



POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR PALESTINIANS

**The Zionist carceral system is a tool
of settler colonialism that denies any
political rights to Palestinians**





THE ZIONIST CARCERAL SYSTEM AS A TOOL OF SETTLER-COLONIALISM

Political detention occupies a central place in the architecture of colonial domination, not as a marginal security instrument, but as a foundational technology of rule. In settler-colonial contexts, incarceration exceeds its juridical function and **becomes a mechanism for managing populations, disciplining collective memory, and neutralizing the social forces capable of resisting dispossession.** Palestine is no exception. The Zionist prison system must be understood not as a response to episodic “security threats,” but as a **constitutive element of a broader project aimed at erasure, replacement, and the permanent restructuring of indigenous life.**

The Zionist Carceral System and the Continuity of Crusader Colonial Logic

The Zionist prison system, in its deep structure and historical function, goes beyond being a punitive or reformatory apparatus in the classical sense of the modern state; it becomes an integrated colonial instrument, constituting one of the structural pillars of the settler-colonial replacement project in Palestine. It is not a closed space of punishment, but an open field for population management, the reshaping of consciousness, and the breaking of organized political and social resistance structures. This system is also considered a strategic extension of the broader Zionist project, founded on the duality of **erasure and replacement.**

This system is based on a complex network of military orders, exceptional legislation, administrative procedures, and repressive infrastructures. and operates as a direct historical extension of Western colonial traditions in the East, of which





the Crusader experience constitutes one of its foundational models. Just as the Crusades were not transient religious or military adventures, but a replacement project aimed at reshaping land, population, and sovereignty, Zionist prisons today perform a similar function, albeit through modern legal-technological means.

The Crusader experience in Palestine relied on three central pillars: military fortification through castles, spatial and social isolation of the indigenous population, and psychological and symbolic subjugation through punishment and systematic terror. The Crusader castles, from Acre to Safad and Kerak, constituted spaces of detention and control, used not only to imprison resisters, but to manage the entire surrounding society as an entity subjected to permanent siege.

In this sense, the Crusader castle was not merely a defensive structure, but an expanded prison, through which the equation of obedience or annihilation was imposed. This model is reproduced today in the Zionist prison system, which does not operate as isolated spaces, but as centers of repressive radiation whose effects extend to Palestinian society as a whole, such that mass incarceration becomes a tool for re-engineering society, rather than a contingent security response.

Data from the Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association show an unprecedented escalation in the brutality of this system, especially since 2023, as prisons have been transformed into something resembling a living laboratory for population control. Within this space, techniques of physical and psychological repression, starvation, isolation, and collective humiliation are tested, before being re-marketed as “successful” models within the global security system. Thus, the Palestinian prisoner becomes a central site in the global political economy of violence, just as the local body in the Crusader experience was a permanent field for testing domination.

This reality cannot be separated from the political philosophy that founded the Zionist project itself. The ideas of Vladimir Jabotinsky represented the most explicit expression of the continuity of Crusader logic in a modern Zionist form. In his text “The Iron Wall,” Jabotinsky does not present colonialism as a negotiable relationship, but as a permanent act of coercion that can only stabilize after breaking the will of the indigenous population and shattering their hope of resistance.

The “Iron Wall” is not a rhetorical metaphor, but a theoretical updating of the Crusader castle logic: fortifying the colonizer behind a system of overwhelming force until the indigenous society is psychologically and politically exhausted. Within this framework, Zionist prisons perform the function of the “internal



iron wall,” whereby the siege is reproduced within the Palestinian body itself, through open-ended administrative detention, military sentences, and long-term isolation.

Here, prison does not target the act as much as it targets potential.

THE PALESTINIAN PRISONER IS NOT PUNISHED SOLELY FOR WHAT THEY HAVE DONE, BUT FOR WHAT THEY CAN REPRESENT: COLLECTIVE MEMORY, A MODEL OF RESISTANCE, AND A LATENT CAPACITY FOR ORGANIZATION.

This logic mirrors the Crusader mentality, which did not view the country’s inhabitants as potential partners, but as an existential obstacle that must be broken or neutralized.

Just as the Crusader experience legitimized its violence through a religious–theological language that spoke of “purifying the Holy Land,” Zionism legitimizes its contemporary violence through a security–legal discourse that performs the same function, namely conferring false legitimacy on slow annihilation. In this context, prisons are transformed into modern theological–political spaces, in which the civilized/barbaric and legal/illegal dichotomies are reproduced in a manner that directly recalls Crusader discourse.

The impact of the Zionist prison system is not limited to reshaping the body, but extends to reshaping Palestinian

time itself. Open-ended detention, unlimited waiting, and the suspension of life are all tools for freezing Palestinian history and keeping it in a state of permanent siege, just as Crusader castles once turned life outside their walls into a provisional and suspended existence.

And just as the end of the Crusader experience revealed colonialism’s inability to produce stable legitimacy despite castles, prisons, and massacres, the accelerated expansion of the Zionist prison system reveals a similar structural impasse.

HISTORICALLY, PRISON IS NOT A SIGN OF STRENGTH, BUT AN INDICATOR OF DEEP COLONIAL FEAR OF A SOCIETY THAT REFUSES TO BE BROKEN.

Thus, Zionist prisons do not merely represent a continuation of the Crusader experience, but a reproduction of its very historical crisis: a replacement project that cannot survive except through permanent fortification, that knows no tools of rule other than repression, and that sees in the Palestinian nothing but an existential threat to be managed through violence. From this perspective, the struggle to liberate prisoners is not merely a humanitarian demand, but a battle to dismantle one of the central pillars of the colonial structure, and a condition for comprehensive liberation





The genealogy of colonial carcerality: From mandate to occupation

The contemporary zionist carceral regime is deeply rooted in the legal structures established during the British Mandate, revealing a continuous lineage of colonial repression. The use of administrative detention; the imprisonment of individuals without charge or trial; traces its origins directly to the British Mandate Emergency Regulations of 1945. These regulations were originally designed by British colonial authorities to suppress indigenous resistance and political dissent in Palestine and other colonies, such as India, emphasizing that carceral mechanisms are historically tied to the preservation of colonial order.

Upon the establishment of the occupation state (Nekba) in 1948, these colonial-era laws were not only retained but integrated into the new colonial state's legal fabric through the law and administration ordinance, specifically Section 11. This legislative continuity demonstrates that the Israeli occupation adopted the repressive tools of its colonial predecessor to manage and subdue the Palestinian population, first within the 1948 territories and later in the territories occupied in 1967.

The military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967 necessitated a more comprehensive system of military law, leading to the issuance of thousands of military orders that govern every aspect of Palestinian life. Among these, Military Order 1651 (Order Regarding Security Provisions) stands as the primary instrument for the regulation of Palestinian political activity and the implementation of mass arrests. This transition from a temporary military exigency to a permanent state of legal

exception reflects the settler-colonial logic of “exclusionary inclusion”, where Palestinians are brought within the state's jurisdiction only to be subjected to racialized repression and the denial of fundamental rights..

THE HISTORY OF THE PALESTINIAN PRISONER MOVEMENT IS THUS A HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE WILL FOR LIBERATION, AS OVER ONE MILLION PALESTINIANS HAVE BEEN DETAINED SINCE 1967, TURNING THE EXPERIENCE OF INCARCERATION INTO A COLLECTIVE NATIONAL CONDITION.



Evolutionary milestones of the ISRAELI CARCERAL SYSTEM



LAW AND ADMINISTRATION ORDINANCE

Incorporated Mandate regulations; established a permanent state of emergency.

1948

EMERGENCY POWERS (DETENTIONS) LAW

Codified administrative detention for "state security" within sovereign Israel.

1979

MILITARY ORDER 1651

Consolidated military laws in the West Bank; primary tool for political arrests.

2009

1945

DEFENSE (EMERGENCY) REGULATIONS

British colonial suppression of dissent; introduced administrative detention.

1967

MILITARY PROCLAMATION NO. 3

Established the military court system in newly occupied territories.

2002

INTERNMENT OF UNLAWFUL COMBATANTS LAW

Created a separate category for Gazans to allow indefinite detention without trial.

2023-
2025

EMERGENCY LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

Extended detention review periods; severely restricted access to legal counsel.



The systemic nature of this incarceration is evidenced by its massive scale. Between 1967 and 2006, Israel incarcerated over 800,000 Palestinians, a figure that spiked during uprisings such as the First Intifada (100,000 detained) and the Second Intifada (70,000 detained). This ubiquity transforms imprisonment from an individual experience into a structural one, fundamentally altering the social and political fabric of every Palestinian family. The carceral system acts as a “revolving door”, where political activists, students, and community leaders are cyclically removed from their communities to prevent the formation of a coherent national leadership and to maintain a state of permanent vulnerability.

The machinery of administrative detention

The legal architecture of the occupation is defined by a dual system: a civilian legal code for Israeli settlers and a draconian military code for Palestinians. Military Order 1651 is the centerpiece of this “legal apartheid.” It grants military commanders broad authority to arrest and detain individuals

based on “reasonable grounds” related to regional or public security, terms that are never clearly defined and are applied to a wide range of political and social activities. Under international law, administrative detention is intended to be an exceptional and temporary measure used only for preventative purposes; however, the Zionist state has normalized it as a standard tool of political suppression.

Under Article 285 of Military Order 1651, a military commander can issue an administrative detention order for up to six months. The most insidious feature of this law is its provision for indefinite renewal. Because the order does not specify a maximum cumulative period, detainees can be held for years without ever knowing the charges against them or seeing the evidence used to justify their incarceration. The detention is renewed every six months based on “secret files” provided by intelligence services, which are inaccessible to the detainee and their legal counsel. This reliance on classified material renders the right to a defense impossible and transforms the judicial review process into a procedural sham.

The “judicial review” for these orders is typically held in camera, and military judges are not bound by the regular rules of evidence. A military judge, often an officer within the same military hierarchy as the commander issuing the order, has the power to confirm, cancel, or shorten the detention period, but the rate of cancellation is statistically negligible. This system constitutes a form of psychological torture, as detainees live in a state of chronic anxiety regarding the potential renewal of their detention every six months.

After October 7, 2023, the Israeli Knesset (the Israeli parliament) and military command introduced several amendments that further eroded the rights of detainees, framing them as emergency measures that have since been normalized as part of the state’s broader genocidal strategy. These amendments represent a significant escalation in the bloodiest phase of the movement’s history.



EXTENSION OF JUDICIAL REVIEW TIMELINES:

Temporary Military Order 2148 amended Section 287 (A) of Military Order 1651 to extend the period before a detainee receives judicial review from 8 days to 12 days. In the context of mass arrests in Gaza, many detainees were held for months without any form of oversight.



RESTRICTION OF LEGAL COUNSEL:

The Israel Prison Service (IPS) was granted the authority to prohibit all contact between detainees and their attorneys, a measure implemented immediately after October 7.



THE “UNLAWFUL COMBATANT” LOOPHOLE:

Amendments to the 2002 Internment of Unlawful Combatants Law allowed for the “sweeping and swift” detention of large numbers of people for prolonged periods during “wide-scale hostilities”. This law effectively strips Gazans of the status of “protected persons” under the Fourth Geneva Convention, classifying them as individuals who can be held indefinitely if their release is deemed a harm to state security.





The one carceral state and the internalization of repression

The distinction between the military carceral system in the occupied territories and the civilian system within Israel has largely collapsed. The management of Palestinian prisoners has been transferred to the Israeli Prison Service (IPS), a civilian body under the Ministry of National Security, effectively turning an external military operation into an internal civilian matter of the regime. This internalization signifies that the mass incarceration of Palestinians is not a temporary military necessity but a permanent feature of the state's internal governance.

This reorganization facilitates the forced transfer of detainees from the occupied territories into prisons located within the 1948 territories. Such transfers are a direct violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the deportation of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power. By moving prisoners into Israel, the state effectively severs their ties to their families and communities, as the permit system and geographical distance make it nearly impossible for relatives to visit. **This “carceral citizenship” creates a liminal space where Palestinians are excluded from the rights of the state but are nonetheless deeply entangled in its administrative and repressive machinery.**

The carceral system extends beyond the physical walls of the prison. The “carceral continuum” involves the use of checkpoints, walls, fences, and a pervasive digital and bureaucratic architecture to transform the West Bank and Gaza into a series of disconnected “open-air prisons”. This architecture of confinement aims to achieve several settler-colonial objectives:



SUBJUGATE AND DESTABILIZE:

By constantly threatening the population with arrest and detention, the Zionist maintains a permanent state of vulnerability and terror.



FACILITATE DISPLACEMENT:

Mass arrests, combined with the punitive demolition of prisoners' homes, serve as tools of demographic engineering, clearing land for settler-colonial expansion.



ERODE SOCIAL COHESION:

The “revolving door” policy ensures that no stable social or political leadership can emerge, as individuals are cyclically removed from public life whenever they attempt to exercise political and fundamental freedoms.



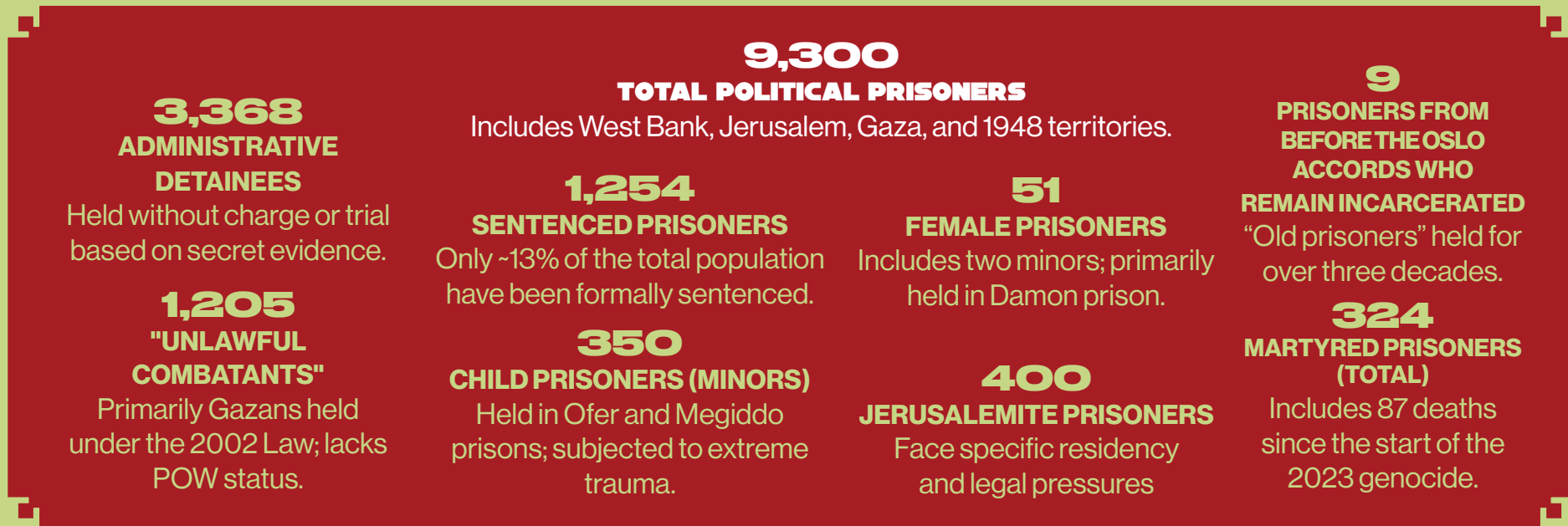
DE-CIVILIANIZATION:

By treating Palestinians as a collective, incarcerable threat, the occupation strips them of their status as protected civilians under international law, expropriating their agency and ability to develop as a polity.



STATISTICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE CONJUNCTURE

The scale of the carceral system reached a critical peak by the end of 2025. Data provided by Addameer and other prisoner institutions reveals a massive surge in the number of political prisoners, driven by the ongoing genocidal war and intensified military operations across the West Bank and East Jerusalem. As of December 16, 2025, approximately 9,300 Palestinian political prisoners were held in Israeli custody. This figure is conservative, as it excludes thousands of Gazans held in clandestine military camps such as Sde Teiman, where conditions are reported to be even more dire.



DISTRIBUTION OF PALESTINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS (DECEMBER 2025)

The most alarming trend in this data is the proliferation of detention without trial. Nearly half of the total prisoner population, approximately 4,570 individuals, are held either as administrative detainees or "unlawful combatants". This represents a fundamental breakdown of the rule of law and a shift toward a purely preventative and punitive carceral logic. The use of the "unlawful combatant" designation specifically for Gazans allows to bypass even the minimal protections afforded by the military courts in the West Bank, creating a tiered system of rights that further fragments the Palestinian collective. Furthermore, since 1967 and up to the end of 2025, around 323 prisoners have died inside Israeli prisons, with 32 deaths recorded in 2025 alone, illustrating the lethal nature of the current detention conditions.



Zionist imprisonment as a weapon of COUNTER-REVOLUTION against Palestinian political life

The Zionist prison system is not a byproduct of occupation; it is one of its most refined weapons. Mass imprisonment functions as a counter-revolutionary strategy aimed at systematically dismantling Palestinian political organization, neutralizing leadership, and breaking the collective capacity of the Palestinian people to resist settler-colonial domination. From the earliest days of the occupation, imprisonment has been deployed not to stop violence, but to destroy politics.

This strategy is best understood as organizational decapitation. Figures such as Marwan Barghout, a central leader of the Second Intifada with mass popular legitimacy, were imprisoned because they could not be replaced easily. His incarceration was designed to sever a living link between grassroots mobilization and national political leadership. Similarly, Ahmad Sa'adat, General Secretary of the Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine, was imprisoned to weaken the revolutionary left and signal that any coherent alternative to the Oslo framework would be crushed.

Administrative detention represents one of the most naked expressions of colonial power. It allows Israel to imprison Palestinians indefinitely without charge or trial, transforming political life into a condition of permanent insecurity. Under such a regime, organizing becomes an act of defiance in itself. Movements are forced into defensive postures, unable to plan long-term strategies or build stable institutions. This is not accidental, it is the intentional production of political paralysis.

Imprisonment also operates to criminalize political existence. Under Israeli military law, political affiliation, participation in unions or student councils, and even the act of public speech can be designated as "security threats." Leaders such as Khalida Jarrar, a feminist organizer, parliamentarian, and intellectual, have been repeatedly imprisoned for nothing more than their political work. The message is unmistakable: Palestinian political participation itself is illegal.



The prison system further drains social and material resources of Palestinian society..

FAMILIES, MOVEMENTS, AND COMMUNITIES ARE FORCED TO DIVERT ENERGY TOWARD SURVIVAL—LEGAL DEFENSE, PRISON VISITS, MEDICAL CARE, AND INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY. THIS IS A FORM OF COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT WITH POLITICAL INTENT, EXHAUSTING THE INFRASTRUCTURE THAT SUSTAINS RESISTANCE AND REPLACING COLLECTIVE STRUGGLE WITH INDIVIDUALIZED HARDSHIP.

Youth and student organizers are targeted with particular intensity. By arresting young Palestinians at formative moments of political development, Israel interrupts the reproduction of revolutionary consciousness. This creates generational ruptures, leadership gaps, and organizational amnesia. What cannot be co-opted through NGOs or donor politics is instead neutralized through prison cells.

At the same time, Israel seeks to prevent prisons themselves from becoming sites of revolutionary organization. The use of solitary confinement, constant transfers, bans on communication, and repression of internal prisoner committees reflects a deep fear: that even under conditions of captivity, Palestinians continue to organize. The long intellectual and political legacy of prisoners such as Walid Daqqa, who turned decades of incarceration into a space of radical thought and writing, exposes the failure of the prison to fully extinguish political life.

Finally, imprisonment serves an ideological function in the international arena. By reducing political leaders to “security detainees,” Israel attempts to depoliticize a colonial conflict and reframe it as law enforcement. This narrative erases the reality that Palestinian prisoners are political prisoners of a settler-colonial regime, incarcerated for resisting dispossession and apartheid.

In this sense, Israeli imprisonment is not simply repression—it is counter-insurgency, counter-revolution, and



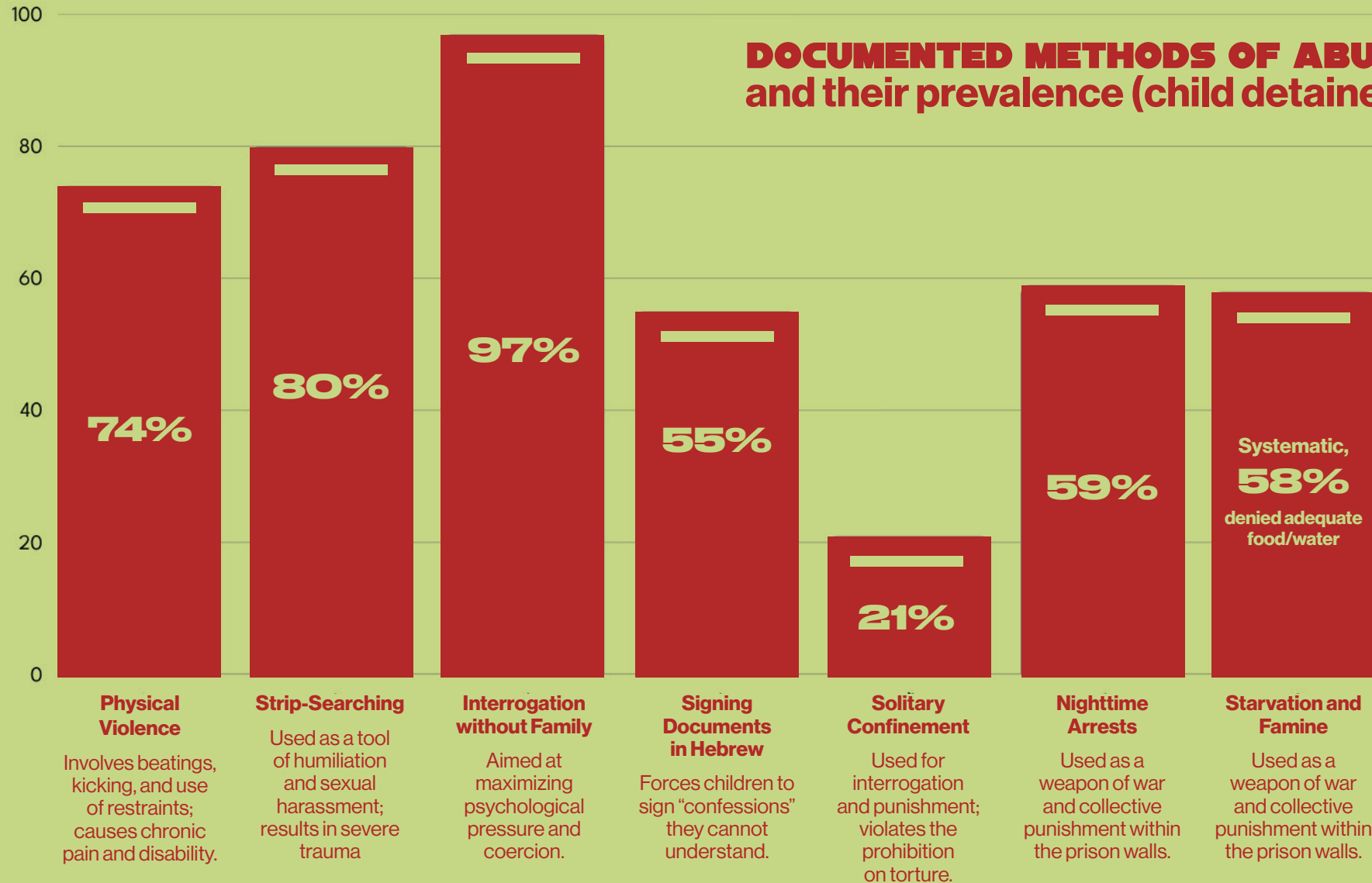
social warfare. It seeks to atomize Palestinian society, destroy organized political force, and render resistance leaderless, fragmented, and manageable. Yet the persistence of prisoner organization, hunger strikes, and political production behind bars demonstrates a fundamental truth: the prison is not only a site of domination, but a frontline in the struggle itself.

To confront Israeli imprisonment, therefore, is not merely to demand humanitarian reforms. It is to challenge a central mechanism of imperial control and to defend the very possibility of organized Palestinian political life.

Systemic Violations: The War of Annihilation Inside the Walls

Conditions within Zionist prisons since late 2023 have been characterized by human rights organizations as “another form of annihilation”. The reported abuses have escalated from systemic neglect to what can be described as a deliberate policy of physical and psychological destruction, directed by the Israeli Minister of Security, Itamar Ben Gvir.

Testimonies from released prisoners and documentation from Addameer highlight a horrific pattern of abuse that has intensified dramatically since the start of the genocide. The IPS has implemented a policy of systematic starvation, reducing food rations to levels that cause significant malnutrition and weight loss. This is compounded by the systemic denial of medical care, where chronic illnesses and injuries sustained during arrest or interrogation go untreated, leading to preventable deaths. For instance, Kamel Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Ajrami, a 69-year-old prisoner from Gaza, died in October 2025 after being held in Naqab Prison, highlighting the peak of brutality in the movement’s history.



30 BOYS AGES 12–17
documented missing with no trace after abduction.

Uncertainty and trauma for families; fear and psychological distress; loss of rights and protection.

350 PALESTINIAN CHILDREN DETAINED
48% without charge or trial (highest recorded).

Psychological distress of indefinite detention; separation from family; loss of education and normal life.



Torture is not an aberration but a documented tool of the interrogation process. The “ticking bomb” and “moderate physical pressure” doctrines provide a legal veneer for practices that constitute grave violations of the Convention Against Torture. Reports from the Gaza Strip indicate even more extreme violence, including the use of electricity, sexual assault, and beatings that have resulted in dozens of deaths in custody. As of mid-January 2026, the number of martyrs of the prisoners’ movement had risen to 324, with the occupation authorities continuing to withhold the bodies of 95 martyrs as part of a policy of collective punishment.

The Gendered and Generational Front of Resistance

The Zionist carceral system specifically targets the most vulnerable and influential segments of Palestinian society, women and children, to inflict maximum trauma on the family unit and the future of the national struggle. This strategy is a “systematic attack on public freedoms” and a fundamental pillar of the ongoing battle of ethnic cleansing.

Palestinian women are frequently arrested for their roles in leading popular resistance, protecting families, or even for peaceful political expression on social media. As of December 2025, 51 women were held in Israeli prisons, where they faced specific forms of abuse, including the threat of sexual violence, isolation from their children, and the denial of feminine hygiene products. The case of Khalida Jarrar, a prominent political leader and human rights activist, exemplifies this repression. Jarrar has been cyclically detained in administrative detention, often



in solitary confinement, as a means of silencing her influential voice and preventing her from organizing within the prisoner community. In 2021, while in prison, Jarrar was denied the right to attend her daughter Suha's funeral, a searing example of the cruelty inherent in the system.

The detention of children is perhaps the most egregious aspect of the Zionist carceral regime. Each year, between 500 and 700 Palestinian children are processed through the military court system, the only system in the world that systematically tries minors in military courts. The psychological impact of this incarceration is profound, as children are subjected to interrogation techniques designed for adults, often without the presence of a lawyer or parent. This "physical and psychological destruction" is viewed by human rights organizations as a deliberate attempt to break the spirit of the next generation and ensure a permanent state of subjugation. Children such as Ahmad Manasra have been held in solitary confinement for years, leading to severe mental health crises and blatant violations of international law.

The Prisoner Movement and the "Cultural Revolution"

Despite the comprehensive repressive structure governing the Zionist prison system, Palestinian prisoners have succeeded in transforming the prison from an instrument of subjugation into a space of active resistance, and from a site of breaking into a crucible for the production of meaning and the accumulation of knowledge. Within the prisons, a captive national movement took shape that is considered among the most organized and influential sectors of the Palestinian struggle, becoming—paradoxically—a revolutionary fortress of consciousness at the heart of the colonial apparatus of repression.

The prisoners' movement was not confined to being a protest framework defending living conditions, but evolved into an integrated intellectual-organizational structure that forged its own ethics of struggle and contributed to the formation of political and intellectual cadres who played central roles in



the Palestinian national scene. This role acquired a qualitative dimension with the engagement of detainees in what Khalida Jarrar described as the “cultural revolution inside the prisons,” through which carceral time was transformed from suspended time into productive time, and from forced waiting into a conscious act of knowledge production.

Knowledge, in both its educational and creative dimensions, constituted the cornerstone of this resistance. Books, study circles, and political schools established by prisoners inside detention facilities were not merely means of self-education, but tools of psychological and moral steadfastness, and means of reaffirming the self as a historical agent rather than a mere object of punishment. Prisoners studied socialist and anti-colonial literature and global revolutionary thought, and worked to reread their own experience in light of these references, producing knowledge rooted in the Palestinian colonial reality.



IN THIS CONTEXT, PRISON LITERATURE EMERGED AS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS FORMS OF CULTURAL RESISTANCE, AS IT REPRESENTED THE WRITING OF THE SELF FROM WITHIN CAPTIVITY AND THE BREAKING OF THE JAILER’S MONOPOLY OVER THE NARRATIVE.

The novels, poems, and intellectual texts written by prisoners were not isolated personal expressions, but collective testimonies that rebuilt national memory from within the most concentrated spaces of repression. These works were often smuggled out of prisons through primitive and dangerous



means, inside medicine capsules or balls of dough, as in the case of the book *The Trinity of Fundamentals* by Wissam Rafeedieh, which spread throughout most Palestinian prisons and became a core text in the unofficial curricula of the prisoners' movement.

This body of knowledge production represents a direct challenge to the jailer's policies aimed at stripping prisoners of their agency.

Hunger strikes have historically been the most potent weapon used by the Prisoners' Movement to demand better living conditions and an end to administrative detention. These strikes demonstrate the "iron will" of the detainees and their refusal to accept the legitimacy of the carceral regime. Prominent strikes, such as those in Nafha Prison in 1980 and the general strikes of 1992 and 2004, have forced the prison administration to grant basic rights, such as access to books and improved nutrition. The strikes also serve to mobilize the Palestinian public and draw international attention to the plight of political prisoners, sparking protests and hunger strikes in solidarity across the globe.

The Global Political Economy of Repression and Imperialist Complicity

The Zionist carceral system does not operate in isolation; it is sustained by a complex network of international alliances, military aid, and technological partnerships that link it to the broader structures of global imperialism. The "genocide never stopped" because it is enabled by the strategic interests of the United States and its allies.

Israel is frequently described as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for U.S. interests in the region, serving as a permanent military outpost and a tool of imperialism. The massive amount of military aid provided by the U.S.—totaling billions of dollars annually—is a strategic investment in maintaining regional instability and suppressing anti-colonial movements. The carceral system is a primary beneficiary of this aid, utilizing U.S.-made weaponry and equipment for its arrest operations and prison management. This relationship is driven by the logic of capitalism, benefiting the military-industrial complex and Wall Street investors who profit from a permanent state of war and occupation.

A new frontier of the carceral state is the integration of advanced technology and artificial intelligence into the surveillance and detention apparatus. The Israeli military uses AI-powered systems to identify targets for bombardment and arrest, often with minimal human oversight. These systems are built on infrastructure provided by global tech giants, a phenomenon described as "digital colonialism".



HARDWARE FOR MILITARY AND PRISON AUTHORITIES

Provides physical infrastructure for checkpoints and prisons.



MAJOR CHIP PRODUCTION PLANTS IN ISRAEL

Sustains the high-tech economy that powers the occupation.



AZURE CLOUD SERVICES / "ALMUNASSEQ" APP

Facilitates the management of the permit and carceral system.



PROJECT NIMBUS (CLOUD COMPUTING CONTRACT)

Provides tools for facial recognition and biometric data analysis.

The occupied Palestinian territories serve as a laboratory where these surveillance and population control technologies are “field-tested” before being marketed to other regimes around the world. The export of these tools, from spyware to border control technology, reinforces repressive apparatuses globally, making the struggle for Palestinian liberation a central pillar of the global fight against authoritarianism and hyper-imperialism.

The Zionist carceral system is a microcosm of the occupation itself, a sophisticated, multi-layered machine designed to ensure the survival of a settler-colonial project through the systematic repression of an entire people. The Palestinian reality demonstrates that the carceral regime is not a response to security threats but a proactive tool of demographic engineering, social fragmentation, and territorial conquest. The legal framework of Military Order 1651, the “One Carceral State” reorganization, and the integration of global technology all point to a system that is fundamentally incompatible with the principles of international law and human dignity.



FREE ALL DETAINEES

Palestinians deserve a right to political life.

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