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REPORT ON THE INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION
IN THE
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

by

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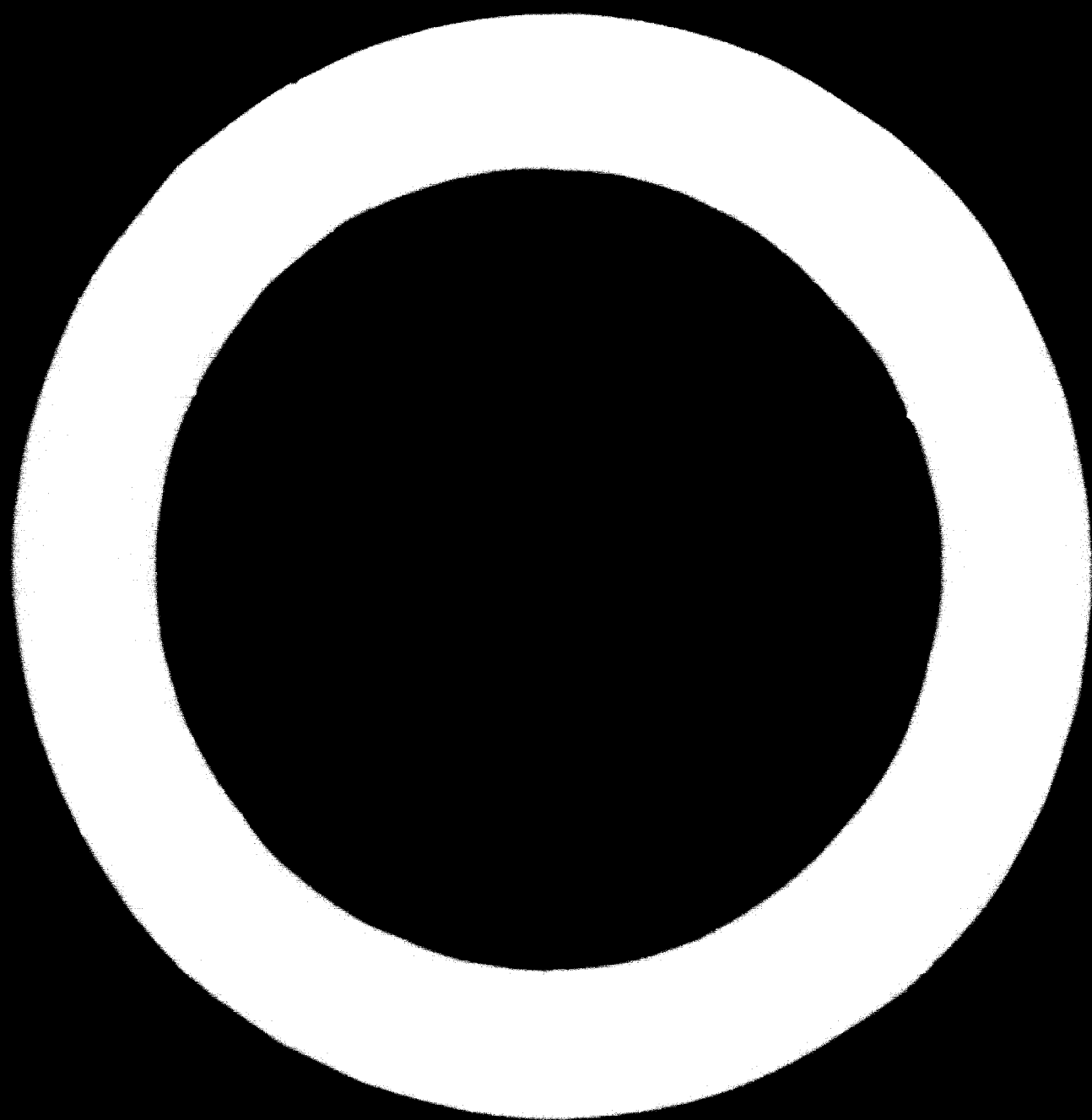
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id. 73-326

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.



This report will deal with two aspects: Firstly, a concise introduction showing our outlook concerning the purpose of Industrial Information and its means of implementation. Secondly, the Industrial Information in the Libyan Arab Republic.

1. The Objective of Industrial Information

The Industrial Information aims at the assistance of Industrial Development. Therefore, both developing and advanced countries emphasize on the preparation of an annual industrial plan through different information network, each medium being responsible for collection and dissemination of information about every industry and branches thereof at local and international levels. Usually, such media or concerns governmental having no intention of profitability but are only dependant on their own resources as they ultimately lead to the addition, complementation and preservation of serviceable and productive potentials.

2. The Methods of Execution

The execution of Industrial Information objectives can be carried out through one of the widely recognized methods related to the available and known information media such as:-

a) Publications

There are usually some books, information letters or specialized periodicals that are mainly interested in the following matters:

- i. To inform about production specifications and standards for every branch of industry with the purpose of making production applicable to the widely recognized international standards.
- ii. To inform about methods and techniques of quality control.
- iii. To inform about techniques used to improve and develop production methods.

- iv. To inform about up-to-date and highly advanced researches, studies and techniques that are adopted by specialised organizations either on the local or the international level thus avoiding errors that occurred at the time of the establishment of a certain industry.
- v. To tackle always the present industrial problems as well as discussing them, suggesting better ways for their solution and actions by which they can not be repeated.

Secondly:

Quality Marks: Many developing and advanced nations attach great importance to inform and advertise for those products that follow the international standards and modern quality control techniques by affixing marks on commodities that suggest the good quality of them. Such responsibility is the function of one of specialized industrial information media or concerns that undertake further experiments, analyses and tests on products.

Thirdly:

The International Conferences or Symposiums:

The mere holding of international gatherings does in fact give an ample opportunity to discuss the latent techniques used for the collection and dissemination of industrial information; and also to give technical advice, cooperation and know through seminars, training programmes, films and field tours to some new and developed industries.

Fourthly:

Raw Materials and End Products:

The Industrial Information does in this respect give data and details about raw materials that are used for every industry, their sites, prices analyses and reserve quantitation thereof. The same can be done for the end products as related to their capacities, specifications places of consumption, thus aiming at the recognition of exporting and importing countries for each raw material and end product.

A. THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH CENTRE

It was established by an R.C.C. decree in 1970 being situated in Tripoli.

The Centre in particular functions as related to the industrial information as follows:

1. Make available technical information and references, guide books and data, reply to enquiries, publish technical selections of available references and provision of a periodical outline or summary of up-to-date information
2. Studies relating to marketing including technological, economic and social aspects;
3. Drawing up specifications and standards of crudes, raw material and industrial products as a preliminary step for being approved and issued by the legally authorized competent authority;
4. Studies relating to methods of control over good quality production, equipment organization, conducting comparative tests, and procedure necessary for treatment of problems and elimination of bottlenecks.
5. Undertake applied research and industrial experiments relating to new products or for the purpose of developing present products or for the modification or amendment of the operations and methods of production so as to cope with local circumstances or to employ local raw materials or crudes, or to reduce production costs.
6. Studies relating to promotion of productivity and efficiency, whether technologically, economically, socially or physiologically.
7. Undertake economic and technical feasibility studies on the industrial projects whether such studies are necessary for the public or the private sector.

It is worth noting that the Centre has a library that contains all references, reports, books, magazines and pamphlets relating to the centre and the industrial sector activity. The library also publishes periodical reports and summed up subjects of great benefit for researchers. In addition to that,

there is a sub library for documentation specialized in keeping geological and mining studies. The library has good contacts with certain documentation publishing houses locally and abroad.

The Ministry of Planning also possesses a library that provide the Stat. on a larger scale with scientific information and data relating to the different development sectors.

The Central Bank of Libya , plays an important role with respect to documentation as it has a research department that undertakes studies on the economic situation in Libya. Thus it issues periodical reports and bulletins giving analyses on the commercial and industrial exchange as well as it shows the investment opportunities as related to Commerce and Industry.

The Centre has recently concluded an agreement with the UNIDO for mutual cooperation on preparation of studies concerning development projects through the commissioning of specialized expertise to be sent by the UNIDO to Libya; also the training of some nationals.

B. THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

It was first established in 1963. It undertakes the following functions as regards the industrial information aspect:-

- to guide, orientate and enlighten local industrialists with the new opportunities in industry, urging them to invest their capital in industry instead of investment on other sectors only
- to inform them also with the modern techniques currently adopted for the operation of factories such as machine and building maintenance; protecting their workers and personnel from accidents, fires and vocational diseases. To inform them elsewhere with industrial law and regulations that the Ministry publishes occasionally in a simple and easy informational manner.
- to offer the marketing and advertising advice to the privately owned factories that are in need of advertising plans in order to merchandise their products in local or international markets.

- to partake in the preparation and running of periodical symposiums that are held between local industrialists and Government industrial experts to discuss matters on industry and industrialization that require reconsideration on matters of industrial problems seeking adequate solutions.
- to undertake the preparation of periodical reports on the industrial movement progress
- to answer any questions related to the activities of the public industrial sector such as giving data, information or explanations in this respect.

The Ministry has already printed and distributed a series of coloured wall charts about 50 x 35 cm. in size and a booklet on the subject of industrial safety, mainly from the point of view of providing information about hazards in various occupations.

C. THE INDUSTRIAL AND REAL ESTATE BANK

The Bank undertakes economic and technical feasibility studies on several industrial projects that lead to the support of local industries. It henceforth publishes those studies in which it explains their total costs, extent of its contribution in such costs, then it partakes with investors in the more detailed studies, selects the most adequate sites, studies offers and follows-up their execution.

D. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

It also issues bulletins, booklets, directories relating to the industrial sector. It facilitates industrial and foreign importers and exporters. In addition to that, it holds from time to time meetings between industrialists and artisans in order to know their problems and inform them with some methods to be adopted for the settlement of such difficulties.

E. THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

It is considered one of the major resources for providing the industrial sector with statistics and data that are useful for the preparation of the development plan projects.

It is also worth noting to refer to the fact that this department employs the most up-to-date scientific techniques for the collection and preparation of statistics.

THE PROBLEMS:

- Lack of adequate trained personnel
- The industrial information services are many in terms of application. They require some kind of co-ordination.





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