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Faculty of Graduate Studies

**The Impact of Smuggling on the Agricultural
Sector in Palestine**

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PALESTINE**

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Praise our God, Lord of the Worlds, prayers and peace be upon the Master of all Prophets and Messengers, Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions.

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Dedication

I dedicate this research to the soul of my dear father. . . and to every farmer who was martyred on the soil of his land.

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the impact of smuggling on the agricultural sector in Palestine, where the study also sought to identify the extent of awareness of citizens and farmers (both plant and livestock parts) of the danger of smuggling and its negative effects on the agricultural sector and consequently on the economic sector as a whole in terms of its impact on farmers' income and at the level of their livelihood, and its impact on the steadfastness of farmers and citizens in the face of the encroachment of the Israeli occupation on their lands, on the desired benefit of combating smuggling for them, and on the effectiveness of anti-smuggling measures.

To achieve the goal of the study, the researcher built a questionnaire consisting of two main variables, the first variable: relates to the effects of smuggling on the income, production and steadfastness of farmers. This variable relates to the independent variable. The second variable relates to the usefulness of combating smuggling and the effectiveness of the procedures followed in combating smuggling. This variable relates to the variable followed where the questionnaire was distributed to the study sample of 300 farmers, who were selected by stratified random method. After its assembly, the questionnaire was coded and entered into the computer and processed statistically using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences program, (SPSS), and its validity and reliability were measured.

The results of the study indicated that there is a significant impact of smuggling on farmers' production, income and resilience. Farmers in Palestine indicated that the degree of impact was high on their income level in a negative way, and the results indicated that there is a direct relationship between the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling and cases of smuggling. Smuggling and the results

showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between smuggling and the income level of farmers, a statistically significant relationship between smuggling and farmers' resilience, and a statistically significant relationship between smuggling and farm production.

In light of the results of the study, the researcher suggested many recommendations, the most important of which was focusing on the media in explaining the negative effects that smuggling leaves on the lives and work of farmers, and working continuously to organize seminars and workshops by the competent authorities to familiarize farmers with the dangers of smuggling in economic and political terms.

Chapter One:

Study Problem and Background

Chapter One

Study Background and Importance

The state always strives to carry out the mission of providing security and stability, achieving the best level of decent living and building an integrated legal system to achieve its goal of developing society. In this quest, it faces the burden of offence being among the obstacles it faces.

The issue of smuggling raises one of the most important of these criminal phenomena due to its problems and effects that threaten economic balances, public health, moral values and public security. There is no doubt that smuggling is not a modern topic.

1.1 Smuggling in the Byzantine Era:

The Nestorian Christian monks smuggled silkworm eggs from China to the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine historian Menander Hami wrote how the Sogdians tried to establish a direct silk trade in the sixth century AD. (Part of History Changes in offence and punishment, c.1500 to the present-day Smuggling in the 18th century By: BBC)

1.2 Smuggling in the eighteenth century:

Petty theft and, to a lesser extent, violent offences continued to be the main offences committed in the eighteenth century. However, the onset of the Industrial Revolution led to new offences associated with new forms of trade and transportation. With these changes taking place, legislators passed laws against emerging new smuggling offences and highway robbery.

Smugglers, circa 1785, smuggling is the illegal trade in goods to avoid paying customs duties and taxes. The eighteenth century was known as the golden age of smuggling.

They are usually organized by gangs that are financed by investors or entrepreneurs. They chose isolated parts of the coast to unload shipments from ships. There were many suitable areas along the southern coast of England and western Wales, including small bays and estuaries.

The main items smuggled in the 18th century were tea, wine, and spirits. In 1784, Prime Minister William Pitt Jr. announced that of the 13 million pounds (weight) of tea consumed in Britain, only 5.5 million were brought in legally. (Part of History Changes in offence and punishment, c.1500 to the present-day Smuggling in the 18th century by: BBC)

The offence of non-tax customs smuggling is considered a violation of the provisions of prevention and restriction of serious diseases that threaten economic and social development in all countries because of the negative effects it leaves in the sense of causing economic destruction. Rather, it has political and social dimensions and implications aimed at thwarting development plans, especially in the economic field, which is considered one of the most important fields on which the state rests, and which must be built on solid foundations. The state cannot fulfil its responsibility in this field without creating the necessary treatment for this disease. Mansour Aboud Alwan (2002) Customs Smuggling Offences in Iraq (a comparative study), House of Public Cultural Affairs (Arab Horizons), Baghdad, 1, p. 11.

This phenomenon has witnessed a great expansion in our country, especially in recent years. Perhaps one of the most important reasons for the spread of smuggling is the

Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, in addition to the lack of awareness of many citizens of the danger of smuggling to the Palestinian national economy.

Given the specificity of the Palestinian situation, and because the Palestinian Authority does not supervise or control any land, sea or air airports where control belongs to Israel. According to the Paris Economic Protocol, the Palestinian Authority is not authorized to be present at the international crossing points in which all customs work. It was agreed that the Israeli Customs take over the role of Palestinian Customs in controlling and collecting fees in return for 3% of the fees collected on behalf of the Palestinian Authority. This weakened the work of Palestinian Customs. (Al-Salameen, Al-Daqqa, 2004).

1.3 Problem Statement:

The problem of the study revolves around the low level of awareness among citizens about the danger of smuggling and the lack of strict laws that relate to the scale and seriousness of this phenomenon.

The impact of increasing smuggling from Israel to the Palestinian territories led to negative impact effects on the Palestinian national economy as a whole, especially the agricultural sector.

Given this, the study problem came in answering the following main question:

What is the impact of smuggling on the Palestinian agricultural sector? The following sub-questions emerge from the main question:

- What is the impact of smuggling on farm production?
- What is the impact of smuggling on farm income?
- What is the impact of smuggling on the resilience of farms?

- What is the desired benefit of combating the phenomenon of smuggling?
- How effective are the measures taken to combat smuggling?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- 1- Recognizing the degree of economic problems facing Palestinian farmers as a result of the increase in smuggling cases.
- 2- Identifying the degree of relationship between the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory and the increase in smuggling cases.
- 3- Identifying the degree of danger of smuggling and its effects on the economy as a whole.
- 4- Knowing the degree of legal procedures taken against smugglers.
- 5- Identifying the degree of awareness among Palestinian farmers of the dangers and effects of smuggling.
- 6- To identify the relationship between the effectiveness of the procedures taken in anti-smuggling and the effects of smuggling.

1.5 The Importance of Studying

The study's importance lies in the topic it deals with, as farmers have the greatest role in combating smuggling and raising awareness of its danger and negative effects on their economy and subsequently on the Palestinian national economy as a whole.

The study is to identify the obstacles facing farmers in combating this phenomenon, the role of the procedures followed in combating this phenomenon, and the possibility of creating desired benefits in combating this phenomenon will be searched.

- This study is considered one of the first studies that discuss this issue at the Palestinian level.
- The recommendations and suggestions that the study will present will be open for relevant authorities and farmers as well to benefit from while combating the smuggling.

Study hypotheses:

The main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling, and the following hypotheses are derived from it:

- There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling and the effect of smuggling on farm production.
- There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling and the effect of smuggling on the farmer's income.
- There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling and the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms.

1.6 The Limits of the Study

Spatial boundaries: The spatial framework of this topic mainly includes the agricultural areas in the West Bank, especially the areas of Jenin, Hebron and Jericho, to find out the role of smuggling in influencing development in those areas.

Hebron is the first governorate in raising livestock. Jenin is the first governorate in the field of shrubs and tree cultivation. Jericho is the first governorate in cultivating dates and vegetables. (Report of the Ministry of Agriculture 2018)

Time limits: This study will be limited to dealing with the effects of smuggling on the agricultural sector at present.

Objective limits: This study will be limited to dealing with the effects of smuggling on the agricultural sector and its role in the regression of the wheel of economic development and the destruction of the Palestinian agricultural sector.

1.7 Terminology of Study

- **Smuggling:** “Entering goods into or out of the country by illegal means and without paying all or part of the customs taxes due, or in violation of the provisions of prevention and restriction” Shallal, Ali Jabbar (1890) The offence of customs smuggling and its legal effects (a comparative study for printing, Baghdad, Dar). I 1, p. 19.

Prohibited Goods: "Any merchandise whose import or export is prohibited by law based on the provisions of this law or other laws." Paragraph nineteen of Article (1) of the Iraqi Customs Law No. 23 of 1891 as amended.

- **Restricted Goods:** "Goods the import or export of which is subject to a permit, license, certificate or any other document by the relevant authorities." Article (2) of Part One of the amended Jordanian Customs Law No. 11 of 1893.

- **Areas C:** After Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed the Oslo Accords in 1993 and 1995, the occupied West Bank was divided into three areas: (A), (B) and (C). Area C is the largest part of the West Bank, as it constitutes about 60% of

its area. Area C also includes the vast majority of the more than 200 illegal Israeli settlements in the West Bank, in which more than 400,000 settlers live. Although control of part of this area was supposed to be transferred to the Palestinian Authority in 1999 under the Oslo Accords, the handover process did not materialize, which made the Israeli occupation continue to control security matters, in addition to planning and construction in this area. Gvirtzman, Haim. "Maps of Israeli Interests in Judea and Samaria Determining the Extent of the Additional Withdrawals". (This study was funded by the Settlement Division of the Zionist Organization)

Customs control: “The right of customs officials to monitor the entry and exit of goods into and out of the customs office and to take all necessary measures to ensure the prevention of smuggling.” El-Gamal, Ahmed Zaki (1863) Customs smuggling and tobacco offences. Arab Union House for Printing, Cairo, Edition 1, p. 2

Chapter 2:
Theoretical Framework and
Previous Studies

Chapter II:

Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

2.1 First, the Theoretical Framework

This chapter has been divided into two sections. The first section deals with the offence of customs smuggling, its concept and types, and the procedures followed in combating this phenomenon. The second addresses the agricultural sector in Palestine and its impact on the smuggling phenomenon.

First requirement:

What is the offence of customs smuggling arising from prohibition and restriction provisions?

Many countries have resorted to imposing customs control on the entry and exit of goods, and the main motive for this procedure was not only to collect taxes and duties but rather to protect several other interests. The penalties imposed by the constituent countries have been unanimously agreed upon to combat this dangerous behavior.

This formed the main point in the citizens' lack of understanding due to media weakness in explaining this issue and as such becoming the main reason for lack of awareness.

Customs control exercised by countries takes the following three forms through the workers in their institutions in part of a successful means of protecting the society and advancing its development:

First: subjecting goods entering or leaving the country to customs taxes.

Second: absolutely prohibiting the entry or exit of some types of goods.

Third: Suspending the entry of some types of goods into the country or their expulsion from it pending a process of certain procedures regulated by import and export laws.

Othman, Amal Abdel-Rahim (1969) Smuggling Offences from the Perspective of Sociology of Law. Criminal Journal Nationality, No. 3, Cairo, p. 623. Referred to by Mansour, Aboud Alwan, previous reference, p. 87

Customs smuggling has many methods and forms, which have varied since ancient times until the present as a result of several factors, including political and economic ones.

Among the requirements of the study of the offence of customs smuggling arising from the violation of the provisions of prohibition and restriction, is clarifying its nature by defining it, indicating the location where it was committed, and then identifying the customs rules of the system. Therefore, we will divide this chapter into three sections:

The first topic: Definition of the offence of customs smuggling arising from violating the provisions of prohibition and restriction.

The second topic: Reasons for imposing customs control.

The third topic: Impact of smuggling on the national economy. Othman, Amal Abdel-Rahim (1969) Smuggling Offences from the Perspective of Sociology of Law. Criminal Journal Nationality, No. 3, Cairo, p. 623. Referred to by Mansour, Aboud Alwan, previous reference, p. 87

The First Topic

Definition of Customs Smuggling

To define the concept of the offence of customs smuggling, the subject of the study, is necessary to search for it from a linguistic point of view.

The First Requirement

Definition of Smuggling

Smuggling: bringing a commodity into the country and bringing it surreptitiously either because it is prohibited or evading paying its taxes. (Arabic Glossary of meanings).

Smuggling (noun) is the illegal movement of import or export goods of a country.

The Second Requirement

The Legislative Definition of Smuggling

Some International Legislative Definitions:

Comparative Legislation Defines Customs Smuggling in Many Definitions.

The Jordanian Customs Law, he defined customs smuggling as import goods into the country. Or export it in a manner that violates the applicable legislations and avoids paying customs duties and fees other taxes, in whole or in part, contrary to the provisions of prohibition or restriction contained in this law or in other laws and regulations. (Article (203) of Jordanian customs law No (16) of 1983).

The Egyptian Customs Law No. 66 of 1963 defined it as (the entry of goods of any kind into or out of the Republic by illegal means without paying all or some of the customs taxes due, or in violation of the applicable regulations regarding prohibited goods). (Article (121) of Egyptian Customs Law No. (11) of 1963.)

The Algerian Customs Law defines customs smuggling as the entry of goods of any kind into and out of the Republic by illegal means without paying all or some of the customs taxes or in violation of the regulations in force regarding prohibited goods (Article (121) of the Algerian Customs Law No. (79) for the year 1979.)

The Syrian Customs Law defines customs smuggling as bringing goods into or out of the country in contravention of the provisions of this law and the texts in force other than through customs offices. (Article (266) of the Syrian Customs Law No. (39) of 2006.)

The Unified Customs Law defines smuggling as bringing goods into or out of the country in violation of the provisions of this law and the texts in force from other than customs offices. (Article (260) of the Unified Customs Law approved by Decision of the Council of Arab Economic Unity No. 506-922 - dated December 7, 1988)

As for **the Kuwaiti Customs Law**, customs smuggling has been defined as entering or attempting to bring goods into the State of Kuwait, removing them, or attempting to remove them from it in violation of the regulations in force by the provisions of this Law or other laws, or without paying the taxes due on them in whole or in part. Article (16) of Kuwait Customs Law No. (13) of 1980.

The Third Requirement

Definition of Smuggling in Jurisprudence.

There are many jurisprudence opinions regarding the concept of customs smuggling.

So, an opinion from the jurisprudence went to say that bringing goods into or out of the country illegally and without paying all or some of the taxes due, or in violation of the provisions of prohibition or restriction. Mansour, Abboud Alwan, previous reference, p. 51.

This definition included the two types of smuggling, namely tax evasion and non-tax smuggling. (Customs smuggling for violating the provisions of prohibition and restriction), but this definition must be taken as stipulating that the entry of goods into

or out of the country be accompanied by an illegal method to materialize the offence of smuggling.

Another defined it as entering the goods into the territory of the state or taking them out of it in violation of the law, as it occurs only when the goods pass the customs office. According to this definition, goods are in the possession of someone other than the one who committed the smuggling and are already outside the customs department. Abdul Hamid al Shawaribi, 1986, Commercial and Financial offences, University Press Publications, Alexandria, p. 73

Another opinion defined it as every act that contradicts the rules regulating the movement of goods across the border, whether about imposing customs taxes on the goods in the event of their entry or exit from the territory of the Republic or preventing the import or export of those goods. In a more comprehensive sense, customs smuggling refers to entering or sending goods outside of the state in violation of the existing law. Ahmed, Abdel-Fattah (2003) Explanation of Customs Laws. Egyptian Books and Documents House, Alexandria, p. 318.

2.2 The Second Topic: Reasons for Imposing Customs Control

It is known that the main task of the Customs Department is to collect customs duties and other fees and taxes imposed on imported or exported goods and to prevent the entry or exit of goods, in violation of the provisions of the law. Moreover, due to the spread of its employees on all state borders, it plays a leading role in supporting other state interests. Therefore, it was natural for customs control to be imposed to achieve this goal. Monitoring in itself is an old phenomenon whose origin is linked to the emergence of organized societies. All countries have known and resorted to it in various eras. "The ancient Egyptians imposed customs control to prevent the infiltration of wine and textiles into Egypt. Rome also knew, since ancient times, the system of customs control, and one of its goals was to combat the infiltration of slaves across the border without paying customs duties." Othman, Amal Abdel-Rahim (1969) Smuggling Offences from the Perspective of Sociology of Law. Criminal Journal Nationality, No. 3, Cairo, p. 623. Referred to by Mansour, Aboud Alwan, previous reference, p. 87

2.3 Customs Control in the Modern Era Has Three Forms:

The first picture: the absolute prohibition, i.e., the absolute prohibition of importing goods, or absolute prohibition of their exportation.

The second picture: is the picture of the restriction. Any suspension of the entry of goods into the country, or their exit from it after fulfilling certain procedures, regulated by import and export laws.

The third picture: The goods are subject to a customs tax that is collected upon entering the country, or upon leaving it.

Customs control has many reasons that can be addressed in two demands:

2.3.1 Economic Reasons for Imposing Customs Control

Customs duties in our time have become the most effective tools in protecting the national economy and contributing to evaluating the balance of payments. The economic reasons for imposing customs control are many, the most important of which are the protection of national products, the attraction of foreign capital, and the reduction of the prices of goods and raw materials, in addition to treating imbalances in the trade and payment balances as well as solving economic problems. We will discuss them briefly as follows:

First / Protect the Local Market

Import control enables the protection of the national market and national industries from competing with imported foreign goods, and the national industry is a tool of encouragement and protection. Raw materials and industrial machines are exempt from customs duties or subject to reduced duties. As for foreign goods that have identical goods produced locally, they are mostly overburdened by the difference between the cost of foreign production and the cost of local production, which allows national industries to stand up to foreign competition. It also distinguishes between countries when it comes to import and export in terms of the type of imported goods. This is done to encourage local products by refusing to import or licensing imports according to certain procedures. Also, the state may impose high customs duties on the goods that the state intends to remove from its local markets. (Luga beyawe, Nabil, p78)

Secondly, Preserving The Country's Wealth

Capital is one of the most important factors affecting development. It has played an important role in raising the productivity of developed countries. Perhaps one of the

most important reasons for imposing customs control is to preserve the wealth of the country, prevent its smuggling abroad, and preserve investment inside the country.

What countries seek to combat its smuggling through strict customs control include postal stamps, works of art of great value, gold and gold works, and precious stones such as diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, aquamarine, turquoise, pearls and antiques, all of these things are easy to sell in countries all over world. Therefore, we find that exit of these things out of the country is one of the most important means of capital smuggling, as it is difficult to identify to their lightweight and the ease of concealing them from customs officials. Al-Mutairi, Naif (1999) Determinants of the escape of hot money from the Kuwaiti economy, published research, Journal of Social Sciences, Kuwait University, No. 2, Vol. 27, p. 32

Third, the increase in exports and the decrease in imports

Professor J. E. Meade, Professor of Commerce at the University of London, divided the balance of payments of countries into three types, namely, the surplus, the minor, and the balanced balance. He says that the balance of payments of a country has a surplus when the proceeds of its exports to the rest of the world exceed its total imports, and conversely, its balance of payments is deficient if the proceeds of its exports have become less than its imports. It is said that the balance of payments is balanced if the proceeds of its exports are equal to the proceeds of its imports for trade operations with other countries.

Accordingly, all countries try to increase their exports over their imports to deal with the balance of payments, through easing customs facilities, abolishing duties on exports, increasing customs duties and other fees and taxes on imports in order to minimize imports and influence the balance of payments. Al Karaki, Mohammad Awad (2004)

Provisions of Customs Smuggling in Jordanian legislation, a comparative study (Unpublished Master's Thesis), Mu'tah University, p. 59

Fourth / Imposing high customs duties on luxuries and lowering them on production mechanization.

Customs control solves the country's economic problems by limiting the import of luxury goods and imposing low customs duties on production goods, machinery and mechanization necessary for economic development projects. (Al Karaki, Mohammad Awad (2004) Provisions of Customs Smuggling in Jordanian legislation)

2.3.2 Various Reasons for Imposing Customs Control

Political and military reasons:

The state, through customs control, may target political or military purposes, such as prohibiting the import of goods from certain countries, to put pressure on these countries, as the allies did in WW I and WW II.

2.3.3 International Reasons for Imposing Customs Control:

Based on the provisions of international law, customs control may be imposed for certain international reasons, so it is not exported to or imported from it based on an international agreement issued by the United Nations, as happened with the United Nations resolutions on import and export with South Africa, as well as the United Nations resolution about the Libyan Republic. Its refusal to extradite the accused in the incident of shooting down the American plane and as found in the cancellation of international trade with the Iraqi Republic, regardless of the legality or illegality of these

measures from the point of view of international law. (Shalal, Ali jbar previous reference, p.125)

2.3.4 Monetary Reasons for Imposing Customs Control:

When it is feared that the national currency will deteriorate against foreign currency, the state prevents the import of some types of goods, especially luxuries, and imposes customs control in order to restore its commercial balance. It also enforces this control in order to preserve its limited resources by erecting obstacles against the export of certain goods so they would remain easily accessible to the people. that they remain within the reach of the people. Besides, part of the monetary policies the customs control employ includes imposing limits on the flow of national currency into the country or out of it. (Shalal, Ali jbar previous reference, p.123)

2.3.5 Health Reasons for Imposing Customs Control:

The purpose of customs control may be healthy, as is the case in banning the import of narcotics, poisons, spoiled foods, opium, cocaine, hashish and its derivatives, heroin, prohibiting the import of some products from certain countries with epidemics or contagious diseases, banning the import of food or livestock products from certain countries to protect public health. Al-Juneidi, Sakhr Abdullah, previous reference, p. 61.

2.3.6 Social Reasons for Imposing Customs Control:

Social considerations may be the reason for customs control. The state may impose customs control to achieve social goals, as is the case when the state imposes exorbitant taxes on the import of liquor or playing cards to alienate or restrict people from turning

to them, and to prevent the import of provocative goods in some poor countries so as to avoid class barriers or gaps between people. (Al-Juneidi, Sakhr Abdullah, previous reference, p. 62).

2.3.7 Ethical Reasons for Imposing Customs Control:

The purpose of customs control may be moral or educational, as is the case in preventing the import of publications and images that violate public morals. And such as banning the import of films that offend public modesty and morals or banning the import of sex-related tools and artefacts, to preserve the moral protocols on which society was brought up and considers them its basic pillars. . (Al-Juneidi, Sakhr Abdullah, previous reference, p. 62).

2.3.8 Security Reasons For Imposing Customs Control:

For considerations related to the security of the country, such as the danger of importing explosives, firearms and explosive devices, customs control is imposed as a kind of offence prevention means, as preventing offence is better than controlling it after it has been committed.

It is clear from the above mentioned that customs control does not achieve a goal in itself, but rather that in one moment it may achieve more than one goal and several other goals that serve the higher interests of the state. Violation of customs rules and regulations is one of the destructive factors to the national economy, as it results in the loss of the rights of the public treasury, waste of public money, elimination of national industries, and causes a violation of public order and corrupts morals. Because of all of this and to deter the customs smuggling offenders and protect national interests we find

that the legislator deviated from the general rules of jurisdiction that are stipulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure. (Russel (on crime) sweet and maxwell London, p .407)

2.3.9 The Impact of Smuggling on the National Economy

Smuggling causes great damage to the economy and the infrastructure of the state as it deprives the state treasury of revenues imposed on the export and import of goods, and this impoverishes the state treasury, which affects the process of creating development projects in the fields of services and productivity. Taxes and customs fees represent the most important source for financing the state treasury through which schools and hospitals are built, roads constructed, employees are paid, and the process of maintaining security and social stability is financed. (Denison , eger 2005)

Smuggling also floods the local market with products that have not been subject to the quality and standard tests; exposing the consumer to health and economic risks, the treatment of which constitutes a major burden for family and state budgets. It also leads to the destruction of the local industry and agriculture as a result of unequal competition due to the entry of Israeli goods without paying customs duties, turning them into cheaper goods and as such driving the buyers away from the local products. Moreover, it also creates a deterrent environment that pushes local and foreign investors away. (Denison, eger 2005)

Smuggling also harms the national industry and lowers the level of its production, leading to more economic stagnation and with it stops local factories and industries, and thousands of workers are laid off, thus exacerbating poverty and unemployment. The moment honourable traders who engage in commercial activity are affected in addition to activity caused by devices and equipment that are imported at half their age. And

machines that are imported with half their life. It also leads to a breach of the security of the country, the citizen and the society through smuggled weapons, explosives, drugs, expired or prohibited medicines and medical preparations, and affects the rate of the gross domestic product and increases the deficit in the fiscal balance from year to year.

There is no dispute that smuggling is a serious scourge that threatens society, its stability, health, values, and all the elements of its life, as it causes the weakening of state policy and limits the application of systems and laws through which the state imposes its prestige, maintains its position and preserves the rights of its citizens.

It also results in the collapse and weakening of the national economy, as it is outside legal frameworks, international agreements, and protection for local products, depriving the state of financial returns, stagnation of local products and industries, and unemployment of labor. . (Denison, eger 2005)

2.4 The Second Topic: Agriculture and Smuggling in the Palestinian Territories

Palestine is considered an agricultural country of the first degree, where two-thirds of its population worked in the agricultural sector before 1948. Among the crops in Palestine before the 1948 A.D. were citrus fruits, grains, olives, grapes and vegetables, and citrus is the main export crop, accounting for about 80% of the total exports.

The area planted with grains (wheat and barley) reached about 60% of the total agricultural lands in Palestine before 1948, while the area of lands planted with profitable trees such as olives, grapes, figs and citruses were about 16.3%, and the lands planted with vegetables accounted for about 23%.

(The agricultural sector strategy, “Resilience and Development” -- Palestinian Minister of Agriculture m. Walid Assaf).

The agricultural sector is one of the important economic sectors in the Palestinian economy, as it contributes 4.6% of the gross domestic product and contributes 15% of the total exports abroad, and the percentage of agricultural employment in the governorates of the homeland is 13% of the total Palestinian labor force.

The role of agriculture is not limited to the economic and social aspects. Rather, it is considered a major contributor to the protection of lands from confiscation and settlement, and the protection and use of water rights. The local agricultural production achieves a large percentage of self-sufficiency. It also contributes to the development and supply of other sectors with raw materials. Therefore, it is considered the main supporter of the Palestinian economy. (The agricultural sector strategy, “Resilience and Development” -- Palestinian Minister of Agriculture m. Walid Assaf.)

2.4.1 The Reality of the Agricultural Sector in Palestine

The agricultural sector is one of the most important and oldest Palestinian economic sectors, and one of the elements of Palestinian steadfastness in the face of the occupation. Therefore, this sector falls into the circle of constant targeting by the occupation authorities, which inflicted many losses on this sector, and its contribution to the Palestinian economy declined, as the numbers of the labour force decreased in this sector. The sector witnessed a decline in wages and a decrease in its contribution to the GDP.

Decrease in the Number of Employees: According to the report of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics “The Performance of the Palestinian Economy, 2018” issued in May 2019 the number of workers in the agricultural sector in 2018 reached about 51,500, including 37,000 from the West Bank and 14,500 from the Gaza Strip,

while the number of workers in the Gaza Strip was Agriculture in 2013 was about 82,700, including 59,900 from the West Bank and 22,800 from the Gaza Strip. See the following table:

Table (1) the Number of Workers in the Agricultural Sector (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics)

Year	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Total
2018	14,500	37,000	51,500
2017	14,900	39,300	54,200
2016	15,700	44,200	59,900
2015	18,200	52,500	70,700
2014	21,700	61,800	83,500
2013	22,800	59,900	82,700

It is noticeable that the number of workers in the Palestinian agricultural sector is in a state of permanent decline, whether in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, and this is what the above table shows. Perhaps the fault is due to:

Low real daily wage rate: According to the report of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics “The Performance of the Palestinian Economy, 2018” issued in May 2019 the average real daily wage in the agricultural sector in 2018 was about 47.0 shekels, at a rate of 73.1 shekels per worker in the West Bank and 21.1 shekels per worker in the Gaza Strip. Gaza, and this shows the low wages in the agricultural sector, and in particular in the Gaza Strip, see the following table:

Table (2) Daily Wage in the Agricultural Sector (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics)

Year	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
2018	73.1	21.1	47.0
2017	65.2	24.0	44.3
2016	62.2	25.0	44.7
2015	62.3	23.7	45.9
2014	55.1	23.7	43.0
2013	52.4	23.0	37.0

Low contribution to GDP: According to the report of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, “The Performance of the Palestinian Economy, 2018” issued in May 2019, the contribution of agricultural activities to the GDP was 4.8% in the Gaza Strip, compared to 2.6% in the West Bank, which is a comparatively low percentage. In other sectors, especially the services sector and the trade sector, and this is shown in the following table

Noting that the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP amounted to about 36% in the mid-seventies, then decreased to 25% in the eighties, and in 1994 it went back to 13.4%, and this percentage continued to decline until it reached 3% in 2018, and this is shown through statistics Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics:

Percentage of the agricultural sector’s contribution to the GDP in Palestine for the years 1994 to 2018

Table (3) The Contribution of Agricultural Activities to the GDP (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics)

Year	Ratio
2018	3.5%
2017	2.8%
2016	3.1%
2015	3.4%
2014	3.8%
2013	4.5%
2009	5.5%
2008	5.7%
2007	5.6%
2006	5.8%
2005	5.5%
2004	7.1%
2003	6.8%
2002	7.3%
2001	8.7%
2000	10%
1999	10.9%
1998	12.1%
1997	11.6
1996	13.2%
1995	12%
1994	13.3%

It is no secret to anyone that the Palestinian agricultural sector suffers from challenges related to the practices of the occupation and its settlers, such as confiscating lands, building the apartheid wall, building bypass roads, stealing Palestinian water, preventing the import of many medicines and fertilizers, placing obstacles in the way of

exporting Agri's, and flooding Palestinian markets. With Israeli goods, to hit the Palestinian agricultural production of live stocks and plants.

2.5 Smuggling and the Agricultural Sector

1.2.5 Problems of the Agricultural Sector in Palestine

Problems and obstacles due to the Israeli occupation

Although it is not possible to identify and identify the problems and obstacles facing Palestinian agriculture due to the impact of the occupation and its daily practices, the most important ones will be identified, namely:

The construction of the wall and the resulting difficulties and isolation of agricultural lands, and the destruction of agriculture and infrastructure.

The inability of the Palestinian people to manage their natural resources as a result of Israel's confiscation of lands, closing a large part of them as military areas, establishing settlements and construction of bypass roads, in addition to the continuous looting of Palestinian waters. (The agricultural sector strategy, "Resilience and Development" --- Palestinian Minister of Agriculture m. Walid Assaf).

Reducing the freedom of movement of goods and services between the Palestinian territories on the one hand, and between them and the outside world on the other, in addition to the restrictions imposed on foreign trade; led to a rise in the cost of agricultural production and marketing, and a decrease in the local market prices for production.

Preventing fishermen in Gaza from fishing in Palestinian waters.

Preventing herders from accessing natural pastures.

Encouraging the smuggling of everything related to agriculture, including plant or livestock wealth.

There is great difficulty in combating this phenomenon... This smuggling takes two forms:

- Smuggling from Israeli territory.
- Smuggling from Israeli settlements, most of which border Palestinian cities or mediate Palestinian villages.

Hence, due to the specificity of the situation in the Palestinian territories and as a result of the occupation's control of the entrances and borders, and also as a result of the division of the Palestinian territories according to the Oslo Accords into areas A-B-C, as it is forbidden for the customs police to enter Areas C without coordination with the Israeli side. (customs police reports)

Sometimes the coordination is approved after several hours, sometimes after a day or several days, and sometimes the request for coordination is rejected, which contributed to hindering the fight against smuggling and smugglers, and this also led to an increase in smuggling attempts and an increase in the number of smugglers. (customs police reports)

Except that there are Palestinian areas in which settlements have been established surrounding Palestinian villages or cities, and there are also obstacles from the Israeli occupation forces in entering those areas to the customs police force when they obtain information indicating the presence of smuggled materials in those areas, which poses a great challenge in their work.

Items Smuggled from Israel to the Palestinian Territories:

items
-Live and frozen poultry.
-Live and frozen meat.
- Feed.
-vegetables and fruits.
-Agricultural and veterinary medicines.
-Compost and organic matter.
-the trees.
-Eggs

*Eggs (and are smuggled in both directions, sometimes from Israel to the Palestinian territories, and sometimes the opposite is true, and this is related to the number of eggs in Israel)

The below table shows the cases related to Agriculture smuggling: table (4) :

**Table (4) Agriculture Smuggled from Israel to the Palestinian Territories.
(Customs Police Reports).**

Governorate	2019 Cases	2020 Cases	2021 Cases
Ramallah	22	74	24
Salfit	3	6	9
Jericho	28	18	24
Nablus	41	30	66
Qalqilia	32	32	21
Bethlehem	67	37	36
Hebron	10	21	21
South Hebron	5	3	5
Tulkarm	27	19	19
Tubas	72	54	79
Jenin	43	32	48
Total	350	326	352

2.6 The Impact of These Materials on the Palestinian Market:

2.6.1 Health Effect:

As the result of entry of these materials from Israel into the territories without supervision, which meat they are not subject to check, which may pose a danger that they are not suitable for human use, as they may cause diseases or may be expired materials. (Nabil luga beyawy, customs crime ,1994 p.140)

2.6.2 Economic Impact:

- When the Palestinian market is flooded with these smuggled materials, this leads to
 1. The recession of local agriculture.
 2. The farmers' cessation of interest or work in the fields of agriculture, leads to an increase in the number of the unemployed (unemployment).
 3. This means a decrease in the gross domestic product in a way that affects the national economy in a negative way as a whole.
 4. There are also industrial sectors directly related to the agricultural sector that are directly affected by it Such as: Veterinary medicine factories - feed factories - carton factories for eggs and hatcheries.... etc.
 - 5- Except that about eggs, when there is a shortage of eggs inside Isrforthey are smuggled from the Palestinian territories to Israel, and this leads to a rise in the prices of eggs in the Palestinian territories, which leads to the inability of many citizens with limited incomes to buy eggs.

On the contrary, when there is a surplus in the number of eggs inside Israel, they are smuggled from Israel to the Palestinian territories, which leads to a significant decrease in prices in a way that harms Palestinian farmers who own laying poultry farms and

inflicts heavy losses on them. (The agricultural sector strategy, “Resilience and Development” -- Palestinian Minister of Agriculture m. Walid Assaf).

2.6.3 Political Influence:

The migration of farmers to their lands is what the Israeli occupation seeks, directly or indirectly, to have the opportunity to confiscate lands for the establishment of Israeli settlements on them or the establishment of economic projects on it.

Given the large area of the Palestinian lands and the difficulty of movement between them, the researcher made a questionnaire concerning the farmers' side, in both the plant and livestock parts.

The main problem is:

- 1) Lack of awareness of the citizen and the farmer alike of the dangers of smuggling.
- 2) There are no strict laws against smugglers.

2.8 Second: Previous Studies

The researcher reviewed previous studies from published research, articles, master's theses and doctoral theses, where he noticed a scarcity of studies that dealt with the subject of this study, but a group of studies were listed that touched on the current topic not directly.

Shakhanbeh Study (2008)

The study dealt with the topical provisions and new procedures for the crime of customs smuggling specifically amended and the consequences thereof, but in the light of the provisions of Jordanian Law No. 6 1 of 1983.

Where the researcher reached the customs law in customs and the initiation of customs procedures, inflation and labor in relation to smuggling, its clarity paved the way for personal diligence, low salaries and wages in the state, lack of incentives and widespread unemployment that pushes it to practice illegal

Factors Affecting Customs Smuggling From The Point Of View Of Workers In The Customs Police In Palestine. Mars 15, 2022 Dr. Mufied Al Dhaher (Lecturer In The Master's Program In Tax Disputes) Rahma Auoda (Student In The Master's Program In Tax Disputes)

The phenomenon of customs smuggling is one of the obstacles and problems that can hinder the state's performance of its tasks, as it affects the public treasury and its inability to cover its needs. Objective: The factors that could affect customs smuggling were reviewed based on the use of the descriptive analytical method. A questionnaire was prepared and distributed to (120) employees in the Palestinian customs control apparatus. Tax policies due to a policy that governs the Israeli occupation in accordance with the Paris Economic Agreement. And the absence of oversight bodies working to

combat customs smuggling, in addition to Israel's control of the crossings, weakens the implementation of the powers entrusted to the customs control apparatus, and that the open borders between Israel and the West Bank created a fertile environment to facilitate customs smuggling operations, and the presence of many settlements contributed to encouraging smuggling and Such as the smuggling of fuel, poultry, spoiled medicine and expired foodstuffs. The weakness of the applied laws that impose deterrent penalties for smugglers facilitated the smuggling operations. The study recommended the need to increase the field inspection mechanism by the customs police personnel near the settlements in order to facilitate the operations of combating them. It also recommended the importance of imposing severe penalties and fines for individuals who are caught in smuggling operations, with the aim of deterring them from smuggling, and recommended the importance of enacting a new special customs law that allows the presence of customs police personnel at the crossings, and recommended the necessity of having competent monitoring agencies that can deal with the phenomenon of customs smuggling It also recommended the possibility of granting the customs police apparatus more powers in the process of seizing smuggled goods, especially those that come through settlements, and recommended organizing seminars and organizing workshops in order to inform citizens of the danger of customs smuggling from an economic point of view.

**A Study By Amal Muhammad Al-Qasim - Abdulaziz Mahjoub - Muhammad Al-Hadi Abdul-Rahman - Muhammad Abdul-Basit - Mai Muhammad Othman (2014)
Customs Evasion And Its Impact On The Public Budget, Bachelor's Degree,
Applied Economics Department, Sudan University Of Science And Technology.**

The study aimed to define the concept of customs smuggling and its economic and social effects. The impact of customs smuggling on the state budget and finding logical and reasonable solutions to suppress the phenomenon of customs smuggling and reduce it.

This study adopted both the analytical descriptive approach and the inductive approach. Methods of collecting scientific data are available that are appropriate to the subject under study. This study concluded several results, the most important of which are:

Customs smuggling has a direct and strong impact on customs revenues and expenditures, which in turn affects the state's general budget.

Smuggling is directly proportional to the system of the market mechanism, and the greater the supply, the greater the demand, and vice versa on the contrary.

And to a number of recommendations: -

- Improving the quality and specifications of national products .
- Supporting the structural sectors to give them capacity competitiveness necessary to confront smuggling.
- Modifying import and export policies so that they are realistic. It has flexibility so that weak souls do not resort to smuggling.

The Risks Of Customs Smuggling And Tax Evasion And Their Impact On The Palestinian Treasury And Market, And Ways To Reduce Them

Prepared by: Saif Jameel 2018 Palestinian Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) background- paper round table sitting

Addressing this important and sensitive topic comes for two reasons: First, to examine ways to reduce financial leakages to the Palestinian treasury. Second, reducing the

negative effects of smuggling on the Palestinian market. Reducing smuggling leads to reducing the treasury deficit, protecting committed merchants, and straightening the foundations of fair commercial competition. These trade-related leaks have a variety of sources, including those resulting from indirect import, smuggling of goods from the Israeli market, or smuggling of goods, especially cigarettes, from the Jordanian market, in addition to tax evasion resulting from reducing the declared value of imported goods, whether from the Israeli market or third the party. Studies, reports and numerous statements hard of the Ministry of Finance and the customs police force show that the phenomenon of smuggling is on the rise and is not limited to a specific geographical area.

The absence of the Palestinian supervisory role, meaning the absence of any of the internal or external crossings of Palestinian customs, constitutes a major reason for the spread of customs smuggling and tax evasion, as it has created a fertile environment for this. In addition, the complex Israeli security measures that disrupt trade have contributed to directing a larger percentage of the Palestinian private sector to import from the Israeli market instead of importing from abroad, and this, in turn, increased the volume of trade exchange with Israel, which reached more than 75% of the volume of foreign trade, which means an increase in the share of smuggling from the Israeli market. Many studies have unanimously agreed that several combined reasons have led to the exacerbation this phenomenon in Palestine and its increase from year to year (Alawneh 2002, Sabri 2004, Musa 2005, Abu Salah 2013, UNCTAD, 2014, 2013, 2012)

and the most important of these can be listed the reasons are as follows:

1. The absence of the economic role of the Palestinian Authority, and the weak application of commercial and tax policies on the part of the Authority due to Israel's control over the economic building. Palestinian trade and tax policies based on the Paris Agreement

2. The insufficiency of the regulatory bodies in combating customs smuggling, in addition to Israel's control of the internal and external crossings and its complete control over more than 60% of the area of the West Bank in the so-called "Area C", which led to the aggravation of the smuggling phenomenon and the inability to control or limit it. If the area "B" over which the Palestinian Authority does not have complete control is added, the area controlled by Israel becomes 82% of the West Bank, which means that the powers of the anti-smuggling agencies cover only 18% of the West Bank

3. The geographical factor, as this factor contributes mainly to creating a fertile environment for the smuggling of goods, because the entire West Bank is open to Israel and the settlements, as there are many roads through which goods pass without passing through the crossing points, which constitute the four main borders (points designated by Israel is not recognized by the Authority because it does not fall on the 1967 borders (designated for the entry of goods into the territories under the control of the Palestinian Authority, and according to the International Monetary Fund report in 2012, only 34% of Palestinian goods pass through these points

. 4 The presence of colonies in abundance, as 80% of the commodity of fuel and poultry is smuggled from the colonies (according to customs control reports)

5. The ineffectiveness of the laws followed, as they are outdated and do not keep pace with the developments of the situation, especially in the aspect of the effectiveness of penalties

6. There are many other reasons for customs smuggling, on top of which are the illegal material profit and the lack of attention to the general national interest of the country, and the high tax burden on the private sector, especially indirect taxes, especially the high customs rates on some commodities such as tobacco, cigarettes, and diesel. Hence this leads to income tax evasion as well.

2.8.1 Compatibility Between the Researcher's Study and Previous Studies:

Shakhanbeh Study: The researcher agrees with this study on the need to tighten penalties against smugglers.

Factors affecting customs smuggling from the point of view of workers in the customs police in Palestine: The researcher agrees with this study on the need to give the customs police apparatus broader powers to combat smuggling.

Customs evasion and its impact on the public budget: The researcher agrees with this study that the risks of smuggling agricultural materials affect the national economy as a whole, not just the farms.

The risks of customs smuggling and tax evasion and their impact on the Palestinian treasury and market, and ways to reduce them the presence of colonies in abundance, as 80% of the commodity of fuel and poultry is smuggled from the colonies.

Chapter 3:

Study Methodology

Chapter III:

Study Methodology

This chapter includes a presentation of the method and procedures followed by the researcher in determining the study population and its sample, the steps to verify the validity and stability of the tool, the identification of study variables and procedures, and the statistical treatments used in data analysis. The following is a statement:

1.3 Study Approach:

For the study, the researcher used the descriptive approach to suit the nature and purposes of this study, with the aim of to identify smuggling on the agricultural sector in Palestine, and this approach fits the purposes of the study.

2.3 Study Population:

The study population is defined as all individuals or elements that suffer from the study problem or are related to it, and the researcher seeks to generalize its results to them, and thus the community in this study are farmers in both parts (livestock and vegetable) from the governorates of Hebron, Jericho and Jenin. Hebron is the first governorate in breeding Livestock, Jenin is the first governorate in the field of shrubs and tree cultivation, and Jericho is the first governorate in the cultivation of dates and vegetables

3.3 The study Sample:

The researcher chose a random sample representing several farmers, and the sample size was (300 farmers), the questionnaires were distributed by hand, and the number of retrieved questionnaires on which the statistical analysis was carried out was 75,

meaning that the percentage of losses was (25%) and Table (5) shows the distribution of the sample Study according to its independent variables.

Table (5) Distribution of the Study Sample According to its Independent Variables

Variables	Categories	Number	Percentage
Specialty	Vegetarian	120	53.3%
	Livestock	75	33.3%
	Both	30	13.3%
Years of experience	From 1-10 years	168	74.7%
	From 11-20 years	48	21.3%
	From 21 onward	9	4.0%
Area of owned land	From 0-10 dunums	162	72.0%
	From 11-20 dunums	36	16.0%
	From 21 onward	27	12.0%
Number of workers	From 0-10 workers	138	61.3%
	From 11-20 workers	66	29.3%
	From 21 onward	21	9.3%
governorate	Hebron	75	33.3%
	Jenin	90	40.0%
	Jericho	60	26.6%
How knowledgeable the farmer is of smuggling volume and its impact	Very high	27	12.0%
	High	126	56.0%
	Moderate	57	25.3%
	Weak	12	5.3%
	Nil	3	1.3%

3.4 Study Tool:

The researcher prepared a questionnaire as a tool for the study to collect data related to the subject of the study, as it aims to explore the farmers' views on the extent of their awareness of the dangers and effects of smuggling on the agricultural sector, after

reviewing the theoretical literature and previous studies related to the subject of the study. The questionnaire consisted of sections

The first section: Includes the introduction to the questionnaire and contains a set of elements that determine the objective of the study and the type of data and information that the researcher would like to collect from the study sample members.

The second section: general information about the farmers that were entered as intermediate variables in the research and these variables (specialization - years of experience - number of workers - number of agricultural fields practiced - area of owned land - area of residence - extent of knowledge of the severity of smuggling and its effects).

Section Three: The questionnaire consisted of twenty-four paragraphs distributed in five axes, where the first axis was about the impact of smuggling on the level of life of the farmer.

The second value is the impact of smuggling on farm income.

The third axis: the impact of smuggling on the steadfastness of farmers.

The fourth axis is the desired benefit of fighting smuggling.

The fifth axis is the effectiveness of combating smuggling.

The items were designed according to a five-dimensional Likert scale, where the items were given weights as follows:

Strongly agree: five degrees

OK: four degrees

Neutral: three degrees

Exhibitions: two degrees

Strongly opposed: 1 degree

Thus, the highest score on the scale = $5 * 60 = 300$

The lowest score on the scale = $1 * 60 = 60$

3.5 The Authenticity of the Tool:

After preparing the study in its initial form and verifying its validity, the researcher presented it to a group of arbitrators with expertise and competence at the Palestinian University, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Customs Police, and their number was five, and Appendix (1) shows that. The validity of the content of the paragraphs, and their relevance to the objectives of the study and its variables, as they were asked to indicate the validity of the phrase to measure what it was designed to measure, and they obtained their approval from a large extent with some modifications being made in light of the observations made by the arbitrator's experts in terms of the formulation of the paragraphs and their suitability to the field in which they were placed. Either by approving it, modifying its wording, or deleting it because it is not important.

Thus, the apparent validity of the questionnaire has been achieved, and the study tool has become in its final form.

3.6 Tool Stability:

The stability coefficient of the study instrument was used using the Cronbach alpha equation.

Table (6) Shows the Reliability Coefficients of The Study Tool and its Fields.

Number	Field	Percentage
	Effect of smuggling on farm production	0.943
	Effect of smuggling on farm income	0.941
	Impact of smuggling on the resilience of farms	0.941
	The extent of the desired benefit from combating smuggling	0.942
	Effectiveness of anti-smuggling	0.943
Overall score		0.942

It is clear from Table (6) that the stability coefficients of the resolution domains were high and above the good, as the stability coefficient in the total degree of the axes was (0.942), which is a high stability coefficient and satisfies the purposes of scientific research.

Study procedures:

The study was conducted according to the following steps:

- Preparing the study tool in its final form.
- Determining the study community.
- Identification of the study sample members.
- The researcher distributed the tool to the study sample, as 300 were distributed and 225 were retrieved.
- Retrieval of filled out questionnaires, reviewing them by the researcher, and coding them.

Entering data into the computer and processing it statistically using the statistical program

(spss), and unpacking the answers of the sample members.

- Extracting, analyzing and discussing the results, comparing them with previous studies, and proposing appropriate recommendations.

Study variables:

The study included the following variables

The independent variables: the effect of smuggling on farm production - the effect of smuggling on the farmer's income - the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms.

Dependent variable: the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling.

3.7 Statistical Processors:

After unloading the answers of the sample members, they were encoded and data entered using the computer, then the data were processed statistically using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, using the following statistical treatments:

1. Frequencies, percentages, arithmetic averages, and standard deviations to estimate the relative weight of the questionnaire items.
2. Cronbach alpha equation.
3. Simple and multiple regression test.

Chapter Four:

Results

Chapter Four:

Results

This study aims to identify the effects of smuggling on the agricultural sector in Palestine. Interpreting the results, the researcher used the arithmetic averages as follows (Al-Omari 2015):

- Above 3.65 large.
- From 3.65 - 3 medium.
- Less than 3 is a few.

First: the results related to the study questions

To answer the questions of the study, the researcher extracted the arithmetic means, and standard deviations, for the paragraphs of the study tool, and then arranged them descending according to the arithmetic mean, in order to answer the study questions.

4.1 Results Related to The First Prime Question Of The Study Which States:

To answer this question, the sub-questions were answered, where the arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted from the first prime question as follows:

The paragraphs of each field were arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean, where the sub-questions emanating from the first main question were as follows:

4.2 The Impact of Smuggling on Palestinian Farm Production?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted for each paragraph of this field and were arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean, as shown in Table 7.

Table (7) Arithmetic Averages And Standard Deviations Of The Paragraphs Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Palestinian Agricultural Products, Arranged In Descending Order According To The Arithmetic Mean

No.	Domain	Arithmetic means	Standard deviation	Score
1	The Palestinian market is flooded with Israeli products by targeting all agricultural products	3.77	1.237	Large
2	Smuggling makes me a producer, not a consumer	3.64	1.170	Medium
3	Smuggling controls the prices of my agricultural products	3.52	1.143	Medium
4	Smuggling contributes to accumulating my agricultural products and thus destroying them	3.51	1.190	Medium
5	The Palestinian farmer is deprived of the process of global competition for his agricultural products	3.41	1.209	Medium
Overall score		3.57	1.1898	Average

It is clear from Table (3) that the degree of the impact of smuggling on agricultural products has reached an arithmetic mean of (3.57) with a standard deviation of (1.1898) on the total score of the items in this area, and this indicates that the degree of smuggling's impact on farmers' products is large, while the averages ranged The arithmetic responses of the study members to the domains ranged between (3.77-3.41) and these results were all between medium and large.

The researcher explains this result to the fact that the Palestinian farmer is fully aware of the existence of a significant impact and a relationship between smuggling and

agricultural products, as smuggling includes many materials and agricultural products in a way that negatively affected the quantity and quality of products for the Palestinian farmer because dumping the Palestinian market with Israeli agricultural products led to the deterioration of the products. The Palestinian farmer has thus made him a consumer, not a producer.

The Palestinian citizen or consumer here is looking for the price, unaware of the negative result affecting the Palestinian identity and the preservation of the land. The Palestinian farmer's reluctance to cultivate his land will make it wasteful.

For example, during the potato season, the Palestinian market is flooded with Israeli potatoes and they are sold at prices lower than the cost prices of the Palestinian farmer, which leads to a huge loss for the Palestinian farmer because he will only be able to sell at prices that lead to his loss or the accumulation of goods in front of his eyes and this leads to their destruction. This has two results:

- As for the flooding of Palestinian farmers with debts, this affects their future productivity negatively.
- As for the Palestinian farmer's reluctance to cultivate this variety, this leads to leaving the Palestinian market for Israeli goods without competition.

In the result, the Palestinian farmer turns from a product element in society to a consumer element.

4.3 Second Sub-Question:

The Impact Of Smuggling On Farm Income?

To answer this question, the arithmetic mean and standard deviations were extracted for each paragraph of this field, and they were arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean, and Table (4) illustrates this.

Table (8) Arithmetic Averages And Standard Deviations Of The Paragraphs Of The Impact Of Smuggling On The Income Of The Farmer, Arranged In Descending Order According To The Arithmetic Mean

NO.	Domain	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Score
	Smuggling leads me and my employees to unemployment	3.40	1.273	Medium
	Closure of farms, whether livestock or vegetable and thus closing a source of income	3.40	1.315	Medium
	There is a relationship between smuggling and agricultural production	3.37	1.228	Medium
	Smuggling takes a heavy toll on me	3.36	1.332	Medium
Overall score		3.382	1.287	Average

It is clear from Table (8) that the degree of the effect of smuggling on the income of the farmer has reached an arithmetic mean of (3.382) with a standard deviation of (1.287) on the total degree of the paragraphs in this field, and this indicates that the degree of the effect of smuggling on the income of farmers is medium, while the averages ranged

The arithmetic for the study subjects' responses to the domains ranged between (3.40-3.36), and these results were all average.

The researcher explains this result to the fact that if Palestinian agriculture continues with the existing situation of smuggling of Israeli goods, it will inevitably lead to a weakening of the income of the Palestinian farmer. It is commonly known that many agriculture projects provide means of living for many families. Therefore, if the income of a farmer is affected negatively, that would impact those who work on the livestock and agriculture farms. This is what happens in Palestinian reality. There are many poultry farmers who have been negatively affected by poultry smuggling from Israel and had to shut down their farms. Their employees became jobless and they themselves were burdened with debts. This result also shows how much Israeli goods inundated the Palestinian market.

Table (9) :The Following Table Explains The Number Of Agricultural Cases Seized By The Customs Police In Recent Years:

year	2018	2019	2020
size	884	669	268

(Source: the annual report of the customs police for the mentioned years).

Notwithstanding the volume of smuggling that had not been detected, which indicates how huge the volume of smuggling attempts has been.

4.4 The Third Sub-Question:

What is the impact of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms?

To answer this question, the arithmetic mean and standard deviations were extracted for each of the paragraphs of this field and were arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean; as shown in Table 10:

Table (10) Arithmetic Averages And Standard Deviations Of The Paragraphs Of The Impact Of Smuggling On The Steadfastness Of Farmers, Arranged In Descending Order According To The Arithmetic Mean

No.	Domain	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Score
	Smuggling undermines the reclamation of my land	3.56	1.348	Medium
	Smuggling undermines the process of preserving agricultural lands and its extension	3.40	1.424	Medium
	There is a relationship between smuggling and my resilience factors	3.39	1.324	medium
	Smuggling leads to easy confiscation of land by the occupation forces	3.33	1.349	Medium
	Smuggling reduces my sense of national identity	2.60	1.414	Low
Overall score		3.256	1.3718	Average

It is clear from Table (10) that the degree of the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of the farmer has reached an arithmetic mean of (3.256) with a standard deviation of (1.3718) on the total score of the paragraphs in this area, and this indicates that the

degree of the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farmers is medium, while the averages ranged The arithmetic for the study subjects' responses to the domains ranged between (3.56-2.60), and these results were all medium.

The researcher explains this result by the presence of factors caused by smuggling that have negatively affected the steadfastness of the Palestinian farmer on his land.

One of the painful facts is that the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP declined, reaching about 37% in the mid-seventies, then it decreased in 1994 to 13.4%, then increased and decreased in 1999 to reach 6.5%, and then reached in 2018. to 3%, while contributing about 7% of the total wage workers, according to recent data issued by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table (11) : Percentage Of The Agricultural Sector's Contribution To The GDP In Palestine* For The Years 2015-2018

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage	5.5	5.6	10	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	3

Source: (Palestinian Statistics Authority data on the contribution of economic activities to the GDP for the mentioned years)

The researcher sees that the reason for this result is to view the agricultural sector as a national income only, and not as a protection for the Palestinian land from confiscation.

4.5 Fourth Sub-Question:

What is the potential benefit of combating smuggling?

To answer this question, the arithmetic mean and standard deviations were extracted for each of the paragraphs of this field and were arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean and the table shows this.

Table (12) Arithmetic Averages And Standard Deviations Of The Items Of The Desired Benefit From Combating Smuggling Arranged In Descending Order According To The Arithmetic Mean

No.	Domain	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Score
	Fighting smuggling contributes to strengthening the issue of reclamation of owned lands	3.44	1.222	Medium
	Fighting smuggling helps improve my economic situation	3.31	1.365	Medium
	Fighting smuggling increases my agricultural productivity	3.00	1.294	Medium
	Fighting smuggling maintains food security	2.99	1.257	Low
Overall score		3.185	1.284	Medium

It is evident from Table (12) that the degree of the desired benefit from combating smuggling has reached its arithmetic mean (3.185) with a standard deviation (1.284) over the total degree of the paragraphs in this field, and this indicates that the degree of interest desired from combating smuggling is medium, while the averages ranged The arithmetic for the study subjects' responses to the domains ranged between (3.44-2.99) and these results were all average.

The researcher explains this result to the important role of farmers' increased awareness of the negative effects that smuggling affects their future and their productive activities. Economic and food security, also plays a major media role in raising awareness among citizens and farmers alike of the need to eradicate this phenomenon.

4.6 Fifth Sub-Question:

How effective is the fight against smuggling?

To answer this question, the arithmetic mean and standard deviations were extracted for each of the paragraphs of this field and were arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean and the table illustrates this.

Table (13) Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the impact of smuggling on the steadfastness of farmers, arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic mean

Number	Domain	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Score
	The support available from the responsible institutions helps in the steadfastness of farmers	3.72	1.085	Large
	There is a development in the procedures followed to keep pace with the seriousness of smuggling	3.68	1.243	Significant
	I have a desire to fight smuggling	3.61	1.161	Medium
	I see the laws applied against smugglers as a deterrent	3.24	1.137	Medium
	The performance of the competent authorities is effective in combating smuggling	3.16	.945	Medium
Overall score		3.482	1.1142	Average

It is clear from Table (13) that the degree of the effectiveness of the fight against smuggling has reached its mean (3.482) with a standard deviation of (1.1142) over the total degree of the paragraphs in this area, and this indicates that the degree of effectiveness of combating smuggling is medium, while the arithmetic averages of the responses of individuals ranged The study was on domains between (3.72-3.16) and these results were all average.

The researcher explains this result to the great role played by Palestinian institutions in combating smuggling and raising awareness among citizens of the necessity of that. And the support provided by the government to the agricultural sector, despite the scarce resources available to the Palestinian government.

And also, the increased desire of the Palestinian farmer to combat this phenomenon as a result of the difficult situation that the Palestinian farmer has become, especially the economic situation and the income obtained as a result of his work in this sector.

Second: the results related to the hypotheses of the study.

Correlation matrix between fields of study and total degree.

Table (14) the correlation matrix between each field of study and the total score

Table No. (14) shows the correlation matrix between each field of study and the total score of the fields, which indicates that the indicated correlation coefficients are a function at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and thus the field is considered true for what it was developed for. The following table shows the internal consistency of each field from Fields of study on the total degree of the field.

Correlations

		The impact of smuggling on farm production	The impact of smuggling on farm income	What is the potential benefit of combating smuggling?	How effective is the fight against smuggling?	The impact of smuggling on the resilience of farmers
The impact of smuggling on farmer production	Pearson Correlation	1	.714**	.603**	.631**	.670**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
The impact of smuggling on farmer income	Pearson Correlation	.714**	1	.751**	.834**	.812**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
What is the potential benefit of combating smuggling?	Pearson Correlation	.603**	.751**	1	.808**	.869**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
How effective is the fight against smuggling?	Pearson Correlation	.631**	.834**	.808**	1	.785**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
The impact of smuggling on the resilience of farmers	Pearson Correlation	.670**	.812**	.869**	.785**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table (14) shows the correlation matrix between each field of study and the total score of the fields, which indicates that the indicated correlation coefficients are a function at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and thus the field is considered true for what it was developed for, as it was found that there is a high correlation between The effect of smuggling on farms' income, the effect of smuggling on farms' products, the effect of

smuggling on farms' resilience, the extent of the desired benefit from combating smuggling, and the effectiveness of anti-smuggling measures, resulted in the problem of multiple linear overlaps. Farm products amounted to (0.714), which stars statistically significant, and this indicates t there is a strong and positive correlation between the effect of smuggling on farms' income and the effect of smuggling on farms' production. There is a strong and positive correlation between the effect of smuggling on farms' income and the effect of smuggling on farms' resilience. It indicates that there is a strong and positive correlation between the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms and the effect of smuggling on the production of farms.

4.7 The Results of the First Hypothesis Analysis

There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effectiveness of anti-smuggling measures

To test this hypothesis, multiple linear regression analysis was used first to examine the relationship between the effect of smuggling on farm production, the effect of smuggling on farm income, the effect of smuggling on farm on-farce, and the effectiveness of anti-smuggling measures, and the results of tables (15-17) show that.

Table (15) The Multiple Regression Test Between The Effect Of Smuggling On The Income, Production, And Resilience Of Farms And The Effectiveness Of Anti-Smuggling Measures.

Model	R	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.855 ^a	.719	2.27938

Table (16) Results Of The Analysis Of Variance For The Multiple Regression Analysis Between The Effect Of Smuggling On The Income, Production And Resilience Of Farms And The Effectiveness Of Anti-Smuggling Measures.

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	999.302	3	333.101	64.113	.000 ^b
1 Residual	368.885	71	5.196		
Total	1368.187	74			

a. Dependent Variable: How effective is the fight against smuggling?

b. Predictors: (Constant), The impact of smuggling on the resilience of farmers, The impact of smuggling on farm production, The impact of smuggling on farm income

Table (17) Results Of The Multiple Regression Analysis Between The Effect Of Smuggling On The Income, Production And Resilience Of Farms And The Effectiveness Of Anti-Smuggling Measures.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.981	1.017		5.879	.000
The impact of smuggling on farm production	.011	.080	.013	.144	.886
1 The impact of smuggling on farm income	.551	.111	.572	4.981	.000
The impact of smuggling on the resilience of farmers	.232	.080	.312	2.886	.005

It is clear from Table No. (15) that there is a significant direct correlation between the effectiveness of the measures followed in combating smuggling and the effect of smuggling on the production, income and resilience of farms, where the value of the correlation coefficient was (0.85) and the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.71), which indicates that (0.71) of the smuggling effect It is due to the effectiveness of the measures in combating smuggling.

The results of Table (16) also indicate that there is a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on farms and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling, as the level of statistical significance reached (0.000) and this value is less than the significance level specified by the hypothesis ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), so we reject the null hypothesis Which indicates that at the level of significance (α , 0.05) there is sufficient evidence for the existence of a statistically significant relationship between the effect of smuggling on the production, income and resilience of farms and the measures taken to combat smuggling.

Looking at Table No. (17), we find that there is a statistically significant relationship between (the impact of smuggling on farm production, the impact of smuggling on farm income, and the impact of smuggling on farm resilience) and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling, where we find the level of significance calculated on These variables are less than the significance level specified in the hypothesis, and this is sufficient evidence of the existence of a statistically significant relationship between the effect of smuggling and the measures taken in combating smuggling.

Also, if we look at the value of the standard beta, we find that the most influential factor on the measures taken in combating smuggling is the effect of smuggling on the income

of the farmer because it is the largest value, followed by the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of the farmer.

4.8 The Results of the Second Hypothesis

There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effect of smuggling on farm production and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling.

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was used first to examine the relationship between the effect of smuggling on farm production and the effectiveness of measures taken to combat smuggling, and the results of tables (18-20) illustrate this

Table (18) Of The Multiple Regression Test Between The Effect Of Smuggling On Farm Production And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Used To Combat Smuggling

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.631 ^a	.398	.389	3.81433

Table No. (19) Results Of The Analysis Of Variance For Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variable Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Farm Production And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Taken To Combat Smuggling

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	701.302	1	701.302	48.202	.000 ^b
1 Residual	1062.085	73	14.549		
Total	1763.387	74			

Table No. (20) Results Of Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variable Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Farm Production And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Taken In Combating Smuggling

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.386	1.849		2.913	.005
1 How effective is the fight against smuggling?	.716	.103	.631	6.943	.000

a. Dependent Variable: The impact of smuggling on farm production

It is clear from Table (18) that there is a direct correlation between the effect of smuggling on farm production and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling, where the value of the correlation coefficient was (0.63) and the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.398), which indicates that the rate of 0.398 of the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling is explained by the impact of smuggling on farm production.

The results of Table (19) also indicate the existence of a significant relationship where the level of statistical significance reached (0.000) and this value is less than the significance level specified by the hypothesis ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), so we reject the null hypothesis, which indicates that at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) there is sufficient evidence of a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on farm production and the measures taken to combat smuggling.

Looking at Table No. (20), we find that there is a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on farm production and the effectiveness of the

measures taken in combating smuggling. A statistic between the effect of smuggling on farm production and the effectiveness of measures in combating smuggling.

4.9 The Results of the Third Hypothesis

There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effect of smuggling on the farmer's income and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling.

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was used first to examine the relationship between the effect of smuggling on farmer income and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling, and the results of tables (21-23) illustrate this

Table (21) The Multiple Regression Test Between The Effect Of Smuggling On Farm Income And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Used To Combat Smuggling.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.834 ^a	.696	.692	2.47522

Table No. (22) Results Of The Analysis Of Variance For Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variable Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Farmer Income And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Taken To Combat Smuggling

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1025.417	1	1025.417	167.368	.000 ^b
1 Residual	447.250	73	6.127		
Total	1472.667	74			

Table No. (23) Results Of Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variable Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Farmer Income And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Taken In Combating Smuggling

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-1.542	1.200		-1.285	.203
1 How effective is the fight against smuggling?	.866	.067	.834	12.937	.000

a. Dependent Variable: The impact of smuggling on farm income

It is evident from Table (21) that there is a direct correlation between the effect of smuggling on farmer income and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling, where the value of the correlation coefficient was (0.834) and the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.696), which indicates that 0.696 of the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling is explained by The effect of smuggling on farm income.

The results of Table (22) also indicate the existence of a significant relationship where the level of statistical significance reached (0.000) and this value is less than the significance level specified by the hypothesis ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), so we reject the null hypothesis, which indicates that at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) there is sufficient evidence of the existence of a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on the farmer's income and the measures taken to combat smuggling.

Looking at Table No. (23), we find that there is a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on farmer income and the effectiveness of the

measures taken in combating smuggling. A statistic between the effect of smuggling on the farmer's income and the effectiveness of measures in combating smuggling.

4.10 The Results of the Fourth Hypothesis

There is no statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of the farmer and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling.

To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was used first to examine the relationship between the effect of smuggling on the resilience of farms and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling, and the results of the tables (24-26) show that

Table (24) The Multiple Regression Test Between The Effect Of Smuggling On The Resilience Of Farms And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Used To Combat Smuggling.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.785 ^a	.616	.611	3.61499

Table No. (25) Results Of The Analysis Of Variance For Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variable Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Farmer Income And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Taken To Combat Smuggling

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1533.147	1	1533.147	117.320	.000 ^b
1 Residual	953.973	73	13.068		
Total	2487.120	74			

Table No. (26) Results Of Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variable Of The Impact Of Smuggling On Farmer Income And The Effectiveness Of The Measures Taken In combating smuggling

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-2.153	1.752		-1.229	.223
1 How effective is the fight against smuggling?	1.059	.098	.785	10.831	.000

a. Dependent Variable: The impact of smuggling on the resilience of farmers

It is clear from Table (24) that there is a direct correlation between the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling, where the value of the correlation coefficient was (0.785) and the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.616), which indicates that 0.616 of the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling is explained by the impact of smuggling on the resilience of farmers.

The results of Table (25) also indicate the existence of a significant relationship where the level of statistical significance reached (0.000) and this value is less than the significance level specified by the hypothesis ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), so we reject the null hypothesis, which indicates that at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) there is sufficient evidence of the existence of a statistically significant relationship between the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms and the measures taken to combat smuggling.

Looking at Table No. (26), we find that there is a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on the steadfastness of farmers and the effectiveness

of the measures taken in combating smuggling, as we find the level of significance calculated on these variables is less than the level of significance specified in the hypothesis and this is sufficient evidence of the existence of a significant relationship A statistic between the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms and the effectiveness of measures in combating smuggling.

Chapter V

Findings and Recommendations

Chapter V:

Findings and Recommendations

5.1 Results

Through the presentation and discussion of the results of the statistical analysis, a set of results were obtained, which were as follows:

1. It was found that there is a significant impact of smuggling on the Palestinian agricultural sector and that the measures taken to combat smuggling have a relationship, although not entirely, to affecting the increase or decrease of smuggling cases and thus the impact on the general economic situation of the Palestinian farmer.

2- It appeared that the degree of the effect of smuggling on the income of the farmer was large according to the scale prepared for the study. One of the most important effects of smuggling on farm income

- An increase in the number of unemployed.
- Undermining agricultural production, which directly affects the income of the farmer.
- Closing farms, whether livestock or vegetable and thus closing the source of income.
- Causing heavy losses for Palestinian farms.

3- It appeared that the degree of the effect of smuggling on farm production was significant according to the scale prepared for the study. Among the most important effects of smuggling on farm production:

- Controls the prices of Palestinian products.
- It makes the Palestinian farmer a consumer, not a producer.

- The Palestinian market is flooded with Israeli products by targeting all agricultural products
- Contributes to the accumulation of Palestinian farmer's products and thus either destroying them or accepting a loss.
- Deprives the Palestinian farmer of the process of global competition for his agricultural products.

4- It appeared that the degree of the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of the farms was significant according to the scale prepared for the study. One of the most important effects of smuggling on the resilience of farms

- Deprives the Palestinian farmer is deprived of the exploitation of his lands and the process of land reclamation.
- It undermines the process of preserving agricultural land and its extension.
- It reduces the farmer's sense of his national identity.
- Destroys the steadfastness factors of the Palestinian farmer.

5- There is a statistically significant relationship between the effect of smuggling on the steadfastness of farms and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling.

6- There is a statistically significant relationship between the effect of smuggling on the farmer's income and the effectiveness of the measures taken in combating smuggling.

7- There is a statistically significant relationship between the impact of smuggling on farm production and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling.

8- There is a statistically significant relationship between (the effect of smuggling on farm production, the effect of smuggling on farm income, and the effect of smuggling on farmer resilience) and the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat smuggling.

5.2 Recommendations:

Based on the results of the study, the researcher came up with a set of recommendations, which were as follows:

Working to organize seminars and workshops to familiarize citizens and farmers alike with the dangers of smuggling and its negative economic and political effects.

Work to focus the audio-visual media and social media on the danger of this phenomenon and how to combat it, especially by supporting the national product.

Developing the work of institutions specialized in combating smuggling.

Providing support to farmers more broadly by the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture.

Working to find a mechanism that grants the customs police more powers in the process of controlling smuggled goods, especially from the occupying country.

Provide all punitive means to smugglers and not be lenient in imposing penalties, especially the imposition of exorbitant financial fines on smugglers.

Apply laws fairly to all smugglers.

Work from the competent authorities to increase citizens' awareness of the boycott of Israeli goods, especially goods from the settlements.

Finding suitable mechanisms from the Ministry of Agriculture to follow up and supervise the Israeli agricultural products, livestock and plants.

Increasing the support provided to the customs control apparatus by:

Increasing the number of subscribers to the force by:

- Increasing the number of the agency's special patrol vehicles to intensify monitoring and inspection patrols on all axes.

References:

A study on customs smuggling in the West Bank... Merchants flood the Palestinian market with Israeli goods. Posted by Risalat Net ... Ahmed Abu Qamar.

A study on the offence of customs smuggling arising from violating the provisions of prohibition and restriction Prepared by: Mohamed Abdel Latif.

Al-Ayyam Newspaper 09/27/2019 Smuggling burdens the Palestinian economy, Huda Habeeb

Palestinian Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) background paper round table sitting the risks of customs smuggling and tax evasion and their impact on the Palestinian treasury and market, and ways to reduce them Prepared by: Saif Jameel 2018

Research Center - Office of the Palestine Liberation Organization Political Studies and Research The policies of disengaging the Palestinian economy from dependency on the Israeli occupation pioneer | Mohamed Helles (researcher and specialist in economic affairs)

Studies and research Issue 392 – (February 2018) Economic security and its role in guiding policies and strategies Prepared by: Dr Ahmed Alo retired brigadier

The agricultural sector strategy, “Resilience and Development” --Palestinian Minister of Agriculture m. Walid Assaf.

Foreign References:

Nature of offences

Some offences have always existed, whilst others are particular to certain periods in history. How has the nature of criminal activity differed and changed over time?

Part of History

Changes in offence and punishment, c.1500 to the present day

Smuggling in the 18th century

By: B B C.

https://www.bibliojuriste.club/2019/12/blog-post_29.html

<http://customs.gov.sd/training/dplan.php>

<https://www.albayan.ae/one-world/2000-11-18-1.1090895>

<https://repository.nauss.edu.sa/handle/123456789/63987>

Annexes

Annex (1) The Questionnaire In Its Initial Form

Questionnaire regarding the impact of smuggling on the agricultural sector

(The questionnaire concerns the class of farmers in the two sectors, agriculture and livestock breeders)

Section One: Personal Information:

Fill in/fill in the blanks with the required information

الرمز	السؤال
Per1	التخصص: <input type="checkbox"/> زراعة اراضي <input type="checkbox"/> مربي ثروة حيوانية <input type="checkbox"/> المجالين معا
Per2	سنوات الخبرة بالعمل في القطاع الزراعي <input type="checkbox"/> من 0-10 <input type="checkbox"/> من 11-20 <input type="checkbox"/> من 21 فأكثر
Per3	مساحة الاراضي المملوكة: <input type="checkbox"/> من 0-10 <input type="checkbox"/> من 11-20 <input type="checkbox"/> من 21 فأكثر
Per4	عدد العاملين لديك: <input type="checkbox"/> من 0-10 <input type="checkbox"/> من 11-20 <input type="checkbox"/> من 21 فأكثر
Per5	منطقة السكن: <input type="checkbox"/> الخليل <input type="checkbox"/> أريحا <input type="checkbox"/> جنين
Per6	مدى معرفتي بحجم التهريب وأضراره: 1-عاليه جدا 2-عاليه 3-متواضعه 4-ضعيفه 5-معدومه

Smuggling does not affect farm products

The impact of smuggling on the level of farm life (ISLF)

الرمز	السؤال	أوافق بشده	أوافق	أوا	محايد	معارض	معارض بشدة
ISLF1	التهريب يشمل منتجات قليلة معينة من منتجاتي						
ISLF2	. التهريب يجعلني منتجا لا مستهلكا						
ISLF3	التهريب لا يتحكم بأسعار منتجاتي الزراعية .						
ISLF4	ليس هناك علاقة بين التهريب واستغلالي لمساحات الاراضي المملوكة لي .						
ISLF5	التهريب لا يساهم في تكديس منتجاتي الزراعية وبالتالي اتلافها .						

Smuggling does not affect the income of the farmer

The impact of smuggling on farm income (ISFI)

الرمز	السؤال	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	معارض بشدة
ISFI1	ليس للتهريب علاقة بدخلي؟				
ISFI2	التهريب لا يؤدي بي والعاملين لدي الى البطالة؟				
ISFI3	التهريب لا يقوض من انتاجي الزراعي؟				
ISFI4	التهريب لا يضعني في خط الفقر؟				

Smuggling does not affect the resilience of farmers

الرمز	السؤال	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	معارض بشدة
ISSF1	ليس هنالك علاقة بين التهريب و عوامل صمودي .				
ISSF2	التهريب لا يقوض من استصلاحي لأرضي .				
ISSF3	ليس هنالك علاقة بين التهريب وعملية المنافسة العالمية لمنتجاتي الزراعية.				
ISSF4	التهريب يقلص شعوري بهويتي الوطنية .				
ISSF5	التهريب ينسف عملية الحفاظ على الاراضي الزراعية وامتدادها .				

The intended benefit of fighting smuggling (FSU) Fighting smuggling Usefulness

الرمز	السؤال	أوافق بشده	أوا فق	محايد	معارض بشده
FSU1	محاربة التهريب لا تساعد على تحسين وضعي الاقتصادي .				
FSU2	محاربة التهريب لا تحافظ على أمني الغذائي.				
FSU3	محاربة التهريب لا تزيد من إنتاجي الزراعية .				
FSU4	محاربة التهريب لا تساهم في تعزيز مسألة استصلاحي لأراضي المملوكة .				

Easy to fight smuggling (EFS) Anti-smuggling effectiveness

الرمز	السؤال	أوافق بشده	أوافق	أوافق	محايد	معارض بشده	معارض
EFS2	رؤيتي للقوانين المطبقة بحق المهربين بأنها رادعة .						
EFS3	ليس لدي رغبة في محاربة التهريب .						
EFS4	أداء جهات الاختصاص غير فعال في محاربة التهريب .						
EFS5	الدعم المتوفر من المؤسسات المسؤولة لا يساعد في صمود المزارعين .						

Annex (2) Regulating Laws

Laws approved by the Palestinian National Authority:

- Criminal Procedures Law No. (3) of 2000.
- Agriculture Law No. (2) of 2003.
- Public Health Law No. (20) of 2004.
- Palestinian Standards and Metrology Law No. (6) of 2000.
- Consumer Protection Law No. 21 of 2005.
- Decree-Law No. (4) of 2010 regarding banning and combating settlement products.

inherited law:

Penal Code No. (16) of 1960, Jordan

الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة التعرف الى اثر التهريب على القطاع الزراعي في فلسطين ، حيث سعت الدراسة ايضا الى التعرف على مدى وعي المواطنين والمزارعين (بالشقين النباتي والحيواني) لخطورة التهريب واثاره السلبية على القطاع الزراعي وبالتالي على القطاع الاقتصادي ككل من ناحية اثره على دخل المزارعين وعلى مستوى المعيشة الخاصة بهم ، واثره على صمود المزارعين وبالتالي المواطنين في مواجهة زحف الاحتلال الاسرائيلي على اراضيهم ، وعن الفائدة المرجوة من محاربة التهريب لهم ، وعن فعالية اجراءات محاربة التهريب .

ومن أجل تحقيق هدف الدراسة قام الباحث ببناء أستبانة تتكون من محورين أساسيين ، المحور الاول : ويتعلق باثار التهريب على دخل وانتاج وصمود المزارعين ، وهذا المحور يتعلق بالمتغير المستقل ، والمحور الثاني : يتعلق بفائدة مكافحة التهريب وفعالية الاجراءات المتبعة في مكافحة التهريب ، وهذا المحور يتعلق بالمتغير المتبع .حيث تم توزيع الاستبانة على عينة الدراسة ومقدارها 300 مزارع ، تم اختيارها بالطريقة العشوائية الطبقية وبعد تجميعها تم ترميزها وادخالها الى الحاسوب ومعالجتها احصائيا باستخدام برنامج الرزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS) ، تم قياس صدقها وثباتها .

هذا وقد اشارت نتائج الدراسة الى ان هناك اثر كبير يتركه التهريب على انتاج المزارعين ودخلهم وصمودهم، واثار المزارعين في فلسطين الى ان درجة التأثير كانت عالية على مستوى دخلهم بالشكل السلبي ، كما أشارت النتائج الى وجود علاقة طردية بين فعالية الاجراءات المتخذة في مكافحة التهريب و حالات التهريب ، واطهرت النتائج الى وجود علاقة ذات دلالة احصائية بين التهريب ومستوى الدخل للمزارعين ، وانه يوجد علاقة ذات دلالة احصائية بين التهريب وصمود المزارعين، ووجود علاقة ذات دلالة احصائية بين التهريب وانتاج المزارع. وفي ضوء نتائج الدراسة اقترح الباحث العديد من التوصيات وكان اهمها التركيز على الاعلام في بيان الاثار السلبية التي يتركها التهريب في حياة المزارعين وأعمالهم ، والعمل بشكل مستمر على تنظيم الندوات والورش من قبل الجهات المختصة من اجل تعريف المزارعين بخطورة التهريب من الناحية الاقتصادية والسياسية .