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The Importance of Information and Financial Data in the Lifting of Economic Planning Efficiency

(With Reference to the Reality of the Preparation of Information and
Financial Data in the State of Libya)

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The paper discussed the importance of financial data and information in economic life, by clarifying its contribution to the decision - making, and its role in economic planning. Were reviewed, methods and tools of economic planning and linking of data and information sources used in the preparation of these methods and tools, which were mostly sources of all types of accounting, as a financial accounting, or International Accounting, Applied and cost accounting, and accounting of public funds. The paper concluded that the preparation of accounting data and information by high quality, that would contribute to increase the efficiency of economic planning. Also the paper discussed the reality of the preparation of financial data and information in the State of Libya, and found that there are many shortcomings and weaknesses in the preparation of the data and the accounting and financial information. Was the recommendation of the need to adopt a clear structure of the accounting principles and standards, including allowing lifting of the quality of accounting information and data, and to allow lifting of the efficiency of the state economic planning in Libya.

Keywords: Economic Planning Efficiency, Information and Financial Data, State of Libya.

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/egypt/docs/LegalFramework/Common%20Country%20Assesment%202005%20Egypt.pdf>





Analysis of Different Methods of Privatization

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The 1970s witnessed a huge increase in the number of public sector companies that existed in all economic areas. This policy was initiated as a strategy adopted by most developing countries in the 1960s, mainly based on the complete reliance on the public sector for the development process. However, these experiments resulted in poor performance and the impotence of most of the companies. This might be due to many reasons, such as the failure of these companies to comply with the financial restrictions imposed on them as well as their multitude of objectives, especially social objectives including the creation of jobs, the production of goods and other cheap sponsored services. Consequently, these companies suffered heavy losses, which rendered them a burden on the state budget, and therefore they became a stumbling block in the process of economic development. However, in the aftermath of the huge pressures endured by a number of economies in the developing countries in the 1980s, where debt crisis was followed by massive cuts in foreign donations, these countries were forced to undertake programmes involving the structural reform of their economies in order to restrict the effects of economic instability to the minimum. This led to a change in existing policies. The objective of this paper is to review and analyze the most important methods used for privatization, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of each method in the light of the experience of developing countries, including Arab countries. The first section discusses issues pertaining to privatization methods. The second section then considers the most important methods for privatization that do not terminate state ownership, namely management privatization. Then, subsequent sections discuss the most important methods for the termination of state ownership.

Keywords: Privatization of Management, Direct Selling, Public Share, Management and Employees Buy-Out, Mass Privatization

http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/3686/1/abdussalam.saleh_phd.pdf



و مفاهيم للحكومة الإلكترونية مع مدى تطبيقها في ليبيا رؤية

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المفهوم الشائع عن الحكومة الإلكترونية e-government يقوم اساسا على أنها شبكة متطورة من نظم حاسوبية التي يمكن الجمهور من الوصول الى عدد كبير من الخدمات والمعاملات الحكومية المؤقتة عبر الانترنت . فالحكومة الإلكترونية في مفهومها هي البيئة التي تحقق فيها خدمات المواطنين واستعلاماتهم وتحقق الانشطة الحكومية للدائرة المعنية من دوائر الحكومة بداتها او فيما بين الدوائر المختلفة باستخدام شبكات المعلومات والاتصال عن بعد وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى الاهداف التالية :

- تحقيق قدر كبير من ضبط الاداري والامن بما يتضمن سرعة وسرية ونظامية الاجراءات والمعلومات
 - مواكبة التطور التقني بما يحقق التكاملية مع التقنيات المتقدمة في هذا الاعمال بما يخدم مصلحة المواطنين .
 - دعم النمو الاقتصادي وتوفير البيئة المناسبة من خلال تطبيقات الحكومة الإلكترونية مع توفير المعلومات الدقيقة والحديقة لدعم لاتخاذ القرار .
- كما تطرقت الدراسة المتطلبات بنائ الحكومة الإلكترونية والتي تركز على ثلاثة هي:

- حل مشكلات القائمة في الواقع الحقيقي قبل الانتقال الى البيئة الإلكترونية.
 - حل المشكلات قانونية التبادلات التجارية وتوفير وسائلها التقنية والتنظيمية.
 - توفير البناء الاستراتيجيات المناسبة الكفيلة ببناء المجتمعات.
- كما تناولت الدراسة الفوائد الوصول الى الحكومة الإلكترونية بالنسبة للحكومة وبالنسبة للمواطن مع توضيح عوامل نجاح تطبيقها في ليبيا .



Non-Financial Disclosure and Performance in Libyan

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This paper examines the relationship between non-financial disclosure (NFD) and performance (P) in a Libyan context. There is many works that have been done in the area of non-financial disclosure (NFD) in developed countries, while little works have been done in developing countries such as Libya. The sample paper included the perceptions of 31 managers. The interviews method was utilized to identify the relationship between non-financial disclosure (NFD) and Performance (P) in Libya. This paper revealed that there is a positive relationship between non-financial disclosure and performance as a result of stakeholder pressure in Libyan companies.

Keywords: Non-Financial Activities (NFA); Non-Financial Disclosure (NFD); Performance (P); Non-Financial disclosure related to employees Activities (NFDM); Non-Financial disclosure related to Community Activities (NFDC); Non-Financial disclosure related to Consumer Activities (NFDCO); Non-Financial disclosure related to Environmental Activities (NFDE) and Stakeholder Theory.

<http://www.wbiconpro.com/334-Nagib.pdf>



عملية التحول الديمقراطي وأفاق المستقبل في ليبيا الجديدة

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تمر ليبيا بعملية تحول ديمقراطي بعد قيام ثورة 17 فبراير 2011، حيث يلاحظ في هذا السياق تحقيق بعض النجاحات والإخفاقات في نفس الوقت. فالثورات تشهد في العادة مخاض قد يطول لفترة ملحوظة، وبالتالي فقد استمر مثل هذا المخاض الطويل في إطار الثورات الفرنسية والأمريكية والايرائية. ولا تعتبر ليبيا الجديدة استثناء لهذه القاعدة، حيث تشهد البلاد تداعيات ملحوظة في المجالات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية. ولعل الوقت يعتبر جد مناسب لتشخيص عملية التحول الديمقراطي بعد قيام ثورة 17 فبراير 2011 بشكل موضوعي من خلال الاستعانة بمنهجية البحث العلمي، حيث سيتم الاستعانة بتقنيات التحليل الرباعي والسيناريوهات المحتملة لمستقبل ليبيا الجديدة.



The Importance of Integration between the Mechanisms of Internal Control and External Control within the Framework of Corporate Governance

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The purpose of the research to the integration points between the regulatory mechanisms internal and external control. So that this cooperation and coordination would contribute significantly to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the control works of the regulatory mechanisms of internal and external within the framework of corporate governance. That it would help the inclusion of all the company's activities without repeating control, which helps the company achieve its goals. The paper concluded recommendation to raise the importance of the degree of coordination and cooperation between the regulatory mechanisms of internal and external, to ensure high-quality performance of their duties.

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2013/cr1336.pdf>





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