

## **Mythos oder Realität? Israels Existenzrecht im internationalen Recht entlarvt!**

Der Artikel beleuchtet, warum kein Staat, einschließlich Israel, ein inhärentes „Recht auf Existenz“ hat, und analysiert die politischen und rechtlichen Hintergründe dieser Behauptung.

**Jerusalem, Israel** - In a striking assertion that challenges conventional narratives, the idea of a state's inherent "right to exist" is under fire. This controversial perspective, often echoed by Western leaders, particularly regarding Israel, is being scrutinized for its legal and historical inaccuracies. The claim that Israel's existence is rooted in international law, as suggested by French President Emmanuel Macron, is fundamentally flawed. He referred to the 1947 UN Resolution 181(II) as the basis for Israel's legitimacy, but this resolution merely proposed a partition plan for British-occupied Palestine, not a legal foundation for statehood.

Critics argue that no state, including Israel, possesses an inherent right to exist, as statehood is a political reality rather than a legal one. The establishment of a nation-state arises from declarations made by those representing it, not from a legal entitlement. The UN Partition Plan, adopted amid intense pressure from the United States, did not create Israel; it was merely a proposal that was never recognized as binding by the Security Council. The subsequent declaration of the State of Israel by David Ben-Gurion was a political act, culminating from historical migrations and conflicts, rather than a legal affirmation of statehood.

## Historical Context and Consequences

The Partition Plan faced rejection from Arab states, which viewed it as a violation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. This right is enshrined in international law and remains a contentious issue today. Iraq's foreign minister, Fadhel al-Jamali, warned that partition would lead to further conflict, a prediction that resonates with ongoing tensions in the region. The narrative that Israel was established through legitimate international processes is increasingly seen as a distortion of history, overshadowing the plight of Palestinians and the complexities of their struggle for self-determination.

As the international community grapples with the consequences of these historical decisions, the call for a reevaluation of the legal and moral frameworks surrounding statehood becomes more urgent. The ongoing conflict and the militarization of Israel highlight the need for a critical examination of the narratives that have shaped perceptions of legitimacy and rights in the region. The discourse surrounding Israel's existence continues to evoke strong emotions and demands a deeper understanding of the intricate realities at play.

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