever fewer young people.

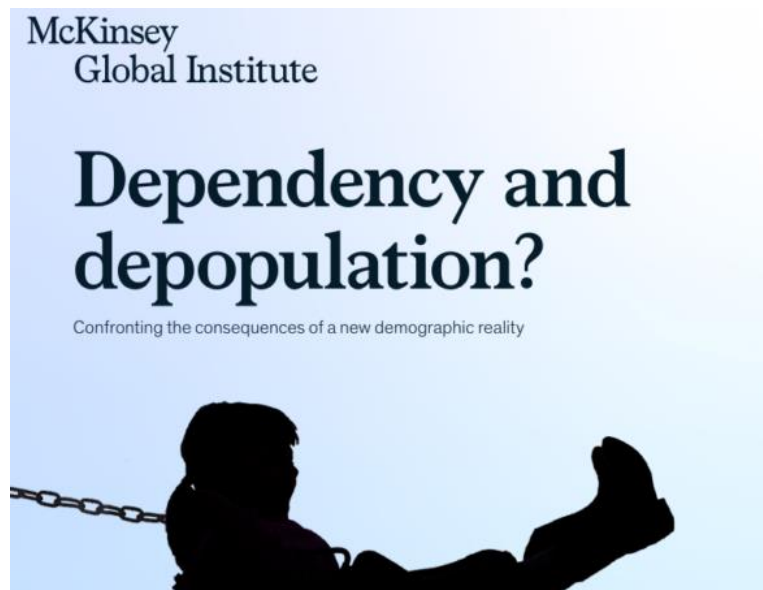
In the last 20 years, the percentage of people aged 0 to 19 years of age across the EU declined from 22.6pc to 20.1pc. Over the same period, the share of persons aged 65 and over increased in all EU countries 16.2 to 21.3.

Over the past twenty years, the Irish population grew by a massive 32.9pc, from 3.7 million in 2003 to 5.27 million last year. Much of this is immigration-driven. To put this into perspective, the total population of the EU increased by only 4pc during the same period.

In Ireland, births still outnumber deaths, although the gap between the two has halved in the last ten years. In due course, given our low fertility rate, deaths will outnumber births as elsewhere.

The European demographic crisis, which is already here, will affect Ireland as well, even before ours hits us directly, simply because our fate is so tied to Europe's in multiple ways. It is time we began to have a serious discussion in Ireland about this topic.

A MAJOR NEW REPORT PAINTS AN ALARMING PICTURE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DECLINE



Falling fertility rates are propelling the major economies toward a major reckoning, according to a new study by the McKinsey Global Institute, one of the world’s leading management consulting firms.

As the report, entitled “Dependency and Depopulation? Confronting the Consequences of a New Demographic Reality” confirms that a huge and growing portion of the global population now resides in countries where fertility rates have fallen well below the replacement threshold of 2.1 children per woman.

In Ireland, it is currently at 1.5. Only in sub-Saharan Africa are fertility rates still well above replacement level.

This trend indicates that, by the end of the century, several major economies could witness population reductions ranging from 20pc to 50pc. For instance, China's population has been decreasing year on year, with a reduction of 1.4 million in 2024 alone, and in 2100 will have less than half of the current population.

Like the rest of East Asia, China does not want mass immigration to help alleviate the problem. However, even if China were to try this approach, there are simply not enough people in the world who can go to China and balance out its population decline between now and the end of the century.

The problem isn't much with the size of the population, but rather with the growing unbalance between generations. With families shrinking in size almost everywhere, for the first time in history a sharply declining number of young people will have to support for a fast growing cohort of older people who are not working.

The report calls "first wave economies" those regions that are at the forefront of experiencing demographic shifts associated with declining fertility and ageing populations. In 'Advanced Asia' (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and South Korea), 'Greater China' (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) and 'Western

Europe’, there were 6.8 working-age individuals for every person over 65 years in 1997. Today this ratio is 3.9 to 1 and by 2050 it will fall to just two working age people for every retiree.

These changes pose challenges for economies traditionally reliant on a robust working-age demographic to support economic growth and social welfare systems.

To counteract this growing imbalance between the workers and those who depend on them – the McKinsey report claims – these countries would need to amplify productivity growth by two to four times the current rates or encourage individuals to work an additional one to five hours weekly. Moreover, retirement systems may require adjustments, potentially directing up to 50pc of labour income to cover the increasing gap between the financial needs and the income of the elderly population.

In confronting the consequences of demographic change, societies enter uncharted waters, according to the report.

“Even if global fertility rates were to jump overnight to the replacement rate, it would take 20 years, give or take, for those additional babies to become adults and begin contributing to economic growth through work”, the report notes.

The bad news is that no country so far has been able to return to replacement levels after falling below.

The report suggests that migration can play a role in addressing labour shortages but only for a short period of time because many developing countries, which currently supply a large share of migrants, are expected to experience their own demographic transitions, leading to reduced migration flows in the long term.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT



Social attitudes towards the family and children need to be reshaped if we want to address sharply declining birth rates and the increasing phenomenon of unplanned childlessness, a major new report from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) says.

States need to promote policies that promote family formation, the report says while also emphasising the positive role of religion on fertility rates.

The report titled “Demographic Change in the OSCE Region: Analysis, Impact and Possible Solutions of a Mega Trend Reshaping Society” was presented last week when the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE met in Vienna. Authored by Dr. Gudrun Kugler, who is the Special Representative on Demographic Change and Security, the report addresses the pressing issue of demographic shifts among the 57 state members of the OSCE.

In almost all OSCE countries, including Ireland, fertility rates are below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman, leading to long-term economic and social challenges, particularly for pension systems and healthcare infrastructure. Migration partially offsets population decline but, according to the report, “governments should avoid relying on mass migration as the primary solution to labour shortages, as this can contribute to brain drain, destabilization in countries of origin, integration challenges, and the emergence of new inequalities and social tensions in recipient societies”.

The document notes that in countries such as India, Bangladesh, and much of East and Southeast Asia, birth rates are already below replacement. Africa is going in the same direction even if fertility rates in sub-Saharan Africa remain well above replacement level for now.

Declining birth rates around the world means that the supply of potential migrants will decline soon and eventually, countries will run out of potential immigrants to sustain their aging economies. This is why a recent Guardian report projecting high immigration into Europe as a way of addressing population ageing and decline is overoptimistic. It is extremely unlikely that immigration into Europe will remain as high as it is now for another 75 years until the end of the century.

The document proposes a series of solutions, notably emphasising the pivotal roles of family and religion in counteracting declining birth rates and unplanned childlessness.

The first recommendation is for the establishment of dedicated research centres and the allocation of resources to study demographic trends. “Which personal choices might be more likely to lead to childlessness should be researched and be part of educational curricula”, the document suggests. This foundational knowledge is deemed essential for formulating effective policies and interventions.

The second set of recommendations regards cultural and societal shifts. “A broad cultural transformation is needed to create an environment that supports family formation

and its stability over time, child rearing, and work-life balance. This includes fostering positive attitudes towards parenthood, marriage, and family life, emphasizing the value of stability in family structures”, the report remarks, “Public perceptions and social policies should avoid stigmatizing stay-at-home parents and should work towards increasing the social prestige of having children, family life and parental involvement.”

The report also advocates for financial incentives for families, including direct tax benefits, pension bonuses for parents, and reductions in the costs of child-rearing.

Finally, the OCSE document highlights the significant influence of religious communities in promoting family values. “Religion plays a significant role in family values, and research shows that people with faith adherences tend to have higher birth rates. A balanced approach that respects religious beliefs and supports family life can help create a more inclusive society. Governments must recognize the positive impact that religious institutions can have on family stability and uphold freedom of religion.”, the report says.

Beyond addressing fertility issues, the document acknowledges the challenge of an ageing population and promotes policies that encourage older individuals to

remain active in the workforce and community, so that they are less dependent on the younger generations.

NUMBER OF ABORTIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND CONTINUES TO SURGE



The number of abortions being carried out in Northern Ireland has increased by a massive 29pc in a single year, according to official statistics published by the Department of Health. The figure of 2,792 is three times the number of Northern Ireland women who went to England for abortions before the law in the North was liberalised in 2019. This mirrors what is happening in the South where 10,000 abortions were carried out in 2023.

The new figures indicate that the number of abortions in Northern Ireland rose from 2,168 in the financial year 2022/23 to 2,792 in 2023/24. Notably, 97pc of these procedures were carried out under Ground A, which

permits abortion for any reason before 12 weeks of gestation.

In Northern Ireland, abortion was decriminalised in October 2019. Before this, it was only permitted in limited circumstances, such as when it was necessary to save the life of the mother or prevent permanent and severe harm. As a result, the number of abortions performed in Northern Ireland was extremely low. Only 22 cases were recorded in 2019.

In the same year, 1,014 women from Northern Ireland travelled to England for abortion procedures, which were funded by the UK government. In cases of financial hardship, travel costs were also covered.

With the introduction of new liberal regulations in March 2020, abortions in Northern Ireland expanded significantly, resulting in over 10,000 terminations in total since the legal change.

Compared to the first year of the new regulatory regime, there has been a 77pc increase of abortions taking place in Northern Ireland hospitals, the recent statistics show. However, once we include also abortions carried out abroad, the overall picture is even more shocking.

To the recently released figures, which are underestimated according to the report, one must add the number of Northern Ireland residents who had abortion in England – 172 according to the latest statistics referring to 2022 – and also those carried out in the Republic (9 in 2023).

This brings the total number of abortions involving Northern Ireland residents to approximately 3,000 per year—three times higher than the 1,014 terminations recorded in England in 2019, the final year before the introduction of the new regulations.

Unlike reports on abortion services in England and Wales, the Northern Ireland Department of Health does not provide details about marital status, previous abortions, or other demographic information. This is because such details are only recorded in a notification form if voluntarily disclosed by the woman.

However, the most recent data from Northern Ireland residents who had abortions in England reveal that only 12pc were married and 14pc had one or more previous abortions. The recent statistics from the Department of Health confirm that restrictive legislation keeps abortion figures down. A threefold increase in only five years

should prompt politicians to reconsider the current legislation.

WILL WE EVER HAVE AN HONEST DISCUSSION ABOUT DIVORCE IN IRELAND?



Divorce will affect children for the rest of their lives, well into adulthood, but people don't want to hear this because it makes them feel bad about their decisions, says Spectator columnist, writer and broadcaster, Bridget Phetasy.

A piece she wrote a few months ago titled "How divorce never ends", is based on her personal experience and presents the lifelong impact of parental break-up on children. It caused a huge reaction, for and against. Those

who supported the article were themselves usually children of divorce. Those who reacted angrily were often the parents who exhibited great defensiveness about what they had done, even though Phetasy was at pains to say parental separation, for example when the relationship is abusive, is justified.

Phetasy (née Walsh), whose parents divorced when she was 12, recounts how her life and that of her future husband – also a child of divorce – were upended. Their school achievements declined, and they fell into rebellious behaviours. The logistical challenges of splitting time between parents, with cross-country travel and fractured holiday traditions, contributed to instability and neglect. Lacking proper supervision, the children often resorted to reckless behaviour.

“So often it feels like two people are just ‘over it’ [meaning the parents] and want to move on with their lives and be single again instead of doing whatever it takes to make it work for the kids. People don’t want to hear this because it makes them feel bad about their decisions. Divorce sucks. It never ends and it should be a last resort”, she wrote.

Phetasy – a former columnist for Playboy magazine, of all things, – is now a mother and uses her parents’ shortcomings as a guide for what not to do.

“Before I had a kid, I asked people who came from similar backgrounds how they managed to raise great, well-adjusted

kids. They always said the same thing: “I just did the opposite of what my parents did.””, she writes in her piece.

She argues that divorce is too often treated casually, with little regard for its profound and enduring impact on children. She admits harbouring lasting anger and grief over her parents’ prioritisation of new relationships over their children’s well-being. These feelings persist into adulthood, particularly as the complexities of managing relationships with multiple sets of grandparents now affect her own family.

Talking to the feminist podcaster Louise Perry, she recalls the reactions from readers of the piece and also from followers of her YouTube channel. “People lie to themselves about how hard it is on the kids. There’s this lie: kids are resilient, they’ll be fine. It was heartbreaking reading the initial flow of comments that came in. First you get the flood of people who feel seen and heard and validated. “Thank you so much this was my experience. I felt I this brought up so many emotions of my own”, and then you get the backlash and the people misinterpreting you and taking it out of context”, she told in the interview.

Commenting on Bridget Phetasy’s article, Louise Perry noticed that the consideration of what is a truly valid reason for divorce often leads to exaggeration of issues, while many

overlook the long-term impact on their children, whose lives will be shaped by the decision for decades to come.

The majority of break-ups occur in low-conflict marriages, where the impact on children is often more profound due to the unexpected and therefore more traumatic nature of the separation. In such cases, it is usually in the best interest of the children for the parents to remain together.

2025 will mark 30 years from the divorce referendum in Ireland, where now over 320,000 adults are today divorced or separated and hundreds of thousands of children affected. This anniversary will surely be celebrated with enthusiasm, but a mature assessment will consider the voices of people like Bridget Phetasy who have suffered because of their parents' decisions.

The Federation of Catholic Family Associations in Europe (FAFCE) is happy to invite you to the International Seminar: "Family Networks for the Future of the Church – Challenges for a Project for an International Confederation of Catholic Family Associations", which will take place on the 31st of May in Rome.

This conference, in the framework of the Jubilee of Families, Grandparents and the Elderly, has the aim of recognizing the essential role of family networks in promoting solidarity and in reinforcing the commitment of Catholic laity in the international arena.

This event is built up on the Family Global Compact, launched by the Dicastery for Laity, Family and Life and the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences. It is also a response to the address made by Pope Francis to the Board of FAFCE on the urgent need to develop family networks for the future of Europe and the Universal Church, where he “encouraged to continue the work of encouraging the creation and consolidation of family networks”.

For over 30 years, the Italian Forum of Family Associations and the Federation of Catholic Family Associations in Europe (FAFCE) have represented family organizations at the national and European levels, advocating on critical issues such as demographic decline, human dignity, and education.

Drawing inspiration from the long-standing efforts of many Catholic-inspired NGOs, this seminar aims to lay the groundwork for an International Confederation of Catholic Family Associations — a unified network dedicated to upholding the family as the cornerstone of society. Through collaboration and shared vision, this event seeks to provide new hope and renewed strength to those committed to defending the family in today’s complex global landscape. The general program can be found via the registration link below.

Due to the limited capacity of the room, we kindly ask you to register at info@fafce.org . Participation is free of charge. Registrations are open until the 5th of May.

Family Solidarity has co-sponsored the following statement that will be presented at the plenary meeting of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva in March.

Joint Statement on Protecting Children from Gender Ideology

I am delivering this statement on behalf of a coalition of organizations.

Mr. President,

As the most vulnerable members of society, children deserve unwavering care, protection, and support. It is our collective responsibility to create an environment that enables their full development while safeguarding their mental and physical integrity. Yet today, in many countries, the pervasive influence of gender ideology undermines this imperative.

On the one hand, under the guise of promoting diversity and inclusion, children in critical developmental stages are taught that they may have been born in the wrong body,

instilling confusion and emotional distress instead of self-worth and acceptance. Worse, educational institutions actively facilitate or engage in children's so-called 'gender transition', often without their parents' consent or knowledge.

On the other hand, in the name of so-called 'gender-affirming care', vulnerable children who experience discomfort with their bodies are rushed onto an irreversible path of lifelong medicalization. Under widely discredited standards of care, chemical and even surgical mutilation procedures are carried out with no regard for underlying psychological conditions and documented long-term risks. Meanwhile, concerned parents are misled, emotionally blackmailed into consenting, or outright excluded from these life-altering decisions.

No longer, Mr. President, can this Council remain silent while these egregious abuses persist!

A society that exposes children to irreparable harm while stripping parents of their rightful role does not act in the best interests of children—it fails them utterly. We urge all States and the United Nations to put an immediate end to this radical agenda and prioritize ethical and evidence-based care over poisonous ideology. Our children's future demands nothing less.

YOU ARE INVITED!

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Qualifies for **3** internal Continuous Medical Education **CME** points

Assisted Suicide Harms Us All

Thomas Prior Hall, CLAYTON HOTEL, BALLSBRIDGE | SATURDAY 22 MARCH 2025 | 10am - 2pm

SPEAKERS INCLUDE



Professor of Psychiatry
Prof. Patricia Casey



Palliative Care Consultant
Dr. Wilhelm Freiherr von Hornstein



Barrister, author, prominent media commentator
Maria Steen



A personal testimony on the devastating impact of assisted suicide.
Lucy McDonald



Assistant Professor of International Relations and International Law
Yuan Yi Zhu

Register today here!

see more ↩

Phone: **01 8730465** Email: **office@thelifeinstitute.net**

Admission is **FREE** but booking is essential as spaces are limited



for more information check out www.thelifeinstitute.net. P: 353 1 8730465 E: info@thelifeinstitute.net

WHEN CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIFE FLOURISHES, THE CIVILISED WORLD BENEFITS