Boycott Israel and Boycott Arab

SHIM UI-Sup
Myongji University

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아랍 보이코트와 이스라엘 보이코트

심의 섭
명지 대

보이코트는 일반적으로 보편적으로 받아들일 수 없는 행위에 대한 해당국과 집단의 상품의 구매와 사용에 대한 단독적 또는 집단적인 항의이고, 불만이며, 강제수단이다. 보이코트는 자유무역과 기업 운영에 대한 경제체제 수단의 하나이며 적대국간, 또는 적대지역간의 경제전쟁의 상징이다.

아랍 보이코트나 이스라엘 보이코트는 역사가 길지만 아니라 상당한 위력이 발휘하고 있다. 이러한 제재는 이제는 당사국뿐만 아니라 전세계적으로 보이코트의 대상이 되며 제약을 받고 있어서 당사국간의 경제체제의 범위를 벗어나고 있다. 이 논문에서는 이스라엘 보이코트와 아랍 보이코트를 개관하고 그 영향과 전망에 대하여 살펴보았다.

이스라엘 보이코트는 아랍국가들이 이스라엘의 상품거래에 대한 제약으로써 이를 통하여 이스라엘의 군비증강을 억제하고 경제활동에 폐해를 주어 세계로부터 이스라엘을 고립시키기 위한 것이다. 그러나 실제로는 이스라엘 보이코트가 이스라엘 경제에 예상한 것만큼 타격을 주지 못하였다. 이스라엘과 정책공조를 취하고 있는 미국과 아랍 국가 간의 경제거래는 보이코트의 기대와는 달리 오히려 증가하는 추세를 보였다.

오하리 미국의 아랍 보이코트 전략에 따라 아랍국가들이 상당한 불편함을 겪고 있으며, 미국과의 긴밀한 협조관계에 있는 영국과 일본 같은 서방국가들에게도 많은 불편을 주게 되었다.

아랍국가간에도 이스라엘 보이코트에 대한 국익과의 상충이라는 판단에 따라 공조정책에 근절을 가졌다고 있다. 뿐만 아니라 GCC 국가들도 이스라엘 보이코트에 대해 느낀 태도를 갖는 정책적인 전환을 추구하고 있다.

보이코트는 경제체제가 주요 수단이지만 교육, 스포츠, 예술 등 다양한 분야에서 실시되고 있다. 또한 보이코트는 경제적 차원만이 아니라 비경제적 차원에서의 활동과도 연계하고 있다. 예를 들면, 남아공화국의 인종차별정책에 항의하기 위해서 보이코트를 연계시키기도 하였다. [주제어: 아랍, 이스라엘, 보이코트]
I Foreword

Boycott\(^1\) means in general to abstain from or act together in abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with as an expression of protest or disfavor or as a means of coercion.

Boycott is a kind of economic sanction against the free trade and business. It is the symbol of the economic war between and among conflicting countries and regions. The Arab boycott or Israel boycott have no short history nor weak power. They are still working and restricting free business in this global era.

This paper is planned to review the boycott Israel, boycott Arab, and the effects and prospects of boycott as a remarks.

II Arab Boycott of Israel

The Arab boycott was formally declared by the newly formed Arab League\(^2\) Council(December 2, 1945) that Jewish products and manufactured goods shall be considered undesirable to the Arab countries. All Arab institutions, organizations, merchants, commission agents and individuals were called upon to refuse to deal in, distribute, or consume Zionist products or manufactured goods. As is evident in

\* Revised article read at the The 11th International Conference of KAMES, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, KOREA, October 12, 2002

1) This term take after the name of Charles C. Boycott who against the interest of community and isolated from his community.

2) The League of Arab States or Arab League was formed in Cairo March 22, 1945, for the purpose of securing Arab unity. The League’s founding members were Egypt, Iraq, Jordan (originally Transjordan), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Other Arab countries became members later or as they gained their independence: Algeria (1962), Bahrain (1971), Comoros (1993), Djibouti (1977), Kuwait (1961), Libya (1953), Mauritania (1973), Morocco (1958), Oman (1971), Qatar (1971), Somalia (1974), Southern Yemen (1967), Sudan (1956), Tunisia (1958) and the United Arab Emirates (1971). The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was admitted in 1976 and is now considered Palestine. Today, the League has 22 members (Southern Yemen united with the north) with the pending application of Eritrea.[18]
this declaration, the terms Jewish and Zionist\(^3\) were used synonymously by the Arabs. Thus, even before the establishment of Israel, the Arab states had declared an economic boycott against the Jews of Palestine\(^{114}\) and the boycott evolved after 1948.

The boycott is divided into three components. The primary boycott prohibits direct trade between Israel and the Arab nations. The secondary boycott is directed at companies that do business with Israel. The tertiary boycott involves the blacklisting of firms that trade with other companies that do business with Israel.

The blacklisting process is capricious in some sense among the member countries.\(^4\) Even though once on the list, it is sometimes difficult to get off, since the company or some Arab sponsor must initiate the request. A firm might be required to supply proof that it no longer has any business with Israel and/or might be asked to make investments in Arab countries equal to those made earlier in Israel.

The GCC member states have constantly reiterated their determination to enhance cooperation with their trading partners in various spheres. Concerning the application of the Arab boycott of Israel, necessary measures have been taken with a view to protecting the mutual interests of the GCC and its trading partners. As a result of these measures and for all practical purposes, secondary and tertiary boycott are no longer a threat to the interests of these partners.

Whereas the Arab boycott of Israel was enacted by the League of the Arab States, and its review to take into consideration developments

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3) Zionism, the national movement for the return of the Jewish people to their homeland and the resumption of Jewish sovereignty in the Land of Israel, advocated, from its inception, tangible as well as spiritual aims. Jews of all persuasions, left and right, religious and secular, joined to form the Zionist movement and worked together toward these goals.

4) For example, no two countries have identical lists, and six countries like Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan and Tunisia do not enforce the secondary boycott. Egypt’s policy changed from strict enforcement to unofficial complicity after the signing of the peace treaty with Israel, despite the provision whereby Egypt agreed to the termination of economic boycotts and discriminatory barriers to the free movement of people and goods.
and requirements of the Middle East peace process must take place, the
GCC member states will support all or any initiative for such review
presented in the League of Arab States. Further, the GCC believe that a
sponsorship of such initiative by Arab parties directly involved in the
bilateral negotiations, whether selectively or individually, shall facilitate
the required review and ensure a greater chance of success.

There is no change in Saudi Arabia’s Boycott Policy as well as
GCC. Saudi Arabia continues to support the primary boycott of Israel,
but, like other countries in the region, does not uphold the secondary and
tertiary aspects of the boycott. Although Saudi Arabia does maintain the
primary boycott, sources indicate that a small number of Israeli products
do make their way into the Saudi market, mainly through third parties.
[i6]

In 2002 Boycott Israel Campaign was reinforced to provide an
extensive research to identify the guilty companies[i4]. The report have
included full references for the its sources of information it is possible to
understand the relation of each company contributing its support to
israel. The research findings are as follows.

For example, from 1966 onward Coca-Cola has been a stanch
supporter of Israel.[5] In 1997 the Government of Israel Economic Mission
honored Coca-Cola at the Israel Trade Award Dinner for its continued
support of Israel for the last 30 years and for refusing or abide by the
Arab League boycott of Israel.[6]

5) The Israeli government website (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in its
timeline of key events in Israels history lists only six events for the year
1966. One of the six acknowledges Coca-Cola’s support for the zionist
state: "Coca cola announces its plans to open a plant to produce Coca
Cola in Israel, despite the Arab boycott".[i10]

6) The American Israel Chamber of Commerce and the Government of Israel
Economic Mission honored Coca-Cola and chairman Roberto Goizueta at
the Israel Trade Award Dinner in Atlanta on May 29. Goizueta has
worked for Coca-Cola since 1954, transferring to the Atlanta headquarters
in 1964. In 1980 he was elected president and chief operating officer.
Coca-Cola has served the Israeli market for 30 years, refusing to abide by
the Arab League economic boycott of Israel. For decades, this cost
Coca-Cola the opportunity to sell its products in Arab countries.[i4]
In contrast Pepsi abided by the Arab League boycott of Israel which ended in May 1991, after 1992 Pepsi is also trading in Israel.\(^7\)

In 2001 the Coca-Cola World Headquarters hosted and was the main sponsor of the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce Awards Gala.\(^8\)

It has been revealed that Coca-Cola Israel sponsors training programs for its workers on subjects including the Israeli–Arab conflict. The course content is created by a company funded by the Jewish Agency and the Israeli government.\(^9\)

In February 2002, Coca-Cola teamed up with Friends of Israel and National Hillel to cosponsor a lecture given by the infamous zionist correspondent Linda Gradstein at the University of Minnesota.\(^10\)

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7) Prior to 1992, Pepsi had backed the other horse, choosing to service the lucrative Coke-less Arab markets in the boycott days. For its decision to stay out of Israel (and thus itself avoid being placed on the Arab League's blacklist), Pepsi faced continued criticism in the United States. In certain circles it was considered politically incorrect to be seen drinking Pepsi. The Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith investigated claims that Pepsi was participating in the boycott of Israel. U.S. law prohibited American companies from taking part in this boycott, but the law was vague, and outright violations were hard to pin down. Nothing ever came of the investigations, and Pepsi was never placed on the American government's list of violators.\(^{[12]}\)

8) On October 11th 2001, Coca-Cola World Headquarters hosted the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce Eagle Star Awards Gala in which Israeli Company of the Year, Israeli Technology of the Year, etc awards were given out by Israels Economic Minister to North America. The Coca-Cola Company was also the Platinum sponsor of the whole event.\(^{[11]}\)

9) Coca-Cola Israel is sponsoring training programmes for its workers from the immigrant communities, especially from the former Soviet Union, who have not been brought up in the zionist "culture" and who "often have difficulty integrating". The subject matter of the program includes the Israeli–Arab conflict. The workers attend weekly meetings where participants have to read and analyze texts. The organisation running the program, Meitar, is also funded by the Jewish Agency, and the Israeli Ministries of Education and Absorption.\(^{[10]}\)

10) On Tuesday February 19th 2002, Coca-Cola helped through a partnership with the University of Minnesota, fund a pro-Israel propaganda lecture given by Linda Gradstein. The event was cosponsored by zionist organizations like Friends of Israel, and National Hillel.
Recently it has been announced that Coca-Cola, in return for millions in incentives from the Israeli government, is to build a new plant on old Palestinian land at Kiryat Gat. The new plant will employ 700 Israelis. The land in question is Qiryat (Kiryat) Gat. Intel is already facing possible legal problems for building its chip plant on the same stolen land. The Kiryat Gat industrial park is built on the lands of the village of Iraq Al Manshiya whose residents were ethnically cleansed in 1949 in contravention of International law.[19]

II Antiboycott

To counteract the Arab boycott of Israel the antiboycott laws were adopted. The laws require U.S. firms to refuse to participate in foreign boycotts that the United States does not sanction. They have the effect of preventing U.S. firms from being used to implement foreign policies of other nations which run counter to U.S. policy.

In 1977, U.S. Congress prohibited U.S. companies from cooperating with the Arab boycott. When President Carter signed the law, he said the issue goes to the very heart of free trade among nations and that it was designed to end the divisive effects on American life of foreign boycotts aimed at Jewish members of society.[14]

During the mid-1970’s the United States adopted two laws that seek to counteract the participation of U.S. citizens in other nation’s economic boycotts or embargoes. These antiboycott laws are the 1977 amendments to the Export Administration Act (EAA) and the Ribicoff Amendment to the 1976 Tax Reform Act (TRA).[18]

The Arab League boycott of Israel is the principal foreign economic boycott that U.S. companies must be concerned with today. The antiboycott laws, however, apply to all boycotts that are unsanctioned by the United States.

The antiboycott provisions of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) apply to all U.S. persons, defined to include individuals and companies located in the United States and their foreign affiliates. These
persons are subject to the law when their activities relate to the sale, purchase, or transfer of goods or services between the United States and a foreign country. This covers U.S. exports and imports, financing, forwarding and shipping, and certain other transactions that may take place wholly offshore.

Conduct that may be penalized under the TRA and/or prohibited under the EAR includes: a) Agreements to refuse or actual refusals to do business with or in Israel or with blacklisted companies. b) Agreements to discriminate or actual discrimination against other persons based on race, religion, sex, national origin or nationality. c) Agreements to furnish or actually furnishing information about business relationships with or in Israel or with blacklisted companies. d) Agreements to furnish or the actual furnishing of information about the race, religion, sex, or national origin of another person. e) Furnishing information about business relationships with Israel or with blacklisted persons. f) Implementing letters of credit containing prohibited boycott terms or conditions.

Violations of the antiboycott provisions of the EAR carry the same penalties as those for export control violations.

For the final declaration about the Arab Boycott of Israel issued at the end of the Arab Summit in Amman on March 28, 2001, U.S. declared official position strongly against any renewal of the Arab boycott of Israel.

The specific figures of The Arab Boycott of Israel (2000) is in following Table[16 1]. Numbers of requests Arab nations have made of U.S. companies for information on Israeli participation in products, investments, supplies and other business related to imports.

Prohibited Requests are requests to take actions that would be prohibited by the Antiboycott Regulations, for example a request to furnish a negative certificate of origin or a request not us blacklisted suppliers.

Permissible Requests are requests to take action that are outside the scope of the prohibitions of the Antiboycott Regulations, for example, a request to certify as to one’s own blacklist status.

The Arab Boycott of Israel(2000)
(End of the year statistics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prohibited requests</th>
<th>Permissible requests</th>
<th>Amended requests</th>
<th>Exceptions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Antiboycott Compliance

Amended Requests are requests that were prohibited when first received by the reporting party, but were subsequently amended to be either permissible (as defined above) or an exception (as defined below).

Exceptions are requests to take actions that could be prohibited, but for the fact that a specific exception in the Antiboycott Regulations allows the action, for example a request or directive to refrain from shipping Israeli made goods into a boycotting country.

IV Effects of boycotts

The objective of the boycott has been to isolate Israel from its neighbors and the international community, as well as to deny it trade that might be used to augment its military and economic strength. It has undoubtedly enhanced Israel’s isolation and separated the Jewish State from its most natural markets, but the boycott failed to undermine Israel’s economy to the degree intended[14].

Contrary to claims that the bill would lead to a drastic reduction in American trade with the Arab world, imports and exports increased substantially. Broader diplomatic and cultural relations also improved.
Nevertheless, certain U.S. companies were blacklisted for their relations with Israel. In addition, few other nations adopted anti-boycott laws and, instead, complied with the boycott. Israel's capacity to reach its full economic potential was hindered for decades by the actions of Great Britain, Japan and other countries that cooperated with the boycott.

On September 30, 1994, the six Gulf Cooperation Council states announced they would no longer support the secondary boycott barring trade with companies doing business with Israel. At a meeting in Taba, Egypt, February 7-8, 1995, Egyptian, American, Jordanian and Palestinian trade leaders signed a joint document the Taba Declaration—supporting all efforts to end the boycott of Israel.[i14]

Since the signing of peace agreements between Israel and the PLO and Jordan, the boycott has gradually crumbled. The Arab League was forced to cancel several boycott meetings called by the Syrian hosts because of opposition from countries like Kuwait, Morocco and Tunisia. The primary boycott prohibiting direct relations between Arab countries and Israel has slowly cracked as nations like Qatar, Oman and Morocco have begun to negotiate deals with Israel. Furthermore, few countries outside the Middle East continue to comply with the boycott. Japan, for example, has exponentially increased its trade with Israel since the peace process began. Still, the boycott remains technically in force and several countries, most notably, Saudi Arabia, continue its enforcement.[i14]

In July 2001 a meeting[11) was held in Damascus to discuss reviving the boycott. The general commissioner of the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel wanted to reactivate the boycott and to make it a legitimate and peaceful resistance tool[i14].

The Boycott is not only for the trade and business, but it is

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11) The meeting was attended by representatives from Syria, Iraq, the Sudan, the Palestinian Authority, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Algeria, Tunisia, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Libya and Somalia. It is unlikely the boycott will be revived, however, given that many Arab states skipped the meeting, including Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania and Bahrain.
applicable to various cultural, social activities and political affairs, such as academic seminar, sports, festival, and international meetings. For example[11], the demand by some British academics for a “boycott” of Israel was significant mainly for what it tells about the prejudices and short-sightedness of the boycotters. As gesture politics it was recognized just as certain interest of special group, even if there are enough materials and scholarly articles. But, make no mistake, it will have no effect, none at all, upon Israeli policy in the Disputed Territories.

Some academics have tried to use the example of South Africa in the apartheid era to justify their demands for a boycott of Israel. The analogy is fundamentally flawed. The racist policies of white-only South African governments impacted directly on the work of South African universities. [key Word: Arab, Israel, Boycott]

References

[11] http://education.guardian.co.uk/higher/columnist/story/0,9826,759844,00.html 02-09-29


the Jewish newspaper of Alabama, Coca Cola, Coca-Cola honored by Israel in Atlanta, The Southern Shofar


“Boycott Israel Campaign Innovative Minds”, Newsletter, 26 April 2002,


1. The Arab Boycott of Israel (table)
Appendix

1. Boycott Israel company list

AOL Time Warner
Coca-Cola
Delta Galil
Este’e Lauder
Johnson & Johnson

Apax Partners & Company Ltd.
Danwan
Disney
IBM
Kimberly-Clark
Lewis Trust Group Ltd. L’Oreal
Mark & Spencer Nestle
News Corporation Nokia
Revlon Sara Lee
Selfridges Intel
Home Depot Timberland
Starbucks McDonald’s

2. Boycott brands and labels site

http://www.inminds.co.uk/boycott-brands.html

3. COCA-COLA full brand list