



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJEMT_19564
Title of the Manuscript:	Investigating Environmental Management and Quality Management Issues in the Libyan Food Industry
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Authors should more accurately and concisely state the purpose of the article and highlight the main results.	The purpose of the article and highlight the main results: Please see the end of the last paragraph in the introduction. The purpose of the article is to consider the importance and potential benefits of the food industry to the economy of Libya, the creation of international market partner and the subsequent need for quality and environmental control improvements, and the need of introducing management techniques of which EMS and TQM are particularly pertinent examples. This research is intended to assist LFI companies to increase production volume and quality and to attend to resultant environmental problems, whilst enabling and facilitating competitiveness with external competitors. In doing so, this study contributes to the ongoing identification of key issues relating to quality and environmental utilization in the LFI. As such, this study is amongst the first that investigates the implementation of TQEM in the Arab world in general, specifically in Libya, and is the first to address to food sector. The overall aim of this article is to confront quality and environmental problems faced by the examined company so as to help them achieve better performance and support their competitive position in the market.
Minor REVISION comments	They should more accurately justify the choice of the food industry is to analyze the damage to the environment, because we know that such damage is more significant is the case, for example, in the oil industry.	Justify the choice of the food industry: Please see section 5.1 The empirical research was conducted on one of the important sectors in Libyan industry (LFI)— which consists of 15 companies. The sector was selected because (1) the food industry in Libya represents about 25% of the total income of Libyan industry; (2) some sectors have received investigative treatment, such as the Oil, Electricity, and Cement industries, whilst food industry has not been researched significantly comparing with oil and heavy industrial sectors; (3) the importance of this sector as Libyan government support non-oil industry; (4) the originality and uniqueness of the research means that results will contribute to the development of both Libyan managers and organizations. Previous study investigations have neglected environmental management and the impact on the environment of such industry production [11]. As such, in developing countries approaches are characterised by the use of methods that are no longer followed in TQEM practice, and that have become normalised in those countries.



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	In addition, they should check whether their respondents represent themselves the real situation, but in an article about this is nothing.	The respondents represent: Please see section 5.3 The research sample was conducted within 62 manager levels (top, middle, and low) and employees (518) of three companies in the LFI. The data was collected in July 2013 immediately preceding the civil unrest in Libya. And, all respondents were actively occupied their positions in LFI. Given the small number of managers in the three levels (12, 15, and 35), the questionnaire was delivered to them all in person (comprehensive survey). Purposive sampling was used with the employees. The respondents selection criteria were (1) ≥ 3 years' experience within the industry (2) involvement in quality training programme and/or quality activity in the company. The table of Kregcie and Morgan (1970) was used in order to draw a sample those meeting these criteria [36]. The use of a questionnaire was selected so as to facilitate the collection of information from a large number of employees concerning responses and reaction towards the implementation of TQEM.
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