

The Impact of Recognition of Land and Water Settlement Revenue on the Fundamental Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Information: An Empirical Study on the “Palestinian Municipal Councils in the Northern Governorates”

Kamel H.M.AbuKweik¹

¹Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Al-Quds University, Jerusalem-Palestine

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Abstract

This study aims to examine, measure and analyze the effect of the land and water settlement revenue on the fundamental qualitative characteristics of the financial information of Palestinian Municipal Councils in the northern governorates. The study population was 75 Municipal Councils in the northern governorates. A stratified simple random sampling technique was implemented for the samples of the present research. In order to achieve study objectives, the descriptive approach was adopted to describe the phenomenon in an accurate and quantitative manner by organizing the data and presenting the results in tables, the inductive approach was used to answer the hypotheses of the study, through a questionnaire prepared by the researcher, and judged by members of the specialized committee. The study model included independent variables and dependent variables represented by fundamental qualitative characteristics through relevance and its dimensions (predictive value, confirmatory value, and materiality) and faithful representation and its dimensions (completeness, neutrality, and freedom from errors). The study came out with a set of results, the most important of which were: (1) There is an effect of the recognition of land and water settlement revenue on the fundamental qualitative characteristics of the financial information. (2) There is a positive relationship between the recognition of land and water settlement revenue (revenue realization and earned) and the availability of the property of relevance in the financial statements in its three dimensions (predictive value, confirmatory value, and materiality). (3) There is a positive relationship between the recognition of land and water settlement revenue and the availability of faithful representation in the financial statements in its three dimensions (completeness, neutrality, and freedom from errors). Municipal Councils faces many obstacles that prevent proper application of the recognition of land and water settlement revenue in accordance with international accounting standards. In the end, based on study outcomes, the researcher made a set of important recommendations for further research on this critical issue.

Keywords: Recognizing Land and Water Settlement Revenue, Accrual Basis, Fundamental Qualitative Characteristics of the Financial Information.

1. Introduction

"Revenues" are inflows or other enhancements, or savings in outflows, of future economic benefits in the form of increases in assets or decreases in liabilities of the company, as a result of

which equity increased throughout the reporting period(Berrada, 2022).Revenue is considered the most important component of the financial statements of local bodies, which ensures the continuity of their work, and it is a key figure in evaluating their financial performance, as it cannot be written for any local body to continue without achieving revenues that exceed expenses(Guenther & Guenther, 2021). International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) that income includes both revenue and earnings, and perhaps the important axis with regard to revenue is the timing of revenue recognition and the amount of revenue recognized, that is, when it is likely that the economic benefits will flow to the local authority and can be measured reliably (Orban & Tamimi, 2020). This recognition must be reflected in the characteristics of high-quality financial information, which is one of the necessary matters that must be taken into account to judge the quality and usefulness of financial information, which is the intended output of the accounting system in local bodies, and these characteristics represent the spirit of financial information, so financial information cannot be viewed represented by the revenue component in isolation from the characteristics that this information should have, because it either reinforces the information contained in the financial statements that increases the degree of its suitability and its honest representation, or it discourages the information contained in these statements, which reflects its lack of use for decision-making(Gumb, Dupuy, Baker, & Blum, 2018).

Local administrations in Palestine are an important part of the eventual Palestinian state. Many, including some of the world's oldest inhabited cities, predate the Palestinian Authority. As political and geographical fragmentation has increased over the last two decades, local government units (LGUs) have become increasingly important in providing services to the local population, particularly in areas where the relatively young central government is politically, geographically, and fiscally constrained. Some surviving LGUs date from the second half of the nineteenth century, and despite the complexity of their political and legal systems, they have performed well throughout time(Anziska, 2018). Local governments in Palestine have an important role as the lowest tier of government, not only as a crucial provider of public services but also as the government tier closest to citizens, with elected councils essential for citizen representation and accountability. Following the most recent local elections in both the West Bank and Gaza in 2006, the most recent local elections were held on May 13, 2017, and in October 2012. The Palestinian Authority's top priority is to strengthen local governments and enable them to function as fully functional local governments responsible to constituents(Qawasmeh, Ariffin, & Singaravello, 2021).

Recently, local authorities have witnessed a great development in the areas of infrastructure, economic and human development, and achieving civil peace, and within the framework of the strategy aimed at developing the capabilities of local authorities and improving the level of their services, which is the process of land and water settlement of the most important of these services(Ahmad, 2022). Staff of the Land and Water Settlement Authority staff to assist them in completing this service, which has had an impact on all local authority departments, what concerns us in this study is the financial aspect regarding the process of settling land and water and the revenue generated from it, whose registration must be consistent with local laws and financial regulations of local bodies. This require the financial staff to adhere to the application of international accounting standards to all the services they provide, and this was reflected in the

revenue of the settlement process Land and water deficiencies in the financial statements of local authorities, so their data includes only the cash collection of revenue without looking at the realized or verifiable revenue and the revenue earned, and therefore their financial statements have become inappropriate and do not honestly represent the true reality of local authorities(McKee, 2021). Local authorities consider this cash revenue important to them in the performance of their tasks to citizens, because the revenue recognition in a correct manner is important because of its impact on the basic qualitative characteristics of financial information(Al Ajarma, Mahmoud, Arafeh, & Jaradat).

Increased access to improved drinking water should be a top concern, especially in Gaza. Resolving the Gaza water issue will be the most onerous task for local service delivery for years to come, with almost the entire population of Gaza depending on tanker trucks to supply drinkable water. Improvements in LGU performance will not solve the crisis, which goes far beyond local government issues and necessitates critical actions from the Palestinian Authority, the Israeli government, and the international community, including support for increasing bulk water supply to the Gaza Strip, including through purchases from Israel and private water purifiers to meet the short-term needs of a growing Gaza population, decreasing technical and financial losses in a failing water distribution system, treating and encouraging waste water reuse, and enhancing local desalination capacity(Ibrahim et al., 2021).Water snatching happens when powerful individuals seize control of or divert important water supplies and watersheds for personal benefit, depriving local communities who rely on these resources and ecosystems for their livelihoods(Khalidi, 2019).

One of the proposed techniques for coping with concerns about the confluence of rising food prices, water shortages, and growing energy needs is large-scale financial investment in "undeveloped" or "marginal" land. Due to a confluence of resource challenges, policy changes driving alternatives to fossil fuels, and ongoing concerns by governments about accumulating revenue to pay off debts and pay for social services, land deals for the purpose of agricultural development and speculative investment have sparked interest from both domestic and international investors, as well as governments. These suggestions are justified by the ability of investors to convert "marginal" land into "productive" property. (Torba, 2020). Water has always been a crucial issue in the Israel-Palestine conflict, and its politics have developed along with the conflict's dynamics. Water has become a worry in and of itself as a result of the area's increasing desertification. Given the importance of agriculture in both economies, anyone with access to water could grow land once it was obtained. Jews used this strategy for land annexation in Palestine before the establishment of Israel, but after 1948, water politics evolved to pursue other national goals. Water politics has been used by Israel as both a security policy and a form of terrorism against the Palestinian people. Other factors, such as the inability of current peace treaties to reach a real agreement on issues like the Occupied Territories, Palestinian refugees, Israel's security wall, and the status of Jerusalem, are equally important(East, 2019).

The region that used to belong to the Palestinian nation is still strategically important because of its "importance for the world's three monotheistic religions". The Israel-Palestine issue, which has been at the center of the Arab-Israeli conflict since 1948, is a complicated conflict with

competing claims that is frequently described as intractable(S. Ali, 2022). At the heart of the problem is the fundamental claim to self-determination and territorial sovereignty made by two independent nations over the same piece of land, namely what was once known as Palestine. The issue at stake is more than just political or military in nature; it has been a complex and vital part of people's lives for three generations. As a result, the battle took on a whole new dimension, highlighting the importance of many other factors in addition to the land dispute(Ben-Meir, 2022).

Therefore, this study came to know the effect of applying Revenue Recognition on the Fundamental Qualitative Characteristics of the financial information contained in the financial statements regarding the land and water settlement process for local authorities in order to access financial information. Relevance (has a predictive value, a confirmatory value, and a materiality of relative importance) and is characterized by Faithful Representation in terms of (completeness and neutrality of financial information, and freedom from errors).

2. Literature Review

Local bodies are considered legal persons with financial independence, and their functions and powers are defined in accordance with the provisions of the law. They are managed by a council whose members are determined according to a system issued by the minister, approved by the Council of Ministers, and its president and members are elected freely and directly in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Law (Nekhaichuk, Trofimova, & Nekhaichuk, 2018).The importance of local authorities stems from the role they play in serving the citizen on the one hand and development and development on the other. Local authorities are always in daily and direct contact with all aspects of the citizen's daily life, and the role of local authorities is more prominent in countries that rob the freedom of their people (Heinelt, Hlepas, Kuhlmann, & Swianiewicz, 2018). As is the case in Palestine, it was the most important institution that watched over the interests of the Palestinian citizen at a time when the support of the ruling authority was absent. On the contrary, the occupation authorities always put obstacles and obstacles in front of their work, and the Palestinian local government developed through successive historical stages. Palestine, with its historical borders, was managed by more than one side, such as The Ottomans, the British and the Jordanians in the West Bank, and the Egyptian administration in the Gaza Strip, , and the Israeli occupation, but these forces did not enable the regime to be representative of the sincere interests and aspirations of the Palestinian people, as the local government for them was nothing but an extension of the central authority, and the ruling powers used it as a means of control(Seidel, 2019). Local authorities provide two main types of services to citizens, represented by non-commercial services (local government activities) and commercial services (activities of a commercial nature). Or the supervisor for the benefit of individuals, government agencies or public organizations (credit activities), and some departments in local authorities provide other departments with specific services known as (internal service activities), and the following is an explanation of these activities(Khatib, Bazyan, Assi, & Malhis, 2021).

The State of Israel was created in 1948, following Britain's decision to end the British Mandate era and a conflict that established sovereignty while also displacing over 700,000 Palestinians.

While preserving the modernization narrative, a socio-technical network was built to help the settlement of new Jewish immigrants, as well as agricultural and industrial development (Dunning, 2019). The Hula marsh was drained, and a dam was built across the Sea of Galilee to send water to the Mekerot. Throughout coastal semi-arid and desert southern Israel, water extraction was employed to develop agriculture. "There is room for hundreds, thousands, and even millions for those who make the desert bloom," wrote Israel's first Prime Minister, Ben Gurion (Geller, 2020). By the 1950s, water in the Coastal aquifer and Coastal plain had become critically depleted and polluted, necessitating the use of water transportation to keep these industries afloat. Water has been delivered via the Mekerot from Israel's relatively moist northern Galilee (precipitation up to 700 mm/year) to drained central aquifers and the arid southlands (precipitation 20 to 200 mm/year) (2006). (See Figure 1) Although this initiative expanded cultivated land and harvests in the country's semiarid regions, it also exacerbated salty concerns and increased water turbidity to a lesser amount (Boast, 2020). Fresh water was required to make the sea of Galilee viable for cultivation and human consumption because it was slightly saline. This was aided by the diversion of saline springs that entered it. The JNF was a key component of the network, constructing land settlements inside Israel in order to capture water and divert it to the Mekerot (Wine, Rimmer, & Laronne, 2019). The network included international hydrologic and agricultural colleges, which contributed to the development of technology to promote agricultural expansion. While irrigation enlisted the land and crops (especially horticultural crops for both home and export) in this network, it was well recognized by the early 1960s that water scarcity was becoming a major issue. Israeli scientists adapted technology discovered in Australia and perfected it for the Mediterranean area to produce complex drip irrigation systems to improve water use efficiency (Vossel, Roeser, Litt, & Reed, 2018).

After winning the 1967 War, Israel occupied the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as the Golan Heights. The levels of the coastal aquifer were beginning to plummet, and water quality had deteriorated significantly at this point, indicating a discrepancy. Israeli agronomists responded by developing water resource management methods that incorporated water conservation, reuse, and other technologies to ease water scarcity (M. Ali & James, 2020). Many academics have emphasized the advantages of Zionist colonialism in the Middle East prior to 1948. Because of the novelty of their methods and the influx of foreign money during the British mandate, Jews were able to increase agricultural output by purchasing huge tracts of land from Arabs (Bushkar, 2021). In theory, a combination of Jewish taxes and revenue from land sales could have boosted the Palestinian economy and had a positive overall impact. However, history has proven otherwise. Zionist settlers have fought for "economic segregation," or segregated labour, since the inception, in which no Arab was allowed to work on Jewish-owned land and Arab produce was aggressively shunned (Wells, 2022). As a result, while Jewish settlements in Palestine were crucial to the state's overall economic success, their economic system was fundamentally different from that of Palestinians, resulting in a social structure that resembled apartheid. Given the increasing amount of land they owned and the consequences for the overall agricultural market, the Zionist settlements' autocratic policies, which were strictly dictated along nationalistic lines and reflected a deeply racist attitude toward the inhabitants of the land they had occupied, could not be ignored for long. Zionist identity and national spirit were visibly

increased as a result of their control of a large and autonomous economic sector, signifying a greater (and gradually indisputable) hold on the Promised Land(Bendix, Haidar, & Salamon).

With the emergence of anti-Arab prejudice that accompanied the establishment of the Zionist identity, discursive practices arose that defended (and continue to defend) the Jews as the authentic people of Palestine. It's important to remember that, unlike European colonialism, the fundamental incentive for colonizing Palestine was not economic expansion or the acquisition of natural resources. The economic prosperity of Zionists (in compared to Arabs), which permitted the later enslavement and deportation of Palestinians, is, however, a major aspect in the Israeli-Palestinian (and larger Arab-Israeli) conflict(Harfouch, 2021). The Holy Land, Palestine is an arid, resource-poor, and generally desolate country. Desertification had already begun to take its toll on this region due to widespread deforestation and water desalination in the early twentieth century, rendering the Palestinian economy weak within the wider Middle East region due to low productivity (Schroeter, 2018).

Water politics has been used in a variety of ways during the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Water politics are policies based on the availability of water and the best methods for allowing access to it, according to the most basic description. Given Israel's massive water consumption, the fact that there is a "mutual reliance" on such a scarce resource, and that there is insufficient water for both communities has been exploited for various political purposes, and has unquestionably not contributed to regional stability(Lederman, Majadli, & Lederman, 2022). Water politics have been used by both Israel and Palestine, but Israel has been significantly more aggressive than Palestine. The Palestinian population has doubled since 1967, but Israel has maintained a level of water distribution that has not increased in line with the rising population density in Gaza and the West Bank. This approach, which is not a mistake, can be interpreted as part of a wider plan to expel the remaining Palestinians from the Occupied Territories(Trottier & Perrier, 2018).

3. Procedures and Methodology

This chapter dealt with a full description of the method and procedures followed in the study, starting from defining the adopted approach and describing and defining the study population and sample. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive-analytical approach was adopted, which depends on the study of the phenomenon as it is in reality and is concerned with describing it accurately, quantitatively, or qualitatively by organizing its data and presenting its results in tables. Numerically, it shows the amount of this phenomenon, its size, or the degree of its connection with other phenomena.

3.1 Study population

The study population consisted of municipal councils that follow classification (A, B, C) and have completed land and water settlement work or municipal councils in which settlement work has passed at least one fiscal year during the study period. Accordingly, the study community consisted of (75) municipal councils in the northern governorates.

3.2 Study Samples

The study sample consisted of (45) municipal councils with a percentage of (60%) of the total number of municipal councils included in the study community, and they were selected by a

simple random proportional stratified sampling method based on the classification of the Ministry of Local Government for municipal councils.

Table 3.1 Relative distribution of the study sample to the municipal councils

Study community			Study sample	
Sample layers	N of boards	Ratio	N of boards	Ratio%
Council A	10	13.33	6	13.33
Council B	21	28.00	13	28.89
Council C	44	58.67	26	57.78
Total	75	100	45	100.00

As previously mentioned, 45 questionnaires were distributed to the local bodies included in the study during the study period, and 45 questionnaires were retrieved with a retrieval rate of (100%). The study included 41 valid questionnaires, or (91.11%) of the total questionnaires that were distributed. The study also included (6) local bodies of classification (A) at a rate of (14.63%) of the total bodies included in the actual sample, (12) bodies of the locality of classification (B) at a rate of (29.27%), while the sample included (23) local bodies of classification (C) with a rate of (56.10%), and table (3.2) shows the characteristics of the sample of local bodies included in the study, while the table shows (3.3) characteristics of the financial employees who work in the local authorities included in the actual sample of the study.

Table 3.2 Characteristics of the study sample from the local authorities included in the study.

Variables	Variables level	The Number	Ratio%
Land and water settlement process	Underway	30	73.2
	Completed	11	26.8
	Total	41	100.0
The accounting basis of the local authority	Cash basis	18	43.9
	Accrual basis	23	56.1
	Total	41	100.0
Financing agency for land and water settlement project	Self-financing	35	5.48
	External financing	6	4.61
	Total	14	100.0
The local authority collects settlement fees from citizens	Yes	39	95.1
	No	2	4.9
	Total	41	100.0
The presence of an external auditor at the local authority	Yes	40	97.6
	No	1	2.4
	Total	41	100.0

Table 3.3 Characteristics of the study sample of financial employees in the local authorities included in the study.

Variables	Variables	Number	Ratio%
Job title	Financial manager	13	31.7
	Head of Accounting department	14	34.1
	Financial officer	11	26.8
	Other	3	7.3
	Total	14	100.0
Academic specialization	accounting	28	68.3
	Business management	7	117
	other	2	7.3
	Total	14	100.0

The results presented in Table (3.3) show the characteristics of the financial employees who work in the local bodies included in the study. It is clear from the results that (34.1%) of them work as heads of the accounting department in the bodies, (31.7%) work as financial managers, and (26.8%) as financial staff. The results show that the years of experience for the majority of the respondents ranged between ten (10) years and less than fifteen (15) years, at a rate of approximately (44%). The results show that the academic specialization of the majority of the financial staff is accounting, with a percentage of (68.3%).

3.3 Study hypotheses

To study the impact of the recognition of land and water settlement revenue on the basic qualitative characteristics of financial information in the Palestinian municipal councils, the main general hypothesis will be analyzed, which is based on “there is no effect of revenue recognition on the availability of basic qualitative characteristics in the financial information contained in the financial statements of the Palestinian municipal councils. There is no statistically significant effect of revenue recognition (revenue realization or verifiability of revenue, and revenue acquisition) on the availability of the adequacy characteristic in the financial information contained in the financial statements of the land and water settlement process in the Palestinian municipal councils.

3.4 Description of the study instrument

The questionnaire was adopted as a tool for collecting data related to study the impact of recognizing land and water settlement revenue on the basic qualitative characteristics of financial information in Palestinian local authorities, because this tool is characterized by collecting information for a large number of people at a specific time, and because it gives enough space for the sample members to think without pressures, and is characterized by objectivity in the results, and the questionnaire consisted of three main sections., these section included general

information about the study sample members, namely: job title, academic specialization, and practical experience. In addition, these sections included information related to the local authority, namely: classification of the local authority according to the Ministry of Local Government, information about the land and water settlement services.

3.5 Statistical methods and data collection methods

The data for the study was collected through the design and preparation of the study tool (the questionnaire) to address the analytical aspects of the subject of the study and to identify the impact of the recognition of land and water settlement revenue on the basic qualitative characteristics of financial information in Palestinian local authorities. As for the statistical methods that were followed in answering the hypotheses and questions of the study, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program was used.

Descriptive Statistic

Using the tables of frequency distributions to describe the data associated with the study sample, measures of central tendency (especially the arithmetic mean), and measures of dispersion (especially the standard deviation) were used to describe the responses of the study sample.

4. Data analysis and results presentation

To determine the extent to which the Palestinian municipal councils recognize the revenue from the land and water settlement process, the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and the relative weights of the financial staff's responses were calculated via using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, and the ultimate results of the study were revealed in tables.

Table 4.1 Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights of respondents' responses about recognizing the revenue of the settlement process through revenue realization

Code paragraph	Paragraphs	Mean	Std. deviation	Relative weight	Level of answer
RAE1	Collect the revenue in cash	.833	0.54	95.8	Very high
RAE2	Reliably measure the amount of revenue	.852	1.15	71.3	High
RAE3	Recognition of revenue through revenue recognition	2.89	50.9	72.3	High

It is clear from the results contained in Table (1.4) that the rate of recognition of the revenue of the settlement process by the municipal councils through the realization of the revenue came to a high degree and a recognition rate of (72.3%). At a rate of (95.8%) and at a very high degree, this was followed by measuring the amount of revenue reliably at a rate of (71.3%).

Table 4.2 Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights of the respondents' responses about recognizing the revenue of the settlement process through revenue acquisition

P. code	Paragraph	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative. weight	Level of Answer
EAR1	Completing all operations necessary to earn revenue	2.34	1.26	58.5	Average
EAR3	Collection of revenue in deferred payments	0.85	0.96	21.3	Low
EAR4	Recognition of revenue through acquisition	1.39	1.10	34.8	Low

The results shown in Table (2.4) indicate that the percentage of municipal councils' recognition of the revenue of the settlement process through revenue acquisition came at a low degree with a recognition rate of (34.8%), and that the completion of all operations necessary to earn revenue is the most prominent thing that the municipal councils prove in the accounting records as revenue acquisition with a percentage (58.5%) to a medium degree, , while the collection of the value of the revenue was with deferred payments that were least fixed in the accounting records at a rate of (21.3%) and at a low degree.

Table 4.3 Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights of the respondents' responses towards the availability of the property of relevance in the financial information through the predictive value

P. Number	Paragraphs	Mean	Std. Deviation	relative weight	Answer level
PV5	About the timing of revenue cash flows	2.20	1.14	55.0	Average
PV6	Availability of financial information about the income of these settlement process characterized bywith the convenience Feature predictive value.	2.33	1.05	58.3	Average

The results presented in Table (4.3) show that the degree of availability of the suitability feature through the predictive value in the financial information about the revenue of the land and water settlement process was medium at a rate of (58.3%). while the provision of financial information about the timing of cash flows was less available to a medium degree, at a rate of (55.0%).

Table 4.4 Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights of the respondents' responses towards the availability of the characteristic of true representation in financial information through completeness

P. Number	Paragraphs	Mean	Std. Deviation	relative weight	Answer level
COM3	All events associated with the settlement proceeds are honestly reported	2.49	1.16	62.3	High
COM4	Honest representation through completeness	62.5	1.16	64.0	High

It is evident from Table (4.4) that the degree of availability of the characteristic of honest representation through completeness in the financial information was high at a rate of (64.0%). The provision of financial information that honestly expresses the settlement revenue in a particular financial period, which came to a high degree at a rate of (62.3%)

Table 4.5 Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights of the respondents' responses towards the availability of the characteristic of true representation in financial information through freedom from errors

P. Number	Paragraphs	Mean	Std. Deviation	relative weight	Answer level
FE3	It is free from errors in the process of processing the declared financial information.	2.4	1.21	61.0	High
FE4	Availability of financial information about the revenue of the settlement process, which is characterized by honest representation through freedom from errors.	2.61	20.9	65.3	High

It is clear from the results presented in Table (8.4) that the degree of availability of the characteristic of honest representation through the absence of errors in the financial information about the revenue of the land and water settlement process was high at a rate of (65.3%), while the provision of financial information free of errors in the process of processing the announced financial information was the least available at a high degree, at a rate of (61.0%).

Discussion of the study

The results showed that the degree to which the Palestinian municipal councils recognize the revenue from the land and water settlement process medium, and the degree of municipal councils acknowledging the revenue of the settlement process through its realization is also high,

while the degree of recognition by the municipal councils of the income of the settlement process through its acquisition is low. Likewise, the degree to which the Palestinian municipal councils provide the basic qualitative characteristics of the financial information about the revenue of the land and water settlement process came to a high degree, and the degree of savings municipal councils of financial information characterized by honest representation is also high. Similarly, the degree to which Palestinian municipal councils provide financial information is appropriate in terms through the predictive value and through the relative importance is medium, while the degree of provision of municipalities for financial accounting information that is appropriate through a high confirmatory value. Moreover, the results showed that the degree to which Palestinian municipal councils provide financial information is representative sincerity through impartiality, completeness, and free from errors are high, and perhaps the most prominent of these is the availability of freedom from errors. The study showed that the Palestinian municipal councils' recognition of the settlement process has a positive impact on the availability of the characteristic of faithful representation in the financial information contained in the financial statements of the settlement process. The study showed that the effect of the Palestinian municipal councils' recognition of the settlement process revenue on the availability of a feature honest representation through being free from errors was higher compared to the effect on impartiality and completeness. The results of the financial staff's responses showed towards the correct timing for recognizing land settlement revenue from their point of view, water came to a very high degree when the registration certificate was issued in comparison with the timing of revenue recognition in application of the interview principle, this constitutes a major challenge faced by the financial employee. Similarly, the results of staff's responses were shown with regard to the obstacles that prevent proper implementation to recognize the revenue of land and water settlement from their point of view.

Conclusions and Recommendations

There is an effect of recognizing land and water settlement service revenue on the basic qualitative characteristics the financial information contained in the financial statements of the Palestinian municipal councils in the northern governorates.

We can conclude by observing the results that there is recognition by the Palestinian municipal councils of the revenue of the land and water settlement service moderately, and that recognition through revenue generation is high, while recognition through acquisition revenue is low, and the reason for this is that municipal councils recognize revenue for collection. Its value is in cash, regardless of its limit, and in addition to the fact that municipal councils do not register receivables dues from citizens instead of providing land and water settlement services. Similarly, the financial information contained in the financial statements about the revenue of the land and water settlement service. It has a high degree of basic qualitative characteristics, and this financial information is characterized by appropriateness is moderate, while honest representation is high, and the reason for this is to the local authority applying the cash basis to the land and water settlement service. We can also conclude that the Palestinian municipal councils' recognition of the revenue from the land and water settlement service has a positive effect on the availability of the property of relevance in the financial information contained in the financial statements for the settlement process, and that to recognize settlement service revenue

by recognizing it and acquiring a positive impact on the availability of a property appropriateness in individual financial information. We conclude that the recognition by the Palestinian municipal councils of the provision of land and water settlement services has a positive impact on the availability of the property of honest representation in the financial information contained in the financial statements to serve settlement. We conclude that the recognition by the Palestinian municipal councils of the provision of land and water settlement services has a positive impact on the availability of the property of relevance through the confirmatory value was higher compared to the effect of this on Predictive value and relative importance. Likewise, the Palestinian authorities' recognition of the provision of land and water settlement services has a positive impact on the availability of the characteristic of honest representation through freedom from errors was the highest compared to the effect of the present degree. It is neutral and complete. Similarly, the low level of commitment of municipal councils to apply the principle of revenue recognition to a settlement service Land and water, due to the non-compliance of the outputs of the accounting system with international accounting standards. Revenue from the land and water settlement service is not recognized according to the accrual basis in the financial records of local authorities, and accordingly, the local authority applies the cash basis, and this is against the rules, principles, standards and accounting assumptions. The correct timing for recognizing the revenue from the land and water settlement service is at the point at which the degree of uncertainty is minimal. In the same way, municipal councils face many limitations and obstacles that prevent the proper application of the principle of revenue recognition, the most important of which is the lack of time and the pressure that the financial employees face, and the lack of providing training courses and workshops for employees, and resisting change by the management of the local authority, and other obstacles, knowing that these obstacles should not stand in the way of the establishment of the local authority proper application of accounting standards.

Study Recommendations

Based on the findings of the research, the study suggests the following recommendations:

1. Recognition of land and water settlement revenues when they are realized or achievable and when they are acquired in a way to obtain financial data that is suitable in terms of having predictive value, emphatic value, and to be of relative importance because of its importance in helping to make decisions.
2. The necessity of obligating the municipal councils that follow the merit basis in their work to apply the principle of recognition revenue on the land and water settlement service, to ensure the quality and fairness of the financial statements, and increase Its credibility and transparency to all internal and external users
3. Recognition of land and water settlement revenues when they are realized or achievable and when they are acquired in A way to obtain financial data that is characterized by honest representation in terms of its characteristic availability completeness, impartiality, and error-free importance in helping to make decisions.
4. The need for the Ministry of Local Government to prepare a guide for guiding procedures for the mechanism of the progress of the land settlement process and water, and work on re-updating

the chart of accounts in order to properly implement the recognition of land settlement service revenue and water, which will have an impact on the characteristics of the financial information contained in the financial statements.

5. There is great importance in determining the correct timing for the recognition of revenue from a settlement service Land and water, which needs further research and investigation.

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