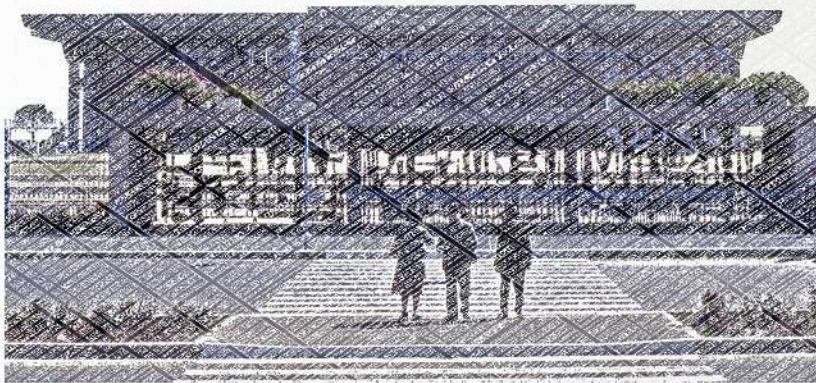


The Occupation Settlement-Supportive and Racist Laws of the 20th Knesset

(May 2015 - 1 January 2019 7)



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Table of Contents

<i>Chapter One: Unprecedented Wave of the Occupation, Settlement -Supportive and Racist legislations</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Chapter Two: The list of enacted legislations</i>	<i>4</i>
I. Discriminatory and Racist Laws	4
II. Laws to restrict the work of Arab politicians	8
III. Laws to criminalize resistance to the occupation and tighten the noose on international and Israeli organizations opposed to occupation.	10
<i>Chapter Three: Performance of the Opposition</i>	<i>20</i>
Opposition Vote.....	22
<i>Appendix (1): A complete list of the racist and supporting laws of settlement and occupation that were addressed during the 20th Knesset session.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Appendix (2) a comparison to the previous parliamentary terms.....</i>	<i>34</i>

Chapter One: Unprecedented Wave of Occupation, Settlement - Supportive and Racist legislations

The twentieth session of the Israeli Knesset, which lasted from May 7, 2015 to January 1, 2019, witnessed an unprecedented Wave of Occupation, Settlement -Supportive and Racist legislations. The twentieth Knesset dealt with 221 laws within this framework, of which 35 were passed in the final reading, in addition to six laws which were incorporated into those laws, which effectively means that 41 laws have been (legally enacted). There are still two bills in the agenda of the Knesset, in the first reading stage, which are to continue in the legislation process of the new parliamentary term.

In the meanwhile, the 23 laws approved by the preliminary reading, which remained at this stage of the legislative process, mostly reflect the parliamentary structure, and it is reinforced through the reading of 153 bills included on the agenda, that did not enter the course of legislation. For comparison and clarification: in the 17th session of the Knesset during the period of the Kadima government under Ehud Olmert, 2006-2009, six laws were passed, and during 18th session of the Knesset mandate under the Benjamin Netanyahu government as well, 2009-2013, eight laws were passed; (a list of these laws is provided in Annex II to this report). In other words, Netanyahu's fourth government recorded a 583% increase in racist, discriminatory and pro-settler legislations (if we count only 35 laws) compared to the 17th session of the Knesset, and 437% in comparison with the 18th Knesset during Netanyahu's government as well.¹

With the exception in the increase of the number of bills and laws, some laws adopted at the 20th session bear a strategic weight and importance, and constitute an important indicator of Israel's present and future trends. In this context, the Basic Law on the one hand, and the "Regulization" Law, are considered among the qualitative laws enacted by the Knesset that aim at protecting and securing Jewish superiority and promoting annexation plans and at supporting settlement.

In addition to the wave of racist legislation led by the coalition parties, it is important to note the level of shallow opposition by the opposition blocs, ("yesh atid and the Zionist union). With the exception of the Joint List and Meretz, the "Future" bloc has contributed to a series of initiatives for repressive laws, targeting mainly the people of the West Bank and Jerusalem, and laws targeting the Palestinian Authority; particularly the robbing of tax funds.

The flow of bills on the Knesset's agenda began on the first day of the Knesset's General Assembly (May 8, 2015) following the elections of March 17, 2015. Many of the laws that had been put into effect were bills that had been included in previous parliamentary mandates. There was expectations that a portion of laws would not enter the legislation course, based on the opposition it encountered in previous parliamentary states, even among the right wing, especially the Likud. However, as parliamentary work progressed, an opposite picture became apparent. Some bills became in force and others entered the legislative process. This is not only due merely to the competition within the right-wing circles led by Benjamin Netanyahu, but also to the ideological

¹ There is no statistics about the 19th mandate headed by Netanyahu 2013-2015, as it was a short one and the work of the Knesset did not last for more than 20 months, including about 8 months of parliamentary failure within two years.

convictions within the top of the ruling pyramid. However the most significant incursion of these laws, in addition to having the audacity of enacting such dangerous laws, began immediately after announcing the US presidential elections' results in early 2016; such as laws related to occupied Jerusalem, annexation of the West Bank, and the most recent one; the racist Jewish Nation-State Law, which remained in the Israeli parliament for seven years, and has passed three parliamentary mandates until it was fully adopted.

The policies of the US administration led by Donald Trump encouraged the government of Benjamin Netanyahu to pass extremely dangerous laws that would have been reserved by former US administrations. Although, these administrations weren't much different in their substance, from the Israeli policies. For we have witnessed many times the US administration preceding the Israeli government in taking hostile procedures against the Palestinian people. For example, when the US administration decided to deduct support from the Palestinian Authority's funds; it paid allowances to the released prisoners, to those in prison, to their families, and to the families of the martyrs, which started in early 2018. Meanwhile, the Israeli government decided to accelerate the enactment of the law of theft and looting of Palestinian tax funds, with the same pretext, in the spring and summer of 2018.

As it was stated in the annual report on the racist and supportive laws of occupation and settlement, issued by the Palestinian Forum for Israeli Studies (MADAR) in April 2018, a substantial part of the annexation laws entered the legislative process, mainly including the Jerusalem laws. Which were later passed on after Donald Trump was elected and even before entering the White House. In which, the coalition began to push the bills, that led to being approved by the government in turn and before their approval in the General Assembly. This is shown by the dates of the adoption of laws in the various legislative stages, as can be seen from the table of laws attached here. This was also witnessed in the theft and looting of land under private ownership (under what's called the "Regulization" law)

The first bill in this area was included in the Knesset's agenda at the end of July 2015, at the initiative of MK Yoav Kish of the Likud Party, where no one paid attention to him. The second bill was introduced in July 2016, which also did not pass, until days after Trump was elected in early November of 2016, where it entered into a fast-track legislation; as it was adopted finally within three months of the day of its preliminary reading, in February 2017. This was also witnessed in the parliamentary movement on the law of the annexation of Jerusalem, which was adopted on the first day of 2018; less than a month after the Trump's declaration on Jerusalem. This was accompanied by a parliamentary movement to draft laws related to joining settlements to Jerusalem and isolating Palestinian neighborhoods from it, but the movement stopped later, until the submission of this report.

The Netanyahu government's approach after Trump's election meant that the government, which has been listening to the White House voters over the years, from early November 2016 has felt that its hand has become more loosen.

Chapter Two: The List of Enacted Laws

This chapter includes a list of the occupation, settlement –supportive, and racist Laws that were permanently adopted in the 20th Knesset.

The laws are categorized according to their character, a link to the official text (in Hebrew) is added to each law, as well as a link to reports, analysis and studies issued by the Center on the law, if available. It should be noted here that there is overlap between the categories in many cases, yet we have categorized the laws as we have seen more reflective of the objectives of the laws, its spirit and context of age.

I. Discriminatory and Racist Laws

What falls under these laws;

- Laws and legislation based on the preference of Jews and restricting many rights to them only, as well as considering them the only national "citizenship community" that deserves to benefit from full collective and individual rights.
- Laws based on the exclusion or absence of Arabs and their subordination through the use of measures that do not include Arabs, such as military service.²

1. Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People

This is one of the most important laws enacted at the twentieth session of the Knesset and the "crown" of the racist laws passed by Netanyahu. Aimed to establish and determine the state's character and the type of citizenship therein, whilst associating its relationship with the land; describing it as an eternal historical relationship. Maintaining settlement-expansionist values along with other exclusive values, all in the midst of a complete absence of the Palestinian people and their basic rights.

This law is based on an what is assumed to be the rights and interests of the Jewish people in Israel and around the world (since Zionism considers all the Jews around the world as one people), amid the exclusion of any values of inclusive citizenship that holds a space for participation of the Palestinian citizens in the land of 48.

These exclusive rights are formed based on the stands that the land/state of Israel is the central regulator of the law, in which the Jewish people are considered the only people worthy of national and collective rights in Israel, where they are treated as the only political group that the law is committed to all its interests, whilst excluding Palestinian as citizens from the commitment group.

² For example, one of the bills that remained on the agenda, and was put forward by the Yisrael Beiteinu initiative, provides for an additional tax on anyone who does not perform military service, even if the law does not require it.

Clause one (a.); homeland of under The Basic Principles of the Nationality Law, stated that “The Land of Israel is the historical homeland of the Jewish people, in which the State of Israel was established.” In clause (b) The State of Israel is the nation state of the Jewish People, in which it realizes its natural, cultural, religious and historical right to self-determination.” And in Clause (c.) “The exercise of the right to national self-determination in the State of Israel is unique to the Jewish People.

The law does not, of course, define the borders of the State of Israel, thus turning it into a subject of political deliberation and debate. And in part three under “The capital of the state”, it stated that “Jerusalem, complete and united, is the capital of Israel.”

Clause five under Ingathering of the exiles stated, “The state will be open to Jewish immigration and the ingathering of the exiles.”

The relationship between Israel and the Jewish people around the world was emphasized in Clause 6 (a.) stating, The State shall strive to ensure the safety of members of the Jewish People and of its citizens, who are in trouble and in captivity, due to their Jewishness or due to their citizenship. As well as in clause (b) “The State shall act, in the Diaspora, to preserve the ties between the State and members of the Jewish People, and in clause (c) The state shall act to preserve the cultural, historic and religious heritage of the Jewish people in the Jewish Diaspora.

Clause 7 clearly presenting the racial-colonial rational of the law, in accordance “The State views the development of Jewish settlement as a national value, and shall act to encourage and promote its establishment and strengthening”

The Arabs citizen of Israel were not mentioned but once when downgrading the Arabic language, from its status as an official language to one with “special-status in the state; regulating the use of Arabic in state institutions or referring to it, will be set by the law.”

For further studies and analysis on the meanings and effects of the law of nationalism see MADAR, [*Basic Law: Israel as the Nation- State of the Jewish People Facts and Dimensions*](#), 2018 .(Author: Sonia Boulos, Mohanad Mustafa, Sawsan Zaher, Antione Shulhut Editor: Honaida Ghanim.)

2. *Extending the provision law to prevent the reunification of Arab Families* *(Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law)*

On the evening of Monday, June 4th, 2018, the General Assembly of the Knesset approved the extension of the provision law, which prohibits the reunification of Palestinian families, where the spouse is from the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, or from an Arab country or descent. This includes children above 14 years old, except for special cases stated by the law, which was first approved of in 2003 and has been extended annually; was extended to June 30th, 2018.

The successive Israeli governments refrain from turning the law into a permanent law, adopting it as an emergency law because of its violation of human rights and the provisions of international human rights instruments. The law is unanimously approved by the Zionist parties and Jewish religious parties, with the exception of the left-wing Meretz party and the political blocs representing the Palestinian public in the 48' areas.

This law affects the basic rights of the Palestinians to establish a normal family only because they are Palestinians (or not necessarily Jews). As well as preventing them from exercising their basic human life at the minimum level and constantly exposing them to the bureaucratic coercion of the state's institutions.

More about the law: [Extending the provision law to prevent the reunification of Arab Families. 6.6.2018 \(Arabic\)](#)

3. ***A law aimed at accelerating the demolition of "unlicensed" houses (Planning and Building Law, Amendment No. 116, 2017)***

The law sets out a series of regulations; allocating responsibilities to municipalities and village councils to implement court decisions to demolish houses built without a permit. The main target in the vast majority are Arab houses. This law is one of Netanyahu and his ministers' conditions to pass the so-called "Economic Plan to Support Minorities."

The racism of this law lies in the fact that it arose in the government and based on the occurrence of unlicensed constructions in the Arab towns of the 1948 areas.

According to estimates, the Arab community has 50,000 houses built without permits. According to the same estimates, 95% of these houses were built out of necessity and on the land of their owners, the narrowly permitted areas and the lack of building surfaces, which due to the government's policy of discrimination and suffocation. However, as part of its final reading preparations, the retroactive effect of this law has been written off, except the imposition of penalty clauses on the continued use of the house; one and a half years after the law was passed by the final reading.

This law was passed in a special session during spring break.

4. ***A law authorizing the courts to withdraw the citizenship of a person without his or her appearance before the court, if they are outside the country. (Nationality Law, Amendment No. 13, 2017)***

A governmental law authorizes the courts to consider the petition of a person whose citizenship has been withdrawn, without being personally present to the court if he or she is outside the country and is merely contentment with a lawyer or court-appointed lawyer. The Knesset approved this bill on March 6 with the final reading.

The law targets Palestinian citizens of Israel who reside outside the country and claiming that they are engaged in activities that harm the state's security. But the most distinguished part of this law is claiming that dozens of activists left the country

and were involved in fundamentalist armed groups; even though the law does not specify the type of the targets.

For more: MADAR, [*A final reading of a law authorizing the courts to withdraw the citizenship of a person without their presence.*](#)

5. *Law requiring Arab towns to establish police stations*
(Amendment No. 146 to the Municipalities Ordinance Law - 2018)

A government bill that repeals the draft law on local government, so that if an Arab local council refuses to allocate a land for the establishment of a police station or to approve the use of a land for the establishment of a police station, then the jurisdiction would be in the hands of the Minister of Interior to impose the police station on the town against its will.

On May 21, 2018, the Knesset approved the first draft law, which was initiated by the government, and aims to impose the establishment of police stations on Arab towns that the government requests them, and they refuse. A bill that violates local government law and free planning of the municipal and village council.

According to the law, if the government or its representative decides to establish a police station in a town and the municipal or village council refuses to allocate a piece of land or approve the use of a piece of land offered by the government in means of establishing the center, the ruling would be in the hands of the Minister of Interior to approve the order.

6. *A final reading of a law granting points in the academic education of reservists*
(Student's Rights Law, Amendment No. 7, 2018)

This is one of the laws in favor of the Jews under the pretext of military service. It's a decades-long approach in various fields and until the mid-1990s, it was the social allowance of children in families. It is also used in universities as a preference to get subsidized student housing, and the list goes on. However, this law reflects a new phenomenon in the Knesset, which we found in two other laws, which is that the laws did not bear in its first form indicators of discrimination, or support for occupation and settlement; only after having approved the preliminary reading does the amendment process begin.

This law was initiated by MP Merav Ben Ariyeh, were 54 other members of the Parliament participated in the initiative and almost all of the parliamentary blocs; including MKs from the "Joint List". The first version, approved by the preliminary reading, was about students active in the community service, to receive points at the expense of complementary secondary academic subjects, during their studies. As mentioned, during the preparation for first reading of the law in the Parliamentary Education Committee, the military service clause was introduced.

For more, "MADAR": [*A final reading of a law granting points in the academic education of reservists*](#)

7. *Amendment of a law imposing 5 years imprisonment on a person who incites against an army volunteer*
(Amendment No. 127 to the Penal Code, 2016)

The law mainly targets Arab citizens and campaigns against "volunteering" in the occupation's army. In its final form the law punishes whoever tries to convince a person serving in the army who is not subject to the compulsory service law, to take off his uniform and leave the ranks of the army.

8. *National-Civil Service Law (Prevention of Service in Associations Receiving Donations from a Foreign State)*
(National Civil Service Law (Prevention of Service in Associations Receiving Donations from a Foreign State))

This law was included as a clause in a comprehensive law of the so-called "civil service", which reproduces several definitions and conditions therein. The law is aimed at the B'Tselem Center for the appearance of its general director, Hagai Elad, before the UN Security Council; concerning settlements in the occupied West Bank, which was a translation of Benjamin Netanyahu's announcement that day.

II. *Laws to restrict the work of Arab politicians*

This category includes a series of parliamentary laws and regulations designed to block the political work of MKs from the national forces, such as the bills issued after the case of former MK Basil Ghattas. As well as the Knesset's system, which prevents its members from entering the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa; affecting the Arab tribes, the owners of the place, particularly the Muslim members, who have the right to pray in it. Some of these laws were introduced as an incitement against Palestinians and on the accusations of unfounded events, such as linking the massive fire of 2016 to a Palestinian terrorist attack. And such, a bill this kind was introduced at the end year of 2016, initiated by MK Sheeran Haskell and led by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu himself, in the peak of incitement campaigns against Arab citizens.

1. *Two amendments (two laws) to the Basic Law of the Knesset (the law of the exclusion of MKs)*

The amendment provides the basis for a majority of 90 deputies to disregard a member of the Knesset from the full term of the parliamentary term; allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Basic law: The Knesset (Amendment No. 45) (The exclusion of a member of the Knesset who has committed the provisions of clause 7(a).

The Knesset has the right with a majority of 90 Knesset members, to exclude a member of the Knesset if the Knesset considers that this member, after his election to the Knesset,

has committed the provisions of section 7a (a) regarding candidates for the Knesset. The Knesset decides on the term of exclusion, which could be until the end of the current parliamentary term.

The resolution in the previous clause (1) shall be voted on in the General Assembly, only if it receives the support of three quarters (75%) of the members of the Knesset Committee (the Administrative Committee).

If his membership in the Knesset is terminated under item (1) here, his position shall be vacated ten days after the date of the Knesset's decision. But shall not be entitled to participate in the meetings of the General Assembly and the Knesset Committees, from the time of the decision until its entry into force.

Details on how to submit an application for exclusion to the Knesset Committee is being included in the Knesset's regulations. The request, as stated in section 42 (b) (d) (2) of the Knesset 's Basic Law, shall be submitted only if such acts take place after the entry into force of this Law.

2. *A law prohibiting the candidacy of those who declare their support for armed struggle*
[\(Basic Law: The Knesset, Amendment No. 46\)](#)

This law is an amendment to the existing law, which prevented nominations on the background of actions supporting the armed struggle, but now, only by declaring right of resistance will be enough to prevent the nomination.

On January 16, the Knesset's General Assembly passed a bill banning the candidacy of the Knesset from all those who supported the armed struggle against Israel. Anyone who took part in an activity that contravenes an IDF military operation or publicly expresses his or her "support for terrorist acts, or illegal acts against the State of Israel or against a citizen of Israel for being an Israeli citizen". As well as having his or her work involved in any supportive action of armed struggle against the state of Israel.

This Act is the No. 47 Amendment to existing law. Its danger lays within the prevention of the Knesset's candidacy based on analysis of the candidate's statements. For example, according to this law, one said: "Every people under occupation has the right to use all forms of resistance that it deems appropriate." Under this law will be considered as a supporter of the armed struggle and will be prevented from running for Knesset.

3. *A law that prevents those convicted of terrorism from running for election*
[\(Knesset Elections Law, Amendment No. 70, 2018\)](#)

The law is an achievement in the existing electoral law, which is an excess clause law. Therefore, it can be considered a law to present a political position, especially since it does not apply to settler terrorists. This law was approved by the preliminary reading on March 15, 2017, and by the first reading of January 8, 2018. It stated the prevention of candidacy for those convicted of such charges, unless it passed over 25 years. The text was amended for the first reading, in which those convicted of terrorism, according to the Israeli definition, will be banned and sentenced to at least seven years' imprisonment and will not be able to run unless he has served 14 years of sentence.

This law does not apply to terrorist settlers as the Israeli definition of terrorism is any act directed at or against the state of Israel and its citizens as a Jewish state.

For more: "MADAR", [A final reading of a law that prevents those convicted of terrorism from running for election. \(Arabic\)](#)

III. Laws to criminalize resistance to the occupation and tighten the noose on international and Israeli organizations opposed to occupation.

This category includes laws that seek to criminalize the Palestinian resistance to the occupation by:

- Expanding the implicit definition of terrorism to include all anti-occupation activity, from popular resistance to armed struggle.
- Criminalization of any expression of support for the legitimate right of resistance to occupation. Resistance is considered as support of what they call "terrorism".
- Criminalization of all the Israeli, Palestinian and global, peaceful and humanitarian, forces against the occupation, it's crimes and all its colonial acts.

1. Force-feeding of Palestinian prisoners *(The Prisons Ordinance, Amendment No. 48, 2015)*

The announcement of this law began in the Ministry of Justice during the previous Netanyahu government (2013-2014), to face the hunger-strike movements in the occupation's prisons; which faced wide objections from human rights centers and the Israeli Medical Association. Despite the Government's insistence on its adoption, however, until the issuance of this report, it has not yet been implemented in any of the hunger strikes.

For more: see "MADAR, [Force-Feed of Palestinian Prisoners Law \(Arabic\)](#)

2. A law to raise penalties on stone-throwers ranging from 5 to 20 years *(Amendment No. 119 to the Penal Code, 2015)*

This law was initiated in the Ministry of Justice in the previous Netanyahu government (2013-2014), in pursuit of deterring the popular confrontations, particularly in Jerusalem and in the 48 areas, while the harsh sentences in the occupied West Bank are imposed by military courts and with their own regulations. Amending the Penal Code, and imposing a minimum sentence of 3 years, making the penalty of throwing a stone is the same as the penalty of stabbing with a knife. Whilst withdrawing of social rights from parents of minors; convicted by the court of throwing a stone or similar criminal punishment.

3. *Minimum penalty for stone throwing (Penal Code Amendment 329 and Order 2015)*
[\(Amendment No. 329 to the Penal Code \(Temporary Order\), 2015\)](#)

Imposes a minimum of three years in prison, and any lesser sentence, a convincing justifications must be provided by the judicial panel. This law complements the law on maximum penalties for throwing stones. It targets the Palestinians of Jerusalem and the Palestinians in the 48 areas.

4. *Physical Inspection Act*

[\(Amendment No. 5 to the Power for Maintaining Public Security Law \(Temporary Order\), 2016\)](#)

A law authorizing every policeman or soldier, in an area where the police chief has declared a security zone, to physically search anyone on the street, even without being suspicious.

The final text of the law makes these regulations more lenient in areas with a potential of community violence. It has been constricted with so-called "security risks.". This latter clause is effective for two years as a temporary extension. For several years now, the Ministry of Internal Security, which is responsible for the police and the so-called Border Guard, has been trying to enact a law that effectively removes restrictions on the physical inspection or personal belongings searches of any citizen. In which the previous law states that a person must be suspected of possessing firearms or "cold" weapons (knives and such) so that the police may inspect it.

For more: "MADAR, [Final approval of a law allowing the physical inspection of passers-by "in the security areas" without the need for suspicion. \(Arabic\)](#)

5. *Anti-Terrorism Act*
[\("Anti-Terror" Law, 2016\)](#)

This law is broad and complex. Essentially, it considers the resistance to occupation and to the policy of racial discrimination as "terrorism". What is more, is that it

"grants" Israeli authorities expansive powers in the prosecution, restriction of freedom and theft of properties and more. The law applies to all areas that are subjected to the so-called "Israeli sovereignty", meaning it includes also Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. While the provisions imposed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are the strict provisions of the military courts.

As mentioned above, the law also combines laws that have been delayed by preliminary stages of legislation in previous sessions, including the current 20th session. For example, it includes a law that separates incitement to terrorism from incitement to violence. It aims to separate the activity of the Palestinian popular resistance from the terrorist activity of the settler gangs, often known as "incitement to hatred" to mitigate the crimes, and thus prosecutions and sentences.

For more: "MADAR, [Notes on the adoption and voting of the law "Combating Terrorism". \(Arabic\)](#)

6. *Minors' Law: Trial, Punishment and Methods of Action*

[\(Amendment No. 22 to the Minors' Law: Trial, Punishment and Methods of Action, \(Temporary Order\), 2016\)](#)

The law permits the imposition of prison terms on those convicted of murder under the age of 14, it's a temporary law for three years for the purpose of examination. According to the law, the court may effectively impose prison sentences on a child under the age of 14, but the child is not placed in prison, but rather in a "closed shelter" until 14 years of age. their case will then be transferred back to the courts, based on the decision of specialized experts reports; whether they will be transferred to prison, be kept in a closed prison or that the sentence will be shortened.

According to existing Israeli law, the generation of criminal accountability is 12 years, and children under this age are not punished. From the age of 12 to 14, a child can be arrested and interrogated, and after conviction will be sent to a closed prison, staying there until he reaches the age of 20. In the meantime, only 14-year-olds may be sentenced to prison when a ruling is handed down.

For more: "MADAR, [adoption of Minors' Law - Trial, Punishment and Methods of Action](#)

7. *Installing a temporary law that exempts investigators from documenting and photographing investigations of "security" cases*

[\(Criminal Procedure Law - Interrogating Suspects - Amendment No. 8, 2016\)](#)

This law came after a series of cases that have been brought before the Supreme Court against the torture of detainees in Israeli prisons during investigation.

The Act makes the temporary exception, first approved in 2002 and extended every time, to a fixed provision in the Investigations Act. The law was supported by the two opposing blocs, the “Zionist camp”, as well as “Yesh Atid”

For more: “MADAR, [Adoption of the final reading The establishment of a temporary law exempts investigators from documenting and photographing investigations in security cases. \(Arabic\)](#)

8. Law grants border police officers the power to arrest anyone accused as "security" threats

(Entry into Israel Law, Amendment No. 32, 2018)

A law initiated by the Government, grants security personals and border police, at international crossings, the power to arrest any person suspected of carrying out acts that "affect the security of the State" or have information concerning persons seeking to "harm the security of the State". The draft law is certainly applicable to Palestinians and Arabs, but it also targets human rights activists, peace activists and Israel's boycotters from countries around the world, which Israel has been trying to prevent them entering the country and going to the occupied territories since 1967.

9. A law prohibiting parole of a person convicted of terrorism
(Amendment No. 4 to the “Anti-Terror” Law, 2016)

A law that foresees the possibility of prisoner-release deals, or a procedure for releasing prisoners before the end of their sentences.

This law came to light, as another law was passed before other MKs, and against the conversations on the possibility of shortening the provisions of about 300 Palestinian prisoners and security prisoners from the 48 area, whose sentences are only few months to completion. This was within the arrangement of reducing the number of prisoners as a whole in Israeli prisons by (Including the 300 prisoners), for the purpose of reducing the number, and to ensure an average of 3 square meters per prisoner, in accordance with the Supreme Court’s decision.

10. Law to freeze funds from the Palestinian Authority on the pretexts of its "terrorism" support

([Law to freeze tax funds collected by the Israeli Government that the Palestinian Authority paid to the convicted “terrorists”, 2018](#))

A law initiated by the government to freeze the Palestinian tax revenues collected by the Israeli authorities in parallel to the allocations paid by the PA and the Palestinian frameworks associated with them to the prisoners and their families; to the released prisoners and to the families of the martyrs. Many amendments were made to the final text of the law, compared to the text presented by the government. The first reading was approved on May 8, 2018. The amendment was amended to freeze, and an item was removed allowing the law to not be applied if the government deems it

necessary. A law approved by the opposition blocs ("the Zionist union" and "Yesh Atid")

On July 2, 2018, the Knesset General Assembly passed a final law, which was initiated by the government, to freeze funds from Palestinian tax funds, in the same manner as the allocations for families of martyrs, current and released prisoners and their families. This was after the Knesset passed the bill on May 8, 2018.

For more: "MADAR, [Adoption in the final reading for the Law to freeze funds from the Palestinian Authority on the pretexts of its "terrorism" support](#) (Arabic)

11. Law granting the Minister of Interior Affairs powers to withdraw residency rights from Jerusalem and the Golan residents, on the background of the execution of a political operation or activity
[\(Entry into Israel Law, Amendment No. 30, 2018\)](#)

The government initiated this law and approved the first reading, in a different form, on February 26, 2018. The withdrawal of residency is limited to the person who committed the "offense" and did not complete his tenth year since receiving the residency card. However, within a week, the law was referred to a draft law initiated by the MKs and approved by the preliminary reading on 3/1/2018, to be approved by the final reading, giving to the most intense formula.

For more see MADAR, [The Knesset approves in the final reading a bill that allows revocation of the "permanent residency" status of residents of Jerusalem and Golan Heights, resistance fighters and activists](#)

12. Law imposing financial bails on the families of the martyrs for the purpose of implementing funerals procedures' conditions
[\(Amendment No. 3 to the "Anti-Terror" Law, 2018\)](#)

The purpose of the law is to enforce the conditions imposed by the Israeli agencies on the families of the martyrs who carried out operations, which are related to areas under the so-called "Israeli sovereignty", including Jerusalem. The law imposes payment of financial bails, and thus turning into fines. The Knesset passed two bills for the preliminary reading of the members of Knesset in this regard, and the three laws will be combined for the final reading.

The law is the consolidation of three laws, from the government, which passed the first reading on February 26, 2018. And was initiated by the two MKs; are Betzeliel Smutritich (the Jewish House) and Arnot Birko (Likud), whose laws were approved by the preliminary reading on 24 January 2018. It is an addition to the "fight against terrorism" act, adopted in 2016; legalizing the imposition of financial bails on the martyrs' families or their representatives for the purpose of implementing funeral or

burial procedures' conditions, whilst allowing the detention of the body indefinitely.
For more: "MADAR, [Adoption of the final reading to a Law imposing financial bails on the families of the martyrs \(Arabic\)](#)

13. *A law aimed at preventing Palestinians of the West Bank from bringing cases directly before the Israeli Supreme Court*

(Administrative Affairs Courts Bill, Amendment no. 117, 2018)

A governmental law that has been incorporated with a draft law initiated by 20-members of the Knesset. It's one of the 'creeping annexation' of the West bank draft laws, that "grants" the civil court the authority to consider and deal with the verdicts of the military ruling in West Bank; which are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

According to the law, the primary direction is to the Central Court in occupied Jerusalem and then the ruling of the central court can be appealed to the Supreme Court. However, in this case, the judicial complications will increase in the face of the petitioner; including the increased financial burden of going to the Israeli judiciary. since the intention is to establish fixed regulations, if the petitioner from the West Bank has lost the case to the other party, they're required to deposit large amounts of money. This was stated in response to a previous bill in this context.

The law is one of Israel's 'creeping annexation' laws initiated by the current government; a conclusion also made by the opposition blocs, which have unanimously opposed the law.

For more: "MADAR, [In the final reading, a law aimed at preventing Palestinians of the West Bank from bringing cases directly before the Israeli Supreme Court \(Arabic\)](#)

14. *A law aimed at restricting the movement and activity of Human Rights organizations*
(Education Act, Amendment No. 17, 2018)

A governmental law that targets associations and human rights centers; requiring them to refer to those who finance them in all their publications, reports and advertising campaigns, and that all those who speak on behalf of the centers in the presence of representatives of official institutions shall need to declare this.

This law mainly targets all human rights centers, which deal with the resistance against the occupation and its crimes, the policy of racial discrimination, and the assault on human rights and the public, since all these centers receive funding from countries and international funds.

At the same time, the law exempts other centers that receive "internal" funding; meaning exempting all right-wing and extreme right-wing frameworks, in case they received funding from Jewish centers or wealthy Jews and others around the world,

the funding goes through the Zionist organizations, and in return making it “internal” funding. The intensity of the law has been mitigated in the first reading, by international objections, including Washington's. In which the clause requiring every employee in the centers to show an ID card on their chest bearing their name and funding entities, has been written off.

For more: “MADAR, [Adoption in the final reading, A law aimed at restricting the movement and activity of human rights centers \(Arabic\)](#)

15. Law prohibits activities organized by active organizations against the army within the national educational system
[\(Education Act, Amendment No. 17, 2018\)](#)

This law reflects the desire of the Minister of Education, Naftali Bennett, to prohibit activists from the Israeli civil organization, "Breaking the Silence" of entering Israeli schools.

“Breaking the Silence” is an organization that documents the crimes and practices of the Israeli army against the Palestinians living in the occupied territories of 1967. It was founded by veteran combatants who have served in the Israeli military since the start of the Second Intifada in 2002, following "The protective fence" attack. Some private schools in the Greater Tel Aviv area host member of this organization to meet with students, as a way of hearing the other side of the story.

For more: “MADAR, [Adoption in the final reading, aLaw prohibits within the national educational system, school activities organized by active organizations against the army \(Arabic\)](#)

16. A law prohibiting granting a visa to a person or institution calling for the boycott of Israel
[\(Entry into Israel Law, Amendment No. 28, 2017\)](#)

The law prohibits the granting of a visa to any person or institution calling for the boycott of Israel; except in exceptional cases, and in accordance to the Minister of the Interior assessment. This is a governmental law, to which a special bill submitted by deputies has been attached, holding 1906/20 / P number.

This was a policy that existed until the enactment of the law. But with the Minister of the Interior’s decision and based on undisclosed “security” assessments, this law now assists the minister in making faster rulings on this matter.

For more: “MADAR, [adoption in final reading A law prohibiting granting visa to a person or institution calling for the boycott of Israel \(Arabic\)](#)

IV. Laws aimed at promoting settlements and “creeping annexation”

This category includes:

- Draft laws for the dispossession of the Palestinian territories and the Palestinian Authority's funds.
- Draft laws aimed at forcing the so-called "Israeli sovereignty" on all of West Bank, or on the settlements.
- Draft laws aimed at imposing indirect "sovereignty" on the West Bank and settlements.

*1. [A law that is Legalizing the looting of private land in the west bank](#)
[Law for the Regularization of Settlement in Judea and Samaria, 5777-2017](#)*

The law allows the occupation government to confiscate all the Palestinian lands with private ownership, which the settlers had taken over in previous years, and set up settlements and outposts. This is a modified text of the law in which all initiators participated in the first formulations of the law. It includes an amendment that excludes the focus of the Amona settlement outpost, since it was issued a final decision in the Supreme Court, in an attempt to overcome the legal dispute over this law.

On 6 February, the Knesset's General Assembly passed a bill amending three bills of what's called the " "Regulization" Law", which requires the confiscation of Palestinian land of private ownership in the occupied West Bank, after being taken over by settlers' gangs over the years, in order to fixate the settlement outposts on it. The Knesset passed the preliminary reading on December 5, 2016 and two days later, on December 7, 2016, the first reading.

The previous three bills were approved by the Knesset with the preliminary reading on November 16, and passed as a single bill in preparation for the first reading. However, the law collided with the opposition of the General Attorney, as well as the Knesset's Legal Advisor.

*2. [Law imposing the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Council on the occupied West Bank](#)
[\(Council for Higher Education Law, Amendment No. 2, 2018\)](#)*

The law aims to change the status quo, so that the university in the Ariel settlement is also subordinate to the Israeli Education Council, rather than a committee of its own; this is considered one of the annexation laws.

On February 13, 2018, the Knesset General Assembly passed a law to enforce the jurisdiction of the Israeli Higher Education Council on the occupied West Bank. The Ariel University, located in the Ariel settlement, west of the Nablus area, is subjected to it instead of its own higher education council. This is one of one of the annexation laws; initiated by right-wing MKs.

Following this law in 2012, the Minister of "Security" Ehud Barak signed an order to transfer the academic college in the settlement of Ariel into a university. This decision, supported by the Israeli government, was met with opposition in the Israeli Higher Education Council. Fearing at that time, that it would expand the boycott of Israeli universities around the world.

For more: "MADAR, *adoption in the final reading Law imposing the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Council on the occupied West Bank (Arabic)*

**3. *A law granting settlements preferential budgets similar to those in Israel*
(Amendment No. 32 to the Income Tax Ordinance Law, 2019)**

This law in its original form did not address the budgets of the settlements, but was amended in clear terms after its adoption in the preliminary reading; so it explicitly included settlements, which is another "creeping annexation" law. It clearly stated in the interpretation of the law that the "settlements" are entitled to the same rights as the Israeli towns inside the Green Line, proving that this is yet another law of the "creeping annexation".

**4. *Law prohibits providing commercial services and others based on the place of residency*
(Prohibition of Discrimination in Products, Services, and Entry into Places of Entertainment and Public Places Law (Amendment No. 4) 2017)**

It's an amendment to an existing law, aimed to penalize those who refuse to provide commercial, cultural or other services on the backgrounds of the consumer or the public's place of residence. The purpose of it is to punish the settlements' boycotters, especially from the artistic and cultural sectors who refuse to make shows in the settlements.

This law was initiated by the deputy of the "Jewish House" Shuli Maalem. The General Assembly approved the law by preliminary reading on February 3, 2016, and the first reading on 20 June 2016. The members of the Knesset from the "Joint List" bloc, stressed on the basis of this law in preventing the boycott of settlements, as well as being one of the laws aimed in validating the so-called "Israeli sovereignty" on the occupied West Bank.

**5. *Law to upgrade the status of military courts*
(Amendment No. 18 to the Evidence Ordinance Law, 2017)**

Risks to this law: turning the military court's decisions to being adopted by the Israeli civil courts in order to file compensation claims, based on the military court's authoritarian decisions. Secondly, the decisions of the military courts in certain cases form a model for imposing the same on Palestinians with Israeli citizenship (Palestinians in the 48 areas).

On January the 16th, the Knesset General Assembly passed a bill to raise the status of military courts and make its decisions fully approved before the civil judiciary. This law makes military courts' decisions accredited within the Israeli civil courts in order to file compensation claims, based on the military court's authoritarian decisions. Secondly, the decisions of the military courts in certain cases form a model for imposing the same on Palestinians with Israeli citizenship (Palestinians in the 48 areas).

For more: "MADAR, [*Adoption in the final reading to the Law to raise the status of military courts. \(Arabic\)*](#)

6. *The enactment of a temporary law that raises the penalties for those who employ or house a Palestinian from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without a permit*
[\(Entry into Israel Law, Amendment No. 26 \(Temporary Order\), 2018\)](#)

The enactment of a temporary law is the 26th amendment on the "Entry Into Israel" law. It states the increases the penalties and fines for anyone who occupies or has a "foreign national" without a permit. The law also authorizes a police officer in the area to issue an order prohibiting the use of the place where the person was staying.

On March the 5th, 2018, the Knesset General Assembly passed an emergency order to convert this bill into a permanent law for the Entry into Israel Law, and to increase the penalties and fines for anyone who employs or is housing a "national foreigner" without a permit. The law also authorizes the police officers in the area to issue an order prohibiting the use of the place where the person was staying.

Chapter Three: Performance of the Opposition

***The real opposition to the racist and supportive laws of the occupation is concentrated only in two blocs; the "joint list" and "Meretz".**

*** Increased support from the party "Yesh Atid" for the settlement-right .**

It was clear from the beginning of the 20th parliamentary term that there's no real and substantial opposition to the wave of racist laws supporting the occupation and the settlements. But rather limited to the "Joint List" bloc, which includes four active political forces in the Palestinian streets with 13 members alongside the left-wing Zionist bloc; "Meretz". With two marginal exceptions. So to speak, these two blocs are adamant to object to all laws if their members attend the voting sessions.

The percentages appearing in the opposition-vote table, which follows here, are based on the votes of each opposition member within his bloc and the total of each bloc alone. This table was presented in our third annual report, issued in April 2018. Due to the short summer session and the two-month winter cycle, we found no difference in percentages, except for a very slight difference, it was no more than ten percent. Thus, sticking to this table that shows the exact scene as it was.

In the third parliamentary year of the current term, the actual participation rate of the "joint list" was 74%; slightly higher than in the second parliamentary year; compared with 70.5% in the first year.

It is not a question regarding the reasons of the "joint list" absence, but rather questioning the reason they haven't registered higher percentages. For example, their voting rate in the third year summer session exceeded 80%, and in the last summer session 85%.

As for the "Meretz List", it registered 80% in the third year, compared with 67.5% in the second year and 85% in the first year. This fluctuation in the percentages has no political significance, as is the case for the "Joint List", it's rather because this bloc consists of

only 5 members; affected by each absence in clear percentages. And this party was busy in the last year with a conferences and internal elections.

Meretz has also left one voting session, concerning the a law restricting the posts and publications on social media platforms, which was submitted by a member of the "Zionist Union" bloc. However, Meretz opposed a similar law, which was later presented by the government.

As for the "Zionist union" bloc, the rate of opposition to the laws in the third year was 41.4%, compared to 36.25% in the second year, and 40.8% in the first year. On the other hand, its rate for laws' support has increased from one year to the other. Whilst in the first year the rate of support was 16.6% and 17.78% in the second year, the rate of support in the third year rose to 21.6%. This increase was at the expense of absenteeism. In the first year, of absenteeism was 42.4%, in the second year it increased to 44.3%, and in the third year it decreased to 36.4%.

In addition, the interaction of the "Zionist union" members in introducing racist laws of various types has increased in the last year.

The main headline of the opposition's performance is the "No Future" bloc, with its sole leader Yair Lapid; this party was set by the Israeli press when it first appeared at the end of 2012, in preparation for the 2013 elections, in the "center".

However, since its first day in the Knesset, within Benjamin Netanyahu's previous government, his right-wing tendencies were clear. His interaction and acceptance of the right-wing settlers; in all matters relating to the racist and supportive laws of the occupation and the settlements, including repressive laws and collective punishments.

However, his classification as a "central" still exists, and despite his positions there are those who see him as an "alternative" to Netanyahu's rule. We can see in the attached table, an increasing rise of support of the "there's a future" bloc to the racist laws, as opposed to a steady decline in opposition rates. In the first year, the party supported the laws by 12.15%, and rose in the second year to 23.2% and in the third year to 29.73%. However, the "there's a future" bloc opposition to the laws has added up to 33.7% in the first year, 26% in the second year, and 24.47% in the third year; at the rate of absenteeism, which gradually declined from 54% the first year to 45% in the third year.

In addition to all of this, there is a significant increase in the number of laws initiated by the members of this party, or those who participate in the initiatives of laws. If we used to notice that in the first year, and even half of the second parliamentary year, that three

MKs have different approaches to the other eight in the same bloc, well now this variance has definitely vanished; both at the voting level and at the level of the law.

We note here that the act of looting Palestinian tax funds, which reached the first reading, was initiated by the "Yesh Atid" member, Elazar Stern, which got supported by distinguished figures in his party.

The importance of monitoring the movement of the opposition, especially given the results we see in the "Yesh Atid" bloc, stems from the fact that this party is likely to be the biggest winner in the next elections. All opinion polls expect its strength to rise from 11 members today to 24 seats among the various polls. Which is an understandable result, for a party led by one person without a clear socioeconomical identity.

This means that if we read in the polls that the ruling coalition led by Netanyahu would get 63 seats as a whole, the seats of "Yesh Atid", which are an additional "reserve" seats for the right-of-settlement's agenda; in accordance to what's being confirmed from this party's performance during the current parliamentary term.

Opposition Vote

- The percentage reflects the total participation of opposition members in the voting sessions, depending on the size of the bloc.
- 26 Voting in the 2017 and the 2018 summer sessions.

	The Bloc	Opposition	Support	Abstention	Absenteeism
1	Zionist Union	%41,4	%21,6	%0,006	36,4
	2017	%36,25	%17,78	%1,67	%44,3
	2016	%40,8	%16,6	----	%42,4
2	Yesh Atid	%24,47	29,73	-----	%45,8
	2017	%26	%23,2	%1,5	%49,3
	2016	%33,7	12,15		%54,15
3	Joint list	%74	-----	-----	%26
	2017	%73,85	-----	-----	26,15
	2016	%70,5	-----	-----	%29,5
4	Meretz	%80	-----	-----	%20

	2017	%67,3	-----	-----	%32,3
	2016	%85	-----	-----	%15
5	Orly Levy, dissident from Yisrael Beiteinu		%23		%77

Appendix (1): A complete list of the racist and supporting laws of settlement and occupation that were addressed during the 20th Knesset session

	Name of the law	Date Last addressed	Initiator	Details	
Laws that passed in the final reading					
1.	Forced-feeding of Palestinian prisoners	7/2015	The Government	The announcement of this law began in the Ministry of Justice during the previous Netanyahu government (2013-2014), to face the hunger-strike movements in the occupation's prisons; which faced wide objections from human rights centers and the Israeli Medical Association. Despite the Government's insistence on its adoption, however, until the issuance of this report, it has not yet been implemented in any of the hunger strikes.	
2.	The law to lift penalties on stone throwers ranges from 5 to 20 years	7/2015	The Government	This law was initiated in the Ministry of Justice in the previous Netanyahu government (2013-2014), in pursuit of deterring the popular confrontations, particularly in Jerusalem and in the 48 areas, while the harsh sentences in the occupied West Bank are imposed by military courts and with their own regulations.	
3.	The Conduct and Ethics Committee in the Knesset, decision 30/20, which aims to incriminate Knesset members and impose sanctions on them if they enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque during periods of security tension resulting a decision to prevent them from entering. The decision of the "Parliamentary Conducts" committee approved by the majority and was passed by the General Assembly also by a majority, targets mainly the Arab MKs.	3/11/2015	Parliamentary Conducts Committee	<p>This decision takes the form of a law because of its sanctions. It essentially targets Arab legislators, denying them the right to worship and entering a place of their own right.</p> <p>But the decision doesn't apply to the Jewish members, who leads the settler gangs that break into the blessed Aqsa.</p> <p>As of the preparation of this report, the resolution is still valid.</p>	
4.	Minimum penalty for stone throwing, Imposes a minimum of three years in prison, and any lesser sentence, a convincing justifications must be provided by the judicial panel.	3/11/2015	The Government	This law complements the law on maximum penalties for throwing stones. It targets the Palestinians of Jerusalem and the Palestinians in the 48 areas.	

5.	Physical Inspection Act	1/2/2016	The Government	A law authorizing every policeman or soldier, in an area where the police chief has declared a security zone, to physically search anyone on the street, even without being suspicious. The final text of the law makes these regulations more lenient in areas with a potential of community violence. It has been constricted with so-called "security risks.". This latter clause is effective for two years as a temporary extension.	
6.	Anti-Terrorism Act A law initiated by MK Anat Barako was combined to bring the conviction of terrorism to the criminal record.	13/6/2013	The Government	This law is broad and complex. Essentially, it considers the resistance to occupation and to the policy of racial discrimination as "terrorism". What is more is that it "grants" Israeli authorities wide powers in the prosecution, restriction of freedom and theft of properties and more.	
7.	Extending the provision law to prevent the reunification of Arab Families	12/6/2017	The Government	This law prohibits the reunification of Palestinian families, where the spouse is from the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, or from an Arab country or descent.	
8.	A law aimed at restricting the movement and activity of human rights centers	12/6/2017	The Government	A governmental law that targets associations and human rights centers; requiring them to refer to those who finance them in all their publications, reports and advertising campaigns, and that all those who speak on behalf of the centers in the presence of representatives of official institutions shall need to declare this.	
9.	Amendment of a law imposing 5 years imprisonment on a person who incites against an army volunteer	18/7/2016	Yoav Kish (Likud) And seven other deputies	In its final form the law punishes whoever tries to convince a person serving in the army who is not subject to the compulsory service law, to take off his uniform and leave the ranks of the army.	
10.	Two amendments (two laws) to the Basic Law of the Knesset (the law of the exclusion of MKs)	19/7/2016	Law and Constitution Committee	The amendment provides the basis for a majority of 90 deputies to disregard a member of the Knesset from the full term of the parliamentary term; allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court.	
11.	Minors' Law - Trial, Punishment and Methods of Action. Initiated by the MK; Anat Birko of the Likud	3/8/2016	The Government	The law permits the imposition of prison terms on those convicted of murder under the age of 14, it's a temporary law for three years for the purpose of examination.	
12.	Installing a temporary law that exempts investigators from documenting and photographing investigations of security cases	5/12/2016	The Government	This law came after a series of cases that have been brought before the Supreme Court against the torture of detainees in Israeli prisons during investigation.	
13.	Law to raise the status of military courts	16/1/2017	Anat Birko	Risks to this law: turning the military court's decisions to being adopted by the Israeli civil courts in order to file compensation claims, based	

				on the military court's authoritarian decisions. Secondly, the decisions of the military courts in certain cases form a model for imposing the same on Palestinians with Israeli citizenship (Palestinians in the 48 areas)	
14.	The "Regulization" law which is legalizing looting land with private ownership in the occupied West Bank	6/2/2017	Bezael Smotrich and others	an amendment that excludes the focus of the Amona settlement outpost, since it was issued a final decision in the Supreme Court, in an attempt to overcome the legal dispute over this law. The Knesset passed the preliminary reading on December 5, 2016 and two days later, on December 7, 2016, the first reading.	
15.	Law prohibits providing commercial services and others based on the place of residency	20/2/2017	Shuli Maalem	It's an amendment to an existing law, aimed to penalize those who refuse to provide commercial, cultural or other services on the backgrounds of the consumer or the public's place of residence. The purpose of it is to punish the settlements' boycotters, especially from the artistic and cultural sectors who refuse to make shows in the settlements. The law was approved by preliminary reading on February 3, 2016, and the first reading was on 20 June 2016	
16.	A law prohibiting granting visa to a person or institution calling for the boycott of Israel	6/3/2017	The Government	The law prohibits the granting of a visa to any person or institution calling for the boycott of Israel; except in exceptional cases, and in accordance to the Minister of the Interior assessment. This is a governmental law, to which a special bill submitted by deputies has been attached, holding 1906/20 / P number. This was a policy that existed until the enactment of the law. But with the Minister of the Interior's decision and based on undisclosed "security" assessments, this law now assists the minister in making faster rulings on this matter. And was later joined by a law approved by the preliminary reading No. 1906.	
17.	A law authorizing the courts to withdraw the citizenship of a person without his or her appearance before the court, if they're outside the country	6/3/2017	The Government	A governmental law authorizes the courts to consider the petition of a person whose citizenship has been withdrawn, without being personally present to the court if he or she is outside the country and is merely contentment with a lawyer or court-appointed lawyer.	
18.	A law prohibiting the candidacy of those who declare their support for armed struggle	14/3/2017	Oded Forer	This law is an amendment to the existing law, which prevented nominations on the background of actions supporting the armed struggle, but now, only by declaring right of resistance will be enough to prevent the nomination.	

19.	National-Civil Service Law (Prevention of Service in Associations Receiving Donations from a Foreign State)	22/3/2017	Amir Ohana and David Beitán of the "Likud"	This law was included as a clause in a comprehensive law of the so-called "civil service", which reproduces several definitions and conditions therein. The law is aimed at the B'Tselem Center for the appearance of its general director, Hagai Elad, before the UN Security Council; concerning settlements in the occupied West Bank, which was a translation of Benjamin Netanyahu's announcement that day.
20.	A law aimed at accelerating the demolition of unlicensed houses	5/4/2017 Approved at an exceptional session during the Spring Holiday, at the request of the Government.	The Government	The law sets out a series of regulations; allocating responsibilities to municipalities and village councils to implement court decisions to demolish houses built without a permit. The main target in the vast majority are Arab houses. The law was adopted in its first form on 1/8/2016, and provided retroactive effect on every unlicensed home, meaning about 50,000 houses. However, as part of its preparation for the final reading, the retroactive effect of this law has been written off, with the exception of the imposition of penal clauses on the continued use of the house, one and a half years after the law was passed by the final reading. The law was passed during a special spring break session.
21.	Law requiring a majority of 80 members for any change concerning the law of Jerusalem.	1/1/2018	Shuli Maalem and 22 other members	A law requiring a majority of 80 members, out of 120, for any change in the Basic Law: "Jerusalem is the capital of Israel." However, at the request of the government, this new provision may be canceled by another law with a majority of at least 61 members. On the first reading it was added that the law applies to the area of influence of the city determined by the municipality of Jerusalem, in preparation for the displacement of large Palestinian suburbs around the city without mentioning its names.
22.	Law imposing the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Council on the occupied West Bank	13/2/2018	Shuli Maalem and another	The law aims to change the status quo, so that the university in the Ariel settlement is also subordinate to the Israeli Education Council, rather than a committee of its own, which is considered one of the annexation laws.
23.	The enactment of a temporary law that raises the penalties for those who employ or house a Palestinian	5/3/2018	The Government	The enactment of a temporary law is the 26 th amendment on the "Entry Into Israel" law. It states.

	from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without a permit			And increases the penalties and fines for anyone who occupies or has a "foreign national" without a permit. The law also authorizes a police officer in the area to issue an order prohibiting the use of the place where the person was staying.	
24.	Law granting the Minister of the Interior powers to withdraw residency from the Jerusalem and the Golan residents, on the background of the execution of a political operation or activity	7/3/2018	The Government	The government initiated this law and approved the first reading, in a different form, on February 26, 2018. The withdrawal of residency is limited to the person who committed the "offense" and did not complete his tenth year since receiving the residency card. However, within a week, the law was referred to a draft law initiated by the MKs and approved by the preliminary reading on 3/1/2018, in order to be approved by the final reading, giving to the most intense formula.	
25.	A law that prevents those convicted of terrorism from running for elections	7/3/2018	Anat Birko	The law is an achievement in the existing electoral law, which is an excess clause law. Therefore, it can be considered a law to present a political position, especially since it does not apply to settler terrorists.	
26.	Law imposing financial bails on the families of the martyrs for the purpose of implementing funerals procedures' conditions. (a law similar to the one proposed by MP Betzelie Smutrich, and another one that was introduced by Anat Berko and others)	7/3/2018	The Government	The purpose of the law is to enforce the conditions imposed by the Israeli agencies on the families of the martyrs who carried out operations, which are related to areas under the so-called "Israeli sovereignty", including Jerusalem. The law imposes payment of financial bails, and thus turning into fines. The Knesset passed two bills for the preliminary reading of the members of Knesset in this regard, and the three laws will be combined for the final reading.	
27.	Law grants border police officers the legality to arrest anyone suspected as "security" threats	25/6/2018	The Government	A law initiated by the Government, grants security personals and border police, at international crossings, the power to arrest any person suspected of carrying out acts that "affect the security of the State" or have information concerning persons seeking to "harm the security of the State".	
28.	Law to freeze funds from the Palestinian Authority because of its "terrorism" support.	8/7/2018	The Government and MK, Elazar Stern.	A law initiated by the government to freeze the Palestinian tax revenues collected by the Israeli authorities in parallel to the allocations paid by the PA and the Palestinian frameworks associated with them to the prisoners and their families; to the released prisoners and to the families of the martyrs. Many amendments were made to the final text of the law, compared to the text presented by the	

				government. The first reading was approved on May 8, 2018. The amendment was amended to freeze, and an item was removed allowing the law to not be applied if the government deems it necessary. A law approved by the opposition blocs ("the Zionist union" and "Yesh Atid" (Yesh Atid).	
29.	A law aimed at preventing Palestinians of the West Bank from bringing cases directly before the Israeli Supreme Court	17/7/2018	The Government, Bezalel Smotrich and 19 other members	A governmental law that has been incorporated with a draft law initiated by 20-members of the Knesset. It's one of the 'creeping annexation' of the West bank draft laws, that "grants" the civil court the authority to consider and deal with the verdicts of the military ruling in West Bank; which are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.	
30.	A final reading of a law granting points in the academic education of reservists	11/7/2018	Shuli Maalem and others	This law is aimed at prohibiting civil organizations targeting the occupation and its crimes, from entering schools.	
31.	Law prohibits within the national educational system, school activities organized by active organizations against the army	16/7/2018	Shuli Maalem and others	This law is basically enforcing the Education Minister's intentions, Naftali Bennett, to prohibit activists from "Breaking the Silence" Israeli civil organization, of entering Israeli schools. "Breaking the Silence" is an organization that documents the crimes and practices of the Israeli army against the Palestinians living in the occupied territories of 1967. Yair Libed of "there's a future" party is the most opposing political party against this organization	
32.	Law requiring Arab towns to establish police stations	16/7/2018	The Government	A government bill that repeals the draft law on local government, so that if an Arab local council refuses to allocate a land for the establishment of a police station or to approve the use of a land for the establishment of a police station, then the jurisdiction would be in the hands of the Minister of Interior to impose the police station on the town against its will.	
33.	'Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People' Law (Nation-State Law)	19/7/2018	Avi Dichter	The text of the law was approved by the final reading, in which there were changes from the first reading, and after the adoption of the law comparing to the first reading. The most significant change was adding, the now-famous phrase; "Land of Israel is the historic homeland of the Jewish people" as well as the re-amendment of a clause concerning the establishment of Jewish residential communities was redrafted, but the change did not deviate from the essential objective. As for the city of Jerusalem, the words "full and unified" were added to it.	

34.	A law prohibiting release on parole of a person convicted of terrorism	25/12/2018	Oded Forer Anat Pirko	A combination of two legal bills. A law that foresees the possibility of prisoner-release deals, or a procedure for releasing prisoners before the end of their sentences.	
35.	A law granting settlements preferential budgets similar to those in Israel	1/1/2019	MK Michael Michaeli	In its original form did not address the budgets of the settlements, but was amended in clear terms after its adoption in the preliminary reading; so it explicitly included settlements, which is another "creeping annexation" law.	
Laws in preliminary reading					
1.	A law granting broader authorities to the Settlement Division; exempting them from participating in bids and granting them larger budgets. P/20/1674	23/7/2015	MK Bezalel Smotrich of the "Jewish House" bloc along with government support.	A law that would give the Settlement Division, of the Zionist Histadrut, the broader framework of the Zionist movement, broader authorities, especially in making the of field decisions related to settlements in all the 1967, the Palestinian and Syrian, occupied areas.	
2.	A law aimed at paying compensation to "owners" of lands that are under external authority, meaning the Palestinian Authority. P/20/1746	30/12/2015	MK Bezalel Smotrich of the "Jewish House" bloc with MK David Amsalem of the "Likud"	A law compensate financially for the lands belonging to an "Israeli citizen", and is now is under external authority; areas under the Palestinian National Authority or in Egypt, such as the Sinai desert.	
3.	A law that turns employees of a human-rights organizations into foreigner agents P/20/1730	17/2/2016	Robert Ilatov "Yisrael Beiteinu"	The law makes a number of associations and human rights centers, agents for foreigner parties.	
4.	A law obliging every Palestinian accused of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip before the courts of the occupation to pay heavy financial penalties in the courts, in proportion to the compensation claimed. P/20/2271	17/2/2016	Shuli Maalem of the "Jewish House" and other MKs	Having approved the preliminary reading, it was agreed that it would not continue to be passed, and that the Ministry of Justice would be able to make the law's basic clauses administrated regulations, without the need to pass a law.	
5.	The law deprives the prisoner of the largest part of his pension fund, social allowances, which is applied to his inheritors. P/20/3181	27/7/2016	Yaakov Peri and others	The law sets out regulations that deprive the prisoner who was a worker and insured in the pension fund, or who received social benefits, which is applied to his inheritors, after his death.	
6.	A law giving settlements in the West Bank tax privileges, on the pretexts of being in dangerous areas. P/20/2809	2016/7/27	Bezalel Smotrich and others	The law guarantees reductions in income-taxes for settlements that are not included in the so-called "priority areas".	

X	“Regulization”’s Law P/20/1973	2016/11/16	Yuav Kiesh and others	It was frozen with two similar laws, replaced by another law with amendments.	
X	Settlement-”Regulization”’s Law in Judea and Samaria P/20/3127	2016/11/16	Shuli Maalem and others	It was frozen with two similar laws, replaced by another law with amendments.	
X	“Regulization”’s Law P/20/3433	2016/11/16	Bezael Smotrich and others	It was frozen with two similar laws, replaced by another law with amendments.	
7.	To forbid the calling for prayer in mosques P/20/2316	2017/3/8	Robert Ilatov and three members of “Yisrael Beiteinu”, including Avigdor Lieberman	A sweeping law for all hours of the day will be merged with the following amended law.	
8.	Bill banning "noise" through of places of worship loudspeaker (banning the adhaan).	2017/3/8	Mordhay Yogev David Bitan	The amended law of another bill, limited to 11 pm to 7 am of the next day; aiming for the to dawn Adhaan	
9.	The bill to take the treatment of the participants in the "terrorist operations", out of the Health Insurance Act. P/20/3536	2017/7/19	Anat Briko and others	The bill comes in the context of the incitement campaigns against Arabs, which are targeted and overshadowed by the nature of the political statement to keep the subject at the forefront.	
10.	Bill to include the military courts fines within the Israeli Center for the Collection of Fines P/20/4121	2017/11/8	Anat Birko	A new annexation law under what’s called the “Israeli Sovereignty”. This is the second law in the 20 th Parliamentary term that aims to enforce civil characteristics on the Military courts in West Bank	
11.	A bill imposing public compensations as a fine for the boycott of Israel calls P/20/4555	2017/11/22	Yuav Kish and others	A bill that would penalize a party calling for a boycott of Israel for NIS 500,000 (\$ 142,000) in compensation for anyone whose injured; without proving the extent of the damage.	
12.	A bill that allows slander and defamation accusations of those who attack the Israeli army’s reputation P/20/4766	2017/12/6	Yuav Kish and others	A bill to prosecute anyone who criticizes the Israeli occupation army as a whole, and not only against one soldier. Which the Israeli side consider it as a defame of the army’s reputation. And as stated in law’s text, to accuse the person or the organization of "slander and defamation".	

				Clearly targeting Israeli human rights organizations and others who report crimes.	
13.	Bill to preference those who served in the state's army when applying for the State Services Department's positions P/20/4778	2017/12/20	Hamed Ammar and others	The bills clearly targets Arabs who do not serve in the army	
14.	Death penalty for those convicted of murder on "terrorist background"	2018/1/3	Robert Ilatov And others	Draft law legalizing the imposition of a non-appealable death sentence on every Palestinian from the occupied West Bank who are convicted in a military court of murder for "terrorist acts". According to the law, which is detailed, settler killings and general killings are not included in the bill. The bill faces opposition within the army leader, the intelligence services and the judiciary consultants.	
15.	Approval in the preliminary reading of a draft-law, to grant and confiscate the lands in the West Bank of displaced Palestinians, to the Zionist Settlement Division. P/20/4920	2018/6/19	Bezelel Smotrich	The land of the State of Israel, or the lands of displaced Palestinians seized by the occupation authorities and become a "Custodian of Absentees' Property". It is noteworthy that the acquisition of land by the Settlement Division increases the risk of control forms over land.	
16.	A preliminary reading of a bill to punish those who publish a video of the army soldiers during the performance of their duties. P/20/5377	2018/6/21	Robert Ilatov	A bill imposes sanctions on anyone who publishes a videotape in the media and social networks, of military soldiers while performing their duties.	
17.	In the preliminary reading; a bill prohibiting the visit of prisoners in jail, if their organizations has detained Israelis. P/20/4964	2018/10/24	Oren Hazan	A bill banning the visit of prisoners in jail from organizations that Israel has announced they hold Israeli bodies or soldiers. The law gets broad support from the coalition and the opposition blocs "Zionist camp" and "Yesh Atid."	
18.	In the preliminary reading, the bill expands the law "Admission Committees "for housing in towns	2018/12/12	Bezelel Smotrich	The bill expands the definition of the so-called "public towns" from up to 400 families to 700 families, which are subjected to the racist law that grants the authority to manage the town by establishing admission committees for those who want to live there. It mainly affects Arabs; but not only.	

19.	Draft law on expelling the executors' families of nationality-based attacks P/20/3458	2018/12/19	Mordhay Yogev and others	The bill orders the army's commander in area to impose restrictions on the movement and residence of first-class family members, whose one of their children killed another person based on their nationality.	
20.	A bill requiring the termination of actions against settlement outposts planned to be established under the Settlement Law. P/20/5644	2018/12/19	Bezalel Smotrich	A draft law to arrange the status of dozens of settlement outposts, in the sense of stabilization. Which is the "Regulization" Law" mentions. In other words, the "looting and theft of the Palestinian land in favor of settlements". So these outposts will receive all facilities, including reductions in land-ownership taxes and other property taxes for settlers in the West Bank, similar to those for Israeli citizens.	

Appendix (2) a comparison to the previous parliamentary terms

When we talk about the fact that the parliamentary state has enacted 31 official laws but in fact it was actually 37 laws, it meant that in the 17th state under the government of "Kadima" headed by Ehud Olmert 2006-2009, six laws were passed. In the next 18th term, in the period of the government of Benjamin Netanyahu, 2009-2013, eight laws were passed. While there is no statistic about the 19th term under the leadership of Netanyahu 2013-2015, being short, as well as the fact that the work of the Knesset did not last for more than 20 months; about eight months of it were parliamentary holidays, within two years.

The Occupation, Settlement –Supportive, and Racist Laws of the 17th Knesset

- A law limiting the immunity of Knesset members, so that they may be searched when there are security suspicions against them.
- A law that raises the tone of racism from the decision of the Zionist fund "Kern Kiemet" in selling of land to Jews only.
- A law to deduct from the Palestinian tax revenues collected by Israel, for the payment of the so-called damages resulting from Palestinian operations and missiles.
- A law that prevents the residents of Gaza Strip from submitting compensation claims from the occupation.
- A law forbidding nomination to the Knesset for anyone who visits an "enemy state" without permission.
- Law: Withdrawal of a Knesset membership of one who expressed sympathies with anti-Israel organizations.

The Occupation, Settlement –Supportive, and Racist Laws of the 18th Knesset

- Land Law: It allows the selling of confiscated lands that have not been used for the public good

A law which allows the government to offer the land in its possession, as well as in the "Israel Lands Administration" possession, for sale. Including what was confiscated from the Arabs in previous years "for the public good," which was not used; under the pretext of increasing the area of land allocated for construction. This was the first law that was adopted after three Months of government. There are those who believes that Netanyahu paid one of his government's bills to the capitalists who led him to power.

- The law of individual's farms, for the distribution of confiscated land in the Negev to Jews

It is one of the most dangerous racist laws. Its exclusivity to the Jews comes through placing most of these lands at the disposal of the "Keren Kayemet"; a Zionist fund. Under its law-protected system, it rents and sells hundreds of thousands of dunums confiscated from Arabs in the Negev desert to Jews only.

- The Referendum Law- 22/11/2010

A law obliging the government to obtain a majority of at least 80 Knesset members votes, out of a total of 120. In the case if any agreement "withdraws" Israel from "sovereign territory". This effectively applies to the occupied city of Jerusalem in its expanded area of jurisdiction, In 1967, and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, as well as on land that might be exchanged with the West Bank and Gaza.

- Law allowing the courts to extend the detention of a Palestinian prisoner without appearing the court for six days - 20/1/2011

- The law of compensation block of a Knesset member - 14/2/2011

This is a law that was detailed in the case of former MK Azmi Bishara, but what's more dangerous is that it was established in "legal" basis; to be modified and expanded in the future, for it to be directed against citizens, and in many cases, Arabs.

- Al-Nakbeh Law (The catastrophe Law) – 21/3/2011

This law prohibits every organization that receives funding from the general governmental fund to use the money to fund any activities to revive the remembrance of al-Nakbeh, while Israel celebrates the occasion of its establishment. The first draft of the law prohibits the celebration of the memory of al-Nakbeh, and had provisions that punishes individuals of doing so. The law has been withdrawn as the result of pressure, but this law can be seen as basis for a future expansion and reinstatement

- The Law of the Acceptance Committees – 21/3/2011 to the small Jewish towns

This is law that allows each Jewish towns with population counting hundreds or less to establish "Acceptance Committees" for each individual or family asks to live in the town ,the committee has the "right" to accept or refuse any individual or family doesn't harmonize with the dominant "culture" or civilization or ideology, in other words; refuse Arab population.

- A law to withdraw citizenship from those who have been convicted of participating in operations or spying 28/3/2011

This law contradicts the International Law that prohibits withdrawal of citizenship of any citizen who does not possess any other citizen. This is one of the laws prepared by "Israel is our Home" party headed by the racist Avigdor Lieberman, and is classified under laws of: "No citizenship of loyalty"