**Organ Donations by Gabi Hlevner**

 **The issue of payment to the donor is alive for organ donation - controversial. The prevailing view in the Western world is that organ donation can not be paid for two main reasons: first, from the perception that human organs can not be valued in monetary terms, and there is no way to determine their price; And second, in an attempt to prevent the exploitation of the plight of the poor, who may agree to donate organs because of economic distress.**

 **I am against the illegal sale of organs. Modern society opposes treating man and his body as merchandise (as slaves were once treated). A legal regulation of organ donation rewards will encourage and encourage such negative perceptions. A society where the organs of the poor are used as "spare parts" in the bodies of the wealthy is an immoral society. The organ sale permit will perpetuate the class structure in society - the poor will always be the donors and the rich will always be the recipients of organs.**

 **A person's consent to donate a limb from his body for money because of economic constraints is not a real agreement. Economic constraints prevent him from exercising balanced judgment, making it difficult for him to correctly assess the possible negative impact on his health and quality of life as a result of removing the organ from his body.**

 **Also, the transplant queue should be determined according to medical criteria only. A method in which the priority of saving lives is determined by the patient's economic ability is not a moral system, and a society adopting such a method is immoral. The mere granting of permission to trade in organs can indirectly lead to crimes such as the sale of defective organs, operations under adverse conditions, On the domain.**

 **In addition, organ donation is supposed to be an act that derives solely from the desire to help others, and the receipt of monetary compensation damages the nobility of the act. Paying for body parts naturally and humanly provokes feelings of disgust and aversion.**

 **By donating a non-renewing organ (like a kidney) there is a risk to the donor. Although this is a small risk, it is still contrary to one of the central rules of medical ethics, which prohibits harming the patient's body unnecessarily. It can be argued that there is moral justification for such harm if the donor is expected to receive emotional satisfaction by saving close and dear lives. But it is clear that receiving a monetary reward does not constitute a moral justification for such harm.**

 **There is a claim that there is no real shortage of organ transplantation in Israel, but rather a lack of agreement among families to donate the organs of deceased family members. Therefore, it is necessary to invest resources in education and change attitudes.**

 **In summary, selling organs violates the social norms and normality as well as the basic rights of man and man as a respect for life and security**