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Journal Name:	<u>British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJEMT_23182
Title of the Manuscript:	National Environmental Factors for Implementing Total Quality Environmental Management in the Libyan Food Industry
Type of the Article	Original research Articles

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.

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	In the introduction, please, provide a better definition of the Libyan Food Industry (LFI) trying to define, in particular, its consistency, peculiarities, specific needs (especially referred to the topic of the paper).	Please see the third paragraph (from line 68-82) in the introduction. The implementation of a TQEM in the organization allows to control its significant impacts on the environment, such as reduce the risk of pollution incidents, increase their performance and to improve the quality of their products and services [1]. In addition, it supports their capacity to overcome the challenges and changes from all over the world, provides the tools with which to improve performance through achieving a higher quality of production, lower wastage, higher efficiency, and less in impact on the environment [3]. TQEM can also, assist Libyan companies to compete with goods and services from foreign imports, which have considerable price economies, higher quality and higher environmental standards due to their full integration of TQEM into production. As yet, therefore, there is little acceptance in Libyan companies of the advantages that TQEM can bring, nor is there the acceptance of environmental responsibility in relation to production. To become a viable participant in the global market place, this study helps LFI to adapt and change so as to come into line with modern global standards that are being set by the developed world. The LFI, in particular, is likely to become one of the first industries in Libya to wish to trade globally, so this provides an excellent opportunity



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		research, and enabled him to explore the contemporary TQEM implementation within the Libyan food industry sector. The authors obtained company documents and reports which provided information on the current situation in the Libyan food industry. Consequently, the researcher has gained a general understanding of the situation in the food industry in Libya. This sector is still suffering from a number of problems. They are suffering from high price of their products with low quality, a decline in production efficiency, lack of employees' skills and productivity, decline in production efficiency and display a high rate of employee turnover. Moreover, LFI suffered from high storage risks, less developed technologies, high waste and recycling of materials. This could influence their ability to meet international standards, and also, to be able to compete with foreign imports into the market. Please see section 3.1 paragraph 1 and 2 (from line 239-265) in the introduction. In this research, authors conducted an empirical study on one of important sectors in Libyan industry; Libyan food industry which consists 15 companies. The reasons behind the choice of this sector for this study are (1) the food industry in Libya represents about 25% of the total of Libyan industry; (2) some sectors in Libya have received investigative treatment, whilst food industry has been neglected from the previous studies; (3) the originality and uniqueness of the research means that results will contribute to the development of both Libyan managers and organizations; (4) the importance of this sector as Libyan government
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		support non-oil industry ; (5) given that this is the first study researching the food industry in Libya, it is expected that its results will contribute development of both Libyan managers and organizations. With taking into account the companies of food industry lies across the four Libyan geographic regions (northern, eastern, western and southern). Also, this current research has limitations relating to time and the cost of fieldwork. Therefore, the researcher unable to cover the whole of the Libyan food industry, we selects the food companies that are in the eastern of Libyan region. Further, as this research focuses on the environment and quality management, only the large companies in this region are studied. This is because the environment and quality management as a process and department in the large companies appears in a higher position more than in small companies. The research sample was conducted within 62 managers at three levels (top, middle, and low) and 518 employees of three companies in the LFI. Given the small number of managers in the three levels (12, 15, and 35); the questionnaire was delivered to them all in person as a comprehensive survey. Multi-sampling technique was used with the employees. The table of Kregcie and Morgan [29] was used in order to draw a sample of employee so as to facilitate the collection of information from a large number of employees concerning responses and reaction towards the implementation of TQEM.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Give a final check: few mistypings are present as, e.g., lines 557, 676 have to be empty; line 640 no comma.. line 486, 487 have to be deleted etc..	The final check has been corrected/improved as suggested.