

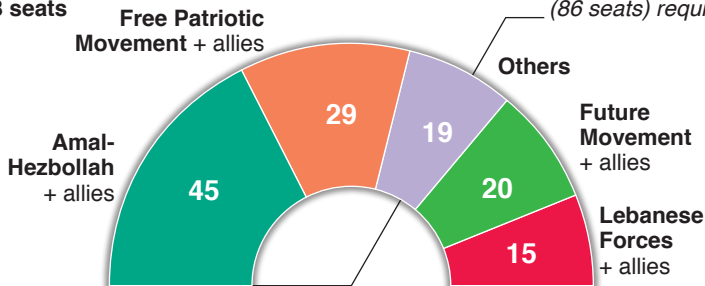
# Lebanon boycott could benefit Hezbollah

Former Prime Minister Saad Hariri's decision to boycott the election – and the effective withdrawal of his Future Movement – has left the Sunni vote to fragment between allies of Hezbollah and smaller parties

Parliament 2018-22

128 seats

Two-thirds majority  
(86 seats) required



## Hezbollah

Conservative Shia group founded by Iran. Supported Bashar al-Assad in Syrian civil war. Classified as terrorist group by U.S. and EU



**Hassan Nasrallah**  
Hezbollah leader

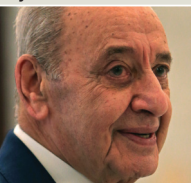


**Samir Geagea**  
Served time in jail

## Lebanese Forces

Maronite Christian bloc opposed to Hezbollah, with strong ties to Saudi Arabia. May gain from FPM losses

**Amal**  
Led Shi'ite politics until rise of rival Hezbollah in 1990s, now views their arsenal as asset. Aligned with Iran and Syria



**Nabih Berri**  
Speaker of Parliament

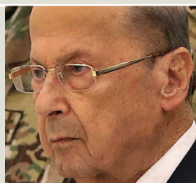
**Progressive Socialist Party**  
Druze party with close ties to Saudi. Critical of Iranian influence. Faces challenge from Druze parties allied to Hezbollah



**Taymour Jumblatt**

## Free Patriotic Movement

Largest Maronite Christian bloc in parliament, allied to Hezbollah. Role in collapse of economy could lose votes



**Michel Aoun**  
President



**Samy Gemayal**  
Son of former President Amin Gemayal

## The Kataeb

Opposed to Hezbollah, resigned en masse after port blast and has attempted to build coalition for reform

## Marada Movement

Led by Suleiman Franjeh, Maronite Christian friend of Bashar al-Assad

## Opposition

Myriad parties opposed to ruling elite, but often running against one another