

## **Dedication**

With deep respect and honour I dedicate my research

To steadfast Militants Palestinian People

To all spirits who did not accept humiliation

To all honorable people who yearn for freedom in my country

## **Acknowledgement**

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## **Abstract**

The effect of the Arab boycott on Israeli economy is deprived economy of Israel to accessing to raw materials and agricultural products and foodstuffs from the Arab markets, such as oil Cotton, grain, cattle, some types of fruits and vegetables and rice "These materials have consisted 17% of the total imports of Israel in 1968 " and Israel has obtained them from distant markets that has an increased in the cost of transport , prices and insuring.

There is a political aspect of the boycott, that in most cases enforcing of boycott is a political action aimed at the practices and policies of the aggressor State, using economic weapons as a lobbyist.

Some sources believe that Israel will not be able to resist and to stand in front of the activities of the boycott, and this will increase the effectiveness of the boycott because the Arab oil will maintain the dominant role in the global markets for several coming years.

But this view of boycott and the role of the oil is incorrect because the boycott becomes a negative role in case dominating of the interests and capitalist power in the Arab countries.

Abolition of boycott will make Israel as a vital state and it will lead to the growth of the economy,also during times of peace Israel would transfer its expending on military for finance in the fields of development projects. In 1963, spending on defense in Israel reached (220 million dollars, approximately 10% of the Gross National Product.)

We find that Arab boycott associated with efforts and moves of America and Israel to find a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations, so putting an end to boycott and clarifying it one of the terms of that settlement.

Lately, the Arab Group and Palestine proposed a draft resolution to the Member States of the Security Council in November 2016 that appeal to end the occupation of Israeli on the territories occupied in 1967 and to begin the demarcation of the borders as well as concluding an agreement to finalize all issues of a permanent solution without exception (i.e. Jerusalem, borders, refugees, water and settlements)

## المستخلص باللغة العربية

تأثير المقاطعة العربية على الاقتصاد الإسرائيلي حرمت الاقتصاد الإسرائيلي من الحصول على المواد الخام الأولية والمنتجات الزراعية والمواد الغذائية من الأسواق العربية مثل البترول، القطن، الحبوب، المواشى، وبعض أنواع منتجات الفواكه والخضروات والأرز "وقد شكلت هذه المواد ١٧٪ من إجمالي مستوررات إسرائيل خلال عام ١٩٦٨". وصارت إسرائيل تحصل عليها من الأسواق البعيدة، بزيادة في أسعارها وتكلفة نقلها وتأمينها.

وهناك الجانب السياسي للمقاطعة ، ذلك أنه في أغلب الأحيان يكون فرض المقاطعة هو بمثابة عمل سياسي يستهدف ممارسات وسياسات الدولة المعادية، وذلك باستخدام الأسلحة الاقتصادية كقوة ضاغطة.

وتعتقد بعض المصادر أن إسرائيل لن تكون قادرة على الاحتمال والوقوف أمام نشاطات المقاطعة وسوف تزداد فعالية المقاطعة لأن البترول العربي سوف يحافظ على دوره المهيمن في الأسواق العالمية لعدة سنوات قادمة.

لكن هذه النظرة للمقاطعة ودور البترول فيها غير صحيحة لأن المقاطعة يصبح دورها سلبياً في الحالة التي تسيطر فيها المصالح والأوساط الرأسمالية في البلاد العربية.

والغاء المقاطعة يجعل من إسرائيل منطقة حيوية. يؤدى نمو الاقتصاد الإسرائيلي في ظروف السلم إلى تحويل الإنفاق العسكري إلى ميادين تمويل المشاريع التنموية. فقد بلغت نفقات الدفاع في إسرائيل في ١٩٦٣ (٢٢٠ مليون دولار أي ما يمثل ١٠٪ من الانتاج الوطني)

لذا فإن المقاطعة العربية ارتبطت بالجهود والتحركات الأمريكية والإسرائيلية لایجاد تسوية سلمية للنزاع العربي الإسرائيلي عن طريق المفاوضات، وأصبحت مسألة وضع حد للمقاطعة وتصفيتها واحدة من شروط تلك التسوية.

وحيثما اخر تطورات القضية الفلسطينية تقدمت المجموعة العربية وفلسطين إلى الدول الأعضاء في مجلس الأمن في نوفمبر/تشرين ٢٠٠٦ بمشروع قرار يدعوا إلى إنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي للأراضي المحتلة عام ١٩٦٧ ، على أن تتم بداية ترسيم الحدود والتوصل إلى اتفاق بشأن جميع القضايا دون استثناء، وهي القدس والحدود واللاجئون والمياه والمستوطنات.

## **Introduction of the Translator**

The reasons for choosing the book for translation "Arab boycott of Israel" stem from both sides; the political and popular as well as its political and economical effects and the possibility of using it in the strategic skills against the development of the Zionist project.

The author of the book "Jafer Taha Hamza" carried out his study at the Institute of Afro-Asian Studies, at the Faculty of Graduate Studies ,University of Khartoum. He collected that from several sources, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Institute for Palestine Studies, the Palestinian Research Centre, the General Union of Palestinian Journalists and writers the staf of "Palestine Revolution" magazine .

The researcher attempt to translate two chapters; Chapter One because it included definitions of important terms related to the topic, including popular boycott, official boycott, economic boycott, boycott and international law, and Chapter Five "Effect of the Boycott on the Israeli Economy" because it shows the importance of the Arab boycott to Israel.

Also there are illustrative tables that describe the economic impact of the boycott between 1950-1978, and tables that illustrate the estimates of possible commerce of Israel and Arab commerce that can be compared to the years 1944 to 1946. Also there are tables for the years of 1954-1968 that show the activity of the boycott towards the inclusion of the institutions in the black list. There are 1580 institution with 1106 subsidiaries which have been included in the blacklist.

It is well known from the point of view of the international law that boycott appeared first time in the Law of the League of Nations in article (16) which reads: "If any member of the league to resort to war, by passing the charter under articles (12), (13) and (15) is of course the perpetrator of war action against other members of the league who should immediately cut off relations of financial, commercial and personal communications between its citizens and the citizens of the Member State which exceeded the Charter, and banning of all financial communications, commercial and personal between the citizens of the Member State which exceeded the Charter and between the citizens of any other country, whether a member of the league or not.)

An example of the use of boycott when the capitalist states used it to lay pressure on developing countries such as the attempt of England to impose boycott of purchase of oil from Iran between 1951 to 1953, Company.

One of the outcomes of the Arab boycott of Israel was the withdrawal of many companies from Israel due to threats of boycott and there was also the issue of the huge financial resources which did not go to Israel for fear of the boycott after 1973.

The field of transportation was the most affect area by the boycott of Israel because Israel is surrounded all directions, except for the western part, by hundreds of miles of Arab land; and all oil pipelines and roads as well as the Suez Canal were not allowed for Israel to use. So, Israel had to use a long way for trade, adding a lot to the expenditure of shipping, insurance and leading to delay in the arrival of provisions. In addition, ships and tankers coming from Israel or bound to it could not pass through the Arab ports to Israeli in one trip. This meant that the tankers had to carry cargo of less capacity which increased the costs of transportation.

As far as the importance of foreign trade to the Palestinian economy is concerned , the Second World War changed the ways of trade and increased imports of Middle East for Palestine to 50% in 1944. Therefore, the exports of Palestine to the Middle East rose to 65% in 1941 and 1943, then fell to 55.8% in 1944. So, these figures refute the claim that the boycott is not effective because the Arabs have little trade

Moreover, one effect of the Arab boycott on Israeli economy was to deprive Israel of access to raw materials, agricultural products and foodstuffs from the Arab markets such as oil, cotton, grain, cattle, sheep "These materials formed 17% of the total imports of Israel during the 1968 " And Israel had to get it from distant markets with an increase in their cost of transfer and security.

The problems of Israeli industry due to the Arab boycott was evident in the high cost, which led to high prices of product. This led to the high cost of Israeli exports.

If it had not been for the boycott, Israel would have benefited from the ease of communication with the outside world land and sea by the Arab states, which would have led to reduction in the cost of exports and imports.

Some sources believe that Israel will not be able to stand in front of probability and the activities of the boycott and will increase the effectiveness of the boycott because the Arab oil will maintain the dominant role in the global markets for several coming years. But this view of boycott and the role of boycott in the oil is incorrect, because the boycott has a negative role in case the capitalist powers and interests dominate the the Arab countries.

On the other hand, there is a positive side of boycott on the Arab economies which lays the role of activating for the revitalization of Arab industry in terms of growth, variety , and the production of goods which are produced by Israel. This is because 28% of the value of Israeli exports can be affected by Arab products as well as the varying opportunities that the Arab countries can make advantage of in terms of the gains that were obtained by Israel before the boycott.

Abolition of boycott will make Israel a vital region and will lead to the growth of the economy,also in times of peace Israel would transfer spending of military to finance in the fields of development projects. In 1963, spending on defense in Israel reached (220 million dollars, accounting for 10% of the Gross National Product ). Therefore, the Arab boycott of Israel is one of the Arab weapons that can be used to confront Israel.

In 1948, the Zionist enemy launched war on Palestine and occupied 78% of the Palestine land – leaving only the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the hands of the Arabs. Also the Zionist army in 1967 occupied the West Bank and East Jerusalem (where Al Aqsa Mosque is) the Gaza Strip, Heights of Golan and Sinai. Since that time, this land was named "the occupied territories". Then Israel began building settlements in the West Bank , the Gaza Strip and the Heights of Golan and encouraged the immigration of Jews from the territory of 48 to these settlements.

On the other side, Egypt and Syria waged war against the Zionist entity in 1973 (October War) and did not regain the occupied territories. So, the

Zionist enemy occupied South Lebanon and has an ‘agent’ army in Southern Lebanon.

Therefore, it can be seen that was a positive impact at the beginning of the Arab boycott in terms of strengthening the Palestinian resistance, and till 1991 there were no Arab relations with Israel with the exception of the Camp David agreement that Egypt signed with Israel in 1976 .

In spite of this, the the Palestinian resistance was aborted in 1972. It was expelled from Jordan and settled down in Lebanon, and it was distributed over the Arab countries in 1982. In addition to this there was the “theory of Israeli security” which is based on strengthening of the deterrent defenses and harness the potential military capable of repelling risks. Also America tried to remap the Middle East which weakened the Palestinian side and they were made to accept Oslo Agreement in 1993.

Then there came the Gulf War which made Israel excel the Arabs with a large quantities of nuclear weapons and strategy under the new system in the Middle East. All of these events imposed on the Palestinians other policy options to fit with the new situation

In 2011, started the Arab Spring which was supposed to have a positive effect on the Palestinian cause.

In 2014, the Zionist enemy waged war in the Gaza Strip ( Battle of eating storm ) in order to quell Hamas but did not succeed, and Hamas and the resistance factions responded by attacking the farthest cities such as Tel Aviv and Haifa. A cease-fire was signed and lifting of a partial blockade on Gaza was achieved, which was considered a victory for the resistance.

Moreover, Arab region was exposed in the second half of the twentieth century to war where the common denominator was Israel and America. So a fair and sustainable peace in the region will be expected with an international will and the acceptance of Israel.

Recently the Arab peace initiative launched by King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz in 2002 has become the frame a reference\_to all of the recent meetings and conferences on the Palestinian issue. Suggest the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian state in the occupied Palestinian territories in the West Bank , Gaza Strip and with

Jerusalem as capital , and then the Arab countries will establish relations with Israel within the framework of this convention for comprehensive peace.

Lately, the Arab Group and Palestine proposed a draft resolution to the Member States of the Security Council in November 2006 that calls for an end to the Israeli occupation of the territories occupied in 1967 and to begin the demarcation of the borders as well as concluding an agreement to finalize all issues of a permanent solution without exception (i.e. Jerusalem, borders, refugees, water and settlements.)

The Palestinian leadership insists on approaching the UN Security Council if they succeed in securing the approval of nine states of the Palestinian draft resolution.

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