
















PARTY	PARTY LEADER	IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION	STATED POLITICAL POSITIONS AND KEY FACTS
<p>Likud</p> 	<p>Benjamin Netanyahu (Prime Minister)</p> 	<p>Right</p>	<p>Likud places a strong emphasis on security and presents Prime Minister Netanyahu as the only viable leader with a proven track record on security.</p> <p>Netanyahu has been on record in 2009 in support of the two-state solution although more recently he has displayed ambivalence.</p> <p>The party has a fiscally conservative economic agenda, though this is secondary to security-diplomatic issues.</p>
<p>HaBayit HaYehudi (The Jewish Home)</p> 	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Right</p>	<p>The party is considered to be the most hawkish partner of the current coalition.</p> <p>It represents religious-Zionists and territorial nationalists, is staunchly opposed to a Palestinian state, and actively promotes the expansion of settlements and Israeli annexation of Area C in the West Bank.</p> <p>Broadly centrist economic agenda appealing to the Jewish mainstream.</p> <p>In December 2018, party leader Naftali Bennett announced he and Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked would be leaving to form The New Right.</p>
<p>Hayemin Hachadash (The New Right)</p> 	<p>Naftali Bennett (Education and Jewish Diaspora Minister) and Ayelet Shaked (Justice Minister)</p> 	<p>Right</p>	<p>A new party formed by former Jewish Home ministers Naftali Bennett and Ayelet Shaked. The party was formed because of Bennet and Shaked's long-held ambition to win more secular, middle-class Israeli voters – a mission hampered by Jewish Home's affiliation with the National-Religious sector and the influence of settler Rabbis.</p> <p>Bennett and Shaked are opposed to a two-state solution, support the expansion of settlements and Israeli annexation of Area C in the West Bank.</p>

<p>Yisrael Beiteinu (Israel is our home)</p> 	<p>Avigdor Lieberman (former Defence Minister)</p> 	<p>Right</p>	<p>The party is a Jewish nationalist party dominated by its leader, Avigdor Lieberman. It is vocally hawkish on security and social issues.</p> <p>The party favours a regional agreement on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which would include the transfer of Arab-Israeli populated territories to a Palestinian state in exchange for West Bank settlement blocs.</p> <p>The party was a member of the current Government from May 2016-November 2018, when Lieberman resigned as Defence Minister over opposition to the government's decision to agree to a ceasefire with Hamas. Lieberman has stated his willingness to join a future Netanyahu coalition.</p>
<p>Shas</p> 	<p>Aryeh Deri (Minister of Development of the Negev and Galilee)</p> 	<p>Social: Right Economic: Centre-left</p>	<p>A Sephardic ultra-Orthodox party. It pushes for a strong role for religion in the public space and generally avoids expressing opinion on security and foreign affairs issues.</p> <p>Main economic goal is the protection of funding for ultra-Orthodox institutions.</p> <p>Current party leader Aryeh Deri faces a new wave of indictments relating to tax fraud, money laundering, obstruction of justice and breach of trust. Deri previously served 22 months in prison from 2000-2002 for taking bribes while interior minister in the 1990s.</p> <p>Their voters are overwhelmingly ultra-Orthodox and traditional Sephardim.</p>

<p>Yehadut HaTorah (United Torah Judaism)</p> 	<p>Yaakov Litzman (Deputy Minister of Health)</p> 	<p>Ultra-Orthodox</p>	<p>An Ashkenazi ultra-Orthodox party established as a merger between Agudat Yisrael and Degel HaTorah.</p> <p>The main goal of the party is to secure funding for ultra-Orthodox institutions and interests as well as increasing welfare provisions for large families. Security and diplomatic issues are not the party's main concern.</p> <p>Their voters are overwhelmingly ultra-Orthodox</p>
<p>Kulanu (All of us)</p> 	<p>Moshe Kahlon (Finance Minister)</p> 	<p>Centre</p>	<p>The party focuses on issues relating to the cost of living. They have placed an emphasis on tackling monopolies – especially the electricity, ports and land authority – and enforcing competition.</p> <p>Party leader Moshe Khalon is a former Likud member and is sceptical about a Palestinian partner for peace. At the same time he is open to a territorial compromise and has criticised new settlement construction.</p>
<p>Hosen LeYisrael (Israel Resilience Party)</p> 	<p>Benny Gantz</p> 	<p>Centre</p>	<p>A new party formed by former IDF Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Benny Gantz.</p> <p>In his party's first and only political statement, Gantz said that settlements like the Etzion bloc, Ariel, Ofra and Elkana should remain part of Israel in any peace deal. He also raised concerns over the fragmentation of Israeli society and the radicalisation of domestic politics.</p> <p>Gantz is assumed to be broadly centrist, and most of his support appears to come at the expense of Labour and Yesh Atid.</p> <p>He is the primary challenger to Netanyahu as the most popular candidate for the Prime Minister seat.</p>

<p>Gesher (Bridge)</p> 	<p>Orly Levy -Abekasis</p> 	<p>Centre</p>	<p>Orly Levy-Abekasis split from Avigdor Lieberman's Yisrael Beiteinu party in 2017. She is a popular Knesset member, and daughter of David Levy, a member of the Likud Party in the 1990s and former Foreign Minister.</p> <p>Her new party was established in late 2018, with a focus on social welfare issues.</p>
<p>Yesh Atid (There is a future)</p> 	<p>Yair Lapid</p> 	<p>Centre</p>	<p>The party supports ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the basis of the Arab Peace Initiative.</p> <p>Lapid aims to represent the secular-middle class with an agenda calling for economic and social policy reforms, focusing on housing and living costs for working families and ending military draft exemptions for the ultra-Orthodox.</p>
<p>HaTnuah (The movement)</p> 	<p>Tzipi Lvini</p> 	<p>Centre</p>	<p>In the 2015 election Hatnuah merged with the Labor Party to form Zionist Union, but split in January 2019.</p> <p>The party supports the two-state solution and calls for a negotiated settlement between Israelis and Palestinians.</p> <p>Economic policy calls for reduction to the cost of living.</p>
<p>Labor</p> 	<p>Avi Gabbay</p> 	<p>Left</p>	<p>In the 2015 election the party merged with HaTnuah to form Zionist Union, but its leader Avi Gabbay unexpectedly ended the union shortly after elections were called for April 2019.</p> <p>The party is the longest advocate for a negotiated two state solution and Gabbay has been critical of Prime Minister Netanyahu for leading Israel into diplomatic isolation.</p>

<p>Meretz</p> 	<p>Tamar Zandberg</p> 	<p>Left</p>	<p>Strongly favours a two-state solution, and opposes Israeli settlement activity in the West Bank. The only self-identified left-wing Zionist party.</p> <p>The party has historically called for social policy reforms and for the separation of religion and state.</p>
<p>The Joint List</p> 	<p>Ayman Odeh</p> 	<p>Left/Arab</p>	<p>The Joint List was a coalition of the four main Arab parties (Jewish-Arab Hadash, Ra'am, Ta'al and Balad) consisting of communists, Palestinian nationalists, religious Muslims and feminists, that won 13 seats in the 2015 Knesset elections.</p> <p>The Joint List supports a two state solution with an independent Palestinian state on the 1967 borders and a capital in East Jerusalem, and calls for the dismantling of all Israeli settlements in the West Bank.</p> <p>The leader of the Ta'al party, (Arab Movement for Renewal) Ahmad Tibi announced his decision to sever ties with the Joint List ahead of the 2019 elections due to disagreements over the division of Knesset seats amongst the different parties. As of January 2019, it is unclear if the party will run together or not.</p>

Jewish Law in Public Sphere

