

The Economic Impacts Resulted from the Arab and Islamic Countries' Boycott of the Danish and Dutch Exports of Dairy Products: a Case Study Applied to Egypt and Saudi Arabia

Hamdy A. Al-Sawalhy, Afaf Zaki Osman and Nayera Yahya Soleiman

Department of Agricultural Economics, National Research Centre,

Abstract: The study has concluded that whenever Egypt and Saudi Arabia have a full boycott of the Danish and Dutch dairy products, there will be a negative impact reflected on the Danish and Dutch commodity balance estimated about % 11.51 and % 1.26 successively. However, there will be a positive impact represented in the possibility of establishing an Arab-Islamic inter-trade as the dairy products' surplus of the Islamic countries reached almost 9.4 million tons. Moreover, the Arab countries' gross imports estimated 11.2 million tons throughout the year 2005. Thus, the Arab countries could use the Islamic countries' surplus to compensate for almost %83.7 of their imports. This could be achieved through the regularly systematic activation and reinforcement of the Arab-Islamic trade in such products and others. A matter which cannot overlook the trade exchange and cooperation, that the Organization of Islamic Conference bears its responsibility.

Key words: The economic boycott, The Arab and Islamic countries, Dairy products. Foreign Agricultural trade.

INTRODUCTION

The human rights are normally called the fundamental rights, the natural rights or the common rights. Undoubtedly, human rights have not emerged due to any legislation since they have the exact judgment as that of natural rights and all civilized countries and international organizations and bodies recognize them. Thus, human rights should be preserved and observed. The United Nations member states have adhered to observing the human rights and the fundamental human freedoms. The men of religion have accounted for the concern of the U.N. convention with observing human rights due to the teachings of great religions and human philosophies that had been deeply founded in the contemporary sciences in the shape of respecting the dignity, humanity and individual's values in the society.

The international document of human rights consists of the international human rights declaration for the year 1948. It contains certain terms related to the civil and political rights, which stipulate the right of thinking, religion and conscience. It also contains the document of international treaty for civil and political rights issued in 1969, which emphasizes several rights such as those of conscience, thinking and religion freedom^[1]. The rights included in the international treaty are not absolute but restricted and the formation of these restrictions varies from one article to another. There are certain rights which have no restrictions such as the freedom of belief, thinking, conscience and religion. Based on its text, the

treaty has clarified there are fundamental rights that cannot be overlooked during the times of general emergencies, namely, the person's recognition before the law and the freedom of thinking, conscience and religion. The treaty of civil and political rights has stipulated as well the non-denial of the minorities' rights in embracing their religions, practicing their rituals and using their languages^[2].

Consequently, the problem statement of the study is concerned with the deliberated contemplation and offense by some developed states to the Islamic religion as they considered it an instrument for terrorism. The offense has further developed to harm the purest and most immaculate creature on the earth; to whom Almighty God has selected and distinguished over the whole humans; to the last prophet among all prophets, Prophet Muhammed (peace and grace are upon him). By doing so, these states have overlooked the human aspects and rights which the international documents and human rights organizations have called for.

Therefore, the study aims to estimate the economic impacts resulted from the Arab and Islamic countries' boycott of the products produced by countries that have offended the Islamic religion. How could the Arab and Islamic countries compensate for their needs of the most important goods imported from the Netherlands and Denmark? The study investigates as well the boycott's impact on the economies of both states. Finally, could the Arab and Islamic countries compensate for their needs without importing from the states which conduct an anti-Islam behavior?

Table 1: The Danish and Dutch Overall Trade Net and Agricultural Trade Net during the period (1999-2005) (\$ Billion Values)

Statement	The average period (1999-2001)	The average period (2003-2005)
First: Denmark		
The total of overall trade net	5555	8960
The total of agricultural trade net	4599	5883
% the agricultural trade as compared to trade gross	% 82.79	% 65.67
Second: The Netherlands		
The total of trade net	16503	35073
The Total of agricultural trade net	12254	17963
% agricultural trade as percentage to trade gross	% 74.25	% 51.22

Source: <http://www.fao.org>. Production, Trade Year Book, Rome, Different Issues (2000-2006) ^[3]

The Study Methodology: To achieve its desired objective, the study has relied on the secondary published data by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the published data via the electronic library. The study has applied the descriptive statistic technique to conclude its results.

The Trade Status Quo of Denmark and the Netherlands: The net gross of Denmark trade has reached almost 8.96 billion dollars during the average period (2003-205) with an increase estimated 3.41 billion dollars representing % 61.3 vis-à-vis the trade net during the average period (1999-2001) as shown in table 1. Whereas the Danish agricultural trade net has estimated 5.88 billion dollars during the average period (2003-2005) with an increase of 1.28 billion dollars representing % 27.9 compared to the agricultural trade net during the average period (1999-2001). The table also shows the decline of agricultural trade net during the average period (2003-2005) by % 17.1 from the Danish trade gross as compared to the average period (1999-2001). Furthermore, the table shows the Dutch trade net gross has reached 35.1 billion dollars during the average period (2003-2005) with an increase estimated 18.6 billion dollars representing % 112.5 of the percentage of the trade net during the average period (1999-2001). Whereas the Dutch agricultural trade net has reached 17.9 billion dollars during the average period (2003-2005) with an increase estimated 5.7 billion dollars representing % 46.6 of the percentage of the Dutch agricultural trade volume during the average period (1999-2001). The table indicates the net ratio decline of the Dutch agricultural trade by % 23 out of the trade net during the average period (2003-2005) as compared to the average period (1999-2001) as shown in table 1.

The percentage importance of agricultural exports and imports out of the gross of Danish and Dutch exports and imports during the period (1995-2005)

During the year 2005 as compared to that of 1995, both Danish exports and imports have increased by 36.3 billion dollars and 32.4 billion dollars with an increase representing % 73 for each of them. The Danish agricultural exports and imports have increased during the year 2005 by 3.7 billion dollars and 2.7 billion dollars representing % 46.9 and % 93.1 successively as compared to the year 1995 (as shown in table 2).

Table 2 indicates the rate of agricultural exports and imports out of the gross of Danish exports and imports during the period (1995-2005) have ranged between the maximum rate % 18 for the year 1997 to % 7.8 for the year 2004 and the minimum rate % 13.6 for the year 2005 to % 6.8 for the year 1995 for both exports and imports successively.

As to the Netherlands, table 2 shows the exports and imports have witnessed an increase estimated about 198.2 billion dollars and 172.6 billion dollars representing almost % 97.5 and % 93.2 for the year 2005 as compared to the year 1995. The table indicates the rate of agricultural exports and imports out of the gross of Dutch exports and imports have declined by % 2.8 for exports and % 1.6 for imports during the year 2005 as compared to the year 1995.

The Danish and Dutch Commodity Balance of Different Dairy Products: The Danish trade value of the dairy products has estimated 2.25 billion dollars as the dairy products are considered as important exporting commodities for both Denmark and the Netherlands, specially to several world states in general and to the Arab countries in particular as their exports value reached % 78.7 whereas their imports value estimated % 21.3. In addition, the net gross of the Danish dairy products trade estimated 1.29 billion dollars representing % 21.8 out of the net gross of Danish agricultural trade during the year 2005. On the other hand, the Dutch trade of dairy products has recorded 5.82 billion dollars out of which the exports value represents % 69.4 while the imports value represents % 30.6. Moreover, the gross value of Dutch dairy products trade estimated 2.26 billion dollars representing % 21.9 out of the net gross of the Dutch agricultural trade during the year 2005.

Tables 3 and 4 explain the Danish and Dutch trade of dairy products as the cheese product made of full cream cow milk has the largest share of Danish exports estimated about % 63.2 out of the gross exports value of dairy products. It is followed by both cow milk butter estimated % 16 and full cream dried cow milk recorded % 13.5 with the total reached % 92.7 out of the Danish exports gross of dairy products during the year 2005 as shown in table 3.

Table 2: The percentage importance of agricultural exports and imports out of the gross of Danish and Dutch exports and imports during the period (1995-2005) (\$ Million values)

Year	Netherlands			Denmark			Netherlands			Denmark		
	Gross Exports	Agr. Exports	%	Gross Imports	Agr. Imports	%	Gross Exports	Agr. Exports	%	Gross Imports	Agr. Imports	%
1995	203169	25303	12.45	18523	17646	9.53	49390	7905	16.01	44129	2952	6.89
1996	206044	26392	12.81	190209	17405	9.15	51344	8847	17.23	45230	3177	7.03
1997	207826	23379	11.25	190724	16472	8.64	49271	8889	18.04	44901	3323	7.4
1998	213960	23126	10.81	195623	16406	8.39	49008	7805	15.93	46869	3271	6.98
1999	218614	23720	10.85	206201	16687	8.09	50305	7660	15.23	45762	3251	7.1
2000	233230	23443	10.05	218362	17603	8.06	51315	7927	15.45	45577	3140	6.89
2001	2309583	23736	10.28	208730	17959	8.6	51728	8097	15.65	45342	3148	6.94
2002	244162	26715	10.94	219358	19830	9.04	57520	8508	14.79	50341	3644	7.24
2003	296012	32200	10.88	264704	24225	9.15	66512	9942	14.95	57429	4408	7.67
2004	358015	367100	10.25	319176	27308	8.56	76784	11493	14.97	68158	5291	7.76
2005	401333	38592	9.62	35786	28250	7.89	85708	11615	13.55	76539	5700	7.45

Source: <http://www.FAO>

Table 3: The Gross Value of the Danish Exports and Imports of Various Dairy Products during the Year 2005. (\$ Million Value)

Products	Exported Value	%	Imported Value	%	Net Balance
Fresh full cream cow milk	14.582	0.823	19.433	4.053	- 4.851
Fresh little cream cow milk	0.193	0.012	6.687	1.395	- 6.494
Dried little cream cow milk	34.225	1.933	11.976	2.498	22.249
Dried full cream Cow milk	239.798	13.542	13.713	2.860	226.085
Condensed cow milk	0.876	0.049	1.603	0.334	-0.727
Pasteurized full cream milk	1.885	0.106	1.386	0.289	0.469
Cow milk butter	284.167	16.047	138.019	28.789	146.148
Full cream cow milk cheese	1120.002	63.249	265.089	55.294	854.913
Little cream cow milk cheese	0.007	0.001	0.007	0.001	-
Artificial cheese	73.526	4.152	17.478	3.646	56.048
Sheep milk cheese	1.528	0.086	4.029	0.841	- 2,501
Total	1770.789	100	479.42	100	1291.369

Source: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

As to the Netherlands, table 4 indicates the cheese product made of full cream cow milk comes on the top of these exports by % 58.4 out of the Dutch exports value of dairy products during the year 2005. It is followed by both cow milk butter estimated % 13.8 and full cream dried cow milk recorded % 11.7 with the total reached % 83.9 out of the Dutch exports gross of dairy products during the year 2005.

The Danish and Dutch Exports are one of the most important Dairy Products Exported to the Countries of the Arab-Islamic World

Based on what have been mentioned earlier, the most important exports of dairy products are, namely, full cream cow cheese, cow milk butter and full cream dried cow milk, as the Danish and Dutch exports gross of such products recoded about % 92.7 and % 83.9 successively

Table 4: The Gross Value of the Dutch Exports and Imports of Various Dairy Products during the Year 2005. (\$ Million Value)

Products	Exported value	%	Imported value	%	Net Balance
Fresh full cream cow milk	163.463	4.049	168.365	9.469	-4.902
Fresh little cream cow milk	8.371	0.207	25.182	1.416	-16.811
Dried little cream cow milk	124.320	3.079	381.187	21.438	-256.867
Dried full cream Cow milk	470.809	11.661	217.151	12.213	253.658
Condensed cow milk	-	-	14.748	0.829	-14.74
8Pasteurized full cream milk	355.896	8.815	244.27	13.738	91.626
Cow milk butter	556.953	13.795	162.422	9.135	394.531
Full cream cow milk cheese	2357.249	58.385	554.761	31.200	1802.488
Little cream cow milk cheese	0.004	0.001	0.848	0.048	-.844
Artificial cheese	-	-	7.170	0.403	-7.170
Sheep milk cheese	0.335	0.008	1.957	0.110	-1.622
Condensed little cream milk	-	-	0.22	0.001	-.022
Total	4037.4	100	1778.083	100	2259.317

Source: calculated and collected from: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

Table 5: The most important Arab and Islamic Countries imported most dairy products from Denmark during the year 2005

Full cream cow milk cheese	%	Dried cow milk	%	Cow milk butter	%
Country		country		country	
Saudi Arabia	34.84	Saudi Arabia	77.61	Saudi Arabia	31.75
Emirates	10.28	Emirates	10.04	Emirates	15.07
Lebanon	11.5	Bahrain	3.54	Egypt	12.99
Yemen	9.30	Oman	3.03	Kuwait	11.5
Total	65.92	Total	94.22	Total	71.31

Source: calculated and collected from: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

out of the exports gross of these two countries of the various dairy products during the year 2005.

Investigating the percentage importance of the Danish exports of such products to the Arab and Islamic countries, table 5 shows Saudi Arabia dominates the largest share of the Danish exports of such dairy products by %34.8 for the full cream cow milk cheese, %77.6 for the dried cow milk and %31.8 for the cow milk butter.

Saudi Arabia is followed by Lebanon %11.5, Emirates %10.3 and Yemen %9.3 out of the Danish exports gross of the full cream cow milk cheese product. As to the dried cow milk product, Saudi Arabia is immediately followed by Emirates %10, Bahrain %3.5 and Oman %3. As to the product of cow milk butter, Saudi Arabia is immediately followed in its percentage importance by Emirates %15.1, Egypt %12.99 and Kuwait %11.5 out of the Danish exports gross of these products during the year 2005.

As to the percentage importance of the Dutch exports of dairy products, table no. 6 shows the dominance of Algeria on the largest share of the Dutch exports of the full cream cow milk cheese product by %35.2, immediately followed by Egypt %21.9 and Jordan and Libya %8.5 each. As to the product of dried full cream cow milk, Saudi Arabia comes on the top of the Dutch exports of that product by %33.9, immediately followed by Emirates %12.4 and Jordan and Yemen %6.4 each. As to the product of cow milk butter, Iran's imports have the highest rate by %32.6, immediately followed by Saudi Arabia %19.3, Morocco %17.4 and Egypt %14.9.

The gross value of the Arab and Islamic countries' imports of such products have recorded 130.839 billion dollars and 355.952 billion dollars for both Denmark and the Netherlands successively. In the case of all Arab and Islamic countries' boycott of such three Danish and Dutch products, which represent %7.4 and %8.8 out of the gross

Table 6: The most important Arab and Islamic Countries imported most dairy products from the Netherlands during the year 2005

Full cream cow milk cheese	%	Dried cow milk	%	Cow milk butter	%
Country		country		country	
Algeria	35.21	Saudi Arabia	33.98	Iran	32.63
Egypt	21.97	Emirates	12.41	Saudi Arabia	19.34
Jordan	8.52	Jordan	6.44	Morocco	17.35
Lebanon	8.46	Yemen	6.41	Egypt	14.85
Total 74.16	Total	59.24	Total	84.17	

Source: calculated and collected from: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

Table 7: Commodity Trade Balance of Dairy Products for both Egypt and Saudi Arabia during the Year 2005. Imports in: 1000 Tons Export in: Ton (\$ Thousand Value)

Statement	Saudi Arabia					Egypt				
	Imports (Quantity)	Value	Exports (Quantity)	Value	value Difference	Imports (Quantity)	Value	Exports (Quantity)	Value	value Difference
Artificial cow milk cheese	54722,	195886.-	824.	3619,	-192297.	1074.-	3022,	178.-	398.-	-2624.
Full cream cow milk cheese	48245.-	11564.-	72324.-	83212.-	-33144.	8885.-	21551.-	17784.-	29532.-	+7981,
Cow milk butter	32604.-	78342.-	28910.-	30393.-	-47949	26267.-	45696.-	26.-	20.-	-45676
Fresh little cream cow milk	12899.-	19781.-	41244.-	28014.-	+8233	97.-	64.-	1758.-	779.-	+715.
Dried little cream cow milk	52593.-	55724.-	2263.-	4199.-	-51525	18158.-	34370.-	519.-	810.-	33560.-
Dried full cream cow milk	74719.-	287934.-	30289.-	44329.-	-173605	13663.-	30066.-	79.-	91.-	-29975.
Condensed cow milk	38262.-	110147.-	18053.-	23364.-	-86783	1107.-	1444.-	133.-	108.-	-1343.
Evaporated full cream cow milk	31246.-	42136.-	26077.-	24646.-	-17490	83.-	168.-	224.-	168.-	0
Total	345189	836514	219984	241776	-59453	69334.-	136381	20701.-	31899.-	-104482

Source: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

value of both Denmark and the Netherlands' exports of dairy products during the year 2005, there will be an equal percentage decline in the net value of the commodity balance of dairy products. Therefore, in the case of applying the boycott to the gross dairy products, which the Arab and Islamic countries import from Denmark and the Netherlands, there will be a decline in the net trade commodity balance.

The Economic Impacts Resulted from Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia's Boycott of Imported Dairy Products from Denmark and the Netherlands: a Case Study:

The realization of these impacts requires investigating a group of indicators represented as follows:

First: the Commodity Trade Balance of Dairy Products in Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia: Egypt's gross trade of dairy products reached 168.3 billion dollars of which the exports value represents %18.9 while the imports value represents %81.1. The product of cow milk butter occupies the first place of these exports by %37.9 out of Egypt's gross imports of dairy products

immediately followed by dried little cream cow milk %26.2, dried full cream cow milk %19.7 and full cream cow milk %12.8 out of Egypt's gross imports of dairy products during the year 2005 (as shown in table no. 7). On the other hand, Saudi Arabia's gross trade of dairy products estimated 1.8 billion dollars of which the imports value represents %77.8 while the exports value represents %22.2. Among these imports the product of full cream cow milk dominates the first rank by %21.7, immediately followed by the artificial cow milk cheese %15.9, dried little cream cow milk %15.2, cow milk butter %13.9 and condensed cow milk %11.1 out of Saudi Arabia's gross imports of dairy products during the year 2005 (as shown in table 7).

Second: the Percentage Importance of the Danish and Dutch Exports out of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's Gross Imports of Dairy Products: Table 8 shows the amount percentage of Danish and Dutch exports of dairy products to both Egypt and Saudi Arabia during the year 2005 as Egypt's imports recorded the highest percentage of the product of full cream cow milk cheese by %44 of which

Table 8: The Exports Quantity Percentage of both Denmark and the Netherlands out of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's Imports Gross of Different Dairy Products during the Year 2005

Products	Denmark		Netherlands		Total	
	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Egypt
Artificial cow milk cheese	% 27	% 3	% 3	% 16	% 30	% 19
Full cream cow milk cheese	% 41	% 4	% 0.7	% 40	% 41.7	% 44
Cow milk butter	% 14	% 4	% 16	% 12	% 30	% 16
Fresh little cream cow milk	% 0.2	-	% 2	-	% 2.2	-
Dried little cream cow milk	% 1	% 1	% 8.8	% 2	% 9.8	% 3
Dried full cream cow milk	% 3.5	% 20	% 18	% 7	% 21.5	% 27
Condensed cow milk	% 25	-	% 38	% 21	% 63	% 21
Evaporated full cream cow milk	% 3	-	% 38	% 41	% 41	% 41

Source: calculated and collected from: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

Table 9: The Exports Value Percentage of both Denmark and the Netherlands out of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's Imports Gross of Different Dairy Products during the Year 2005

Products	Denmark		The Netherlands		Total	
	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Egypt
Artificial cow milk cheese	% 25	% 3	% 2	% 12	% 27	% 15
Full cream cow milk cheese	% 28	% 5	% 0.5	% 38	% 28.5	% 43
Cow milk butter	% 20	% 4	% 13	% 14	% 33	% 18
Fresh little cream cow milk	% 0.3	-	% 2	-	% 2.3	-
Dried little cream cow milk	% 2.5	% 1.5	% 22	% 2.5	% 24.5	% 4
Dried full cream cow milk	% 3.8	% 20	% 23	% 8	% 26.8	% 28
Condensed cow milk	% 24	-	% 44	% 25	% 68	% 25
Evaporated full cream cow milk	% 6	-	% 48	% 36	% 54	% 36

Source: calculated and collected from: <http://www.FAO> ^[31]

% 4 from Denmark and % 40 from the Netherlands, while Saudi Arabia's highest percentage was related to the product of condensed cow milk by % 63 of which % 25 from Denmark and % 38 from the Netherlands.

Table no. 9 shows the percentage importance of these products' imports value during the year 2005 where the maximum percentage was % 43 for the product of full cream cow milk cheese and % 68 for the product of condensed cow milk for both Egypt and Saudi Arabia successively (as shown in the table).

Third: The Impacts of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's Trade Boycott on the Danish and Dutch Commodity Balance of Dairy Products:

- Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia's imports value from both countries of different dairy products estimated 281.9 billion dollars during the year 2005, representing % 33.7 out of Saudi Arabia's imports

gross value of dairy products at the same year of which % 16.2 from Denmark and % 17.5 from the Netherlands. Such percentage affects the Danish and Dutch commodity balance by % 11.51 distributed as % 7.63 for the Danish commodity balance and % 3.88 for the Dutch commodity balance.

- Egypt: Egypt's imports value from both countries recorded 28.597 million dollars during the year 2005, representing % 20.97 out of Egypt's imports value of different dairy products, of which Denmark's exports represent % 7.01 while the Netherlands' exports represent % 13.96. In the case of boycott, the Danish and Dutch commodity balances will be affected by reducing its exports value by % 1.26 distributed as % 0.54 for the Danish exports value and % .71 for the Dutch exports value. The application of such a boycott by all Arab and Islamic countries will lead to the continued reduction of the exports value in both countries' commodity balances.

Table 10: The self-sufficiency percentage of the most important Arab and Islamic Countries producing dairy products during the year 2005 (Quantity in Thousand Tons)

Countries	Production	Consumption	% Self-sufficiency
Albania	1018	880	115.68
Azerbaijani	1120	999	112.11
Bangladesh	2192	1993	109.98
Chad	229	218	105.05
Iran	5912	3924	150.66
Kazakhstan	4116	3459	118.99
Pakistan	27040	22997	117.58
Tajikistan	418	419	100.-
Uzbekistan	3806	3517	108.22
Turkey	9505	7770	122.33
Morocco	1272	1071	118.76
Total	56628	47247	119.85

Source: <http://www.FAO> ^[3]

Fourth: the Possibility of Establishing Trade among the Arab and Islamic Countries in the Case of Boycott:

As a result of the Arab and Islamic boycott of Denmark and the Netherlands' different dairy product, there should be an alternative which satisfies such countries' needs of dairy products. This could be realized by an attempt to establish a targeted trade among all Arab and Islamic countries and hence establishing an inter-trade. A matter which requires the study of these countries' production and consumption in order to determine the potential achievement of these countries' self-sufficiency of different dairy products.

The study of the commodity balances of the Arab and Islamic countries' dairy products during the year 2005 reveals the reduction of the Arab countries' self-sufficiency while there is a surplus of several Islamic countries' self-sufficiency. A matter which is justified by rising percentage of the Arab imports from such products by %97 while the imports percentage of non-Arab Islamic countries does not exceed %3 out of the imports gross from Denmark and the Netherlands.

Table 10 indicates the self-sufficiency percentage and the production surplus of the most important Arab and Islamic countries as the highest self-sufficiency percentage %150.7 recorded by Iran, immediately followed by turkey %122.3 and Morocco %118.8.

The table shows as well the production surplus of the most important Arab and Islamic countries' dairy products estimated 9381 thousand tons, while the Arab countries' imports gross of such products reached 11206 thousand tons during the year 2005. Thus, a %83.7 of the Arab countries' imports could be covered by the Islamic countries' surplus should there is a planned and systematic activation of the Arab-Islamic inter-trade occurred for such products and others. In this concern, a great responsibility should be laid on the shoulders of the Islamic Organization Conference in order to activate and support that trade exchange.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Reduction of the Danish agricultural trade net during the average period (2003-2005) by %17.1 out of the Danish trade gross as compared to the average period (1999-2001).
- Reduction of the Dutch agricultural trade net by %23 out of the trade gross net during the average period (2003-2005) as compared to the average period (1999-2001).
- The Danish trade value of dairy products estimated 2.25 billion dollars of which exports represent %78.8 while the Netherlands' trade of dairy products recorded 5.82 billion dollars of which exports represent %69.4.
- The product of full cream cow milk cheese dominates the largest share of both Denmark and the Netherlands' trade by %63.2 and %58.4 successively out of their exports gross of dairy products during the year 2005
- It is evident that in the case of the Arab and Islamic countries' dispensing with three types of Danish and Dutch dairy products, namely full cream cow milk cheese, dried cow milk and cow milk butter, the value of the Danish and Dutch commodity balance will decline by %7.4 and %8.8 respectively. In the case of applying the boycott to the gross of Danish and Dutch dairy products, the net of the commodity trade balance will continually decline.
- It is evident from the economic impacts resulted from Egypt and Saudi Arabia's boycott of all Danish and Dutch dairy products (as a case study), there will be a negative impact reflected on the Danish and Dutch commodity balance embodied in a reduction by %11.51 and %1.26 respectively. In the case of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's boycott of both countries' all dairy products, the Danish commodity balance will decline by %7.63 and %0.54 while the Dutch commodity balance will decline by %3.88 and %0.71 due to the boycott of Egypt and Saudi Arabia successively of the Danish and Dutch dairy products.

On the other hand, there is a positive impact represented in the possibility of establishing an Arab-Islamic inter-trade due to the Islamic countries' surplus of dairy product estimated 9.4 million tons while the Arab countries' imports gross reached 11.2 million tons during the year 2005. Consequently, the Arab countries could compensate about %83.7 of their imports from the Islamic countries' surplus. This could be realized by the systematic activation of the Arab-Islamic inter-trade of such products and others. A matter with which, the effective role of the Organization of Islamic Conference cannot be overlooked in order to support that trade exchange and cooperation.

Finally, the Arab and Islamic countries could achieve self-sufficiency or satisfy their needs without importing from those countries that conduct an anti-Islam behavior since the Islamic countries have all potentials that enable them to avoid importing from any country which misbehaves to Islam. The organization of Islamic Conference should prepare studies in all fields and coordinate with the Islamic countries to implement the results of this study.

Summary: The study aims to identify the economic impacts resulted from all Arab and Islamic countries' boycott of the most important dairy products imported from Denmark and the Netherlands. Achieving the desired target requires the specification of all Arab and Islamic countries which commercially deal with these two countries. It requires as well the determination of the most important Danish and Dutch commodities which are exported to the Islamic countries represented in the products of full cream cow milk cheese, dried cow milk and cow milk butter. The exports percentage of these commodities recorded %92.7 and %83.9 for both Denmark and the Netherlands out of their exports gross of dairy products during the year 2005. It is evident as well that the Arab and Islamic countries' imports gross of such commodities estimated about 130.8 million dollars and 355.9 million dollars for both Denmark and the Netherlands respectively. In the case of the Arab and Islamic countries' boycott of these three products, the commodity balance will be negatively affected. That is the decline of the its exports value by %7.4 and %8.8 for both Denmark and the Netherlands during the year 2005. In the case of applying the boycott to all dairy products, the decline volume will increase in the commodity trade balance. Investigating the resulted impacts from both Egypt and Saudi Arabia's boycott of the Danish and Dutch dairy products as a case study requires four main dichotomies:

- Studying the commodity trade balance of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's dairy products.
- Studying the percentage importance of Denmark and the Netherlands' exports out of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's imports gross of dairy products.
- Studying the impact of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's boycott of the dairy products imported from both Denmark and the Netherlands.

- Finally, studying the possibility of establishing an inter-trade among the Arab and Islamic countries.

It is evident that Egypt and Saudi Arabia's boycott leads to a negative impact on the Danish and Dutch trade balance which will decline by %11.51 and %1.26; the Danish balance will decline by %7.73 and 0.55 while the Dutch balance will decline by %3.88 and %0.71. That is in the case of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's boycott of all dairy products imported from Denmark and the Netherlands respectively during the year 2005. On the other hand, the boycott leads to a positive impact represented in the possibility of establishing an Arab-Islamic inter-trade. It is evident that the Islamic countries have a surplus of their products estimated 9.4 million tons while the gross of Arab imports of dairy products reached 11.2 million tons. Thus, the Islamic countries' surplus could compensate for %83.7 of the Arab gap volume of dairy products.

Therefore, the study recommends the necessity of activating and supporting the Arab-Islamic trade relationships. This could be realized by laying the responsibility on the shoulders of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

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