



ENGLISH	SIMPLIFIED CHINESE 简体中文
Background	背景
Victoria is the first state in Australia to pass voluntary assisted dying laws. The Voluntary Assisted Dying Act (2017) provides a safe legal framework for people who are suffering and dying to choose the manner and timing of their death.	维多利亚州是澳大利亚首个通过自愿安乐死法案的州。《 Voluntary Assisted Dying Act (2017) 》（《自愿安乐死法案（2017年）》）为那些正在遭受痛苦和濒临死亡的人提供了安全的法律体系，让他们可以选择死亡的方式和时间。
With comprehensive safeguards and rigorous protections, the process for accessing voluntary assisted dying in Victoria will be the safest and most conservative in the world.	有了全面的保障手段和严格的保护措施，在维多利亚州实现自愿安乐死的程序将是世界上最安全和最保守的程序。
What is voluntary assisted dying?	什么是自愿安乐死？
Voluntary assisted dying means administering a substance for the purpose of causing death in accordance with the steps and process set out in law.	自愿安乐死是指按照法律规定的步骤和程序给予一种可导致死亡的药物。
Voluntary assisted dying must be voluntary and initiated by the person themselves, and it will usually be self-administered. Only those who are already dying from an incurable, advanced and progressive disease, illness or medical condition will be able to access voluntary assisted dying.	自愿安乐死必须是自愿的，并由病人自己提出，并且通常是自行给药。只有那些已经因不治之症、晚期和进行性疾病而即将死亡的人，才能够采取自愿安乐死。
Voluntary assisted dying is only for those who face an inevitable, imminent death as a result of an incurable disease, illness or medical condition.	自愿安乐死仅适用于那些因无法治愈的疾病或病情而面临不可避免的濒临死亡的人。



Why is there a law?	为什么会有这个法律?
Voluntary assisted dying is a process where an eligible individual (and only that individual) who is at the end of their life, and suffering, may choose the manner and timing of their death, after following steps set out in Victorian law.	自愿安乐死是一个程序，在这个程序中，一个符合条件的人（并且只有这个人），在遵循维多利亚州法律规定步骤的前提下，在其生命即将结束和遭受痛苦时可以选择其死亡的方式和时间。
The law means that a person may be assisted by medical practitioners to access a substance to use to end their life at a time of their choosing. The process ensures the person's decision is voluntary and enduring and provides clear guidance for how medical practitioners can lawfully support the person in this choice.	该法律规定，一个人可以在医生的协助下获得一种药物，在其选择的时间用于结束其生命。该程序会确保该病人是自愿做出决定，且该决定持久有效，并为医生如何合法地支持该病人的选择提供了明确的指导。
The law also provides a range of protections to make sure that voluntary assisted dying is safely implemented and monitored in Victoria.	该法律还提供了一系列保护措施，以确保在维多利亚州安全地实施和监控自愿安乐死。
Who is able to access voluntary assisted dying?	谁能够采取自愿安乐死?
Voluntary assisted dying is only for people who are suffering from an incurable, advanced and progressive disease, illness or medical condition, who are experiencing intolerable suffering. The condition must be assessed by two medical practitioners to be expected to cause death within six months.	自愿安乐死只适用于那些患有无法治愈的、晚期和进行性疾病或病情、正在遭受无法忍受的痛苦的人。病情必须经过两名医生评估判定预计此疾病会在六个月内导致死亡。
There is an exception for a person suffering from a neurodegenerative condition, where instead the condition must be expected to cause death within 12 months.	患有神经退行性疾病的人是一个例外，这种情况下必须判定预计这种疾病会在 12 个月内导致死亡。



<p>Voluntary assisted dying will only be available to Victorians who are over the age of 18 who have lived in Victoria for at least 12 months, and who have decision-making capacity. To be eligible for voluntary assisted dying they must be experiencing suffering that cannot be relieved in a manner the person considers tolerable.</p>	<p>只有年满 18 周岁、在维多利亚州居住了至少 12 个月且具有决策能力的维多利亚州居民才能采取自愿安乐死。要符合自愿安乐死的条件，他们必须正在经历痛苦，并且无法通过自身可以承受的方式来缓解。</p>
<p>Mental illness or disability alone are not grounds for access to voluntary assisted dying, but people who meet all other criteria, and who have a disability or mental illness, will not be denied access to voluntary assisted dying.</p>	<p>精神疾病或残疾本身并不是采取自愿安乐死的理由，但不会拒绝符合所有其他资格条件的患有残疾或精神疾病的人行使其自愿安乐死的权利。</p>
<p>How will voluntary assisted dying work?</p>	<p>如何实施自愿安乐死？</p>
<p>Only the person wanting to access voluntary assisted dying may initiate discussions with health practitioners about voluntary assisted dying.</p>	<p>只有希望采取自愿安乐死的人才可以与医疗工作者就自愿安乐死的问题展开讨论。</p>
<p>A family member or carer can't request voluntary assisted dying on somebody else's behalf. This is to ensure that the request is completely voluntary and without coercion, and that the decision is the person's own.</p>	<p>家人或照顾者不能代表他人请求自愿安乐死。这是为了确保请求完全出于自愿，且不带强制性，并且该决定是由病人自己做出的。</p>
<p>If a person wants to request access to voluntary assisted dying, they will need to be assessed by a suitably qualified doctor who will determine if the person is eligible. If the person is eligible, the process is repeated with a second doctor who will need to conduct another assessment. The doctors will make sure the person is making a fully informed</p>	<p>如果病人想要求采取自愿安乐死，他们需要经过具有相关资质的医生的评估，确定该病人是否符合条件。如果该病人符合条件，还需要由另一名医生重新再一次进行评估。医生们将确保该病人是在充分知情的情况下作出决定，并已经了解可以采用的宁养疗护方案。</p>



decision and is aware of the available palliative care options.	
If the person wishes to proceed, they will need to make a written declaration that is witnessed by two independent individuals, confirming that they are making an informed, voluntary and enduring decision to access voluntary assisted dying.	如果该病人希望继续进行，他们需要作出一份书面声明，由两个独立的个人见证，确认他们正在做出知情、自愿和持久性的决定采取自愿安乐死。
On receiving a final request, the doctor will apply for a permit to prescribe a substance that the person may use to end their life at a time of their choosing. The person must administer the substance themselves, unless they are physically unable to do so, in which case their doctor may assist.	收到最终请求后，医生会申请许可开药，病人可以使用医生所开药物在自己选择的时间结束自己的生命。这个人必须自己给药，除非他们行动不便无法这样做，在这种情况下，他们的医生可能会提供帮助。
No health practitioner or healthcare provider will be obliged to participate in voluntary assisted dying.	任何医疗工作者或医疗保健服务提供者都没有义务参与协助自愿安乐死。
Are there safeguards?	有保障措施吗？
The process set out in the law includes many steps and safeguards to make sure that people are not being pressured to participate in the voluntary assisted dying process, and that it is completely voluntary.	法律规定的程序包括了许多步骤和保障措施，以确保人们不会被迫参与自愿安乐死程序，此决定是完全出于自愿。
The Voluntary Assisted Dying Review Board will monitor all activity under the law and will receive reports from all health practitioners who participate. The Board will make sure that the Act is being complied with and will also monitor substance permit applications.	Voluntary Assisted Dying Review Board（自愿安乐死审查委员会）将根据法律规定监督所有活动，并将收取所有参与该过程的医疗工作者的报告。委员会将确保人们遵守该法案，并将监督药物许可申请。



<p>A person who is prescribed a voluntary assisted dying substance will also appoint a contact person so that any unused substance will be safely returned.</p>	<p>获得自愿安乐死处方药物的病人，也会指定一名联系人，以便安全归还任何未使用的药物。</p>
<p>When will voluntary assisted dying be available in Victoria?</p>	<p>什么时候可以在维多利亚州实行自愿安乐死？</p>
<p>The law comes into effect on 19 June 2019. After this date, people who meet the set of strict eligibility criteria will be able to request access to voluntary assisted dying. All people at the end of life will be supported to receive access to appropriate end of life care options.</p>	<p>该法律于 2019 年 6 月 19 日生效。在此日期之后，符合整套严格的资格标准的人将能够申请采取自愿安乐死。所有临终的病人都将得到支持，以获得适当的临终护理方案。</p>
<p>The Victorian Government is currently working to help health practitioners and health services prepare for providing voluntary assisted dying, including how to support those that choose to participate as well as those who conscientiously object.</p>	<p>维多利亚州政府目前正在努力帮助医疗工作者和卫生服务部门为提供自愿安乐死做好准备，包括如何支持那些选择参与的人以及切实反对的人。</p>
<p>Support services</p>	<p>支持服务</p>
<p>Some people may find issues relating to end of life care upsetting. If reading the material on this site or thinking about end of life care has raised some issues regarding grief and bereavement or personal crisis, the helplines below provide telephone support and counselling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Some services may also provide online assistance (depending on the service).</p>	<p>有些人可能会感觉看到与临终关怀有关的问题会令人感到不安。如果阅读本网站上的资料或考虑临终关怀引发了一些关于悲伤、丧亲或个人危机的问题，可以向以下求助热线寻求帮助，该热线每周 7 天，每天 24 小时提供全天候电话支持和咨询服务。某些服务机构还可以提供在线帮助（取决于服务内容）。</p>

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