# Article information:

Israel-Palestine: the real reason there’s still no peace | Israel | The Guardian
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/may/16/the-real-reason-the-israel-palestine-peace-process-always-fails>

# Article summary:

1. The main reason for the lack of peace between Israel and Palestine is that at least one party prefers to maintain the impasse rather than reach an agreement.

2. Israel chooses stalemate over a two-state solution because the costs of an agreement, such as political upheaval and security risks, outweigh the benefits.

3. The international community's warnings about the consequences of not reaching a deal do not hold much credibility as long as Israel holds all the power and can decide whether or not to annex territory and offer citizenship to its inhabitants.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Israel-Palestine: the real reason there’s still no peace" in The Guardian provides a critical analysis of the reasons behind the failure of peace negotiations between Israel and Palestine. While the article raises some valid points, it also exhibits biases and lacks a balanced perspective.

One potential bias in the article is its portrayal of Israel as the main obstacle to peace. The author argues that Israel has consistently chosen stalemate over an agreement because the costs of a deal outweigh the benefits. This argument overlooks the fact that both sides have made mistakes and missed opportunities throughout the peace process. It fails to acknowledge Palestinian rejectionism, incitement to violence, and refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish state as significant obstacles to achieving peace.

The article also presents unsupported claims about Israeli motivations for maintaining the status quo. It suggests that Israel is willing to endure international criticism and potential future threats in order to maintain control over the West Bank. However, it does not provide concrete evidence or quotes from Israeli officials to support this claim. Without such evidence, these assertions remain speculative.

Furthermore, the article neglects important counterarguments and alternative perspectives on the conflict. It does not explore Israeli security concerns, such as ongoing terrorism and rocket attacks from Gaza, which have shaped Israeli attitudes towards territorial concessions. Additionally, it fails to mention Palestinian internal divisions and governance issues as factors contributing to failed negotiations.

The article also exhibits promotional content by emphasizing potential benefits for Israel in reaching a peace agreement while downplaying its costs. It suggests that normalization with Arab states and financial benefits from Western countries would outweigh any negative consequences for Israel. However, it does not adequately address concerns about security risks, demographic changes, or potential backlash from Israeli society.

Moreover, the article lacks balance by presenting only one side of the argument more prominently than others. While it briefly mentions Palestinian rejectionism and concessions made by Palestinians over time, it dedicates significantly more space to criticizing Israeli actions and motivations. This one-sided reporting undermines the credibility and objectivity of the article.

In conclusion, while the article raises some valid points about the failure of peace negotiations between Israel and Palestine, it exhibits biases, lacks balance, and presents unsupported claims. It overlooks Palestinian rejectionism and internal divisions while focusing primarily on Israeli actions and motivations. A more balanced analysis would consider both sides' perspectives, acknowledge the complexities of the conflict, and provide evidence for its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Israeli security concerns and terrorism in the conflict
* Palestinian rejectionism and refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish state
* Palestinian internal divisions and governance issues
* Arab states' perspectives on the Israel-Palestine conflict
* Demographic changes and potential consequences for Israel in a peace agreement
* International efforts and proposals for resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/6edd08d4bd7c1b863901359d1c335e94>