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THE PRINTING INDUSTRY GROWTH
IN THE LEBANESE ECONOMY

A Research Topic

Presented to the Graduate Faculty

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DEDICATION

To my lovely mother.....

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The Printing Industry Growth In The Lebanese Economy

An Abstract

Today, the concern with how to raise the economic standards in Lebanon and how to perform the economic conditions is increasing. This research paper is concerned with the assessment of the importance of one of these industries that can contribute to the Lebanese economy and help in raising its standards if given more attention. This industry is the printing industry.

In an attempt to show this importance and to uncover the special types of printings that play an important role in the Lebanese economy, fifty printers from different types, sizes and locations have been surveyed. The printers' respondents have been either owners or managers. A fact which has helped in the submission of real answers coming from many years of experience.

In the past, the printing industry had a very important role in the Lebanese economy. Nowadays, although less, the printing industry still has its role in the Lebanese economy.

The printing industry should be improved and supported more. After all, the more a country is producing well manufactured, packaged and marketed products, the more it will be respected and desired and the more foreign markets will be opened in its face. As a result, the economy of the country will grow and prosper. Thus, many steps should be taken by the government and the special industrialists to improve the printing sector.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Three events have changed the appearance and the state of the whole world: Printing, Gun powder and the Compass. " The principal vehicle for the conveyance of ideas during the past five hundred years, printing touches upon, and often penetrates, almost every sphere of human activity" (1) . Printing is a method used to convey a message from one person or a group of people to another. Books, newspapers, magazines, catalogues, labels, business cards and business forms are all printed products used as ways of communication. Without taking into account the influence of the printing press, neither constitutional, political and economic events, nor sociological, philosophical and literary movements can be fully understood.

Before printing, stored documents were subject to moisture, theft and fire. Also, when transmitted by writing from one generation to another, information had to be conveyed by drifting texts and vanishing manuscripts and sometimes lost or misinterpreted.

With the invention of printing, attention was given to accuracy, especially that information used to move from place to place with the change in the idea not understood. Then, photomechanical processes appeared to replace the hand - made reproductive prints and raise the economic standards by decreasing the cost of production and increasing its quantity.

The printing trade, as a business proposition, has its share in the economic development of all other branches of industry and commerce. Printing is based on a technical process; thus, it is closely linked up with the applied sciences' growth.

As a trading center, Lebanon is economically affected by printing. Lebanon's printings are not only used for domestic consumption, but for foreign consumption too. Lebanon exports its printings to Syria, Iraque, Egypt and other Arab countries. Even more than that, Lebanon presents a printing center for other Arab countries' productions which constitute important investments in the Lebanese market. In addition to these, Lebanese books and prints are used as forms of promotional techniques and advertisements that spread their ideas; thus, causing more profits. Nowadays, with the latest technological inventions of the computers, printing has become easier, faster and more quantities are produced.

1.1 Research Objectives

One of the first facts about the Lebanese economy which strikes an observer is the absence of basic economic data and the unreability of the available information .

The second fact is that, when looking at the distribution of national income among the various sectors of the economy, one is struck by some peculiar features. The Lebanese economy is highly dependent on the services sector's income. Although, nowadays, it is re - gaining its stability, the Lebanese economy can't depend only on one sector because this may cause instability. Other sectors as

agricultural, industrial and trading sectors should be given more attention. Printing, the subject of our study, is also an important sector which has its role in raising the economic standards and enhancing the Lebanese economic growth.

1.2 Research Questions

Additional questions could be asked to show the printing's importance in the Lebanese economy:

- Does the printing industry, in general, form an important contributing sector to the Lebanese economy?
- What are the major types of printings contributing much to the economy and attracting foreign customers?
- What is the extent of literacy and belief among the organizations' owners and managers regarding the importance of printing in the Lebanese economy?

1.3 Purpose Of The Study

It is the aim of this research project to show the role of printing in the Lebanese economic growth. The printing sector in Lebanon is not given sufficient consideration.

From the views of publishers and printers, from the interviews made by some knowledgeable people and from information collected and questionnaires done, this research will try to open the eyes on

printing in Lebanon, in general, and its relation with the economy, in particular.

1.4 Limitations Of The Study

The number of printers selected to be the sample of our research is only fifty. In addition to this, some contacted printers refused to fill a questionnaire or even to answer any question. Besides these two limitations, it wasn't easy at all to have an idea about the Lebanese GNP, so, the GDP was used to measure the economic contribution of the printing industry. Finally, the percentage contribution of the printing industry was taken as an average of the different answers collected.

NOTES

- 1) S.H. Steinberg, Five Hudred Years Of Printing, (Mitcham, Victoria, Penguin books, 1961), p.11.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 An Overview Of The History Of Printing In The World

The history of printing is an integral part of the general civilization's history. The art of printing's actual beginning forms an obscure subject. This is because of three reasons: 1) The undated early works. 2) The vagueness of the external records, and 3) The intentional secrecy that surrounded the first printers. However, this doesn't mean that we can not give a general overview of the historical developments of printing.

In the year 105 A.D, Ts'ai Lun, a Chinese court official, was credited with the invention of paper - derived from the word papyrus. Paper forms the most important printed material and an essential ingredient in newspapers, books and magazines.

The art of printing had also been brought from China where there were, already, some development on the main land. In China, printing from wooden blocks has been practiced since the eleventh century; i.e. since much earlier times than that in Europe. In fact, there seems to be no trace of any picture printed on parchment or paper in Europe earlier than the fourteenth century. The picture of St. Christopher, now in the John

Rylands Library, Manchester, is the earliest print belonging to the year 1422.

The primitive woodcuts were printed by laying the paper down upon the block and rubbing the back of it with a pad or frotton, the ink being of a watery rather than of an oily nature, the paper could be only printed on one side. The first specimens of printing from blocks of wood were produced in Japan about A.D. 770. The first printed book named "The Diamond Sutra", is credited to the Chinese and its date was 868 A.D.

The invention of printing is the invention of typography-printing from movable types. Between 1041 and 1049, a method of printing was devised from Movable Types where these were cut in clay and baked. They were, then, attached with a layer of wax to an iron plate for printing. After use, the wax was softened with heat and the type removed for use again.

To move from the production of single illustrations to that of books, there is so much doubt as to the dates of early block books. As far as it is known, the first substantial volume to come from a printing press in the Western World was the Bible. As established by St. Jerome this edition of the Latin text, known as the Vulgate, was planned and printed (whether wholly or in part only) between 1440 and 1450 by Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, the inventor of the printing process with movable types still in use today. With its potentiality for infinite multiplication of the written words, man's capacity for the exchange of ideas was revolutionized. A copy of Gutenberg Bible, one of twenty-one surviving, is on exhibition in the King's Library, British Museum. At the close of the Middle Ages, the invention of printing in the Western World became a necessity because of the growth of the reading public, and the inability of the manuscript trade to meet this expanding market. Thus,

many basic problems were solved by Johann Gutenberg at Strassburg in c. 1436-9 and the technique perfected at Mainz in c. 1450. The unique and essential features of his inventions were an "adjustable hand mould, with punch-stamped matrices, for precision casting of type - sorts in large quantities; a type metal alloy with low melting-point and quick, undistorted solidification; a press adapted from those used by, among others, paper makers and book binders; and an oil-based printing-ink." (1)

Once having made a start, this revolutionary invention-printing-began to spread rapidly. Bamberg and Strassburg were the first two German towns to practice printing (in 1460) after Mainz. Printing reached Cologne by 1466, Augsburg by 1468 and Italy was the second country to receive the art in 1465 by some German Craftsmen. By 1469, printing began at Venice which became the most interesting center of the art in early times. By 1470, the art of printing reached France.

In later times, the two Swiss towns, Basel and Geneva became very important centers of printing. Printing, also, reached Spain in 1474, Denmark in 1482, Portugal in 1489, and Sweden in 1495.

The story of the printing's introduction into England is essentially the story of William Caxton's life. Caxton was born in 1420, of a Kentish family, and was apprenticed in youth to a London mercer. He traveled to many countries such as Brabant, Flanders, Holland and Zeeland where he spent thirty years. Then, he became a governor of the English merchants at Bruges. In 1470, he gave up his commercial activities to begin the literary work. On 17 July 1471, Waxton visited Cologne where he learned the art of printing. In 1476, Waxton returned from Bruges to set up his press at Westminster, where he

printed the Dictes and Sayings of the philosophers and ,so, his work went on. During the first three years of his work, he produced at least thirty books. After that, improvements began to appear in his works and new books were produced till his total approximate produced books reached the number 100. By the end of the century, Europe's printing houses produced about 40,000 editions, the best of which remain unsurpassed in their craftsmanship's variety and beauty. As such, the fifteenth century was a revolutionizing century and one marked by the move from the copyist's desk to the printer's workshop.

The sixteenth century in its typography reflects the Renaissance's spirit especially in Italy and France. In Italy, the century was opened by Aldus Manutius at Venice with his stream of first editions of the Latin and Greek classics. The Aldine style dominated the European typography for two centuries. In France, Lodovico degli Arrighi was the master of writing and printing. Also, a new school of printers was found in Paris with such names as Henri Estienne, Simon de Colines, and Geoffroy Tory. Paris became in the second quarter of the century as the capital of fine - book making. Between 1500 and 1550, Paris Books of Hours were printed and remained as the most beautiful class of books ever produced. Later on, the Aldine Roman type were improved and began to invade not only Lyons, but also Rome, Florence, Venice, and the low Countries' printing houses, particularly that of Christopher Plantin at Antwerp. Meanwhile, Germany's gothic types found most favour in England and Spain.

The Seventeenth Century was marked by a "disastourous lowering of standards in everyday painting". The reasons for this was partly economic

and partly political. No improvements on typographic design took place, presswork was slovenly, and the quality of paper was poor. Generally, the types in use were obtained from Holland. Dutch types were derived from sixteenth - century French punches. Press work was likely to be indifferent and consideration was only given to appearance for a special edition put in hand.

In 1640, some movements were made in Paris which were to cause a revival in the standards of printing by Richelieu's establishment of the Imprimerie Royale. His procession of well - made books culminated, in 1692 in Louis XIV's commission, for the design of a wholly new proper type. This was brought to birth after prolonged and scientific gestation by Philippe Grandjean ten years later.

The Eighteenth Century was characterized by a new fashion of type design clearly remarked in the " Romain du Roi " of 1702. This fashion resulted from a return to the " virtues of black and white from the inexpensive greys of routine printing".(2) However, typography was often neglected. At mid - century, Fournier's elegance and F.A. Didot's perfection in its latter decade raised the standards of Paris. These, in addition to the productions of John Baskerville of Birmingham astonished the Librarians of Europe. It was Baskerville's books which helped Bondoni of Parma to develop types with an " absolute and geometric contrast between thick and thin strokes, which combined with an austere nobility of layout, made him the idol of European taste and a powerful influence on Baskerville's English successors" (3) as Bell, Bulmer, and Bensley. He was the spiritual father of the " modern face " types of the following century.

The turn of eighteenth to nineteenth centuries marked a decessive stage in the history of printing. The nineteenth Century has been described as the 'Cindrella' of printing. Few innovations took place in the first twenty years and such names as Bulmer, Bensley and Charles Whittingham continued to appear on well printed books in the 'Classical' tradition. The conception of printing was revolutionized with the growth of an industrialized society and the appearance of the steam - press. Taste was depressed and all standards were falling, although individual printers' work shows that machine methods were not necessarily the path to good printing. In England, William Pickering succeeded to obtain high standards both in pastiches and in his original works from the printers he used, such as Charles Wittingham the Younger. He had always had a feeling for the fine typography of the old books he reprinted.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a fundamental change occurred on printing. Photography was invented in the 1820s; then, various methods were developed to apply it to the production of printing surface. The automated photomechanical processes' invention produced a new print category. It was much cheaper and more accurate than hand - made reproductive print. Later on, photomechanical print began to disappear till it became a rarity. In 1886 the first Linotype machine was installed in The New York Tribune.

In France, illustration played an important and dominant role throughout the century. There was no place for restraint and there was a lack of balance between text and design. There exist a real need for discipline and an improvement of typograph's standards.

In the last decade of the century, William Morris and Messianic Zeal began their work to redeem printing from the slough it was sunk in. However, in his appraisal of the fifteenth - century printers' standards and techniques, Morris

accepted their faults. Also, in trying to avoid the defects of his time, he ignored the value of the improvements accompanying them. But even if his views on typography seem to be misguided now, his insistence on a proper attention to all of the books manufacturing components is the basic cause of the higher standards which exist today.

Since the late nineteenth century, many changes have occurred in the printing technology. These were a result of the constant printer's effort to produce faster and cheaper methods to meet the constantly growing demand that has not stopped till today. First, Wood Pulp Fibers for paper manufacture and related chemical and mechanic innovations were developed, then power presses and mechanical type foundry were invented. The discovery of photography has also resulted in the invention of photomechanical reproduction, a field especially perfected by the American inventors. These new inventions have had a tremendous positive effect on the economy by decreasing the cost of printing, decreasing the number of hours spent at work and increasing the quantity produced.

In the Twentieth Century, book typography exploited the benefits of the Linotype and Monotype systems of mechanical composition which were introduced at the end of the nineteenth century. This was enhanced by the English Private Press Movement which encouraged the use of the best types found in past ages. This is in addition to the entirely newtypes invented by contemporary designers. Photogravure and Photography's use in book - production has created a much closer integration of text and illustration. Also, the typographer has been given greater freedom in his materials' disposition. This freedom has become better understood and more

intelligently exploited resulting in a distinctive century style in book typography.

In this century, a rapid change on the printing industry continued, especially with the arrival of microprocessors (Computers), the photoelectronic type setting and the Laser machines. A continued interest in technological improvements will always appear. More sophisticated machines and material for the rapid duplication of graphic information have been highly improved and refined. Other machines are so economical and simple to operate that the industry could quickly adopt them for in - house duplicating, such as the mimeograph machines and the electrostatic copies. All these inventions and improvements have led to a better economic ratios. New inventions have "lowered the cost of production; mass literacy created further demands, the national and international organization of the trade widened the channels and eased the flow of books from the publishers' stock departments to the retailers' shelves".(4)

Today, the printing industry is composed of more than 42000 American firms producing different products. It ranks among the top ten in American business. Printing has a growth equal to or greater than the Gross National Product (GNP). Firms with twenty or fewer employees dominate 80% of the industry. Most People working in this area are professionally or technically trained. All this, constitute a proof of the importance of printing in the economy.

2.2 An Overview Of The History Of Printing In Lebanon

Since the last decade of the sixteenth century, the Western Catholic Church began working on joining the Eastern church to it. So, it sent two preasts to the East to contact the Maronites sect. The two preasts went to Lebanon where they spent two years studying the Lebanese religious and social circumstances and returned to Rome with two students, one from Lebanon and the other from Cyprus. The two preasts made a suggestion to build a print in Rome to distribute the Arabic books that the Maronites church needed. This print began its work in 1580 when it printed the first book.

One of the preasts, Father Eliano, returned to Lebanon where he stayed two years building some small schools and demanding the distribution of the different religious books.

The intellectual state began performing quickly in Lebanon because of the missions to Rome which brought with it everything new. In the first ten years of the seventeenth century, the preasts' trials succeeded in building the first print in Lebanon in " Deir Kouzhaia " in the south of Tripoli. Of all of its printings, only one is known, namely, " Al Mazameer " which was printed in 1610. However, realizing that printed books were coming from Rome free and without any effort, this print didn't live too much and it was neglected. Lebanon remained after this print's disappearance hundred years without any print.

Many trials were made in the seventeenth century to transfer a print from Rome to Lebanon, but all failed. An aspect that pleased Rome which preferred

to keep every printed book under its control.

In 1733, Abdullah Zakher built the first Arabic print in " Deir Mar Youhanna " in the Shoueir. Abdullah was born in Hamah in 1680 which he left in 1701 to Halab to study Arabic with Sheikh Suleiman AlNahawi. He had a good relationship with ElDabbas till 1720 when the war between the Catholics and the Orthodox began. In 1728, Abdullah escaped to Lebanon where he settled in " Deir Mar Youhanna " and established his first print. He spent the rest of his life in this area where he wrote and printed his books. In 1748, Abdullah died leaving his print to the Preasts of Shoueir and assigned Suleiman Kattan as the manager. However, the print's state began to deteriorate after the death of its builder till it stopped working in 1797 to 1802.

The first print built in Beirut was in 1751 in " Deir Saint Gawargious " by ElSheikh Younis Nkouh Elgebeily. The first book to be printed there was "Almazameer " book in 1751. However, its work was too limited and its work stopped after a short period of time.

In the nineteenth century, the second Kouzhaia print was built by the preast Serafeem Houka AlShoushani AlBeyrouti in 1808. In 1834, the fourth print to be built in Lebanon and the second in Beirut was the American Print. This print was established in 1822 in " Malta Island " which was the center of the American's works in the East. The primary goal of this print was the promotion of the religious beliefs. At first, it was used for translation purposes and the first printing was a message named " Saturday ". Then, it began printing the different school books. The print's work grew very successful and many copies were sent to Egypt, Syria and Greece. The print

continued its work for twelve years producing 350 thousand copy of books. In 1833, the Americans decided to move this print from Malta to Azmeer. In 1834, the print's Arabic division was transfered to Beirut where it specialized in the printing and in the distribution of the Arabic printings in all the Arabic East. When the American print arrived to Beirut, the Lebanese Intellectual state was worthless; illiteracy spread everywhere and schools were rare. The print stopped many times: in 1835, in 1839 and in 1841. In 1836, some reformatations took place on the letters used in the print and the new Arabic letters were produced. The American print continued its work till the second third of the nineteenth century producing schools, scientific and religious books for Lebanon and Syria. In addition to this, it provided the new built prints with the required letters.

The American print remained depending on hand work till 1860 when a vaporic motor was introduced. This print distributed, also, magazines and newspapers. It printed in 1851 the newspaper " Total Advantages " in Arabic and in 1863 the newspaper " News On The Bible's Spread ". It was the greatest and most important print in Lebanon.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Arabic literature witnessed a remarkable performance especially after the increase in the number of schools and colleges in Beirut and the mountain. So, Beirut turned to be an intellectual center for all the Arabs. Printing was performing and many new prints were established such as the Syrian Print in 1857, the equipments of which were brought from France and England, the Eastern Print in 1858, the equipments of which were brought from France, the Public Print in Beirut in 1861 which specialized in the trading and official prints,

and the National Print in Beirut in 1865, the equipments of which were brought from Europe.

Prints were not only emerging in Beirut, but in many of the Lebanese cities also. However, Beirut was the trading, monetary, intellectual and scientific center.

In 1869, printing in Lebanon was affected negatively by the opening of the Swiss Canal. In spite of this, some vapor powers and new rapid machines were introduced causing an increase in production.

In 1885, some restrictions were imposed by the Turkish affecting printing. Some prints were closed; others, stopped working and some new ones appeared such as " The Advantages Print ".

In 1899, " Deir Mar Youhanna Print " stopped working as it couldn't keep surviving in a highly modernized competitive market. On the other hand, the American Print reached its highest performance between 1870 and 1914. Many new machines were ,also, introduced to the Catholic Print such as the vapor power, the solar photographic machines and the new binding machines. Thus, printing was highly performing and Beirut grew to be one of the most important trading center. The old prints were not sufficient, so new ones were built and new machines were appearing.

In 1903, the number of prints in Lebanon grew to sixteen, regardless of those specializing in the different trading paper printing. These were not only working for Lebanon, but also for Damascus, Syria, Iraque and Egypt.

Another time printing in Lebanon was drastically affected during World War I because of social, intellectual, political and economical reasons. Thus, no performance was witnessed.

In 1918, and after four years of sleeping, intellectual freedom returned and the printing art re- took its breath. This time, it was affected positively by French and Americans who had a great effect on printing in Lebanon. New printing machines were brought from Europe and America to the different prints which returned to their previous work. In 1922, the American Print celebrated its hundred years old and introduced the electronic printing system and a Linotype machine which was the first machine of its type to be known in Lebanon. In 1930, the new electronic powers were replacing the old machines and production was increasing.

The trading printings were the most profitable, so they witnessed the greatest concern. Advertising printings had also a very positive impact on the monetary statues of the printers who grew able to import the newest machines.

In 1935, the "Offset " printing was introduced to the Catholic Print. Another offset print with two colors was introduced in 1945 and one with four colors printings in 1950. Till 1952, there existed only one printing system owned by "AlHayat " newspaper. In 1966, there existed six printing systems of Swiss Duplex and English Kosar types. In 1954, AlHayat introduced the first electronic machine " Clichograph ". Monotype machines and Monophotos were also in use in the 1960s. AlHayat newspaper was the

first print in the Arab World to use the offset in 1964, then " AlNahar " newspaper followed it. This is not to forget the computers that were invading the printing sectors and which helped too much in performing more production with less time and effort. Also, the machines based on the Laser which are able to save many programs and to store large quantities of letters. Nowadays, millions of copies can be printed during a short period of time. Every thing is becoming mechanized fascilitating and speeding work and decreasing the number of hours spent inefficiently; a fact that has a great positive impact on the economic growth.

As such, printing in Lebanon reached its highest levels and some of its prints' products are of no less quality than that produced by the famous prints in Europe and America. This is because of the use of the new machines and the high quality papers and ink. By this, Lebanon has succeeded to reach the best results and turned to be the center of printings for most of the Arabic countries affecting its economic growth positively.

NOTES

- 1) Assembled at the British Musuem, Printing and the Mind of Man,
(London, Messrs. F.W. Bridges, 1963), p.29.
- 2) Printing and the Mind of Man, p.35.
- 3) Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 35.
- 4) S.H. Steinberg, Five Hudred Years Of Printing, (Mitcham, Victoria,
Penguin Books, 1961), p.275.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY USED IN DATA COLLECTION

There are several methods that could be used in collecting the needed data; However, the main method used in this research is the questionnaire approach. A survey is defined as a method of primary data collection based on communication with a representative sample of individuals. The survey investigations attempt to describe what is happening or to learn a reason for a particular business activity. This, in addition to the following reasons, the questionnaire approach is used. These reasons are: The need to contact as many as possible number of printings in different zones of Lebanon to obtain a representative sample of the target poulation, the limited period of time and the large number of questions to be answered. The questionnaire consists of not only quantifying questions, but also qualitative ones.

This questionnaire was only answered when contacting the printings' owners or managers directly rather than sending them, since, in the second case, they were considered to be a waste of time, a matter of intervening secrecy or an incoming taxation problem. So, after testing the validity and the verification of the questionnaires, they were distributed.

The Selected Variables And Their Measurements

Appendix B shows the used questionnaire and the variables. Those variables are divided into dependent and independent variables. Following is the discussion of the measurement of variables.

Measurement Of The Independent Variables

The independent variables are those related to the personal characteristics of the printers' owners or managers, their opinions and their suggestions, and those related to the characteristics of the printers themselves.

The coding system used for the independent variables in the questionnaire is as described below (Q is used as an abbreviation of the word question):

Q1: Position of the interviewed person:

Owner is coded one, General Manager is coded two.

Q2: Gender:

Male is coded one, Female is coded two.

In addition to the questionnaire approach two other supplementary methods are used: Interviews and Observations. Interviews with some knowledgeable individuals give a clearer picture and more accurate information about the sector in general and the present and the future situation of the printing industry in Lebanon. Furthermore, the observation of many printers and their different advanced machines used is needed to notice the importance of technology and its fitness in the production operation in such organizations. Because of their importance, these methods were the selected ones to be used.

Population And Sample Selection

This research is concerned mainly with the reflection of the importance and the contribution of the printing industry in the Lebanese economy. Hence, it becomes imperative to select different printers from different areas and of different types as the population of this study. The owners or the managers of these printers are characterized as being knowledgeable regarding the industrial operations in their own printers. Besides, they have a general view regarding the printing sector.

After that, printers are selected from different industrial organizations that produce: computer papers, business cards and catalogues, books and bindings, prints on cloths, magazines and newspapers, etc...

Q3: Years of experience:

On the job is coded one, Previous job is coded two.

Q4: Education: It is divided into five categories:

High school is coded one

Former college student is coded two

Bachelor degree is coded three

MS is coded four

Ph.D is coded five

Q5: Name of the organization: It has no code number.

Q6: Date of establishment: It is divided into five categories:

Nineteenth century is coded one

First half of the Twentieth century is coded two

Mid Twentieth century is coded three

Second half of the Twentieth century is coded four

After the 1970s is coded five

Q7: Size of the organization: It is divided into five categories:

Very large is coded one

Large is coded two

Medium is coded three

Small is coded four

Very small is coded five

Q8: Location of the organization: It is also divided into five categories:

South is coded one
North is coded two
East is coded three
East of Beirut is coded four
West of Beirut is coded five

Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30 are six questions coded as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 consequently for answers of: Strongly Agree, Agree, Moderately Agree, Hardly Agree, Not at all.

Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q35, Q36 are six questions coded as 1 for a "Yes" answer, 2 for an "Undecided" answer and 3 for a "No" answer.

The last question is the suggestions given by the interviewed person and has no code.

Measurement Of The Dependent Variables

The dependent variables are related to the position of the organization in the industry, its economic contribution and its functions. These variables are included in:

The first part which is constituted of the questions: Q9, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17 dealing with the position of the organization and the kinds of products it produces. Here each question has five options coded as 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 consequently.

The second part which is constituted of the questions: Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23 dealing with the financial position of the organization

and its economic contribution. Each question has, also five different choices each coded as 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 consequently.

Q24 dealing with the respondents' valuation of the contribution of printing to the economy is the last dependent variable. This question has five different options:

3% ----- 6%	is coded as one
6% ----- 9%	is coded as two
10% -----15%	is coded as three
15% -----20%	is coded as four
Undecided	is coded as five

Methodology In Data Analysis

In order to answer the research questions, the descriptive analysis approach is used. Descriptive analysis means the transformation of raw data into a form that will make it easy to understand and interpret. It means , also, rearranging, ordering and manipulating data to provide descriptive information.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF THE ANALYSIS

This research paper is concerned with the assessment of the role of the printing industry in the Lebanese economy. So, a questionnaire has been designed to assess this view among the Lebanese Printing Houses. The questionnaire consists of five sections which are:

- 1- Demographical Section: which deals with the personal characteristics of the respondents.
- 2- Organizational Characteristics Section: which shows the major characteristics of the selected organizations including: the demographic, capital, and kinds of products produced, imported and exported.
- 3- Organizational Position Section: which deals with the functions and means used in work, the financial position and the economical contribution.
- 4- Technological Effect Section: which shows the importance of technology on printing and its quality from the view point of the respondents.
- 5- Respondent's Attitude, Literacy and Suggestional Section: which deals

with the belief of the respondent in printing and its role in the Lebanese economy and the suggestions given by him for performance.

In this chapter, the findings to the research questions discussed in chapter one are presented. These questions are:

- 1- Does the printing industry, in general, form an important contributing sector to the Lebanese economy?
- 2- What are the major types of printings contributing much to the economy and attracting foreign customers?
- 3- What is the extent of literacy and belief among the organizations' owners and managers regarding the importance of printing in the Lebanese economy?

To answer these questions, the Descriptive Analysis approach is used. Descriptive Analysis is to summarize raw data in a way easy to understand and to interpret. The most common form of summarizing data is by calculating averages, frequency distributions and percentages distributions.

Before starting the analysis, the major characteristics of the respondents and their organizations will be presented to show their profiles. In addition to that, the personal attitudes and opinions of the respondents regarding printing in general will be discussed.

It is worth noting here that several statistical runs for statistical

analysis through the use of SPSS and EXCEL have been done and the results were significant. Cross tabulations were made and the results were also significant. A strong relation between the variables: Sales, Earnings and Costs were significant. (refer to Appendix A Table 1)

Major Characteristics Of The Selected Sample

Here, an analysis of the first section i.e. the demographical section will be presented. The demographical section consists of four questions dealing with: the position of the interviewed person, gender, years of experience and the level of education.

Each of these questions will be presented separately, whereby a chart or a table will show the different answers given and some discussions will follow.

Chart 1

(Q1) Position of the Interviewed Person

The selected respondents were more owners (58%) than general managers (42%). This means that printers' owners like to talk with someone about their printers and their problems. Also, most of the printing houses are managed by their owners.

Chart 2

(Q2)

Gender

The majority of the respondents are males (88%) in comparison with 12% Female respondents (all as managers). This is may be because a printing establishment is not an attractive place for women to work in or may be because it requires tough tasks for females to handle.

Chart 3

(Q3)

Years of Experience

To show time spent by the printers' owners and managers in their "working life", years of experience is divided into three categories as shown in chart 3.

In general, most of the owners or managers of the printing houses have been working in it since they have begun their working-life. For this reason, one can see that they spend their lives working in their organizations till they retire or even die, leaving their organizations in the hands of their sons who are to continue the work. The majority (46%) of the respondents' years of experience spent at work is between 20 and 40 years. This is a good indication that the answers given to the questionnaire are coming from people with years of experience.

Chart 4

(Q4)

Level Of Education

The majority of the respondents are not well educated. Most of them have reached high school (72%) and stopped their studies to begin their printings' work . However, this doesnot deny the fact that some of the printers' owners and managers are well educated and have a Master or even a Ph.D degree

Summary : The majority of the printers' respondents are owners and males, have a range of 20 to 40 years of experience and are not well educated (compared to todays' standards).

Major Characteristics Of The Selected Printers

This section consists of ten questions relating to each of the selected printers and dealing with: the name of the organization, the date of its establishment, the size, the location, the current capital, the number of employees working in the organization, the number of customers of the organization and the kinds of the products produced, imported and exported

Chart 5

(Q6) The Date Of The Organizational Establishment

Most of the printers (64%) are newly established ones. But, there are also 20% (an undeniable %) of printers which were established in the second half of the Twentieth Century and which are still working. There are also 4% of printers which were established in the Nineteenth Century and which are still working nowadays, but; Of course, after modifying their machines, their work settings and even their names.

Chart 6

(Q7)

Size Of The Organization

Most of the printers' sizes (42%) lie within the " medium range ", but there are also 16% of printers lying within the " very large " and 28% within the " large " ranges. This means that we have very important printers in Lebanon which are similar to that found in other countries, as Europe, in their sizes, decorations and setting conditions.

(Q8)

Location Of The Organization

There is a large number of printers in Lebanon most of which are unlicensed.* They are distributed all over Lebanon from North to South and from East to West. However, the largest number of printers is found in Beirut. For this reason, most of the organizations selected to respond to the questionnaire are located in Beirut.

* According to the information given by the printing union's office.

Chart 7

(Q9) Current Capital Of The Organization in \$

The capital of the organizations show the amount of investment put in each of the organizations and in the printing sector as a whole. So, if we look at this chart, we find that 36% of the selected printings' current capital lie between \$ 500000 and \$ 2000000 which is a very important number. Also, we notice that 14% of the selected printings lie between a \$ 2000001 and \$ 5000000 range of current capital. This means that a large amount of money is invested in the printing sector. In other words, this shows the printing sector's importance and attractiveness as an industry to invest in.

Chart 8

(Q10) Number Of Employees And Workers In The Organization

54% of the selected printers occupy less than 25 employees and workers in their houses. There are also " between 25 & 50 " employees and workers in 26% of the selected printers. This means that a large number of families' lives depend on the printers' continuous work. (see Appendix A Chart 1)

Chart 9

(Q11) Number Of Customers Of The Organization

The majority (42%) of the number of customers of printers lie in the fifth category which is " Above 85 ". This means that the printing sector is an active one and have a large demand and supply of production.

Table 1

(Q12) Kinds Of Products Produced *

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Comp Papers	6	6.25	6.25	6.25
Bus Cards&Catlgs	42	43.75	43.75	50.00
Bks & Bindings	30	31.25	31.25	81.25
Prints on Cloths	4	4.17	4.17	85.42
Magaz& Newslett	14	14.58	14.58	100.00
TOTAL	96	100.00	100.00	

* Kinds of products produced by the selected printers are : Computer Papers, Business Cards and Catalogues, Books and Bindings, Prints on Cloths, and Magazines and Newsletters. It is worth noting that some printers produce more than one type of products. (See Appendix A Chart 2)

Table 2

(Q13) Kinds Of Products Imported

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Machines	50	33.333	33.333	33.333
Comp Papers	50	33.333	33.333	66.666
Ink	50	33.333	33.333	100.000
Labor	0	0	0	
Magaz & Newslett	0	0	0	
TOTAL	150.000	100.000	100.000	

In Lebanon, it seems that there is no local production of any of the machines, papers or ink needed by the printers in their operational processes. Most of these printers import machines, papers and ink from different countries especially from Europe. Others, buy them from some local merchants who in their turn import them, also, from different foreign countries. For this reason, all of the selected printers' respondents had one answer " Our machines, papers, and ink products are imported".

Chart 10

(Q14)

Kinds Of Products Exported

Table 3

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Comp Papers	1	1.92	1.92	1.92
Books	21	40.384	40.384	42.304
BusCards&Catlgs	20	38.462	38.462	80.77
Machines&labor	0	0	0	80.77
Magaz& Newslett	10	19.23	19.23	100.00
TOTAL	52.00	100.00	100.00	

34% of the selected printers do not export any of their products. The remaining 66% do have foreign markets to which they export their different products. Some export one product ; Others, export two or more products.

Summary : The majority of the selected printers are newly established ones and of medium size. 40% of these selected printers have a current capital of less than \$ 500000 . Also, most of them have a number of employees and workers ranging between 25 and 50, and more than 85 customers. In addition, all of the selected printers import their needed products of machines, papers and ink and 66% of them export some of their products.

Position Of The Organization and Its Function

In this section, only, the position of the organization in the industry group, its main functions, and the means it uses will be discussed. Other factors relating to this section will be discussed later.

Chart 11

(Q15) What Are The Main Functions Of The Organization?

Table 4

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gen Comm Prtg	37	41.11	41.11	41.11
Bkp Prtg	26	28.89	28.89	70.00
Magaz&Newslett	11	12.22	12.22	82.22
Advertising	16	17.78	17.78	100.00
TOTAL	90.00	100.00	100.00	

Most of the selected printers lie in the " General Commercial Printing " functional category. However, one should note that many of the selected printers donot work in a one and only one functional category. On the contrary, one can find a printer working as a " General Commercial Printer ", a " Book Printer " and an " Advertising Printer " at the same time.

Chart 12

(Q16) Position Of The Organization In The Industry Group

Table 5

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sht Fed	43	58.90	58.90	58.90
Ht Set Wb	10	13.70	13.70	72.60
Non Ht set Wb	2	2.74	2.74	75.34
Bus Forms	11	15.07	15.07	90.41
Quick Printers	7	9.59	9.59	100.00
TOTAL	73.00	100.00	100.00	

The majority of the selected organizations lie in the " Sheet Fed

And Bindery " classification (58.9 %). The remaining ones are distributed on the other four classifications : Heat set web , Non heat set web, Business forms, and Quick printers.

Chart 13

(Q17) The Means Of Printing Used In The Organization

Table 6

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hand Work	1	0.93	0.93	0.93
Simple Machines	7	6.48	6.48	7.41
More Soph mach.	47	43.52	43.52	50.93
Computers	27	25.00	25.00	75.93
Lazer	26	24.07	24.07	100.00
Total	108.00	100.00	100.00	

The majority of the selected printers use more sophisticated

machines (43.52 %) and 25% of them use computer and laser machines in their organizations. This shows that technology has invaded printing in Lebanon with its newest machines to fascilitate and speed up work. It has become rare to find printers using hand work or simple machines.

Summary : The majority of the selected printers act as " General Commercial " ones, use the " Sheet Fed and Bindery " and their means of printings are more sophisticated machines, computers and laser machines.

**The Printers' Owners or Managers' Attitudes And Opinions
Towards The Technological Effects On Printing, The Role Of
Printing In The Economy, And The Suggestions Given By Them.**

This section covers the answers to the questions numbered 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. Those questions describe the overall attitudes and opinions of the printers' owners or managers towards the effect of technology and towards some of the governmental practices' effects on printing. Also, the respondents' approximation of the economic role that their printers contribute will be presented followed by the suggestions given by them for performance.

Chart 14

(Q25) Has Technology Fascilitated Printing?

96% of the respondents either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" that technology has made printing easier; as such, fascilitating work. The other 4% believe that technology has come to take the place of Human being ; Thus, making life harder and jobs more difficult to find. Beside their fear that machines might replace them leaving them without jobs, they believe that modern machines are complicated and need harder efforts and more knowledge.

Chart 15

**(Q26) Do You Believe That The Technological Advancements
Have Helped In Decreasing Costs And Increasing
Production?**

94% of the respondents believe that technology has helped in decreasing the cost of production and in increasing its quantity. The majority of the respondents seemed to be supportive of technological advancements. While the 6% were undecided or disagreeing persons because technology means additional requirements such as maintenance and professional labor ; thus, more costs.

Chart 16

**(Q27) Do You Think That Documental Preservation Is Made
Easier By The Technological Advancements?**

All of the respondents believe that technology has made documental preservation easier. 92% of them have answered "I strongly agree" and the remaining 8% "I agree". Non has denied this fact.

Chart 17

(Q28) Do You Believe That The Lebanese Prints' Products Have Foreign Markets?

The majority (86%) of the respondents believe that the Lebanese printers' products have their foreign markets. These markets include besides the Gulf ones, some European markets and even sometimes France. The other 14% of the respondents whose answers are either " Undecided " or " Disagreed " ones, don't believe in that because they don't have the ability to export their products.

Chart 18

(Q29) Do You Believe That The Lebanese Printings' Products Are Of Similar Standards To Those Produced In Europe?

The majority of the respondents (88%) believe that the printers' products in Lebanon are of similar qualitative standards to those produced by the European printers. Even some of them, believe that the Lebanese products are of higher qualities. The other 12% are either undecided or disagreeing because they believe that such countries as Europe have more advanced machines.

Chart 19

(Q30) Do You Believe That The Lebanese Economy Can't Depend On Only One Industrial Sector?

The majority of the respondents (94%) agree that the Lebanese economy can't depend on only one industrial sector; as such, other sectors such as the printing one should be given more care and encouragement.

Summary : The majority of the respondents agree that technology has facilitated printing, decreased costs, increased production and made documental preservation easier. Also, most of them believe that the Lebanese printing products are of similar standards to those found in Europe and have many foreign markets. Finally, 94% of the respondents believe that the Lebanese economy can't depend on one industrial sector.

Chart 20

(Q31) Do You Believe That Printing Has A Role To Play In The Economy?

96% of the respondents believe that printing has an important role in the Lebanese economy. Although they believe that it had been much greater in past times, they hope it will increase in the future.

Chart 21

(Q32) Do You Think That The Printing Industry Can Contribute More To The Economy Than Other Entities In The Services' Sectors such as Tourism?

Most of the respondents (80%) disbelieve that the printing industry can contribute to the economy as the services sector does. However, they can't forget the fact that printing was contributing more in the past and that this might return one day.

Chart 22

(Q33) Do You Think That The Government Can Make More Fascilities To Encourage The Growth Of The Printing Industry?

The majority of the respondents (86%) believe that the government has a role to play in encouraging the growth of the printing industry by making more fascilities. (These demanded fascilities will appear in the suggestions given by the respondents). The rest of the respondents believe that the government can't do anything or were undecided because they doubt the government's concern with this matter now.

Chart 23

(Q34) Is It More Beneficial If The Government Imported Big New Machines That Printers Can Use?

The majority of the respondents refuse the idea that the government might interfere in the printing sector by bringing big new machines for the printers to use. They believe that this sector should remain private and the government's role is only enhancing performance through tender laws.

Chart 24

(Q35) Are There Any Governmental Laws Limiting The Printers' Activities?

The majority of the respondents (60%) believe that there are some governmental laws limiting their printings' activities. If these were modified, they would be working in more satisfactory conditions. However, 32% of the respondents believe that all of the governmental laws are fair and there are no problems with them. The remaining 8% are unsure of this aspect.

Chart 25

**(Q36) Are There Any Problems With Taxes' Laws Or Laws
Related To Exported Or Imported Products?**

The majority of the respondents (62%) believe that taxes' laws are unfair and there are some problems with the exporting and importing laws. 8% are unsure and 32% have no problem with any of these laws.

(Q37) Are There Any Suggestions For Performance?

Most of the respondents suggest that the most important means for performance is the government's help through providing loans with low interests to the printers' owners. Also, it can help by decreasing taxes and by focusing on market regulations by controlling printers and fighting piracy. Finally, infrastructural performance can be of great help.

Summary : Most of the respondents believe that the printing sector plays an important role in the Lebanese economy although less than that contributed by the services sector. Also, the government has a role to play in encouraging this sector without interfering its privacy.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

As mentioned before, the descriptive analysis approach will be used to assess and answer the research questions. The analysis of the findings will be divided into three parts:

Part One:

This part will intent to analyze the first research question i.e.:

- Does the printing industry form an important contributing sector to the Lebanese economy?

To answer this question, the answers to each of the questions numbered 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23 will be analyzed.

Table 7

(Q 18) What Is The Approximate Amount Of Sales in \$/yr ?

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than \$50,000	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
50,000 - 200,000	14	28.0	28.0	50.0
200,000 - 500,000	11	22.0	22.0	72.0
500,000 - 700,000	5	10.0	10.0	82.0
More than \$700,000	9	18.0	18.0	100.00
Total	50.00	100.00	100.00	

Chart 26

Chart 26 shows that 28% of the printers selected have an approximate amount of sales in \$/yr ranging between 50,000 and 200,000. Also, 22% of them fall in the range of 200,001 and 500,000 and in the range of greater than 50,000. More than that, 18% of the selected printers have a yearly amount of sales of more than \$ 700,000. All this show that a large amount of money is going in and out of the industry and that there is large demand and supply.

Table 8

(Q 19) What Is The Approximate Amount Of Earnings In \$/yr ?

	Freq.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than \$20,000	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
20,000 - 100,000	18	36.0	36.0	60.0
100,001 - 300,000	8	16.0	16.0	76.0
300,001 - 500,000	4	8.0	8.0	84.0
More than \$500,000	8	16.0	16.0	100.00
Total	50.00	100.00	100.00	

Chart 27

Chart 27 shows that 36% of the selected printers have an earning in \$/yr ranging between 20,000 and 100,000 , 16% falling in the range of 100,001 and 300,000 and 16% in the range of more than 500,000. This means that a good amount of money is being generated from the printing sector.

The average amount of earnings in \$/yr. for the fifty printers selected is approximately \$170400.

Chart 28

(Q 20) What Is The Approximate Pre - Tax Profits As A Percentage Of Sales?

32% of the selected printers pay an approximate pre - tax profits (as % of sales) of less than 20%. 17% pay between 20% and 35%.

Chart 29

(Q21) What Is The Approximate Proportional Growth Of Sales Accounted For By The Organization's Products From One Year To Another?

Chart 29 shows that 84% of the printers selected have a growth of sales of less than or equal to 10%. In addition, 10% of the selected printers have a growth rate ranging between 11% and 30%. Thus, sales is increasing and the printing industry is growing.

Chart 30

(Q 22) What Is The Approximate Increase Rate Of Prices From One Year TO Another?

Chart 30 shows that 64% of the selected printers have an increase rate of pricing of less than 20%. This increase in prices is due to the high prices of papers which have increased by 100%. Because of high competition and to maintain their positions in the market, printers are not able to increase their prices more than 20% to cover the increase in papers' prices.

Chart 31

(Q 23) What Is The Approximate Costs Of The Different Organization's Departments?

Chart 31 shows that the majority of the selected printers have an approximate cost of less than \$35,000 and 26% of them have a cost ranging between \$35,000 and \$140,000. The approximate general cost is 70% to 80% of sales. Thus, pure profits range between 20% and 30%.

Chart 32

**(Q 24) Do You Have Any Idea About The Percentage
Contribution Of Printing To The Economy?**

The majority of the respondents believe that the percentage contribution of printing to the economy ranges between 9% and 15% and by 12% as an average. Following is the relation between the percentage contribution and GDP (GDP as given by the Central Bank).

Table 9

Year	GDP(in billions L.L.)	Contribution of prtg.(in billions L.L.) 12% av.
89	2607	312.84
90	2558	306.96
91	4200	504.00
92	5476	657.12
93	6653	798.36
94	7750	930.00

Assuming that the average contribution of printing to the economy is 12% and constant, table 9 shows that this contribution is increasing yearly.

Summary : According to the respondents' answers, printers' sales and earnings are increasing yearly. Also, the average contributing percentage of the printing sector in the economy is 12%. Thus, the printing industry form an important contributing one in the Lebanese economy.

Part Two

This section will try to find the major types of printings⁵ contributing to the economic sector in Lebanon. Thus, question number 12 will be analyzed in relation with question number 19.

Table 10

	Freq.	Percent	Av. Amt Of Earnings in \$/yr
1- Comp. Papers	2	4	420
2- Bus. Cards&Catlgs	14	28	1700
3- Bks & Bindings	6	12	320
4- Prints On Cloths	1	2	----
5- Mag. & Newslett.	1	2	500
6 - 2+3+5	10	20	2640
7 - 2+5	1	2	60
8 - 2+3	7	14	1940
9 - 3+5	1	2	560
10- 1+2	1	2	60
11- 1+2+3	3	6	140
12- 2+3+4	1	2	20
13- 2+4	2	4	120

According to our sample, this table shows that the largest amount of earnings are being generated from the sixth category where printers produce business cards and catalogues, books and bindings, and magazines and newsletters. It is worth noting that of these three categories, business cards and catalogues contribute the most. 20% of the selected printers produce the sixth category while 28% produce business cards and catalogues.

Besides this, question number 14 will be analyzed in relation with question number 19.

Table 11

Kinds Of Prod. Exp.	Freq.	Percent	Earning \$/yr.
1- Comp. Papers	1	2	400
2- Bks and Bindings	7	14	720
3- Bus. Cards & Catlgs	8	16	1400
4- Machines & Labor	----	----	----
5-Magaz. & Newslett.	2	4	1000
6- 2+3	7	14	2160
7- 2+3+5	4	8	780
8- 2+5	3	6	1200
9- 3+5	1	2	60
10- Nothing	17	34	----

Table 11 shows that the largest amount of Earnings are being generated from the export of the sixth category i.e. books and bindings, and business cards and catalogues all together. It is worth noting here that business cards and catalogues taken alone generates \$1400/yr. by the selected printers when exported.

As a summary , " Business Cards and Catalogues " is the major type of printings contributing to the Lebanese economy.

Part Three

What Is The Extent Of Literacy And Belief Among The Respondents In The Printing Industrial Contribution To The Lebanese Economy?

From the analysis of the answers to the questions numbered : 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, one finds that the majority of the respondents believe in the importance of the printing industry in the Lebanese economy. Most of them think that the printing industry was the most important contributing sector in the past and fear its deteriorating nowadays. There are also many printers having great fear from this deterioration because it may lead them to bankruptcy. However, with some governmental help and support, they can continue and perform. In addition, the majority of the selected printers believe that the Lebanese printings' products are of high qualities and of similar standards to that produced in Europe. They believe that the Lebanese economy can't depend on only one sector and that the printing sector should be given more attention. Taxes should be decreased and loans should be increased. By doing this, printing will perform contributing more and more to the Lebanese economy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This research is concerned with the assessment of the role of the printing industry in the Lebanese economy. For this purpose, more than fifty printers, from different types, sizes and locations have been surveyed. A questionnaire has been established and distributed on these fifty printers, in addition to the interviews that have been made. All submitted answers have been analyzed to answer the three research questions which are :

- 1- Does The Printing Industry Form An Important Contributing Sector To The Lebanese Economy?
- 2- What are the major types of printings contributing much to the economy and attracting foreign customers?
- 3- What is the extent of literacy and belief among the organizations' owners and managers regarding the importance of printing in the Lebanese economy?

According to the statistical analysis made, a strong positive relationship between the three variables : Sales, Earnings and Costs have

appeared. Printers' sales and earnings are increasing annually. Most of the selected printers cover their costs leaving some money as "profits". Also, according to the respondents' answers, the average contributing percentage of the printing sector in the Lebanese economy is 12%.

Printing doesn't only contribute to the Lebanese economy through the earnings generated from the domestic demand and supply, but also from the exports made. 66% of the selected printers export some of their products. They also assure that there are many types of the Lebanese printings that are being exported and that have its position in foreign markets. Most of these markets are those of the Gulf countries and some are European ones.

In addition to this, the majority of the selected printers have a number of employees and / or workers ranging between 25 and 50 persons. This means that the printing sector form a market for employment.

Thus, the printing sector do contribute to the Lebanese economy and this contribution would be higher if this sector is given more attention and support.

The major types of printings that have been discussed in this research are : Computer Papers, Business Cards and Catalogues, Books and Bindings, Prints on Cloths and Magazines and Newsletters. According to our sample, the largest amount of earnings are being generated from the " Business Cards and Catalogues " category followed by the " Magazines and Newsletters " category , then the " Books and

Bindings " category. These three categories are the major types of printings contributing to the Lebanese economical performance. Besides this , the largest amount of earnings are being generated from the export of " Business Cards and Catalogues " that generate (according to our sample) an average of \$1400/yr.

Finally, from the analysis of the data collected, one can find that large amount of money is being invested in the printing industry. This is because of the investors' belief in the importance of printing as an industry and as a means for generating profits. The majority of the respondents believe in the role of printing in the Lebanese economy. They agree that the Lebanese economy can't depend on one sector only and that the printing sector should be given more attention and encouragement. The majority of them believe that the Lebanese printers' products are of high quality and attractiveness. In addition, most of the printers' owners and managers are concerned with knowing everything going in their sector and are living with its problems. They dream of the day when printing would return to its past ages. After all, Lebanon was and will hopefully be referred to as " The Printer Of The West ". However, for this dream to be real, many steps should be taken (these steps are suggested in the recommendation section).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Before talking about solutions, its worth noting that in general, the Lebanese industrial sector is suffering from lots of problems to be solved as a first step. The infrastructural problems should be solved before anything else. It is very important to have a proper infrastructure for work to be fascilitated and for communication to be easier. Also, many printers assure that they can produce more if markets are opened for them.

Solving all these problems and others may be possible by :

- 1- Imposing some market regulations. Printers should be controlled and piracy should be fought. As other industries in Lebanon, the printing industry should have its own laws regulating the printers' establishments and organizing them. Also, some existing laws should be re-organized especially those that turn to the year 1932 to match the developments and changes that have happened throughout these years. These regulations are the responsibility of the three ministries: the ministry of industry, the ministry of interior and the ministry of information.

The ministry of industry can limit the export of the printing machines and every thing related to printing to only licenced printers.

The ministry of interior and the other specialists committees can help in the organization of printers by defining the terms that determine a " printer ". Also, by making sure that the printer's owner has the required qualifications and is using proper machines that are producing high quality products, before giving him the right to join the Lebanese Graphic Arts Syndicate.

The ministry of information can help by controlling the data released by the printers contineously.

- 2- Giving licences for opening a printer to only capable people and within some limitations to decrease the high existing competition.
- 3- Enhancing technology. All old, obsolete machines should be discharged and new ones should be bought (which is a role of the ministry of industry and the ministry of interior).
- 4- Developing training programs to have more skilled labor and consulting technical people and computer engineers.
- 5- Providing some incentives for investment in this industry and product development such as exemption from taxes for a limited period of time.
- 6- Offering long - trem loans at discount interest rates.
- 7- Making some tax - exemptions on imported and exported products.

- 8- Making some relationships or deals with more foreign markets to export more. As it is known, because of the war, the Lebanese printing industry has lost many of its markets.
- 9- Updating old trade agreements and contracting new ones.
- 10- Providing the needed data on foreign markets and assisting in the collection of local market information.
- 11- Helping in export promotional activities.
- 12- Providing electricity at lower prices and on a continuous basis for the industry.

Implications For Further Researchs

This study is based on the opinions of fifty printers from different types and locations.

It is recommended that others conduct the same study using a larger number of printers and differentiating between the licensed and the unlicensed ones. Also, a knowledge of the printers' terms and basis should be studied first and before asking any question or making any interview. The printing subject is a wide, interesting subject and of different types. It is recommended that every type of printing is to be taken alone and studied separately from the other types.

APPENDIX A

SALESYR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
	2	14	28.0	28.0	50.0
	3	11	22.0	22.0	72.0
	4	5	10.0	10.0	82.0
	5	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
	TOTAL	50	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.740	Std Err	.198	Median	2.500
Mode	2.000	Std Dev	1.397	Variance	1.951
Kurtosis	-1.058	S E Kurt	.662	Skewness	.394
S E Skew	.337	Range	4.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	137.000		

Valid Cases 50 Missing Cases 0

EARNYR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
	2	18	36.0	36.0	60.0
	3	8	16.0	16.0	76.0
	4	4	8.0	8.0	84.0
	5	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
	TOTAL	50	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.560	Std Err	.194	Median	2.000
Mode	2.000	Std Dev	1.373	Variance	1.884
Kurtosis	-.763	S E Kurt	.662	Skewness	.659
S E Skew	.337	Range	4.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	128.000		

Valid Cases 50 Missing Cases 0

CSTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	17	34.0	34.0	34.0
	2	13	26.0	26.0	60.0
	3	9	18.0	18.0	78.0
	4	4	8.0	8.0	86.0
	5	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
	TOTAL	50	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.420	Std Err	.198	Median	2.000
Mode	1.000	Std Dev	1.401	Variance	1.963
Kurtosis	-1.764	S E Kurt	.662	Skewness	.681
S E Skew	.337	Range	4.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	121.000		

Valid Cases 50 Missing Cases 0

Crosstabulation: EARNYR
By CSTS

- - - - Page 2 of 2

CSTS->	Count	1	2	3	4	5	Row Total
Col Pct							
EARNYR	5			1	1	6	8
				11.1	25.0	85.7	16.0
Column Total	17	13	9	4	7	50	
Total	34.0	26.0	18.0	8.0	14.0	100.0	

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F. < 5
64.50761	16	.0000	.320	24 OF 25 (96.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 0

Crosstabulation: SALESYR
By CSTS

- - - - Page 1 of 2

CSTS->	Count	1	2	3	4	5	Row Total
Col Pct							
SALESYR	1	10	1				11
		58.8	7.7				22.0
	2	6	8				14
		35.3	61.5				28.0
	3	1	3	7			11
		5.9	23.1	77.8			22.0
	4		1	1	3		5
			7.7	11.1	75.0		10.0
Column Total	17	13	9	4	7	50	
(Continued) Total	34.0	26.0	18.0	8.0	14.0	100.0	

Crosstabulation: SALESYR
By CSTS

- - - - Page 2 of 2

CSTS->	Count	1	2	3	4	5	Row Total
Col Pct							
SALESYR	5			1	1	7	9
				11.1	25.0	100.0	18.0
Column Total	17	13	9	4	7	50	
Total	34.0	26.0	18.0	8.0	14.0	100.0	

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F. < 5
55.67017	16	.0000	.400	25 OF 25 (100.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 0

Crosstabulation: EARNYR
By SALESYR

- - - - Page 1 of 2

SALESYR->	Count Col Pct	1	2	3	4	5	Row Total
EARNYR							
1	10 90.9			2 18.2			12 24.0
2	1 9.1	14 100.0		2 18.2	1 20.0		18 36.0
3				7 63.6	1 20.0		8 16.0
4					3 60.0	1 11.1	4 8.0
Column (Continued) Total	11 22.0	14 28.0	11 22.0	5 10.0	9 18.0		50 100.0

Crosstabulation: EARNYR
By SALESYR

- - - - Page 2 of 2

SALESYR->	Count Col Pct	1	2	3	4	5	Row Total
EARNYR							
5						8 88.9	8 16.0
Column Total	11 22.0	14 28.0	11 22.0	5 10.0	9 18.0		50 100.0

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F. < 5
127.52525	16	.0000	.400	24 OF 25 (96.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 0

Crosstabulation: EARNYR
By CSTS

- - - - Page 1 of 2

CSTS->	Count Col Pct	1	2	3	4	5	Row Total
EARNYR							
1	9 52.9	2 15.4	1 11.1				12 24.0
2	7 41.2	8 61.5	2 22.2	1 25.0			18 36.0
3	1 5.9	2 15.4	5 55.6				8 16.0
4		1 7.7		2 50.0	1 14.3		4 8.0
Column (Continued) Total	17 34.0	13 26.0	9 18.0	4 8.0	7 14.0		50 100.0

CHART 1

**RELATION BETWEEN THE SIZE OF THE
ORGANIZATION AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**

CHART 2

KINDS OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED

الموضوع - ترخيص بإنشاء مؤسسة مصنفة من الفئة الثانية .

مصلحة الشؤون الصناعية والمصنفة

عدد ٩٠٤.../٧.../٣.../٩٠٤

ان محافظ مدينة بيروت

الموضوع

عدد ٨٤/١٢

- بناء على المرسوم رقم ٢١٧٥ تاريخ ١٥/١٢/١٩٩٢ .
- بناء على المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ١١٦ تاريخ ١٢/٢/١٩٥١ .
- بناء على المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ٢١/ل تاريخ ١٢/٧/١٩٣٢ .
- بناء على المرسومين رقم ١١٩ و ١١٢٠ تاريخ ٤/١١/١٩٣٦ .
- بناء على المرسوم رقم ٤١١٧ تاريخ ٢٤/٣/١٩٩٤ .
- بناء على الطلب رقم ٢٤/م/٩٢ تاريخ ١٧/٩/١٩٩٢ .
- بناء على موافقة المجلس البلدي رقم ١٦٨/م تاريخ ٢/٦/١٩٩٤ .
- بناء على قرار المجلس البلدي رقم ٤ تاريخ ١٨/٧/١٩٩٤ .
- بناء على اقتراح مدير مصلحة المؤسسات المصنفة .

الجمهورية اللبنانية
محافظة جبل لبنان

رقم الحفظ: ٨١/٢٧٦

الموضوع: قرار ترخيص بالاستثمار بعد الانشاء

بصورة دائمة

قرار ترخيص بالاستثمار رقم ٤١

٣ - كازة ورق ١٩٩٢

ان محافظ جبل لبنان

بناء على المرسوم رقم ٢٨٩ تاريخ ١٩٩٠/٦/٥

بناء على المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ١١٦ تاريخه ١٩٥٩/٦/١٢ المادة ١١٢٠
بناء على المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ٢١/ل تاريخ ١٩٣٢/٢/٢٢ والمرسومين رقم ١١٢٠
تاريخ ١٩٣٦/١١/٤ والمراسيم والقرارات المتممة لها .

بناء على طلب شركة المطبعة العربية . ش . م . م

المتضمن انهما اتمت التجهيزات المفروضة بالقرار رقم / ٢٨٦ /

تاريخ ١٩٩٢/١١/٦ المتعلق بانشاء مستودع ورق وتجليد وطباعة .

المؤسسة المصنفة من الفئة الثانية في العقار رقم / ٣٠٢٦ / من
منطقه البوشرية العقارية - قضاة المتن ملك الشركة

وبناء على محضر الكشف المنظم من قبل الموظف الفني المكلف .
بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١١/١٨ المتضمن اتمام الشروط المفروضة .
يقرر ما يأتي :

قانون المطبوعات

الصادر بتاريخ ١٤ ايلول سنة ١٩٦٢

المعدل بالمرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ١٠٤
الصادر بتاريخ ٧٧/٦/٢٠ - (ج. ر. عدد ٢٠)

مطبوعات - ١٢٢ - ٧٧

مطبوعات - ١٢٢ - ٧٧

الفصل الثاني - المطبعة

المادة ١٢ - لا يجوز لاحد ان يملك او يدير مطبعة دون ان يقدم لوزارة الارشاد والانباء والسياحة تصريحاً بذلك. وكل مخالفة لاحكام هذه المادة يعاقب مرتكبها من خمس وعشرين - الى خمسمائة ليرة لبنانية ويتوقيف المطبعة الى ان يقدم الترخيص. وفي حال الاستمرار بالعمل دون تصريح تكون العقوبة بالحبس من عشرة ايام الى ستة اشهر.

المادة ١٣ - يجب ان يكون للمطبعة مدير مسؤول عن المخالفات التي ترتكبها ويشترط ان يكون لبنانياً متعلماً اتم الواحدة والعشرين من عمره غير محكوم باحدى الجرائم الثلاثة.

المادة ١٤ - يجب ان يتضمن التصريح:
١ - اسم صاحب المطبعة وكذيتة ومحل اقامته وجنسيته.

٢ - المدير المسؤول ومحل اقامته وجنسيته.

٣ - اسم المطبعة ومحلها ونوع الآلات المستعملة فيها.

المادة ١٥ - كل تعديل يجب ان يصرح به خلال شهر من وقوعه.

اذا توفي صاحب المطبعة، توجب على ورثته ان يقدموا الى وزارة الارشاد والانباء والسياحة خلال ثلاثة اشهر من تاريخ الوفاة بياناً بالواقع واذا شاوروا ان يشاروا على العمل يجب ان يصرحوا بذلك في البيان، وكل بيان كاذب او ناقص، يعد ملفي ويعاقب صاحبه بالعقوبة المبينة في المادة ١٢ من هذا القانون.

المادة ١٦ - يجوز ان يكون صاحب المطبعة مديراً مسؤولاً عنها، وفي هذه الحالة عليه ان يصرح بذلك في البيان الذي يقدمه.

المادة ١٧ - اذا تبدل صاحب المطبعة، وجب على صاحبها الجديد ان يقدم بياناً بذلك، على ان صاحبها ومديرها السابقين يظلان مسؤولين عن المخالفات التي ترتكب حتى تقديم البيان الجديد ما لم يعلن خطياً لوزارة الارشاد والانباء والسياحة تخليهما عن المطبعة للغير.

المادة ١٨ - على صاحب المطبعة او مديرها المسؤول ان يرفع الى وزارة الارشاد والانباء والسياحة نماذج عن جميع الحروف المستعملة في المطبعة وعليه ان يقوم بذلك كلما وقع تعديل في الحروف.

المادة ١٩ - يتخذ صاحب المطبعة او مديرها المسؤول سجلاً يدون فيه بالتسلسل عناوين المؤلفات والمطبوعات المعدة للنشر واسماء اصحابها وعدد النسخ المطبوعة

عنها. وهذا السجل يجب ان يعرض على السلطة الادارية والقضائية عند كل طلب.

المادة ٢٠ - على صاحب المطبعة او مديرها المسؤول ان يرسل الى وزارة الارشاد والانباء والسياحة اربع نسخ عن كل مطبوعة غير المطبوعات الدورية حال نشرها تحفظ واحدة منها في وزارة الارشاد والانباء والسياحة، وترسل النسختان الباقيتان الى المكتبة الوطنية واذا كان للمطبعة صيغة سياسية، فتُرسل نسخة خاصة للنيابة العامة الاستثنائية في المنطقة.

كل مخالفة لاحكام هذه المادة يعاقب مرتكبها بالغرامة من ١٠٠ (مئة) الى ٥٠٠ (خمسمائة) ليرة لبنانية وفي حال التكرار تضاعف العقوبة.

يطبق هذا التدبير على جميع المطبوعات الصادرة بالليتوغرافيا والتبوغرافيا والطبع البارز والرسوم والتصوير والحفر والوشم وعلى القطع الموسيقية.

المادة ٢١ - من يقدم على اعادة طبع المطبوعة المنوعة وطبع مطبوعة دورية غير مرخص بها او حظر نشرها يعاقب بالحبس من عشرة ايام الى ستة اشهر وبالغرامة من ٢٥ (خمس وعشرين) الى ٥٠٠ (خمسمائة) ليرة لبنانية او باحدى هاتين العقوبتين فضلاً عن مصادرة المطبوعة المنوعة.

الفصل الثالث - المطبوعة الصحفية
الشروط الواجب توافرها في الصحفي
والمدير المسؤول

المادة ٢٢ - يجب ان تتوافر في الصحفي المعرف عنه في المادتين ١٠ و ١١ من هذا القانون الشروط التالية:
١ - ان يكون لبنانياً قد اكمل الحادية والعشرين من عمره.

٢ - ان يكون حائزاً على الاقل شهادة البكالوريا اللبنانية (القسم الثاني) او ما يعادلها وان يكون قد مارس ممارسة فعلية مستمرة العمل الصحفي مدة اربع سنوات تلي قبول طلبه بالانتماء الى الصحافة كمستدرج او ان يكون حائزاً شهادة ليسانس في الصحافة من معهد تابع للجامعة اللبنانية او شهادة ليسانس في الصحافة مقبولة من هذه الجامعة.

ويغني حامل شهادة الليسانس هذه من التدرج. اما حاملو الشهادات الاخرى من درجة ليسانس، فيخضعون للتدرج مدة سنة واحدة.

٣ - ان يكون متمتعاً بحقوقه المدنية والسياسية غير محكوم عليه باحدى الجرائم الثلاثة.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE PRINTERS

DEAR SIRs,

I AM A STUDENT IN THE MASTERS PROGRAM AT THE LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND I STILL HAVE THE FINAL PROJECT TO FINISH MY M.S. PROGRAM AND GRADUATE.

THE TITLE OF THIS PROJECT IS " THE PRINTS' GROWTH IN THE LEBANESE INDUSTRY". THE FOLLOWING IS A QUESTIONNAIRE , WHICH I HOPE YOU WOULD ANSWER , AND WHICH IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE PROJECT.

YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE OF GREAT HELP, HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

ROLA BALLOUT

1) Position of the interviewed person:

a) Owner -----

b) General Manager -----

2) Gender:

a) Male -----

b) Female -----

3) Years of Experience:

a) On the job -----

b) Previous job -----

4) Education:

a) High School -----

b) Former College Student -----

c) Bachelor Degree -----

d) Master Degree -----

e) Ph.D. -----

PART ONE

5) Name of the organization: -----

6) Date of its establishment:

-A- Nineteenth Century

-B- First Half of the Twentieth Century

-C- Mid Twentieth Century

-D- Second Half of the Twentieth Century

-E- After the 1970s

7) Size of the organization:

-A- Very Large

-B- Large

-C- Medium

-D- Small

-E- Very Small

8) Location of the organization:

- A- South
- B- North
- C- East
- D- East of Beirut
- E- West of Beirut

PART TWO

Please, check the most appropriate answer.

9) Current Capital of the organization (in \$):

- A- Less than 500,000
- B- 500,000 ----- 2,000,000
- C- 2,000,001 ----- 5,000,000
- D- 5,000,001 ----- 7,000,000
- E- More than 7,000,000

10) Number of employees in the organization:

- A- Less than 25
- B- 25 ----- 50
- C- 51 ----- 75
- D- 76 ----- 100
- E- Above 100

11) Number of customers of the organization:

- A- Less than 20
- B- 20 ----- 45
- C- 46 ----- 65
- D- 66 ----- 85
- E- Above 85

12) Kinds of Products Produced:

- A- Papers
- B- Business Cards and Catalogues
- C- Books and Bindings
- D- Prints on Cloths
- E- Magazines and Newsletters

13) Kinds of Products Imported (if any):

- A- Machines
- B- Papers
- C- Ink
- D- Labor
- E- Magazines and Newsletters

14) Kinds of Products Exported (if any):

- A- Papers
- B- Books
- C- Business Cards and Catalogues
- D- Machines
- E- Magazines and Newsletters

PART THREE

Please, check the best answer that suits you:

15) What are the main functions of the organization:

- A- General Commercial Printers
- B- Book Printers
- C- Magazines and Newsletters
- D- Advertising Specialists
- E- Others

16) What is the position of the organization in the industry group:

- A- Sheet Fed and Bindery
- B- Heat set web
- C- Non-heat set web
- D- Business forms
- E- Quick Printers
- F- All Group

17) What are the means of printing used in the organization:

- A- Hand - Work
- B- Simple machines
- C- More sophisticated machines
- D- Computers
- E- Lazer machines

PART FOUR

18) What is the approximate amount of sales in \$ / year for each of the following (if found):

- A- Less than 50,000
- B- 50,000 ----- 200,000
- C- 200,001 ----- 500,000
- D- 500,001 ----- 700,000
- E- Above 700,000

	A	B	C	D	E
I. General Commercial Printings	----	----	----	----	----
II. Book Printings	----	----	----	----	----
III. Magazines and Newsletters	----	----	----	----	----
IV. Advertising Printings	----	----	----	----	----

19) What is the approximate amount of Earnings in \$ / year for each of the following categories (if found):

- A- Less than 20,000
- B- 20,000 ----- 100,000
- C- 100,001 ----- 300,000
- D- 300,001 ----- 500,000
- E- Above 500,000

	A	B	C	D	E
I. General Commercial Printings	----	----	----	----	----
II. Book Printings	----	----	----	----	----
III. Magazines and Newsletters	----	----	----	----	----
IV. Advertising Printings	----	----	----	----	----

20) What is the approximate pre - tax profits as a percentage of sales:

- A- Less than 20%
- B- 20% --- 35%
- C- 36% --- 50%
- D- 51% --- 75%
- E- More than 75%

21) What is the approximate proportional growth of sales accounted for by the organization's products from one year to another:

- A- Less than 10%
- B- 11% --- 30%
- C- 31% --- 50%
- D- 51% --- 80%
- E- Above 80%

22) What is the approximate increase (or decrease) rate of prices from one year to another:

- A- Less than 20%
- B- 20% --- 50%
- C- 51% --- 80%
- D- 81% --- 100%
- E- Above 100%

23) What is the approximate costs of the following preparatory departments?

- A- Art department
- B- Photographic department
- C- Stripping department
- D- Platemaking department
- E- Proofing department

24) Do you have any idea about the percentage contribution of printing to the economy? --- ----- ---

PART THREE

In Sequence of Agreement, Please, Encircle the Best Answer:

- 1- Strongly Agree
- 2- Agree
- 3- Moderately Agree
- 4- Hardly Agree
- 5- Not at all

	1	2	3	4	5
25) Technology has facilitated printing	---	---	---	---	---
26) Technological advancement has helped in decreasing cost and increasing production	---	---	---	---	---
27) Documental preservation is made easier by the technological advancements.	---	---	---	---	---
28) Lebanese prints' products form a market for foreign countries.	---	---	---	---	---
29) Printers' products in Lebanon are of similar standards to that found & produced in Europe.	---	---	---	---	---
30) The Lebanese economy can't depend on only one industrial sector.	---	---	---	---	---

PART FIVE

	Yes	Undecided	No
31) Do you believe that printing has a role to play in the economy?	---	-----	---
32) Do you think that the printing industry can contribute more to the economy than the services' sectors such as Tourism?	---	-----	---
33) Do you think that the government can make more fascilities to ençourage the growth of the printing industry?	---	-----	---
34) Is it more beneficial if the government imported big new machines that printers can use?	---	-----	---
35) Are there any governmental laws limiting the printers' activities?	---	-----	---
36) Are there any problems with Taxes' Laws or laws related to exported or imported products?	---	-----	---
37) Are there any suggestions for performance?	-----		

APPENDIX C

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العكاوي - شارع مستشفى الروم
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١١١ - مولتي برس
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١١٢ - مطبعة ميشال باسيل
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١٠٥ - مطبعة حمصي الجديدة
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١٠١ - مطابع المستقبل ش.م.م.

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١٠٢ - مطبعة البترون الحديثة

ملك اميل نبتي - محلة السراي

البترون - لبنان الشمالي

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠٣ - مطبعة الجبل ش.م.م.

درعون - حريصا

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١٠٤ - مطبعة انطوان روحانا الشمالي

انطوان روحانا الشمالي

ملك بولس يوسف الشمالي

درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٧ - مؤسسة ماجد اخوان للطباعة

بناية يوسف ماجد - شارع بعجور

ص.ب.: ١١٣/٧١٧١

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٨ - مدور تكنويرنت ش.م.م.

نقولا حنا المدور

زهر الجمل - بناية برج الغزال

سن الفيل - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٩ - مركز البقاع للطباعة (زحلة)

منير قاصوف - حوش الامراء

زحلة - البقاع

لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠٠ - مركز الطباعة الحديثة

محمد سعيد الصباغ

شارع توماس اديسون - ملك سمير عازار

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠١ - مطابع المستقبل ش.م.م.

احمد حجازي

شارع العضيبي

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١٠٢ - مطبعة البترون الحديثة

ملك اميل نبتي - محلة السراي

البترون - لبنان الشمالي

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠٣ - مطبعة الجبل ش.م.م.

درعون - حريصا

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠٤ - مطبعة انطوان روحانا الشمالي

انطوان روحانا الشمالي

ملك بولس يوسف الشمالي

درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٧ - مؤسسة ماجد اخوان للطباعة

بناية يوسف ماجد - شارع بعجور

ص.ب.: ١١٣/٧١٧١

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٨ - مدور تكنوبرنت ش.م.م.

نقولا حنا المدور

زهرة الجمل - بناية برج الغزال

سن الفيل - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٩ - مركز البقاع للطباعة (زحلة)

منير قاصوف - حوش الامراء

زحلة - البقاع

لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠٠ - مركز الطباعة الحديثة

محمد سعيد الصباغ

شارع توماس اديسون - ملك سمير عازار

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٣ - مؤسسة الشويري للطباعة
الياس نجيب الشويري
٧٧ شارع اميركا - الوردية الحمراء
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٤ - مؤسسة عادل عنان للخدمات الطباعة/مطبعة عنان
شارع عنان - برج البراجنة
الضاحية الجنوبية
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٥ - مؤسسة عز الدين للطباعة والنشر
ملك عباس ناصر - حي ماضي
ص.ب.: ١٣/٥٢٥١ الشياح
الشياح - الضاحية الجنوبية
جبل لبنان

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٩٦ - مؤسسة نزيه كركي
بناية جميل ابراهيم
رأس بيروت - قريطم - شارع مدام كوري
ص.ب.: ١٣٥٢٠٦
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٩ - مؤسسة جوزف د. الرعيدي للطباعة
ملك جوزف د. الرعيدي
شارع مار انطونيوس - الجميزة
ص.ب.: ١٧٥١٦٥ بيروت
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٠ - مؤسسة خليفة للطباعة
جوزف عبده خليفة
ملك الدكتور سكر - شارع بشارة ابو خاطر
ص.ب.: ٩٠٤٧٦ جديدة
البوشرية - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩١ - دار الريحاني للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع ش.م.م.
ملك عقيل دكروب وشركاه
شارع عبد الله المشنوق - ساقية الجندير
رأس بيروت
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٢ - مؤسسة رزق للصناعة والتجارة
عادل ودانيال جبران رزق
درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٣ - مؤسسة الشويري للطباعة
الياس نجيب الشويري
٧٧ شارع اميركا - الوردية الحمراء
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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٤ - مؤسسة عادل عنان للخدمات الطباعة/مطبعة عنان
شارع عنان - برج البراجنة
الضاحية الجنوبية
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٥ - مؤسسة عز الدين للطباعة والنشر
ملك عباس ناصر - حي ماضي
ص.ب.: ١٣/٥٢٥١ الشياح
الشياح - الضاحية الجنوبية
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٦ - مؤسسة نزيه كركي
بناية جميل ابراهيم
رأس بيروت - قريطم - شارع مدام كوري
ص.ب.: ١٣٥٢٠٦
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٩ - مؤسسة جوزف د. الرعيدي للطباعة
ملك جوزف د. الرعيدي
شارع مار انطونيوس - الجميزة
ص.ب.: ١٧٥١٦٥ بيروت
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٠ - مؤسسة خليفة للطباعة
جوزف عبده خليفة
ملك الدكتور سكر - شارع بشارة ابو خاطر
ص.ب.: ٩٠٤٧٦ جديدة
البوشرية - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩١ - دار الريحاني للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع ش.م.م.
ملك عقيل دكروب وشركاه
شارع عبد الله المشنوق - ساقية الجندير
رأس بيروت
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩٢ - مؤسسة رزق للصناعة والتجارة
عادل ودانيال جبران رزق
درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٥ - مؤسسة اديب للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

غسان نشابة

ملك اديب نشابة - شارع لطيفة

ص.ب.: ٧٤٥

طرابلس - لبنان الشمالي

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٦ - مؤسسة الارز للطباعة

عبدو وسمعان خوري

ملك سنتر انطوان - السلاف

الدكوانة - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٧ - مؤسسة بدران

الفونس بدران

ملك جورج برنس

زقاق البلاط

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٨ - مؤسسة جواد للطباعة والتصوير

علي جواد

شارع الزهراوي - منطقة الباشورة

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨١ - مطابع لا نونس ش.م.ل.

ملك الزغبى - شارع لبنان

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٢ - ليتوغرافي

رافي كجى جيان

ملك جورجيت كفوري

شارع الدباس - الاشرفية

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٣ - ليوغرافور

بملكه

شارع مدرسة الفندقية - قرب معمل باتا

الدكوانة - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٤ - يوسف ومارون روافيل الشمالي

درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٥ - مؤسسة اديب للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

غسان نشابة

ملك اديب نشابة - شارع لطيفة

ص.ب.: ٧٤٥

طرابلس - لبنان الشمالي

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٦ - مؤسسة الارز للطباعة

عبدو وسمعان خوري

ملك سنتر انطوان - السلاف

الدكوانة - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٧ - مؤسسة بدران

الفونس بدران

ملك جورج برنس

زقاق البلاط

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٨ - مؤسسة جواد للطباعة والتصوير

علي جواد

شارع الزهراوي - منطقة الباشورة

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٩ - مطابع لا نونس ش.م.ل.

ملك الزغبى - شارع لبنان

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٢ - ليتوغرافي

رافي كجى جيان

ملك جورجيت كفوري

شارع الدباس - الاشرفية

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٣ - ليوغرافور

بملكه

شارع مدرسة الفندقية - قرب معمل باتا

الدكوانة - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٤ - يوسف ومارون روقايل الشمالي

درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٧ - فوتوغرافور بقلان

كريكور بقلان - باريت بقلان

سنتر انطوان - شارع السلاف

الدكوانة

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٨ - مطبعة فينيقيا - احمد قاري

بنية آفاميا

شارع الماما/تجاه ثكنة الطو

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٩ - قارنيس ش.م.م.

علي دكروب

ملك علي دكروب

شارع رشيد الرضا - المصيطبة مار الياس

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٠ - مؤسسة كميل جبران رزق

كميل جبران رزق

الطريق العام

درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٣ - مطبعة فضول

ملك مدرسة الفرير - شارع الخازنين

الجميزة - ص.ب.: ٥١٤٢ - ١٧

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٤ - فن الطباعة

انطوان ابو خليل

ملك المؤسسة - شارع وديع نعيم

الشياح - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٥ - فوتوتلكو

كيغام تلفزيان - بملكه

الاشرفية - شارع البدوي

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٦ - فور اي ش.م.م.

انطوان اسمر - ملك دير نسبيه

شارع غورو - الجميزة

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٧ - فوتوغرافور بقلين
كريكور بقلين - باريت بقلين
سنتر انطوان - شارع السلاف
الدكوانة
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٨ - مطبعة فينيقيا - احمد قاري
بناية أفاميا
شارع الماما/تجاه ثكنة الحلو
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٩ - فارنيس ش.م.م.
علي دكروب
ملك علي دكروب
شارع رشيد الرضا - المصيطبة مار الياس
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨٠ - مؤسسة كميل جبران رزق
كميل جبران رزق
الطريق العام
درعون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٣ - مطبعة فضول
ملك مدرسة الفرير - شارع الخازنين
الجميزة - ص.ب.: ٥١٤٢ - ١٧
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٤ - فن الطباعة
انطوان ابو خليل
ملك المؤسسة - شارع وديع نعيم
الشيخ - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٥ - فوتوتلكو
كيفام تلفزيون - بملكه
الاشرفية - شارع البدوي
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٦ - فور اي ش.م.م.
انطوان اسمر - ملك دير نسبيه
شارع غورو - الجميزة
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٩ - مؤسسة عبد الحفيظ البساط

عبد الحفيظ البساط

بملكه - طريق المطار

الغبيري - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٠ - عيتاني للطباعة والتجارة

زهير عيتاني

المنطقة الصناعية

ص.ب.: ١٣٥٥٩٢ - بيروت

بشامون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧١ - مطبعة غريب اخوان

بشارة غريب

مفرق بياقوت - قرب صيدلية طعمه

الزلقا

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٢ - مؤسسة فؤاد البعينو للتجليد

آخر شارع معوض - قرب الهيئة الصحية الاسلامية

الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٥ - شركة مطبعة المتوسط ش.م.م.

عماد شبارو

ملك عبد العزيز بعاج

رأس بيروت - شارع لويس ماسينيون

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٦ - مطبعة صادر / جوزف صادر

ملك صادر الطريق القديمة

قرب الجامعة اللبنانية كلية الطب

الدكوانة - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٧ - مؤسسة طانيوس رزق واخوانه

طانيوس رزق

درعون

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٨ - مطبعة عازار

شارل عازار

قرب مستشفى رزق - الاشرفية

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٩ - مؤسسة عبد الحفيظ البساط

عبد الحفيظ البساط

بملكه - طريق المطار

الغبري - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٠ - عيتاني للطباعة والتجارة

زهير عيتاني

المنطقة الصناعية

ص.ب.: ١٣٥٥٩٢ - بيروت

بشامون - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧١ - مطبعة غريب اخوان

بشارة غريب

مفرق بياقوت - قرب صيدلية طعمه

الزلقا

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧٢ - مؤسسة فؤاد البعينو للتجليد

آخر شارع معوض - قرب الهيئة الصحية الاسلامية

الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٥ - شركة مطبعة المتوسط ش.م.م.

عماد شبارو

ملك عبد العزيز بعاج

رأس بيروت - شارع لويس ماسينيون

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٦ - مطبعة صادر / جوزف صادر

ملك صادر الطريق القديمة

قرب الجامعة اللبنانية كلية الطب

الدكوانة - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٧ - مؤسسة طانيوس رزق واخوانه

طانيوس رزق

درعون

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٨ - مطبعة عازار

شارل عازار

قرب مستشفى رزق - الاشرفية

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦١ - تكنوبرس الحديثة ش.م.ل.

بناية حيدر هاشم

بئر حسن - الجناح

ص.ب.: ١١/٦٦٨٢

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٢ - شركة زيتون اخوان للتصوير والطباعة

حسن مصطفى زيتون

بناية حمدان - قرب ثانوية المصطفى

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٣ - كاليغراف للطباعة والتجارة

علي شوبرا

بناية النور - شارع العويني - فردان

ص.ب.: ٤٢٠ - ١٥٥

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٤ - شركة مطابع دار البلاد ش.م.م.

ملك الاركان الاسلامية

شارع خالد بن الوليد - البولفار

ص.ب.: ٩٠

طرابلس - لبنان الشمالي

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٧ - مؤسسة شار جبور الحواط

شار جبور الحواط

بلاط - جبيل

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٨ - شركة الطبع والنشر اللبنانية

ايلي الديك

المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٩ - شركة المطابع الحديثة

جوزف نصراري

المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٠ - شركة المنى للطباعة والنشر

ملك السبع - شارع السياد

برج البراجنة - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦١ - تكنوبرس الحديثة ش.م.ل.

بنية حيدر هاشم

بئر حسن - الجناح

ص.ب.: ١١/٦٦٨٢

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٢ - شركة زيتون اخوان للتصوير والطباعة

حسن مصطفى زيتون

بنية حمدان - قرب ثانوية المصطفى

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٣ - كاليغراف للطباعة والتجارة

علي شوريا

بنية النور - شارع العويني - فردان

ص.ب.: ٤٢٠ - ١٥٥

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٤ - شركة مطابع دار البلاد ش.م.م.

ملك الاركان الاسلامية

شارع خالد بن الوليد - البولفار

ص.ب.: ٩٠

طرابلس - لبنان الشمالي

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٧ - مؤسسة شار جبور الحواط

شار جبور الحواط

بلاط - جبيل

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٨ - شركة الطبع والنشر اللبنانية

ايلي الديك

المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٩ - شركة المطابع الحديثة

جوزف نصرراوي

المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦٠ - شركة المنى للطباعة والنشر

ملك السبع - شارع السياد

برج البراجنة - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٣ - شركة اعلانات سيكو ش.م.ل.

ملك عجوز وابو هدير

شارع جون كندي

ص.ب.: ٤٨٦ - ١١

بيروت - لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٩ - زنكوغراف سلامة ش.م.م.

جوزف عبده سلامة

ملك انطوان يوسف العضم

حريصا

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٤ - اكسبرس انترناشيونال برنتنغ كومباني

بناية مختار الحاج علي

الرملة البيضاء - شارع الفرد نقاش

ص.ب.: ٥٠٨٢ - ١١٤

بيروت - لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٠ - مؤسسة مطبعة زيدان

جوزف زيدان

المنصورية

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٥ - شركة سيدما (سيدم)

جان سماط

ملك شركة سيدما

طريق بيت مري - المكس

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥١ - ساب للطباعة والنشر والاعلان

عبد الامير يوسف بيضون

شارع الابيض - ملك حطيط

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٦ - مؤسسة جوزف صاروفيم كامل الخدمات الطباعة

سنتر عزام - الطابق الثالث

ص.ب.: ٩٠/٥٥١ بيروت

المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢٦٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٢ - مطبعة سامي سعيد

سامي بشارة سعيد

ملك بشارة عون - الطابق الارضي

شارع درج مار نقولا - الرميل

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٣ - شركة اعلانات سيكو ش.م.ل.

ملك عجوز وابو هدير

شارع جون كندي

ص.ب.: ٤٨٦ - ١١

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٤ - اكسبرس انترناشيونال برنتنغ كومباني

بناية مختار الحاج علي

الرملة البيضاء - شارع الفرد نقاش

ص.ب.: ٥٠٨٢ - ١١٤

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٥ - شركة سيدما (سيدم)

جان سماط

ملك شركة سيدما

طريق بيت مري - المكس

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٦ - مؤسسة جوزف صاروفيم كامل الخدمات الطباعة

سنتر عزام - الطابق الثالث

ص.ب.: ٩٠/٥٥١ بيروت

المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشيرة

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٩ - زنكوغراف سلامة ش.م.م.

جوزف عبده سلامة

ملك انطوان يوسف العضم

حريصا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٠ - مؤسسة مطبعة زيدان

جوزف زيدان

المنصورية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥١ - ساب للطباعة والنشر والاعلان

عبد الامير يوسف بيضون

شارع الابيض - ملك حطيط

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥٢ - مطبعة سامي سعيد

سامي بشارة سعيد

ملك بشارة عون - الطابق الارضي

شارع درج مار نقولا - الرميل

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٥ - دار غندور للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع ش.م.م.

مصباح غندور

ملك خاثون ورفاقه - شارع قبينا

رأس بيروت

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٦ - مطبعة دويك

محمد الامين عيتاني - زهير عيتاني

ملك ورثة عبد الحفيظ طبارة

رأس بيروت - شارع بلس

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٧ - مطبعة ك. دونيكيان واولاده

باراماز دونيكيان - هاغوب دونيكيان

ملك دونيكيان

مار مخايل - شارع النهر

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٨ - مؤسسة روحانا انطوان الشمالي

روحانا انطوان الشمالي

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٩ - شركة مطبعة دار الكتب

سمير جمال الدين

شارع سوريا - بناية العازرية

ص.ب.: ٣٥٥٩ - ١١

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٢ - دار الهاشم للطباعة

ميشال الهاشم

ملك الجلخ

الاشرفية - شارع الدباس

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٣ - دار الهدى للطباعة والنشر

احمد محمد موسى

ملك محمد علي موسى وشركاه

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٤ - دار بلال للطباعة والنشر ش.م.م.

الحاج احمد حسين

بناية مجلس الجنوب

نزلة السلطان ابراهيم - بئر حسن

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٥ - دار غندور للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع ش.م.م.

مصباح غندور

ملك خاثون ورفاقه - شارع قبينا

رأس بيروت

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٦ - مطبعة دويك

محمد الامين عيتاني - زهير عيتاني

ملك ورثة عبد الحفيظ طبارة

رأس بيروت - شارع بلس

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٧ - مطبعة ك. دونيكيان وأولاده

بارامان دونيكيان - هاغوب دونيكيان

ملك دونيكيان

مار مخايل - شارع النهر

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٨ - مؤسسة روحانا انطوان الشمالي

روحانا انطوان الشمالي

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٩ - شركة مطبعة دار الكتب

سمير جمال الدين

شارع سوريا - بناية العازرية

ص.ب.: ٣٥٥٩-١١

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٢ - دار الهاشم للطباعة

ميثال الهاشم

ملك الجلخ

الاشرفية - شارع الدباس

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٣ - دار الهدى للطباعة والنشر

احمد محمد موسى

ملك محمد علي موسى وشركاه

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٤ - دار بلال للطباعة والنشر ش.م.م.

الحاج احمد حسين

بناية مجلس الجنوب

نزلة السلطان ابراهيم - بئر حسن

بيروت - لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٧ - دار الفجر للطباعة

ملك انور حنا

ص.ب.: ١٦٦٢٦٢

شارع غندور السعد - الاشرفية

بيروت - لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٨ - دار الفكر للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

شارع عبد النور

ص.ب.: بيروت - ١١٧٠٦١

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٩ - مطبعة دار الفنون

بملكه - شارع وديع نعيم

ص.ب.: ١١/٣٥٦٧ - بيروت

عين الرمانة الشياح

جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٠ - دار القماطي للطباعة والنشر

علي حسين القماطي

بملكه - الشارع العام

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٣ - مطابع حبيب عيد ش.م.م.

ملك اديب ابي خليل

شارع سعيد الغاوي (قرب كنيسة مار نهرا)

ص.ب.: ٥٠٠٧٣

فرن الشباك - جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٤ - مؤسسة حنا رزق الله باسيل واولاده

حنا رزق الله باسيل

ملك نعوم الشمالي

درعون

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نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٥ - مؤسسة حنا موريس الشمالي واخوانه

حنا موريس الشمالي

ملك موريس الشمالي

درعون

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نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٦ - مطابع دار العلم للملايين

منير البعلبكي - بهيج عثمان - مصطفى قصاص

بناية برج الحرية

محلة يزبك - المصيطبة

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٧ - دار الفجر للطباعة

ملك انور حنا

ص.ب.: ١٦٦٢٦٢

شارع غندور السعد - الاشرفية

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٨ - دار الفكر للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

شارع عبد النور

ص.ب.: بيروت - ١١٧٠٦١

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٩ - مطبعة دار الفنون

بملكه - شارع وديع نعيم

ص.ب.: ١١/٣٥٦٧ - بيروت

عين الرمانة الشياح

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٤٠ - دار القماطي للطباعة والنشر

علي حسين القماطي

بملكه - الشارع العام

حارة حريك - الضاحية الجنوبية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٣ - مطابع حبيب عيد ش.م.م.

ملك اديب ابي خليل

شارع سعيد الغاوي (قرب كنيسة مار نهرا)

ص.ب.: ٥٠٠٧٣

فرن الشباك - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٤ - مؤسسة حنا رزق الله باسيل واولاده

حنا رزق الله باسيل

ملك نعيم الشمالي

درعون

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٥ - مؤسسة حنا موريس الشمالي واخوانه

حنا موريس الشمالي

ملك موريس الشمالي

درعون

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٦ - مطابع دار العلم للملايين

منير البعلبكي - بهيج عثمان - مصطفى قصاص

بنية برج الحرية

محلة يزبك - المصيطبة

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٩ - مطبعة تيبوبرس

الياس ملكي - حكمة سليمان

ملك صواف ومصري

سن الفيل - جسر الواطي

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٠ - شركة جرجي عيد جدعون واولاده ش.م.ل.

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ص.ب.: ١١-٢٤٦ - بيروت

جسر الباشا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣١ - مؤسسة جميل باسيل

ملك جورج حايك

شارع النهر - الرميل

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٢ - مطبعة حبيب

نمر فهد حبيب

ملك محمد البراج وشركاه

البوشرية - المدينة الصناعية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٥ - شركة باسيل اخوان ش.م.م.

درعون - حريصا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٦ - مطبعة بدران

شارل بدران

ملك جوزف فارس

شارع الصناعة - الرميل

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٧ - بيك باك غروب

جورج المعوشي

ملك الرامي - شارع الزغبى

الزلقا - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٨ - مؤسسة توفيق فرنسيس الشمالي

ملك انطوان، يوسف وحنا فرنسيس المقوم

درعون

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٩ - مطبعة تيبورس

الياس ملكي - حكمة سليمان

ملك صواف ومصري

سن الفيل - جسر الواطي

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٠ - شركة جرجي عيد جدعون واولاده ش.م.ل.

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ص.ب.: ١١-٢٤٦ - بيروت

جسر الباشا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣١ - مؤسسة جميل باسيل

ملك جورج حايك

شارع النهر - الرميل

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣٢ - مطبعة حبيب

نمر فهد حبيب

ملك محمد البراج وشركاه

البوشرية - المدينة الصناعية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٥ - شركة باسيل اخوان ش.م.م.

درعون - حريصا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٦ - مطبعة بدران

شارل بدران

ملك جوزف فارس

شارع الصناعة - الرميل

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٧ - بيك باك غروب

جورج المعوشي

ملك الرامي - شارع الزغبى

الزلقا - جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٨ - مؤسسة توفيق فرنسيس الشمالي

ملك انطوان، يوسف وحنا فرنسيس المقوم

درعون

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢١ - مطبعة كترا

ملك منير عبيد واخوانه

سد البوشرية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٢ - مطبعة انطوان ميلاد لحد

ملك بديعة سرور

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٣ - مطبعة انيس التجارية ش.م.م.

ملك سمير وسارة عبود - كسباريان

الاشرفية - شارع المطران دبس

ص.ب.: بواسطة بنك عودة ٢٥٦٠ - ١١

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٤ - مطبعة باسيل

ملك طانيوس وبولس رزق

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٧ - مطبعة الياس ديب زغيب

ملك جورج واكيم وشركاه

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٨ - مطبعة امين سليم الدكاش واولاده

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٩ - مطبعة انطوان اسعد رزق

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درعون

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٠ - مطبعة انطوان الياس الشمالي

درعون - حريصا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢١ - مطبعة كترا

ملك منير عبيد واخوانه

سد البوشرية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٢ - مطبعة انطوان ميلاد لحد

ملك بديعة سرور

درعون

جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٣ - مطبعة انيس التجارية ش.م.م.

ملك سمير وسارة عبود - كسباريان

الاشرفية - شارع المطران دبس

ص.ب.: بواسطة بنك عودة ٢٥٦٠ - ١١

بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٤ - مطبعة باسيل

ملك طانيوس وبولس رزق

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٧ - مطبعة الياس ديب زغيب

ملك جورج واكيم وشركاه

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٨ - مطبعة أمين سليم الدكاش واولاده

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٩ - مطبعة انطوان اسعد رزق

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢٠ - مطبعة انطوان الياس الشمالي

درعون - حريصا

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٣ - المطبعة الكاثوليكية ش.م.ل.
ملك المطبعة الكاثوليكية
ص.ب.: ٢٠٤/٦٢٢٠٤ - حازمية
عاريا
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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٤ - مطبعة الغاب
ملك منير وشركاه
شارع هوفلان الاشرفية
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٥ - مطبعة الوطن
ملك الرفاعي
شارع الاستقلال - المصيطبة
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٦ - مطبعة الياس نقولا غانم
الجميزة - ملك دير سيدة نسييه
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩ - الشركة العربية الدولية للطباعة والنشر (ارابيا)
شارع منيمنة - ملك مكي
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠ - مطبعة الف
ملك سيزار البان
المكس
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١١ - المؤسسة اللبنانية للطبع والتجليد والتجارة
ملك صواف ومصري
سن الفيل - جسر الواطي
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٢ - شركة المطبعة العربية ش.م.ل.
ملك المطبعة العربية
ص.ب.: ٩٠٢٥٢ - جديدة المتن
المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية
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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٣ - المطبعة الكاثوليكية ش.م.ل.
ملك المطبعة الكاثوليكية
ص.ب.: ٢٠٤/٦٢٢٠٤ - حازمية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٤ - مطبعة الغاب
ملك منير وشركاه
شارع هوفلان الاشرفية
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٥ - مطبعة الوطن
ملك الرفاعي
شارع الاستقلال - المصيطبة
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٦ - مطبعة الياس نقولا غانم
الجميزة - ملك دير سيدة نسييه
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٩ - الشركة العربية الدولية للطباعة والنشر (ارابيا)
شارع منيمنة - ملك مكي
بيروت - لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٠ - مطبعة الف
ملك سيزار البان
المكس
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١١ - المؤسسة اللبنانية للطبع والتجليد والتجارة
ملك صواف ومصري
سن الفيل - جسر الواطي
جبل لبنان

حضرة السادة المحترمين

١٢ - شركة المطبعة العربية ش.م.ل.
ملك المطبعة العربية
ص.ب.: ٩٠٢٥٢ - جديدة المتن
المدينة الصناعية - سد البوشرية
جبل لبنان

نقابة الطباعة في لبنان
LEBANESE GRAPHIC ARTS SYNDICATE
أسست بموجب قرار رقم ٢١٠ تاريخ ١٩٤٧/٩/٢٣ بيروت

حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥ - مطبعة الحرية

ملك ناصيف بجاني

الاشرفية - شارع المطران مسرة

بيروت - لبنان

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

١ - شركة فرنسيس الشمالي واولاده

بملكهم - شارع الكنيسة

درعون - جبل لبنان

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٦ - معمل تجليد ادوار والياس القزبي

ملك جرجس نخلة الاغا والياس عبد الله

شارع مار تقلا - سد البوشرية

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٢ - المطبعة البوليسية

ملك الجمعية البوليسية

جونية - غادير

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٧ - مطبعة السهم

ملك مارون الدحداح

شارع مارون النقاش - الجميزة

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٣ - شركة المطابع التعاونية الصحفية ش.م.ل.

ملك التعاونية الصحفية

شارع مصرف لبنان - الحمرا

ص. ب. ٢٢٦-١١

بيروت - لبنان

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٨ - الشركة اللبنانية للطباعة الفنية (سليا)

ملك وقف كنيسة مار شربل

ادونيس - ذوق مصبح

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٤ - التعاونية الطباعة ش.م.م.

بناية جواد الطاهر

المصيطبة - شارع واصف بارودي

بيروت - لبنان

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حضرة السادة المحترمين

٥ - مطبعة الحرية

ملك ناصيف بجاني

الاشرفية - شارع المطران مسرة

بيروت - لبنان

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١ - شركة فرنسيس الشمالي واولاده

بملكهم - شارع الكنيسة

درعون - جبل لبنان

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ملك جرجس نخلة الاغا والياس عبد الله

شارع مار تقلا - سد البوشرية

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٢ - المطبعة البوليسية

ملك الجمعية البوليسية

جونية - غادير

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٧ - مطبعة السهم

ملك مارون الدحداح

شارع مارون النقاش - الجميزة

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٣ - شركة المطابع التعاونية الصحفية ش.م.ل.

ملك التعاونية الصحفية

شارع مصرف لبنان - الحمرا

ص. ب. ١١-٢٢٦

بيروت - لبنان

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٤ - التعاونية الطباعية ش.م.م.

بناية جواد الطاهر

المصيطبة - شارع واصف بارودي

بيروت - لبنان