



Palestinian Prisoners' Institutions – 2025 Annual Report

The Genocide Inside the “Israeli” Occupation’s Prisons 32 Palestinians Killed Behind Bars in 2025

Report by the Palestinian Commission of Detainees’ Affairs, Palestinian Prisoner’s Society and Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association.

Published December 30, 2025



Ramallah, occupied Palestine – The year 2025 saw an extension of the genocide in the occupied Gaza Strip, amid a worsening, comprehensive assault across all Palestinian geographies. The Israeli occupation continued and escalated its systematic war crimes and crimes against humanity against Palestinian political prisoners held across its central prisons and military camps. These facilities have turned into sites of torture,¹ designed to break prisoners physically and mentally through prolonged, deliberate suffering,² and slow-execution policies. These crimes constitute an inseparable part of the crime of genocide.³

¹ For more information, see: Palestinian prisoner institutions: “The occupation has turned its prisons and detention camps into arenas for torturing prisoners and detainees.” <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17528?culture=ar-SA>

² For more, see: Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association: “Prison violence.” <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5530>

³ For more, see: Palestinian Prisoner’s Society (PPS): Documentation reports. <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies?culture=ar-SA>



Hundreds of documented testimonies, alongside physical evidence and public statements by top occupation officials—among them the so-called “minister of national security” Itamar Ben-Gvir⁴—confirm a deliberate policy of exterminating political prisoners. The number of Palestinian detainees killed by Israel since the beginning of the genocide serves as a clear indicator of this policy. The Israeli occupation has disclosed the martyrdom of at least 100 Palestinian political prisoners since the start of the war on Gaza. Occupation authorities have announced the identities of only 86 of them.⁵ Dozens more abducted by occupation forces from Gaza remain forcibly disappeared.

In 2025 alone, 32 Palestinian prisoners were killed in the occupation’s custody through severely inhumane systematic policies.

The occupation continues to withhold the bodies of 94 martyred Palestinian prisoners in total - 83 of them since the Gaza genocide began.

Prisoner defense institutions and human rights organizations highlight that these figures, over a span of two years, reflect an unprecedented level of brutality and systematic execution of prisoners. This figure is equivalent to the number of prisoners who were killed in “Israeli” prisons and military camps over a period of 24 years - from 1967 to 1991 - according to the documentation available to Palestinian institutions.

These facts prove that what is happening to Palestinian prisoners is systematic genocide. They are facing murder through torture, starvation, denial of medical treatment, imposition of life-threatening conditions causing the spread of diseases and epidemics, as well as sexual violence, mass isolation, and deprivation of all basic human needs – all of which constitute tools of genocide.

Prisoner institutions assert that the intensity of the crimes and brutality documented over two years has exceeded all legal limits, violating all international laws, norms, and conventions. There is unprecedented failure by the international system due to the exceptional status granted to the occupying state by major global powers, foremost among them the United States. They have allowed the occupation to remain above accountability despite the severe threats this extermination poses to humanity as a whole and to the international system, including the international human rights framework for which nations and peoples have struggled for decades.

This report, issued as a comprehensive account of the situation for Palestinian political prisoners in 2025, presents key data related to arrest campaigns and associated horrific crimes. It also looks at figures surrounding prisoner-exchange deals carried out this year, changes in the reality on the ground and in legislation affecting detainees, and the complicit role of the judicial system.

⁴ For more, see: Official page on X.com of Ben-Gvir: Contains numerous videos inciting against Palestinian prisoners. <https://x.com/ItamarBenGvir>

⁵ For more, see: Physicians for Human Rights–Israel: “Death sentences imposed on Palestinians behind bars.” <https://www.phr.org.il/ar/palestinian-deaths-behind-bars-ar/>



The report serves as an official human rights reference condemning Israel's systematic policies against Palestinian political prisoners and emphasizes the necessity of holding the occupation accountable for crimes under international law, including the Fourth Geneva Conventions and international human rights laws.

This responsibility falls on the international community and its institutions to ensure the protection of prisoners and to end the culture of impunity.

Over 21,000 Arrests in West Bank, Jerusalem Since Start of Gaza Genocide
Approximately 7,000 in 2025 alone

Occupation authorities continued to carry out systematic mass arrests across all Palestinian geographies - a longstanding, deliberate policy that unprecedentedly increased in pace since the start of the genocide. Our institutions documented some 21,000 arrests across the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, affecting all sectors of Palestinian society, including 1,655 arrests among children and 650 among women. This figure does not include the thousands arrested in Gaza since the genocide began, nor the hundreds detained in the 1948-occupied territories.

Among the groups that were heavily targeted were Palestinians journalists,⁶ with the number of arrest and detention cases among media workers reaching 217 after the genocide in Gaza began, according to documentation by our institutions. This includes two journalists who remain under enforced disappearance, in addition to targeted assassination operations against a number of journalists.

Medical personnel are also being targeted in an unprecedented manner, particularly in Gaza, where the number of those in this field arrested exceeding 360 people, alongside assassinations that claimed the lives of many of them as part of the crime of genocide.

Arrests recorded over just two years in the occupied West Bank equal the total number of arrests over the five years preceding the genocide.

In 2025, large-scale arrests intensified alongside widespread, violent field interrogations,⁷ which became a fixed and systematic policy as dangerous as detention itself. Occupation forces relied on these methods more extensively since the start of the genocide, particularly targeting refugee camps and villages affected by expanding illegal settlements. Our institutions documented around 7,000 arrests in 2025, including 600 among children and 200 among women, alongside thousands of others subjected to field interrogations. Arrests largely targeted former prisoners.

Illegal settlement expansion and increasing settler crimes are being used as an excuse to carry out mass arrests against multiple Palestinian towns, including the Masafer Yatta area in Hebron and Al-

⁶ For more, see report issued by prisoner institutions on World Press Freedom Day:

<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17362?culture=ar-SA>

⁷ PPS: "Field Interrogation Operations."

<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17497?culture=ar-SA>



Mghayyir village in Ramallah. The occupation also arrested hundreds of international solidarity activists attempting to break the siege on Gaza.⁸

Arrests recorded since the start of the genocide include those that took place through violent home raids, at military checkpoints, through coerced surrenders and hostage-taking of family members.

Our institutions documented the full spectrum of crimes accompanying arrests and interrogations, including systematic field executions, severe beatings and assault, organized terror against detainees and their families, widespread intentional destruction and ransacking of homes, confiscation of vehicles, money, and gold, home demolitions targeting prisoners' families, use of family members as hostages, and using detainees as human shields.

In Gaza, arrests continued in 2025 affecting thousands of people since the start of the genocide.

These figures reflect not only the ongoing, systematic escalation of arrest campaigns but also the catastrophic impact on Palestinian society.

Almost Half of All Palestinian Prisoners Held Without Charge or Trial

Of the more than 9,300 Palestinian political prisoners currently held by the Israeli occupation, some 49 percent (4,570) - are people held without any trial or charges. The occupation uses two different legal frameworks to hold Palestinians arbitrarily and in this manner depending on where they live. The figure includes 3,350 Palestinians arrested in the occupied West Bank and are held under “administrative detention”, and 1,220 Palestinians arrested in occupied Gaza and are held under the “illegal combatants law”.⁹

The use of both “administrative detention” and the “illegal combatants law” to mass incarcerate people has reached record levels. Not since the start of the 1967 occupation have the West Bank and Jerusalem suffered this number of Palestinians, including record numbers of women and children, held as “administrative detainees.”

The “unlawful combatant” law, enacted in 2002, has also never been applied on such a wide scale, with detainee numbers reaching 2,700 before the prisoner-exchange deals. Additionally, arrests based on alleged “incitement” have been used to detain hundreds of citizens and to transform social media platforms into tools of repression and control.

2025 Prisoner-Exchange Deals Saw Release of 3,745 Palestinians

In 2025, prisoner exchange deals were carried out in multiple stages. The first deal took place in January and February, freeing 1,777 Palestinian prisoners over seven batches. A subsequent exchange deal in October saw the release of 1,968 Palestinian prisoners, bringing the total released in 2025 to 3,745 people.

⁸ For more, see position statements issued by the institutions regarding the arrest of solidarity activists:

<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17472?culture=ar-SA>

<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17820?culture=ar-SA>

⁹ For more, see: Addameer: “Administrative detention and incitement.”

<https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5337>



Combined with a November 2023 prisoner-exchange deal that included the release of 240 Palestinian children and women, a total of 3,985 Palestinian political prisoners have been released since the start of the Gaza genocide, including 383 people who were expelled from the homeland.¹⁰

Eighty people of the total released since the start of the genocide, including children and women, have been reimprisoned. One example is the case of Wael Jaghoub. He was released in January 2025, only to be re-arrested in May, and placed in administrative detention without trial or charge.

Occupation authorities also practiced unprecedented brutality and terror against released prisoners and their families through systematic threats and beatings, often leaving many hospitalized immediately after their release.

As part of ongoing collective punishment, the occupation continues to prevent hundreds of families from seeing their released relatives and repeatedly targets released prisoners in the occupied West Bank through home raids, re-arrests, and threats. Some have been detained dozens of times since their release.

Prisoners Facing Torture, Starvation, Deprivation, and Slow Execution

The Israeli occupation's prison system has used every possible means to torture prisoners, oppress them, and seek their physical and psychological destruction. As noted above, prisons have become arenas of torture¹¹ and an extension of the genocidal war.¹² Today, prisoner institutions cannot even fully document the accurate number of sick prisoners, as virtually every detainee suffers from at least one health problem caused by policies imposed over more than two years. This means thousands of prisoners are ill and in urgent need of medical care. No prisoner has escaped abuse, starting from the moment of arrest.

The concept of torture here goes beyond the definitions of international law. Testimonies from prisoners reveal methods so extreme that conventional definitions of torture fall short of describing the reality inside the occupation's prisons.

These policies have led to the killing of dozens of detainees, including through systematic starvation, denial of sufficient amounts of proper food, medical crimes including denial of treatment, deliberate imposition of conditions causing disease and epidemics, mass and solitary confinement, and deprivation from all basic aspects of life.

Systematic repression and assault of detainees is carried out by special units of the Israeli Prison Service, most notably the "Keter," "Matzada," and "Nahshon" units. Practices include severe beatings, use of teargas, stun grenades, and electric shock weapons, humiliation, strip searches,

¹⁰ For more, see statement issued by Commission of Detainees' Affairs and PPS: On the completion of the release of prisoners in the latest exchange deal. <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17797?culture=ar-SA>

¹¹ For more, see report of the Committee Against Torture - "Israel": <https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=GIBUZ7LsmNUq9hEz4VVbr1%2BQqXnLKU7vTDpM4PI9G5sggd8E35a9KVE%2B5bgqiRz996RFCwBT%2F9xwqEoh8LT0Cg%3D%3D>

¹² Addameer: "Arrests and prisons as an extension of the crime of genocide." <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5556>



sexual abuse including rape, using illness as a method of torture (as with scabies), psychological terror, and turning daily head counts into a chance for abuse. Prisoners also face threats of execution, enforced disappearance,¹³ and denial of basic necessities such as clothing, blankets, and hygienic items. These abuses affect women¹⁴ and children,¹⁵ and assaults on political leaders and symbols of the prisoners' movement have intensified, including prolonged solitary confinement aimed at slow execution. The occupation continues to hold the bodies of deceased prisoners and collaborates with the judiciary to legitimize these policies through sham investigations.

Among those killed in 2025 was 17-year-old Walid Ahmed who starved to death. Dozens of deceased prisoners from Gaza remain forcibly disappeared. Under a “ceasefire” agreement, the occupation returned the bodies of hundreds of martyrs,¹⁶ many of whom were bound and blindfolded, indicating they were executed after arrest or detention.

The total number of identified martyred Palestinian prisoners since the start of the genocide clearly reflects the extreme brutality of the occupation's prison system. This unprecedented number of martyred prisoners over a time span of two years - provides the clearest indication of the scale of widespread grave crimes and violations. The number recorded during this period equals those documented historically between 1967 and 1991—a span of twenty-four years.

Meanwhile, the occupation continues to deny all prisoners visits from family members or any communication with them, and prevents the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from visiting.¹⁷ This policy, historically used as collective punishment against prisoners' families, has reached its peak. Legal teams also face restrictions, delays, and intimidation, and prisoners are humiliated, beaten, and restrained during visits, leading many to refuse legal consultations.¹⁸

As of December 2025, over 9,300 prisoners are held in central prisons under the authority of the Israeli Prison Service. That is not the total number of Palestinian political prisoners held by the occupation – others are subject to forced disappearances in military-run camps.

About half of the 9,300 - some 4,750 people – are held without trial or charge under two different legal frameworks for the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Meanwhile, 350 of them are children and 49 are women.

¹³ For more, see: Special paper on the crime of enforced disappearance by Addameer:
<https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5355>

¹⁴ For more, see: Prisoner Institutions: International Women's Day.
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17188?culture=ar-SA>

¹⁵ For more, see: Prisoner Institutions: On International Children's Day.
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17945?culture=ar-SA>

¹⁶ For more, see: Position statement issued by the PPS: “On the issue of withholding the bodies of Gaza martyrs.”
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17841?culture=ar-SA>

¹⁷ For more, see: the statement by the PPS regarding the decision to prevent the ICRC from visiting prisoners:
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17874?culture=ar-SA>

¹⁸ For more, see: the statement about the restrictions imposed on lawyers:
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17675?culture=ar-SA>



Gaza's Detainees: Shocking Testimonies Reflect Ugliest Forms of Occupation's Brutality

Accounts and testimonies from Palestinians abducted from occupied Gaza reveal a pivotal escalation in the brutality of the occupation's prison system,¹⁹ exposing an unprecedented level of systematic torture starting from the moment of arrest,²⁰ continuing through interrogations, and extending into prolonged detention. Methods of oppression and abuse include physical and psychological torture,²¹ harassment and starvation, sexual assault, and deliberate medical crimes, all of which collectively form a complete picture of genocidal policies within the occupation's prisons and military camps.

Dozens of Palestinian prisoners have been killed in these ways, as well as through field executions carried out by occupation forces. Of the 86 identified martyred prisoners since the start of the genocide, 50 of them were initially arrested from Gaza. Dozens of other martyred detainees from Gaza remain forcibly disappeared.

The occupation has established special military camps and prison sections to detain prisoners from Gaza, notably the "Sde Teiman" military camp,²² which has become a central site of torture and killings, and the underground "Rakevet" section in Ramla Prison,²³ representing a stark example of systematic disappearance and torture. The vast majority of Gaza prisoners recognized by the prison administration are classified as "illegal combatants," a law that institutionalizes torture against Gaza detainees.

The latest data released by occupation authorities shows that over 1,460 Palestinians arrested from Gaza are currently held in custody. In December 2025, the prison administration reported holding 1,220 people under the classification of "illegal combatants." The majority are from Gaza, along with an unknown number from Lebanon and Syria. A final and clear number of the total detainees from Gaza held by the occupation is unavailable as many remain subject to enforced disappearances.

Israeli Legislation Since the Genocide: Racist Laws Deepen Repression Targeting Palestinian Prisoners

After October 7, 2023, the occupation's knesset, or parliament, passed a wide-ranging series of laws and legislative amendments that intensified the apartheid system and entrenched repressive control

¹⁹ For more, see Commission of Detainees' Affairs and PPS: "Testimonies of Gaza detainees."
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17009?culture=ar-SA>

²⁰ For more, see Commission of Detainees' Affairs and PPS: "Gaza detainees."
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17423?culture=ar-SA>

²¹ For more, see Commission of Detainees' Affairs and PPS: "Burning of one detainee with hot water."
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/16889?culture=ar-SA>

²² Addameer: "Sde Teiman camp." <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5480>

²³ For more, see Commission of Detainees' Affairs and PPS: "Rakevet" section."
<https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17381?culture=ar-SA>



over Palestinians, particularly political prisoners. The genocide in Gaza was used as a pretext to accelerate punitive legislation, introducing over thirty new “Israeli” laws, bringing the total number of discriminatory laws to nearly one hundred, a clear indicator of the structural and systematic nature of this legislative process.²⁴

These laws target fundamental rights, including freedom of expression and protest, citizenship and family life, equality, and social rights, while imposing unprecedented restrictions across detention and punishment systems. Dangerous amendments allowed the declaration of “a state of emergency” inside prisons and allowed for detention under harsh and inhumane conditions, and introduced laws stripping citizenship or residency from detainees, placing them under house arrest, suspending social benefits, and authorizing the expulsion of prisoners’ relatives—violating international law and prohibitions against collective and double punishment.

Authorities also expanded legislation surrounding the detention of minors and extended periods of detention and judicial review under administrative detention orders, further undermining fair trial guarantees. In 2025, the parliament continued passing punitive laws, including proposals for the death penalty targeting Palestinians,²⁵ effectively legalizing killings under discriminatory legal frameworks and violating the right to life and equality before the law.

In 2025, the occupation’s parliament continued approving additional retaliatory bills and laws, including legislation aimed at imposing the death penalty on Palestinians. In this context, on November 10, 2025, the parliament, in a first reading, approved a bill stipulating the death penalty for Palestinians, which, if enacted, would allow the execution of anyone who “intentionally or negligently causes the death of an ‘Israeli’ citizen for racial or hostile motives.” This bill demonstrates the use of legislation as a tool to provide a legal cover for practices that constitute severe violations of fundamental rights, foremost among them the right to life, as enshrined in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in a context that represents a direct continuation of systematic discriminatory repression policies, aiming to legitimize killing under a racist legal framework.

Other laws criminalized denial or “glorification” of the events of October 7, 2023, expanded police powers in cases of “incitement” with minimal oversight, and prolonged remote trial procedures, weakening prisoners’ rights to appear in court and communicate with lawyers.

After October 7, 2023, Palestinians arrested from Gaza were subjected to exceptional laws classifying them as “illegal combatants,” allowing prolonged detention, restricting lawyer access, and reducing judicial oversight. Emergency regulations were extended through early 2026, enabling prolonged detention without formal charges. This legislative framework institutionalizes the use of emergency powers to expand detention beyond normal legal guarantees, turning legislation into a

²⁴ For more, see paper issued by Addameer on “Israeli” laws as a tool of repression and persecution: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5551>

²⁵ For more, see position paper issued by human rights organizations: On the draft law to execute prisoners. <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17923?culture=ar-SA>



tool of repression, legalizing arbitrary detention, undermining defense rights, and fostering an environment of impunity—constituting part of a systematic genocidal policy against Palestinian prisoners.

Impunity & Legal Cover for Genocide in Prisons

The Israeli occupation continues to systematically target Palestinian prisoners through decades-long policies that have escalated since October 7, 2023, including physical and psychological torture, sexual assault, prolonged solitary confinement, excessive use of force, denial of medical care, and extrajudicial killings. Despite extensive documentation of injuries and killings in detention, prisoners' complaints are often closed without serious investigation, dismissed under claims of “necessity” or “insufficient evidence.”

The occupation has established a comprehensive and institutionalized system of immunity that obstructs justice by restricting documentation, limiting access to lawyers, concealing evidence, and delaying proceedings, ensuring effective protection for perpetrators and in severe violation of international human rights law.

This system has allowed crimes in prisons to continue unchecked. Only one investigation into sexual assault cases has been opened, and it may be shut at any moment.

The case of the martyred child detainee Waleed Khaled Abdullah Ahmed (17 years old), who was killed in Megiddo prison in March 2025, exemplifies this policy. Autopsy reports confirmed that he was subjected to starvation and denial of medical treatment, and suffered from scabies. Despite this, the occupation court closed the investigation file, claiming there was no “direct crime.” This remains the only case for which an official response has been issued, while the other cases of martyred prisoners—some of which are over two years old—have so far produced no meaningful results in the so-called investigations, and no indictments have been filed against the perpetrators.²⁶

Since October 7, 2023, families of Palestinians arrested from Gaza have been denied any official information regarding the fate of their children. Many martyrs' identities remain unknown, and no independent autopsies are conducted, depriving families of the right to truth.

Systematic impunity is central to the occupation's apparatus, reflecting judicial complicity in covering up crimes against Palestinian prisoners and reinforcing policies of apartheid and persecution.

Attacks on Palestinian Human Rights Institutions

The United States has not only continued supporting the occupation's genocide, but has also targeted Palestinian human rights institutions. The US government has designated the Ramallah-

²⁶ For more, see Commission of Detainees' Affairs and PPS: “Court decision to close the investigation into the circumstances of a prisoner's death.” <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/18005?culture=ar-SA>



based Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association²⁷ as a “terrorist organization” and imposed sanctions on it and several other institutions, including Al-Haq, Al-Mezan, and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights.²⁸

Human rights, civil society, and community organizations view these measures as attempts to dismantle Palestinian civil society and silence institutions exposing decades of the occupation’s brutality, a role that intensified during the Gaza genocide. These actions reflect a longstanding pattern of classifying Palestinian rights and civil organizations as “illegal,” issuing military orders to close them, criminalizing advocacy, undermining their role in defending Palestinian rights, and silencing anyone who defends Palestinians. Here, we recall the sanctions imposed on the United Nations Special Rapporteur for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Francesca Albanese.²⁹

Palestinian Prisoner Defense Organizations’ Key Demands to the International Human Rights System, the International Community, and Masses of the World:

In light of the above data, Palestinian prisoner institutions call on the masses of the world to continue raising their voices loudly to stop the genocide being committed against the Palestinian people and to halt the severe crimes perpetrated against Palestinian political prisoners.

We also call on trade unions, student unions, youth movements, and human rights organizations worldwide to take urgent action to pressure the illegal Israeli occupation to stop its crimes against the Palestinian people, to pressure their governments to cut all forms of relations with this occupation accused of committing genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and to impose economic, cultural, and academic boycotts on this illegal occupation.

- States must comply with and implement the International Court of Justice’s advisory opinion regarding the illegality of the occupation, and demand the dismantling of the military judiciary system immediately.
- The permanent investigative committee established by the Human Rights Council must investigate all violations against prisoners and detainees, including crimes of torture, extrajudicial killings, field executions, and sexual assault, and hold those responsible accountable under international humanitarian and human rights law.

²⁷ For more, see: Prisoner Institutions condemn the designation of Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association as a “terrorist organization.” <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17485?culture=ar-SA>

²⁸ For more, see: Prisoner Institutions: The U.S. administration launches an assault on Palestinian human rights organizations. <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17725?culture=ar-SA>

²⁹ For more, see position statement issued by prisoner institutions on US sanctions imposed on UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese: <https://ppsmo.ps/home/news/17585?culture=ar-SA>



- Condemn and reject the bill to execute Palestinian prisoners as it legalizes extrajudicial killing, and call for international action to stop it and hold responsible parties accountable.
- Refer committed crimes to the International Criminal Court as war crimes and crimes against humanity, ensuring that perpetrators do not escape punishment.
- Activate universal jurisdiction over those responsible for violations, including political, security, and administrative leaders and parliament members who vote for racist laws.
- Impose sanctions and boycott the occupying state.

Protecting Palestinian political prisoners:

- Immediate cessation of all violations in prisons and detention centers, ensuring respect for international standards of treatment according to the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions and the Mandela Rules.
- Release of all sick, elderly, child, and female prisoners as protected groups, ensuring all detainees receive appropriate medical care.
- Enable relevant international bodies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and Special Rapporteurs, to access prisons without restrictions and receive testimonies safely and transparently.
- If the law imposing the execution of Palestinian prisoners is adopted, states must treat the Knesset and Israeli courts as terrorist and racist institutions, and reject Knesset membership in international parliaments and unions where it holds full or observer status.
- Reject the unjust United States decision imposing sanctions on a group of Palestinian human rights institutions.



List of links to papers, reports, and statements issued regarding Palestinian prisoners and the topics covered Palestinian Commission of Detainees' Affairs, Palestinian Prisoner's Society and Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association.

Physicians for Human Rights (PHR):

- Death penalty for Palestinians behind bars
Available at: <https://www.phr.org.il/ar/palestinian-deaths-behind-bars-ar/>

Addameer for Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association:

- Administrative detention and incitement: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5337>
- Arrests and prisons as an extension of the genocide: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5556>
- Importance of the ICJ advisory opinion: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5407>
- The crime of enforced disappearance: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5355>
- Israeli laws as tools of repression and persecution: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5551>
- Sde Teiman camp: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5480>
- Prison violence: <https://addameer.ps/ar/media/5530>

UN Committee Against Torture:

- Report on Israel:
<https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=GIBUZ7LsmNUq9hEz4VYbr1%2BQqXnLKU7vTDpM4Pl9G5sggd8E35a9KVE%2B5bgqiRz996RFCwBT%2F9xwqEoh8LT0Cg%3D%3D>

Palestinian Prisoner Institutions:

- The occupation turns prisons and camps into torture sites: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17528?culture=ar-SA>
- World Press Freedom Day report: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17362?culture=ar-SA>
- International Women's Day statement: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17188?culture=ar-SA>
- International Children's Day report: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17945?culture=ar-SA>
- Statement on U.S. sanctions against UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese: <https://ppsmo.ps/home/news/17585?culture=ar-SA>
- Condemnation of Addameer being listed as "terrorist" organization: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17485?culture=ar-SA>

Palestinian Prisoner's Society (PPS):

- Documentation reports: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies?culture=ar-SA>
- Field investigation operations against detainees: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17497?culture=ar-SA>
- Statement on Gaza martyrs' bodies: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17841?culture=ar-SA>



- Statement on preventing ICRC visits: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17874?culture=ar-SA>
- Statements on arrest of solidarity activists: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17472?culture=ar-SA>, <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/17820?culture=ar-SA>

Commission of Detainees' Affairs & Palestinian Prisoner's Society:

- Report on prisoner release in the latest deal: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17797?culture=ar-SA>
- Gaza detainees' testimonies: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17009?culture=ar-SA>
- Gaza detainees: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17423?culture=ar-SA>
- Torture with hot water: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/16889?culture=ar-SA>
- Rakevet section: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/studies/17381?culture=ar-SA>
- Court decision closing investigation into prisoner's death: <https://www.ppsmo.ps/home/news/18005?culture=ar-SA>

Platform X (formerly Twitter):

- Official account of Itamar Ben Gvir (documented inciting material): <https://x.com/ItamarBenGvir>

(ENDS)