

Factors Affecting Fuel Smuggling and Ways to Prevent It (Case Study: Ghasreshirin District Border, in 2014)

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ABSTRACT

One of the most challenging problems in developing countries, corruption caused by the underground economy, and is a clear example of trafficking. Iran as a developing country, most recently with a new type of smuggling, faced in fuel products, the risks of excessive smuggling of petroleum products, the threat to the national economy, and the crisis in social systems, and finance. development of security risks, also provided. Large differences in prices of fuel, with overseas from national subsidies paid to oil and fuel crises in neighboring countries, has led to smuggling of fuel, the highest contraband, from inside to outside the country to allocate. According to official statistics, more than five million liters of fuel per day, the country illegally trafficked, and most of requiring Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, on the border of Kermanshah, Azerbaijan Gharbi, Kurdistan, Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchestan provided. Methods In this study, a survey using a questionnaire and applied research component is considered. The sample, the population of the study consisted of experts to combat smuggling, customs, judicial authorities, and personnel in the border city palace is sweet. The sample size in this study, which is equal to 100, the sampling method chosen. According to Friedman test, situational prevention variable in severity of its impact on reducing fuel smuggling are: excuses for crime reduction, increased crime, stimulation of the offense, increase the offense inconvenience, loss of interest commission crime and social factors, the severity of its impact on regional economy and fuel smuggling, as are regional factors, economic factors, social factors. Prevention and Criminal variables, in terms of its impact on fuel smuggling, respectively, including the severity of punishment, penalty rates, certainty of punishment.

KEYWORDS: Contraband, fuel_Contraband, situational prevention, prevention of criminal.

INTRODUCTION

One of the newest and the most important problems in the border areas, including border Ghasreshirin who suffers from consuming all civilian and military officials, and especially the people in charge of border areas, and in recent years, causing harm currency out of the country, Country and People's Rights to rot, and will take advantage of some of the few who, in spite of the enormous fortunes have risen, rather smuggling of fuel and fuel. Ghasreshirin fuel smuggling on the border, is done in two ways: the sale and trafficking of gasoline, the country overseas, and the smuggling of fuel in the car, entered Iran from Iraq, and go to the southern ports.

The brief must be stated that, many factors in the development of fuel smuggling, the boundary Ghasreshirin plays, including: economic factors, environmental conditions, fuel prices are dramatic differences between Iran and Iraq, lack of coordination of relevant institutions, lack of security and accuracy Forcesborder, and their negligence, the spread of bribery among officials and concerned persons, who, instead of preventing the spread of fuel smuggling, with the enormous amounts of money to various causes, and sometimes insignificant from traffickers, many of the problems that need to be Border officers concerned, they are hidden or border patrol agents who, for reasons unknown to taking bribes, the duties refuse, and to facilitate the smuggling of fuel. (Ardebili, 2003: 198) The most important adverse effects of fuel smuggling in the region, can be briefly noted, and encouraged its spread to other people, to trafficking because of the weaknesses in management and monitoring, waste of national wealth and treason, creates problems the fuel supply to the population, unemployment, job creation and illegal, false, negative impact on the environment, culture, society and the emergence of libertinism.

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Among the most important issues that must be resolved is unclear, because many officials and border guards, with the money as bribes have caused, extended fuel smuggling, and not to be dealing with offenders? and why intelligence, though traffickers and those accepting bribes, well-known, but not doing anything worthy, and because of the silence and tolerance, what is?

The following should be noted that, it is necessary to prevent this problem, and it is necessary to prevent the criminal and non-criminal expanded. Because if the criminal prevention, well applied, namely that the criminal law, the violators timely and properly applied, is undoubtedly a decline in fuel smuggling, we will face in the near future, and should pay special attention to the prevention of non-criminal, and the conditions so that the community, does not provide grounds for crime, because prevention is better than punishment, and the sooner we come to the conclusion. Over the past few years, the problem of smuggling of petroleum products, almost ubiquitous, and the country is going.

But the remarkable thing is that, the provinces and border areas, because of geographical, economic and social conditions, these products are the highest trafficked into account.

A brief look at the figures for the smuggling of petroleum products, shows that the annual one billion eight hundred million liters of petroleum products to the value of the rial, an eighty trillion dollars, are being smuggled out of the country. It should be noted that only 50 million liters of this volume is equal to the amount of trade conducted at 10 days a year over 84 years has been seized. To be more precise, about 5 million liters of oil products, smuggling, which, in the smuggling of petrol, diesel and oil, to four neighboring Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan and Afghanistan, the maximum amount of products smuggled into account data (Katoozian, 1989: 20) The main ways of smuggling of petroleum products, including SD tanker carrying fuel, the mainstream fuel tanks Additional trucks and buses, and export of petroleum products in the coating solvents, and other materials and transported by container of 20 liters, using livestock etc. can be cited. Smuggling of fuel, in economic terms, in addition to the disruption of supply and demand, its practitioners Given the enormous benefits that increase the capital of the main causes of trafficking, and they tend to invest more in trafficking, as well investment Caught in this activity is. The smuggling of fuel, in addition to negative effects, and that the figure of the economic system of the country is irreparable, consequences and negative effects too, in the field of culture and society is seeking, because traffickers at the border, instead of goods outside the boundaries of their goods and items that are entered Iranian territory, most of these goods include alcohol and drug abuse, and unauthorized Equipment Western tomatoes and satellite products.

Although the organizations involved in the smuggling of fuel in the country, and especially in Kermanshah province, despite the efforts and impose penalties in the law, according to figures provided, the resources and authorities have failed, the phenomenon of drug trafficking the fuel is completely inhibited. This suggests that the impact of spending and border control points, and drug traffic routes, it will not be a good solution, but for a cure must be found and treated at its roots. Thus, according to the necessity of dealing with the phenomenon of fuel smuggling, and determine the causes and resonator, the first and most effective step in to resolve the problem of economic, social and cultural. (Governor of Hormozgan, 1995: 45)

Arguing that every phenomenon within its own time and place, there, under the terms and conditions of the region grows, it is necessary to be in the same bed as pathology. The trafficking of fuel, on the border of Ghasreshirin is no exception, and in this study we have tried to factors affecting fuel smuggling, and ways to prevent it, the boundary Ghasreshirin be explored.

Theoretical study

Contraband

Smuggling something, entering the country, or transaction that is prohibited by the government. In economics, as specified in the entry and exit of goods, which enter or leave the country secretly, saying trafficking. Economic goods, it is trafficking, contraband call. The person or persons who attempted to smuggle drawn up, dealers or traders say. (Shadnia, 1999: 24)

Fuel smuggling in Iran

Day to 10 million liters of fuel, the country. Commander of smuggled Iranian Border Police Force, said the estimated 5 to 10 million liters of fuel per day, the country is illegal. In many areas, the border guards were not already there, especially south of Saravan daily three million liters of fuel were smuggled by two thousand vehicles, this inhibition. In much of the region of Sistan-Baluchistan, and

the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf area, and part of the West and South-West and the North and North West of the country, we are faced with the phenomenon of fuel smuggling.

Commander of the Border Police, the difference in fuel prices in the country, with the surrounding countries, one of the reasons cited fuel smuggling. (Official website of the police) Ghasreshirin at the border (border of parvizkhan), in Iraqi Kurdistan, Daesh terrorist group last month, captured the city of Mosel and Karkuk oil pipeline - Jeyhan (Iraq's largest oil pipeline), as well as refinery Biji oil, under its control, and somehow the energy sector of the country affected. Now, in this country, a severe shortage of fuel for vehicles, and the closure of refineries and petrochemical plants, the production and affects people's needs, and to meet the needs of the Iraqi people, has led to the region.

In a new report, the boom in smuggling of petrol to Iran to Iraq, has been given, and it seems that the lack of supervision by Iranian officials, border control, the phenomenon of fuel smuggling in the country, has escalated over the past. The fact that before the crisis, the phenomenon of fuel smuggling to Iran from Iraqi Kurdistan, the protest was responsible for this climate. The Turkish newspaper Dilisabah, in particular wrote halt Iraq's largest oil refinery, which is caused by terrorists Dash, native to northern Iraq required gasoline supply, trafficking so.

According to local media, is now in post (in Halabche), the gasoline smuggling from Iran, has become. Terrorists, all routes leading to the Biji refinery, have blocked, causing fuel shortages in the region, and the benefit of the Iranian oil smugglers and that is all.

The review also indicates that the trafficking process, each of the 200 dealers, petrol smuggling into Iraq, the use of 450 mules, and at least \$ 100 of work income. This means that, in this region traffickers who, before alcohol and electronics, trade between the two countries, they turned to smuggling of fuel, which is highly profitable (Karimi, 1994: 59)

Trafficking problem in terms of fuel economy

Several of our economy, with a new dilemma that goes to a boil turn, is facing. Although the authorities in this area over and over again, in different ways to stop the looting of national, were tried but to date has not been achieved. Smuggling of fuel, one of the main problems of the economy, has become over the last few years, and despite enormous efforts relevant measures, as well as a growing problem among managers and organizations rotated. This has led to smuggling of fuel in the country, in recent years the trend has continued their Ascending, and even different decisions, we never stop, or even to achieve zero fuel smuggling, not in some country. (Economic Analysis of trafficking-Peugeot)

Such that the number of annual fuel smuggling, border each year, a number of new records, as much as the headquarters for the fight against smuggling, as the custodian of this, the annual rate of fuel smuggling \$ 5 billion, is listed. Today, in the vicinity of the border, especially Ghasreshirin, fuel smuggling is widely spoken, and diesel truck owners get their quota, and smuggled to sell. Or tanks that are into Iran from Iraq, with the sale of its fuel before the border, and the ones that help administrators, and military or the way back to Iraq, rather than return empty, fuels (gasoline and diesel), to illegally and with the help of the authorities cited by the Iraq are, in the case of the trafficking phenomenon occurred. And although fuel smuggling, early implementation of targeted subsidies was low, but the fall of the national currency, trade boomed again.

In recent years, the difference in fuel prices, with neighboring countries, as leaders of the country's fuel smuggling, led to economic decision-makers to reduce this problem, you have to implement various projects, including the annual increase in fuel prices was that, after the adoption of price stability, the seven Parliament, stop the implementation of the first phase of the Subsidies Act, implemented in some other way. Concurrent with the implementation of the targeted subsidies, and real fuel prices, fuel smuggling business was slack because when the fuel subsidy, were supplied with cheap rates, great interest was awarded traffickers. But over time, and smart card project began rationing and smuggling of fuel eventually faded. Prior to the smuggling of fuel, due to government subsidies, profitable business for many years, the eastern and western borders of Iran. Must admit that smuggling of fuel, without special protection is not possible. Fuel smuggling, the bucket can not do that, it is easy, and no one sees it, the trafficking in tank, as well as the support to be done about it, then the problem is internal. Fuel smuggling problem, just a few months, the currency in Iran is not inflamed. The problem for many years, the oil and its products, and the most profitable because of this kind of trafficking, for smugglers.

Today smuggling of fuel, one of the main difficulties of the Iranian economy has become. In this regard, over and over, strategies and a variety of reasons, the Parliament, for the smuggling of fuel, but raised to date, no serious and practical solution for this is unknown. (Ghafarian, 2000: 66)

Factors affecting trafficking

Trafficking phenomenon is ominous, given the particular circumstances of the country and its relations with neighbors happen, therefore, to recognize the right to control the trafficking of factors must be considered that the three factors can be cited.

1. Structural factor

2. The behavior of the individual

3. underlying factor (Maghdasi, 2011: 51)

1) Structural factors:

Structural factors related to laws, regulations, systems and methods of work which includes customs formalities ways to increase job security, state monopoly, taxation, pricing and restrictions on imports and exports will be public.

2) behavioral and demographic factors:

Including characteristics of the drug, the law tend to earn more money in less time, a simple solution is to choose a low social development, morale, high risk, low individual and social welfare, low education, legal history, discrimination expensive endeavor Worth.

3) underlying factors:

Such as social, political, economic and cultural rights, including the trafficking has been effective, and traffic control agencies such as the police, customs, no significant control in this relationship does not, therefore, insufficient border control, social inequality and poverty, public awareness, inadequate space trafficking in neighboring countries, lack of rule of brokers, high unemployment, low income people, provided that the conditions of improper discrimination, trafficking as a livelihood, and design than other ways of greater success. From the main causes of trafficking, particularly smuggling of petroleum products, the imbalance price has been on both sides of the border, so exit and distributing them abroad, despite the successful implementation of targeted subsidies, continues. Unemployment and lack of attention to entrepreneurship and employment, the government and private sector entrepreneurs, unemployed, not very effective role in the economic development of the country, thus causing a decrease in the production of goods, entrepreneurs also lower the risk, the Creation of Occupation do. So the amount of traffic increases increasing unemployment, unlike road more traveled by people traffickers, and those unemployed due to lack of income, the opportunity for informal economic activities, and the implementation will be trafficked. Prevalence of bribery, corruption, money laundering and other causes, some of those people, the government, helping smugglers infected, so the payment of taxes, and also to avoid complications, and per capita gross domestic product in this field, including reduced production of domestic goods, and irreparable harm to the country.

In cases of abuse of authority delegated to government employees, especially some of those responsible, and take advantage of opportunities for personal, private and for dealing with instances of corruption, in the broad sense, which, in various forms of misconduct, the illegitimate use of personal power and authority, causing severe economic losses, and dissemination of embezzlement, bribery, fraud and forgery and extortion are. In general classified, constructing agents smuggled into three categories: economic, political and social culture, what emerges. Economically, the main causes of trafficking, can be the difference in prices in the domestic and foreign markets, especially in the case of domestic goods Subsidies in, in addition to factors such as legal paperwork to export goods, and restrictive government policies, to import some goods, unemployment and unequal distribution of income among different strata of society, lack of efficient banking system, to control the wandering Liquidity of, and money laundering have been reported. Factors such as hating the country, economic sanctions, and the absence of sovereign states, the neighbors of Iran, the political factors fit. Smuggling flourished among cultural reasons, it is the interest of the rich and wealthy, the consumption of luxury goods, a large volume of foreign goods advertising, and encourage them to use the mass media mentioned (Babaheidar, factors affecting employment in the informal sector of 2001). Following are some of the above-mentioned fields is discussed:

1. Reasons of Economic

Main causes of trafficking, economic, can be outlined:

Employment and unemployment: unemployment was cut in addition to the unemployed, seeking, social consequences, and may be a contributing factor, or is a source of great social corruption. Unemployment optimistic, leading to the mediation will be trafficked. Livelihood and unemployment rates in some parts of the country, inevitably pave the way for illegal activities, and provides trafficking. In fact, the decrease in employment in the formal economy, increase the employment rate in the informal economy, and smuggled. Therefore, it should be stated, the unemployment rate in the economy is directly related to trafficking. (Pajooyan, 2006. 43_70)

Tax evasion, smuggling of important factors could escape paying taxes, customs duties and rights of others. Unfortunately, in most walks of life, personal interests take precedence over the interests of society, has become a culture.

Money Laundering: the so-called money laundering, illegal means to sanctify are making the following types of income are:

A. Dirty money: money that the resulting drugs, and prostitution ones.

B. Gray money: money that result bribery, corruption and government.

C. Black money: money that the resulting tax evasion, smuggling and underground markets.

In Iran, smuggling, drugs and money laundering crimes are Tuesday, tied together and complement each other, and the economy more and more every day, deal faltered. Variety of illegal activities, and a large volume of these activities are making dirty, and the laundering of money in the economy, resulting in the extension of Mafia activities in the underground economy, which severely affected the country's economy.

Commodity subsidies, subsidies on basic commodities, resulting in the difference between the price of commodities, inside and out. The difference between the prices of a motivator for smuggling cheap inside, out of the country for the current income provides. Therefore, so long as the subsidies are not targeted, the difference in price from the subsidy, it will be profitable to remain and trafficking.

2. Political reason

The trafficking of political factors, it is possible to hostility and economic sanctions, and the absence of sovereign states Next to the country, and of course the full benefits of this way, pointed to the neighboring states. Hatred and types of economic sanctions imposed on Iran by the US and its allies on the one hand, and eight war, revolution and counter the spread of Islam in the world, on the other hand, has caused the revenues of the country, in order to deal with sanctions, and financing of the spent the war. Seeing this, the basic infrastructure of the country, they did not develop properly, and in addition to the limitations arising from mismanagement, and that it leads to monopolies, IT industries in the world, is far too many. Purchase the same goods abroad with high quality and lower price than domestic goods by consumers, production units more than ever on the verge of bankruptcy, and put under development.

Neighboring States, mostly of political stability and economic balance of goods are not, on the one hand, and contrary to deal with smuggling, with the interests of most neighboring countries, have, spread smuggling activities. In confirmation of this case, the state of economic rents in the UAE, pointed, so that these countries import most of their income from the export of Chinese, Japanese and other countries, to neighboring countries (Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan) , he gets. (Bahrami, 2006: 69)

Consequences of Contraband

Negative aspects of trafficking, will be analyzed from different angles. The effects of trade, the economic aspects, political and social, is examined

1. The economic consequences

Trafficking in the country of production, investment, exports and employment impact, and impact on those affected. The major impact of smuggling negative impact on investment. Smuggling impact of effective tariffs eroded and competitive domestic products, with similar products abroad, citing color.

Impairs trafficking law enforcement, creating a culture of lawlessness, disorder in official business, expanding the underground economy, loss of livelihood, the transfer tax burden on the formal sector of the economy, wasting resources, reduce investment, production weakened, reducing the rate of economic growth, reduce income Government interference Economic Planning and spin money out

of the exchange rate regime, degradation and loss of legal export prices, producers incur losses or bankruptcy and loss of income and revenues is.

2. Political Aftermath

The negative aspects of trafficking, its negative impact on national security. Dealing directly or indirectly threaten national security. Increasing wealth and power illegitimately, rent-seeking, injustice, loss of public trust, willingness to lawlessness, increasing economic disruption, weakening economic security, the widening gap between, wasting resources, undermining efficiency, reduced expectation of national and public security Aftermath of Unfavorable political trafficking is reduced.

3. Aftermath of cultural and social

Principles and values of the dominant society and culture through the import illegal contraband, will be affected. In many cases, the goods that are inconsistent with the values, beliefs and traditions of the people are sent to the country. In the meantime, some products are organized, and directed the attack target values and moral standards are trafficked into the country. Including the smuggling of goods, in order to weaken the moral and cultural invasion, distributed among the population, can the audio and video products, and pointed immoral magazines. These products, which have a devastating effect on the young people are the cause of Disruption system of thought, and to act as an offensive tool. Extension of luxury and consumerism, alienation, loss Value orientation, loss of social capital, undermine the credibility, legitimacy is reduced, and the looting of cultural identity, family crisis, weakening of labor, social security and reducing the adverse consequences of cultural goods is high. (Sobhani, 2009: 101)

METHODS

Although any particular study can be applied to a set of methods, but the method used in this research is a survey method. While the Library and Archives of the method used, but the most original, the survey, the most common method of quantitative research. Methods of data collection and analysis, the distinguishing feature of the survey.

For the purpose of this research, applied research is one, and the collection of data, descriptive research.

The study sample

The study population is said, we're going to study it, and in general, our survey focused on it. Generally, two sets of factors in the definition and delimitation of the population are:

Requirements of the question, because the answer to any given] problem, choose the appropriate population, and the related warrants. practical limitations, because by the scope of research facilities, which are given to researchers (Sarayi, 14: 1993) The research consisted of experts to combat smuggling, customs, judicial authorities, and personnel in the border city palace is sweet.

Sample size and method of measuring it

The sample size in this study, which is equivalent to 100 sampling method were selected. In this study, sampling method, sampling method was available. If researchers can perform sampling, and quickly to the information you need, or random sampling of that, it is also used for the sampling requirements, in this way the researcher, the subjects needs to be available quickly. And readiness to respond to the question is. Although the possible methods of sampling, systematic sampling as compared to the quota method statistically, are preferred, but the research has led to the use of sampling in the study. (Dovas, 2004: 53)

Methods and tools for data collection

Data collection field by using the questionnaire, along with a note taking and library resources used. In other words, according to the field of survey questionnaire is a research tool.

Research objectives

1. Goal: the role of economic factors on fuel smuggling on the border Ghasreshirin.
2. Goal II: the role of social factors on fuel smuggling on the border Ghasreshirin.
3. Goal III: the role of regional factors affecting the fuel smuggling on the border Ghasreshirin.

4. Goal fourth: the role of situational prevention strategies in the prevention and reduction of fuel smuggling, the boundary Ghasreshirin.
5. Goal V: the role of an effective criminal prevention, fuel smuggling on the border of Qasr-e Shirin.

Findings

Table 1: Frequency of respondents according to the respondents.

percent	frequency	
45	45	Managerial occupations (office)
41	41	Military occupations
14	14	Judicial positions
100	100	Total

As in Table 1 Descriptive statistics can be seen, the distribution of the respondents in this study suggests that 45 percent of respondents, managerial occupations (administrative), 41 percent and 14 percent of military jobs legal jobs have been

Table 2: Frequency of Respondents by Education

Percent	Abundance	
11	11	Diploma
25	25	Above Diploma
48	48	BA
16	16	Masters and over
100	100	Total

As seen in Table 2 Descriptive statistics, the distribution of educational level of the respondents in this study suggests that 11 percent of respondents rate their education diploma, associate degree, 25%, 48% and 16% of bachelor's education , graduate and have higher

Table 3: Frequency of Respondents by Organization

Percent	Abundance	
30	30	Office for Combating Smuggling
15	15	Customs Administration
41	41	Border
14	14	Judiciary
100	100	Total

As seen in Table 4 Descriptive Statistics, Distribution of Organization of the respondents in this study suggests that 30 percent of respondents at your service, to combat smuggling Bureau, 15% of customs, border and 41% 14% of the judiciary, has been serving

Table 4: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality of the data distribution

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with the	Smirnov test value	Variable
0.50	0.71	Factors (social, economic, regional)
0.13	1.10	Criminal prevention
0.22	1.11	Non-criminal prevention

This test compares the observed cumulative distribution function, the theoretical cumulative distribution function (expected), at a variable rate deals. In other words, in this case, the distribution of a trait in a sample distribution for the target population is assumed to be compared. The significance level of the test is greater than 0/05, it can be inferred that the distribution is normal. And can be used in the research of parametric tests. Based on the above tests, the significance level all variables that are greater than 0/05, it can be concluded that all the variables that follow a normal distribution.

One-sample t-test to check the original hypothesis 1:
 "Preventable conditions in the prevention and reduction of fuel smuggling is effective."

Table 5: descriptive statistics

Standard deviation error	SD	Average	Count	Variables studied
0.03	0.19	3.68	100	Prevention condition

Table 6: One-sample t-test table

different mean	Significance level	Degrees of freedom	T-test	Variables studied
1.68	0.0001	99	9.26	Situational prevention

Based on the above tests, the significance level of the test table T, is equal to 0/0001, and this value is smaller than the significance level 0/05, and on the other hand, since the statistic T (9/26) also greater than (1/96), the above hypothesis is confirmed, and we can conclude that: prevent a situation in preventing and reducing fuel smuggling is effective. The table above shows the descriptive statistics, the average is 3/68 acquired the sample, the average of (3) the difference 1/68 higher than the average score is reported, and this difference is statistically one significant differences have been reported.

One-sample t-test to check the original hypothesis 2:
"Economic factors, the effective fuel smuggling"

Table 7: descriptive statistics

Error standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Count	Variables studied
0.01	0.10	3.79	100	Economic Factors

Table 8: One-sample t-test table

deferent mean	Significance level	Degrees of freedom	T-test	Variables studied
0.79	0.0001	99	11.34	Economic factors

Based on the above tests, the significance level of the test table T is equal to 0/0001, and this value is smaller than the significance level 0/05, and on the other hand, since the statistic T (11/34) Also, the larger the amount (1/96), the above hypothesis is confirmed, and we can conclude that economic agents are effective in fuel smuggling. Descriptive statistics table above shows that the mean Acquired example, 3/79 is equal to the average of (3), with the difference 0/79 higher than the average score is reported, and this difference was statistically A significant difference was reported.

One-sample t-test to check the original hypothesis 3:
"The social factors affecting fuel smuggling is"

Table 9: descriptive statistics

Error standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Count	Variables studied
0.02	0.07	3.36	100	social factors

Table 10: One-sample t-test table

deferent mean	Significance level	Degrees of freedom	T-test	Variables studied
0.36	0.0001	99	7.01	Social factors

Based on the above tests, the significance level of the test table T is equal to 0/0001, and this value is smaller than the significance level 0/05, and on the other hand, since the statistic T (7/01) Also, the larger the amount (1/96), the above hypothesis is confirmed, and it can be concluded that social factors is smuggling of fuel. Descriptive statistics table above shows that the average of the acquired sample is equal to 3/36, the average of (3) with 0/36 difference score was above average, and the difference A statistically significant difference was reported.

One-sample t-test to check the original hypothesis 4:
"Regional factors, the effective fuel smuggling"

Table 11: descriptive statistics

Error standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Count	Variables studied
0.03	0.13	4.25	100	regional factors

Table 12: One-sample t-test table

deferent mean	Significance level	Degrees of freedom	T-test	Variables studied
1.25	0.0001	99	18.31	regional factors

Based on the above tests, the significance level of the test table T is equal to 0/0001, and this value is smaller than the significance level 0/05, and on the other hand, since the statistic T (18/31) Also, the larger the amount (1/96), the above hypothesis is confirmed, and it can be concluded that regional factors, fuel smuggling is effective. The table above shows the descriptive statistics, acquired the sample mean is 4.25, the average of (3) with a difference of 25.1 score was above average, and this difference is statistically one significant differences have been reported.

One-sample t-test to check the original hypothesis 5:
"Criminal prevent the smuggling of fuel is effectively"

Table 13: descriptive statistics

Error standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Count	Variables studied
0.02	0.16	4.50	100	Criminal Prevention

Table 14: One-sample t-test table

deferent mean	Significance level	Degrees of freedom	T-test	Variables studied
1.50	0.0001	99	20.17	Criminal Prevention

Based on the above tests, the significance level of the test table T, is equal to 0/0001, and this value is smaller than the significance level 0/05, and on the other hand, since the statistic T (20/17) Also, the larger the amount (1/96), the above hypothesis is confirmed, and we can conclude that: the prevention of criminal trafficking is fuel efficient. Descriptive statistics table above shows that the sample mean is acquired, which is equal to 4/50, the average of (3) with 1/50 difference score was above average, and this difference was statistically A significant difference was reported.

Table 15: Friedman test, review and rate variables to avoid a situation, in terms of its impact on the reduction of fuel smuggling

Average rating	Variable
4.47	Reduce crime excuses
3.86	Increased risk of crime
3.11	Stimulation of the offense
2.68	Increase the burden of the offense
2.54	Crime reduction benefits

Table 16: Friedman test

100	number
70	degrees of freedom
0/0001	Significance level

According to Friedman test, situational prevention variable in severity of its impact on reducing fuel on smuggling are:

1. excuses for crime reduction
2. Increased risk of crime
3. stimulation of the offense
4. bother crime
5. crime reduction benefits

Table 17: Friedman test, for review and rating of socioeconomic and regional, the severity of the impact on fuel smuggling

Average rating	Variable
3.54	Social factors
3.76	Economic factors
4.63	Rezional factors

Table 18: Friedman test

100	number
90	degrees of freedom
0/0001	Significance level

According to Friedman test, socio-economic and regional terms of its impact on fuel smuggling are:

1. regional factors
2. Economic Factors
3. social factors

Table 19: Friedman test, reviews and ratings for criminal prevention, in terms of impact on fuel smuggling

Average rating	Variable
4.40	Severely punished
4.001	Certainty of punishment
4.11	Penalty rate

Table 20: Friedman test

100	number
60	degrees of freedom
0/0001	Significance level

According to Friedman test, criminal prevention variable in severity of its impact on fuel smuggling are:

1. A severely punished
2. The speed limit
3. Certainty of punishment

Conclusion

One of the major issues and challenges in developing countries, corruption caused by the underground economy, and is a clear example of trafficking. Our country, as a developing country, most recently with a new type of smuggling, fuel products have been in the field, the dangers of excessive smuggling of petroleum products, the threat to the national economy and create crises in social systems, financial and development of security risks, also provided. Large differences in prices of fuel, with overseas from national subsidies paid to oil and fuel crises in neighboring countries has led to smuggling of fuel, the highest contraband from inside to outside of the country, to allocate. According to official statistics, more than five million liters of fuel per day, the country illegally trafficked, and most of requiring Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, on the border of Kermanshah, Azerbaijan Gharbi, Kurdistan, Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchestan provided.

Increasing fuel smuggling, the borders of the country, due to dramatic differences in fuel prices, with the neighboring countries. In addition to the severe blows, trafficking Fuel material the statue of the regional economy, and is imported into the country, creating a false crisis, and the dangers of it.

The fact of the matter is that the major problems in the administrative structure, the lack of transparency obligations devices, organizations and related bodies, and in some cases the authorities are trying to determine the activity and function of your home, without blemish and imperfection show. And some officials of libertinism, and taking bribes by employees and guards of the main and most obvious reason for the increase in fuel smuggling, the boundary Ghasreshirin, the challenges faced by the current fuel crisis in the discussion of the calls, look up comprehensive national attempts to solve the problem, because the fight against fraud arising from the removal of petroleum products, and unauthorized transfer to other legal principles defined external networks, distribution and trafficking, ultimately, to neighboring countries, with the one device or an external entity , and stop growing, the need for transparency in the statement of the duties of each agency, or entity is assigned a specific trustee. Different interpretations of existing law, and the law differently than other issues, including the problems faced by the judiciary, and the branches of government suspended, in the fight against violations of the fuel products. Obviously, the main problem of non-compliance clear principles of

transparency, lack of enjoyment in the law, the legal experts with knowledge components, and empirical. Implies adaptation of the alleged crimes, the fuel discussions with existing laws, creates many doubts, issuing different opinions and offer different perspectives, provides, so that in the past year, the detection of a criminal act and its compliance with current regulations is difficult, and in the process have to deal with offenses such as "trafficking", "off-grid supply", "illegal transfer of quotas one city to another".

With doubts arise concerning the proceedings, reference proceedings, issuing opinions on the quality of the reported irregularities, and citation rules and ditto number of complaints such as business, law enforcement, customs and National distribution of petroleum products, engagement and reviews subject matter expertise to solve the problem and provide solutions, and legal avenues on the agenda of the suspended state, as one of the trustees of the fight against violations of the fuel components, were used. With careful consideration, adaptation actions committed carrying petroleum products, the border city, to sell high price, and the purpose of trafficking in the country, the issue of traffic regulations, and entry to trafficking cases, subject to the exit, definitions and specific documentation that was dropped, and the criteria for placement of Article 17 of the suspended state, and applying Article 5 of aggravated punishment hoarder, and Retail price the perpetrators of illegal transfer of quotas fuel a city to other cities, and ditto with favor Guidelines for the central headquarters of the country's fight against smuggling, primarily the purchase of a criminal act against the rules, and regulations, distribution and illegal transfer of quotas, from one city to another recognition, and document the regulations, the competent authority to deal with the offenses courts suspended state was detected.

Suggestions

In order to control the smuggling, and prevent the entry and exit of strategic commodities, especially oil products from the Islamic homeland boundaries, based on the expertise done on offer described below can be expected.

1. Increase the frontiers of development funds to build outposts, turret and good roads and crossings, and general border closures by digging canals, or the construction of concrete walls.
2. Continuity correction difficulties quota system, easy-commerce sites, and also manages the company's planned National Iranian Oil Products Distribution.
3. 3. The coordination of all the various executive agencies, including the judiciary, police, customs, border guards to combat the scourge of illegal fuel.
4. Use proper and safe guards, to combat the smuggling of fuel and reduce corruption among officials, and top managers and healthy.
5. The contracting and coordination with neighboring countries, in order to provide economic security and customs policies similar to neighboring countries.
6. Raise border guards and customs officers and other affiliates, and modify their work hours
7. Modify quota system problems, and management planning Oil Company.
8. Receiving heavy fines from traffickers who, individually and collectively, is a deterrent.
9. Severe and quick punishment to deal with smugglers.
10. According to the border, and border control principles and attention to cultural and social issues, and the fight against unemployment at the border.
11. The use of local resources, and participation for border control, and combat smuggling of fuel.
12. Fuel subsidies to residents of border regions, and their contribution to national wealth creation, to combat trafficking in cultural property burned.
13. Avoid increasing the exchange price that would have a negative effect on fuel, and the irritant for smuggling fuel.

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