

The 20th Knesset

Report on Racist, Discriminatory, and Occupation- and Annexation-Supportive Laws and Bills

Summer Session 2015 – Summer Session 2018

Third Report

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Summary 2015–2018

Over the three years of its parliamentary session, the Knesset enacted a total of 185 racist laws in support of the occupation and settlement activity.

A total of 32 bills were approved in the final reading. These included 26 separate laws. Six bills were included as provisions under four of the 26 approved laws.

In the third parliamentary year (May 2017–March 2018):

1. The Knesset approved six bills in the final reading. Another two bills were included as provisions under a law. Approved bills provide for tightening restrictions on Palestinian movement and access across the 1967 occupied territory and enforcing the Israeli law to the occupied West Bank.
2. Two bills were approved in the first reading. Of these, a bill provides for imposing restrictions on anti-occupation human rights organisations. Representatives of these organisations may not visit school students.
3. Seven bills were approved in the preliminary reading. These advocate for discrimination and restriction of political activity. The most dangerous of these is the Nation-State Law.
4. During the reporting period, members of Knesset (MKs) proposed 38 bills. The majority of these prescribe penalties against Palestinians of the West Bank and Jerusalem, place restrictions on political activity, and consolidate discrimination.

Since Donald Trump was elected as the US President, the Knesset has initiated a process to provide final approval and make laws, with the purpose of direct and indirect annexation.

The Zionist Camp and Yesh Atid (There is a Future) parties have increasingly supported proposed bills. This report highlights an ongoing rapprochement between Yesh Atid and the settler right wing camp.

A real opposition to the unprecedented wave of laws is limited to the Joint List and Meretz parties.



Political Scene

In mid-March 2018, the Knesset completed its winter session and third year of the 20th parliamentary term. Thanks to a stable and coherent coalition government, the 20th Knesset has broken with all past experiences of Israeli Knesset sessions, which faced the corruption of prime ministers. The coalition government has managed to score political gains with respect to racist laws in support of the occupation and settlement activity. In the economic sphere, the coalition government has approved the 2019 budget at an early stage. This success is underpinned by two key factors: (1) the current government is the best for the settler right wing, which is dedicated to its own agenda; and (2) profit and loss accounts of coalition parties, and of the coalition government as a whole. Combined, these factors are at work in the absence of a significant opposition to government policy.

Over the last weeks of the Knesset winter session, successive developments related to corruption cases against Netanyahu have bumped the settler right wing into what looked like a race. In this endeavour, the right wing seeks to enact the largest number of racist laws in support of the occupation and settlement activity. Extensive efforts were undertaken to enact the Nation-State Bill, which the Knesset approved in the preliminary reading on 10 May 2017. Ever since, all the attempts made by Netanyahu to present the bill for final approval have been in vein.

Only during the last week of the Knesset winter session, the Knesset's special committee prepared the Nation-State Bill for the first reading. According to Netanyahu, the bill is a political paper, which he will uphold in the upcoming parliamentary elections. Over the last two weeks of the winter session, the Knesset was preoccupied with these elections. However, the coalition government kept its house in order and took early elections off the agenda. However, the crisis associated with the conscription of young ultraorthodox Haredi Jews was at the heart of the controversy between coalition parties. This crisis might resurge during the Knesset summer session, possibly forcing early elections back to the surface.

In regard of legislation, the subject of this report, the Knesset winter session was initiated with a particular focus on passing the Jerusalem Bill. By this legislative act, the coalition government intends to thwart any change to the status of Jerusalem, particularly the eastern part of the city occupied in 1967. Due to legal constraints, however, the coalition government was obliged to tighten the provisions of the bill. At the same time, the government sought to produce a less tight bill, undermining the legislative significance of the bill. This is further elaborated in a separate section of this report.



Five weeks after the Knesset winter session began, US President Donald Trump made the announcement, recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The announcement gave impetus to the coalition government. MKs and the government sought to propose bills with the aim of annexing the West Bank or West Bank settlements. On the last day of 2017, the Likud's Central Committee made a political decision, calling for annexing West Bank settlement to the so-called "Israeli sovereignty".

In reality, the settler right wing has been strongly convinced that the current coalition government is the best one in years to enforce as many agendas as it could and to tighten its grip on the government. The settler right wing is afraid that early elections minimise the current majority of the coalition government. In contrast with the current situation, this would later impede the coalition's activity.

Statistics

By the end of the third parliamentary year, the Knesset has enacted a total of 185 bills, hitting a climax on all levels.

- 26 bills were approved in the final reading. In addition, six bills were included as provisions under four of the 26 approved bills.
- Three bills were approved in the first reading, including a bill that was incorporated within another.
- 18 bills were approved in the preliminary reading. Of these, three bills were suspended.
- MKs placed 131 bills on the Knesset agenda.

Definition of racist laws

Racist laws target Palestinians for the mere fact of being Palestinians, as well as everyone who stands in solidarity, at any extent and in any manner, with the Palestinian cause.

Racist laws are divided as follows:

1. On the level of racial discrimination, racist laws prefer the Jewish population by:

- Using compulsory military service, mainly imposed on the Jewish population, as a measure of preference in employment and housing. To this avail, a bill was initiated to levy a special tax on every person who does not serve in the army.
 - Prescribing penalties against anyone who calls for abstention from service or “volunteering” in the army and its agencies.
 - Keeping the “pure Jewish environment”, including by preventing Arabs from residing in Jewish towns constructed on confiscated Arab land.
 - Allocating additional budgets to cover Jewish cultural and religious activities, further widening existing gaps.
2. Bills with the aim of racist incitement, restriction of freedoms and parliamentary activity, and claims that have no foundation in fact to feed a climate of incitement of hatred and turning the Israeli community against Arabs:
- Bills were initiated in the aftermath events, which were proven to have no basis in reality. For instance, wildfires of late 2016 were claimed to have been committed against the background of “terrorism”.
 - Bills provide for banning persons who deny Nazi crimes from standing for the Knesset or withdrawing parliamentary immunity of MKs who deny these crimes. Denial of Nazi crimes is out of the question in the political debate within the Arab community, including forces that do not participate in the Knesset elections.
 - A series of laws and acts of parliament were passed to curb political activity of Arab MKs. These include bills enacted on the grounds of the case of former MK Basel Ghattas. Targeting Arab MKs, a Knesset regulation also prevents MKs from accessing the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The regulation particularly bars Muslim MKs, who have the right to perform prayers at the mosque. Another act of parliament prevents cooperation between MKs and international movements, which advocate for the boycott of settlements and Israel.
3. Contrary to recognised international and humanitarian standards, bills criminalise lawful resistance of the occupation. Others criminalise anti-occupation movements both in Israel and worldwide. These include:
- Implicit definition of terrorism: Practically, this definition involves any act of resistance against the occupation, starting from popular resistance and ending with armed struggle.
 - Criminalising expression of support to the occupied people’s right to lawful resistance. This is considered as support of the so-called “terrorism”.

- Criminalising Israeli, Palestinian and international human rights and peace movements, which oppose the occupation, Israeli army atrocities, and all forms of settlement activity.
- 4. Bills that promote the occupation and settlement activity, persecution of the Palestinian people, and delegitimation of Palestinians' presence in their homeland, particularly in Jerusalem.
 - Bills to annex the West Bank as a whole or West Bank settlements.
 - Bills to enforce the Israeli law indirectly to the West Bank and settlements.
 - Bills to grab Palestinian land and funds of the Palestinian Authority.
 - Bills to inflict collective punishment on the families of resistance and political activists in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem.
 - Bills to prevent Palestinians from suing the occupying authorities. or restrict or render difficult the institution of cases before Israeli courts.
 - Various drafts of the Nation-State Bill delegitimises the Palestinian people's presence in this homeland.

Although they look like amendments of criminal laws, an extended number of laws and bills are enacted against the background of political events. Reflecting a policy of racial discrimination and political persecution, these regulations restrict political freedoms and political action.

The fabricated “crime of hatred” is one clear form of discrimination. This crime is usually imputed to settler rightists, who commit murder, bloody attacks, and attacks on properties and holy shrines. The crime of hatred is invoked to avoid the prosecution of these individuals in accordance with the Anti-terrorism Law. According to Israeli governments, terrorism denotes each act which is “directed against Israel and its citizens because it is a Jewish state”. Apparently, however, the Israeli government has declined this position in fear of adverse reactions on the international stage. Nonetheless, this is applicable definition on the ground. “New” definitions have also been embraced. For example, unarmed popular resistance is called “popular terrorism” in the Israeli political discourse. Palestinian construction in the West Bank is viewed as “construction terrorism”.

Bills on annexation



Since the inception of the 20th Knesset, the settler right wing, including all components of the current coalition government, has sought to completely eliminate the potential establishment of a fully sovereign Palestinian state in the 1967 territory. Against this background, dozens of bills have been proposed to the effect of directly annexing the West Bank as a whole, all settlement blocs, or every settlement bloc separately. Another bunch of bills are intended to enforce the Israeli law to various parts of the West Bank. The latter are termed as bills on “indirect annexation.”

Bills are divided into six categories:

1. Bills providing for imposing the so-called “Israeli sovereignty” over the West Bank in its entirety.
2. Bills providing for enforcing “sovereignty” over all settlements, or settlement blocks individually.
3. Bills providing for enforcing Israeli planning and building laws to all settlements, or settlement blocs separately.
4. A bill providing for completing construction of the Wall east and south of the West Bank, expropriating large swathes of land.
5. A series of bills, providing for enforcing Israeli laws to some settlement activities, including in the spheres of education, litigation, and commerce.
6. Bills giving a civilian character to Israeli occupying institutions, particularly military courts.

According to the table below, from the time the 20th Knesset was inaugurated on 7 May 2015 towards the end of Knesset winter term on 14 March 2018, 31 bills were placed on the Knesset agenda, all calling for the direct annexation of settlements. These provided either for annexing the West Bank as a whole or settlements in particular, or for enforcing Israeli planning and building laws to Palestinian land in the West Bank. In addition, 12 bills were proposed, providing for indirect annexation of the West Bank. Proposed bills also involved material aspects. Six other bills were also placed on the Knesset agenda. Some of these were approved and enacted into laws. The latter regulate the plunder and pillage of privately-owned Palestinian land.

Until the time of reporting, a total of 43 laws and bills have been proposed, providing to a varying extent for annexing the West Bank and settlements. In complete violation of international law, this body of legislation affects a territory under the occupation.

A key finding states that this category of bills were proposed at different points in time. However, they were enacted into laws at later stages, namely after Trump was elected President of the USA. Laws were promulgated even before Trump was at the White House. Then, the coalition government proceeded with proposing bills, which the government would successively approve before they were endorsed by the Knesset plenum. This is evidenced by the dates of approving laws at various stages of the legislative process. It is further demonstrated by the two tables of laws below on direct and indirect annexation.

A case in point is the bill on the plunder and pillage of privately owned Palestinian land. In this context, the first bill was placed on the Knesset agenda in late July 2015. Initiated by Yoav Kish, MK for the Likud party, the bill went unnoticed then. The second bill was proposed in early July 2016, but it also remained unheeded. Just days after Trump was elected US President in November 2016, expedited action was taken to enact the bill into a law. Three months after the day of voting in the preliminary reading, the bill was finally approved in February 2017.

Another case in point is the parliamentary activity regarding a bill, which provides for reinstatement of the Law on the Annexation of Jerusalem. Less than one month following Trump's announcement on Jerusalem, the bill was approved on 1 February 2017. This was paralleled with a parliamentary activity to propose bills, providing for annexing settlements to, and excluding Palestinian neighbourhoods from, Jerusalem. However, these initiatives have been suspended until the time of reporting.

Table 1

Groups targeted by racist laws in support of the occupation and settlement activity

7 May 2015 – 14 March 2018

#	Target group	Finally approved	In the first reading	In the preliminary reading	Placed on the Knesset agenda	Total
1	Palestinian in historic Palestine; i.e. Palestinian people as a whole	5 (4)	1 (1)	5 (1)	22 (15)	33 (21)
2	Palestinians of the 1948 territory and occupied Jerusalem	7		3	10	20
3	Palestinians of the 1948 territory – relevant to parliamentary elections	6 (4)		1	28 (18)	35 (22)
4	Occupied Jerusalem and West Bank Palestinians residing in the 1948 territory	1			4	7
5	Palestinians of the West Bank	3	1	3	5	12

6	For the benefit of settlement activity and occupation – for the purpose of direct and indirect annexation	4		7	51	62
				3 suspended bills	(43)	(43)
7	Israeli human rights associations and centres, educational institutions, clubs, and universities	4		2	10	16
8	Foreign activists [standing in solidarity with Palestinians]			2		2
9	Against Arab countries				1	1

* A number of laws are interrelated.

Table 2

Nature of racist laws in support of the occupation and settlement activity

7 May 2015 – 14 March 2018

#	Target group	Finally approved	In the first reading	In the preliminary reading	Placed on the Knesset agenda	Total
1	Eliminating the Palestinian people's right to their homeland			1	7	8
2	Pillage of properties and land	2		7 3 suspended	7	16
3	Racial discrimination	1		3	11	15
4	Penalties	10		3	26	39
5	Against right to freedom of expression and political activity	15	1	5	25	46
	Direct annexation of the West Bank; also including bills					

6	providing for indirect annexation	5 (4)		4 (4) 3 suspended	38 (7)	47 (32)
7	Others				14	14

* A number of laws are interrelated.

List of racist laws in support of the occupation and settlement activity

Government- and privately-initiated

7 May 2015 – 14 March 2018

* Excluding 131 bills proposed by MKs

#	Bill	Last addressed	Initiator	Details
Laws approved in the final reading				
1.	Law on forced feeding	July 2015	Government	Developed by the Ministry of Justice of the former Netanyahu Government (2013-14), this law was proposed to confront hunger strike declared by Palestinian prisoners in Israeli detention camps. The law sparked wide-ranging opposition by human rights organisations and the Israeli Medical Association. Although the government insisted to approve it, the law has not been applied to any prisoners on hunger strike until the time of reporting.
2.	Law on raising penalties against stone throwers: A maximum penalty ranging from 5 to 20 years	July 2015	Government	Developed by the Ministry of Justice of the former Netanyahu Government (2013-14), this law was introduced to deter popular confrontations, particularly in Jerusalem and the 1948 territory. In the West Bank, harsh sentences are rendered

				by military courts in line with special regulations.
3.	Knesset decision on convicting and punishing MKs if they gain access to the Al-Aqsa Mosque at times of security tensions. Knesset decision to prevent MKs from entering the grounds of the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound. Issued by a majority vote by the Parliamentary Ethics Committee, the decision targets Arab MKs.	3 November 2015	Parliamentary Ethics Committee	In light of the penalties it prescribes, this decision takes the form of a law. It essentially targets and deprives Arab MKs of the right to worship and to access a holy shrine of their own. However, the decision also applies to Jewish MKs, who lead settler gangs that raid the grounds of the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound. The decision continues to be in force until the time of reporting.
4.	Law on the minimum penalty for stone throwing. The law imposes a minimum sentence of three years in prison. However, the court panel must submit convincing justifications for any lesser sentence.	3 November 2015	Government	This law complements the Law on the Maximum Penalty for Stone Throwing. It targets Jerusalemites and Palestinians of the 1948 territory.
5.	Law on physical search	1 February 2016	Government	This law allows police officers or soldiers, in an area declared by the Police Chief as one of security risks, to physically search any person in the street even if they are not suspects. The final version of the law alleviates these measures in areas with potential domestic



				violence. However, measures are tightened in the so-called areas of “security risks”. As a temporary order, this law is effective for a renewable period of two years.
6.	<p>Law on Combating Terrorism</p> <p>A law initiated by Anat Berko was integrated into this Law.</p> <p>Conviction of terrorism demonstrated on the criminal record.</p>	13 June 2016	Government	This broad and complex law views resistance of the occupation and racial discrimination policy as “terrorism”. It vests Israeli security agencies with broad powers for prosecution, restriction of freedoms, raids on properties, etc.
7.	<p>Extension of a provisional law on the denial of reunion for Arab families</p>	12 June 2017	Government	The law (order) denies that a permanent residency is granted to a spouse from an Arab family if they are from the West Bank and Gaza Strip or from Arab country or of Arab descent
8.	<p>A law designed to restrict the movement and activity of human rights organisations</p>	12 July 2016	Government	<p>A government law targeting human rights associations and centres.</p> <p>The law obliges human rights organisations to state relevant donors in all publications, reports and media campaigns. Statements of spokespersons of these organisations be made in the presence of</p>



				<p>representatives of official institutions.</p> <p>Restrictive provisions of the law were toned down in the first reading. The condition, which required that each employee of human rights organisations put on a badge bearing their name and donor, was removed. The law was amended in light of opposition of the international community, including the USA.</p>
9,	Amendment of a law, sentencing a person who incites against a volunteer in the army to five years in prison	18 July 2016	Yoav Kish (Likud) and seven other MKs	In its final version, the law provides for punishing a person who attempts to convince others who serve in the army, but are not subject to the Compulsory Military Service Law, to take off their military uniform and leave the ranks.
10.	Two amendments (laws) to the Knesset Basic Law (Law on the Expulsion of Knesset Members)	19 July 2016	Constitution, Law and Justice Committee	The amendment vests a 90 percent majority with the power to expel a MK totally from the parliamentary session. Still, the law allows room for appeals before the High Court.
11.	<p>Law on Minors: Trial, Punishment and Methods of Work</p> <p>A law initiated by Anat Berko was integrated into this Law.</p>	3 August 2016	Government	The law allows that minors under 14 years of age, who are convicted of murder, be sentenced to prison. The law is temporarily enforced for a



				period of three years for the purposes of examination.
12.	Approval of a temporary law that exempts interrogators from documenting and taking footage of investigations in security issues	5 December 2016	Government	
13.	A law on the elevation of the status of military courts	16 January 2017	Anat Berko	<p>Risks posed by the law: Approves military court decisions in the Israeli civil judicial system to institute cases for compensation in accordance with totalitarian military court decisions. Secondly, in certain cases, military court decisions provide a model for entering similar decisions against Palestinians who hold the Israeli nationality (Palestinians of 1948 territory).</p> <p>This law was dismissed in the first reading of 22 February 2016 by equal votes. After it was proposed by the government once again, the law was approved in the first reading of 21 November 2016.</p>
14.	“Settlements” Law for the expropriation of private land in the occupied West Bank	6 February 2017	Bezael Smotrich and others	An amended law, introduced by all those who initiated early drafts of the law. To avoid judicial dispute over this law, it includes an amendment, which excludes the Amona settlement



				<p>outpost, regarding which a final decision was rendered by the High Court.</p> <p>The law was approved in the preliminary readings of 5 and 8 December 2016.</p>
15.	<p>A law prohibiting the provision of commercial and other services on the basis of the place of residence (i.e. settlements)</p>	<p>20 February 2017</p>	<p>Shuli Mualem</p>	<p>Amendment of a law, designed to fine every person who refuses to provide commercial, cultural or other services on grounds of the place of residence. The law covers those who boycott settlements, particularly in the arts and culture sectors, and refuse to deliver performances in settlements.</p> <p>The Knesset approved the law in the preliminary reading on 3 February 2016 and first reading on 20 June 2016</p>
16.	<p>A law denying visas to a person or institution that calls for the boycotting of Israel</p> <p>A similar law initiated by Yannon Megal and other MKs was integrated into this law.</p>	<p>6 March 2017</p>	<p>Government</p>	<p>The law denies visas to any person or institution that calls for boycotting Israel. Exceptional cases are subject to the discretion of the Minister of Interior. This government law was annexed by draft law No. 1906/20/F, which was submitted by MKs. It was approved in the preliminary</p>



				<p>reading in mid November 2015.</p> <p>Before the law was enacted, a visa denial policy had already been in place by a decision from the Minister of Interior. The policy was based on undisclosed security assessments. The law now helps the Minister to issue relevant decisions quickly.</p> <p>Later, another Law (No. 1906) was added and approved in the preliminary reading.</p>
17.	<p>A law allows courts to withdraw a person's citizenship without need to appear before the court, but in the presence of their lawyer, if they are abroad</p>		Government	<p>This government law allows courts to hear a petition from a person, whose citizenship has been withdrawn, without need for their personal appearance before court if they are abroad, sufficing with their lawyer or a lawyer assigned by the court.</p>
18.	<p>A law denying nomination for persons who announce support of armed struggle</p> <p>2266/20/F</p>	<p>14 March 2017</p>	Oded Forer	<p>This is an amendment of the effective law, which denies nomination on grounds of supporting armed struggle. Currently, a mere statement of the right to resistance will be a reason to deny nomination.</p>



19.	Draft Law on National-Civil Services (Prevention of Service in Societies that Receive Donations from a Foreign Country) 3446/20/F	22 March 2017	Amir Ohana and David Bitan (Likud)	Integrated as an item into the comprehensive Civil Service Law, it reiterates several definitions and terms. The law targets B'tselem after Hagai Elad, B'tselem Director General, appeared before the UN Security Council and submitted a report on settlement activity in the West Bank. The law is a translation of Netanyahu's announcement at the time.
20.	A law to accelerate demolition of unlicensed homes	5 April 2015 Approved in an extraordinary session during the Spring Recess at the government request	Government	The law provides a series of regulations and assigns responsibilities to municipal and village councils to implement court decision on the demolition of homes built without construction licences. In the overwhelming majority of cases, Arab homes are targeted by this law. With the first draft approved on 1 August 2016, the law provided for retroactive enforcement to every unlicensed home. 50,000 homes are estimated to be unlicensed. When it was prepared for the final reading, the retroactive effect of the law was annulled. However, a penal clause has been applicable to



				<p>the use of unlicensed homes for a year and a half since the law was approved in the final reading.</p> <p>The law was approved in an extraordinary session during the Spring Recess.</p>
21.	<p>A law requires a majority vote of 80 MKs for any amendment to the “Jerusalem Law”</p> <p>4346/20/F</p>	<p>1 January 2018</p>	<p>Shuli Mualem and 22 MKs</p>	<p>The law requires a majority vote of 80, out of 120, members of the Knesset (MKs) for any amendment to the Basic Law: Jerusalem, Capital of Israel. However, at the request of the government, this new provision may be annulled by another bill, which wins a majority vote of at least 61 MKs. In the first reading, an appendix was introduced, providing that the law would be applicable to the city’s area of jurisdiction, which the Jerusalem Municipality determines. Without naming them, the bill paves the way to isolating large Palestinian suburbs from the city.</p>
22.	<p>A law provides for extending powers of the Council for Higher Education in Israel to the occupied West Bank</p> <p>4824/20/F</p>	<p>5 March 2018</p>	<p>Shuli Mualem</p>	<p>The law aims to change the status quo. Accordingly, instead of having its own ad hoc committee, the Ariel University at the Ariel settlement will report to the Council for Higher</p>

				Education in Israel. This is one of the annexation laws.
23.	A provisional law approved, increasing the punishment of a person who employs or provides a shelter to a Palestinian from the West Bank and Gaza Strip without a permit	5 March 2018	Government	A provisional law, namely Amendment No. 26 of the Law on Entry into Israel, was approved. The law provides for increasing the punishment and fine against every person who employs or provides a shelter to a “foreign national” without a permit. The law also vests police officers in the area to issue an order, prohibiting the use of the place of residence of the concerned person.
24.	A law vests the Minister of Interior with the power to revoke the residency status of residents of Jerusalem and Golan Heights on grounds of carrying out an operation or engaging in political activity A law initiated by MK Amir Ohana and others was integrated into this law.	7 March 2018	Government	Initiated by the government, another draft this law was approved in the first reading on 26 February 2018. The draft was limited to revoking the residency status a person who commits a “violation” less than 10 years before they received residency cards. Within one week, however, the law was amended into a bill, which had been initiated by MKs and approved in the preliminary reading on 3 January 2018. The stricter version of the law was approved in the final reading.



25.	A law prevents persons convicted of terrorism from standing for elections. 3218/20/F	7 March 2018	Anat Berko	From the perspective of the Election Law in force, this bill is stating the obvious. It is a surplus regulation. It can, therefore, be argued that it is politically motivated as it is not enforced to terrorist settlers.
26.	A law prescribes financial guaranties to be paid by martyrs' families to ensure the implementation of the conditions set for funerals. A similar bill initiated by Bezalel Smotrich was into this law. A similar bill initiated by Anat Berko and others was into this law.	26 February 2018	Government	The law legalises the conditions imposed by Israeli authorities on the families of martyrs, who carried out operations. The law is applicable if those martyrs are from areas under the so-called "Israeli sovereignty", including Jerusalem. According to the law, martyr's families will pay guaranties, which turn into fines. In the preliminary reading, the Knesset approved two laws proposed by MKs. All three laws will be consolidated and presented for final reading.
In the first reading				
1.	A bill to remove illegal internet content. A bill initiated by Revital Swid, MK for the Zionist Camp. It was previously approved in the preliminary reading.	19 January 2017	Government	In this bill, racism lies in the definition of "danger to security". It practically eliminates incitement to violence by Israeli right wing gangs. The bill is supported by all Zionist and religious parties of both the coalition and the opposition.



2.	A bill provides for preventing the activities of organisations that are against the army in the education system 3643/20/F	5 March 2018	Shuli Mualem and others	This bills puts into effect the intentions of the Minister of Education Naftali Bennett, who wants to prohibit representatives of Breaking the Silence from accessing schools. Breaking the Silence is an Israeli organisation that documents the Israeli army crimes and practices in the territory occupied in 1967. The bill was initiated by MKs of the coalition and opposition. Main opposition MKs included Yair Lapid, leader of Yesh Atid (There is a Future).
3.	A bill to deducts Palestinian Authority's funds because it supports "terrorism" 4079/20/F	5 March 2018	Elazar Stern and 11 MKs from coalition and opposition parties	Including a detailed account, the bill provides that the Israeli government will deduct funds from Palestinian tax revenues equal to the allocations earmarked to prisoners and martyrs' families. The bill was approved in the preliminary reading on 14 June 2017.
In the preliminary reading				
1.	A bill gives broader powers to the settlement division, exemption from tenders, and greater budget line items 1674/20/F	23 July 2015	Bezael Smotrich, MK for the Jewish Home, supported by the government	This bill gives broader powers to the Settlement Division of Histadrut, the larger framework of Zionism. In particular, the bills vests the division with a



				decision-making power regarding settlement throughout the territories occupied in 1967; i.e. both Palestinian and Syrian territories.
2.	A bill provides for paying compensation to “owners” of land, which has been placed under an external authority; i.e. the Palestinian Authority 1746/20/F	30 December 2015	MK Bezalel Smotrich (Jewish Home) and David Amsalem	The bills provides that financial compensations will be paid for land belonging to an “Israeli citizen”, which has been placed under an external authority. The bill covers land under the Palestinian Authority or Egypt; e.g. Sinai Desert.
3.	A bill turns staff members of human rights organisations into foreign agents 1730/20/F	17 February 2016	Robert Ilatov (Yisrael Beiteinu)	The laws treats a number of human rights organisations and centres as agents for external authorities.
4.	A bill obliges every Palestinian from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, who complains to Israeli courts, to pay an exorbitant financial guarantee equal to the compensation they claim 2271/20/F	17 February 2016	Shuli Mualem (Jewish Home) and a number of MKs	Although it was approved in the preliminary reading, an agreement was made not to approve this bill. The Ministry of Justice was commissioned to convert main articles of the bill into administrative regulations. The bill would not be enacted into a law.
5.	A law deprives prisoners from the greater portion of their pension and social allowances. Deprivation is also applicable to prisoners’ heirs. 3181/20/F	27 July 2016	Yaakov Peri and others	The bill provides regulations to deprive a prisoner, who was an employee and insured at the pension fund, or used to received social allowances, from these



				benefits. Deprivation also affects the prisoner's heirs.
6.	A bill grants West Bank settlements tax benefits, allegedly because they are endangered areas 2809/20/F	27 July 2016	Bezalel Smotrich and others	The bill provides for reducing income tax for settlements not included with the so-called "priority areas".
x	Bill on Legalising Settlements 1973/20/F	16 November 2016	Yoav Kish and others	In addition to two identical bills, the bill was suspended and replaced by another amended draft.
X	Bill on Legalising Settlements 3127/20/F	16 November 2016	Shuli Mualem and others	In addition to two identical bills, the bill was suspended and replaced by another amended draft.
X	Bill on Legalising Settlements in Judea and Samaria 3433/20/F	16 November 2016	Bezalel Smotrich and others	In addition to two identical bills, the bill was suspended and replaced by another amended draft.
7.	A bill to ban calls to prayers from mosques 2316/20/F	8 March 2017	Robert Ilatov and three MKs of Yisrael Beiteinu, including Avigdor Lieberman	This bill applies to every hour of the day. It will consolidated into the amended bill below.
8.	A bill to ban the "noise" of loudspeakers at places of worship (ban of calls to prayers) 3590/20/F	8 March 2017	Mordhay Yogev and David Bitan	This amending bill is limited to the period 23:00-07:00, specifically targeting the dawn call to prayers.
9.	"Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People" Bill (Nation-State Bill). 1989/20/F	10 May 2017	Avi Dichter	This complex bill was first proposed in 2011. It is premised on the "principle" that historic Palestine is the state of the Jewish people



				alone. In essence, the bill violates the national and civil rights of the Palestinians – the indigenous population. It also encroaches on the status of Arabic.
10.	A bill to exclude persons involved in “terrorist operations” from the Health Insurance Law 3536/20/F	19 July 2017	Anat Berko and others	This bill comes in the context of the incitement campaign against Arabs. It is rather a political statement with the intention of keeping the issue at the forefront.
11.	A bill provides for channelling military court fines to the Israeli Fine Collection Centre 4121/20/F	8 November 2017	Anat Berko	This new bill seeks to annex the West Bank to the so-called “military sovereignty”. It is the second bill proposed at the 20 th Knesset. The bill aims at give a civilian character to military courts in the occupied West Bank.
12.	A bill imposes public compensations as a fine against calls for the boycott of Israel 4555/20/F	22 November 2017	Yoav Kish and others	This bill provides for fining any organisation that calls for the boycott of Israel NIS 500,000 (\$142,000) as a public compensation for those affected. Concerned persons do not have to demonstrate the damage caused to them.
13.	A bill allows imputing charges of libel and slander against persons who attack and tarnish the reputation of the Israeli army	6 December 2017	Yoav Kish and others	This bill aggravates the punishment of any person who criticises the Israeli army as a whole, rather than an individual soldier. From



	4766/20/F			an Israeli perspective, criticism is considered as a distortion of the army's reputation. According to the bill, a person or organisation will be charged with "libel and slander". The bill clearly targets Israeli human rights organisations and others that release reports on crimes.
14.	A bill provides for prioritising those who served in the regular army in public employment 4778/20/F	20 December 2017	Hamad Amar and others	The bill mainly targets the Arabs, who do not serve in the army.
15.	A bill prescribes capital punishment against persons convicted with murder on "terrorist grounds" 4638/20/F	3 January 2018	Robert Ilatov and others	This bill prescribed the capital punishment, which is not subject to appeal, against any Palestinian of the occupied West Bank convicted by a military court of murder "on terrorist grounds". According to detailed provisions, the bill is not applicable to murder crimes committed by settlers. The is generally opposed by the army command, intelligence agencies, and judicial advisors.