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New York, 21 - 30 August 2007
Item 16(a) of the provisional agenda*
Writing Systems: Romanization

Standard Arabic System for Transliteration of Geographical Names

Submitted by the Third Arab Conference on Geographical Names**

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** Prepared by the Third Arab Conference on Geographical Names.
Standard Arabic System
for
Transliteration
of
Geographical Names

From Arabic Alphabet to Latin Alphabet
(Arabic Romanization System)

As adopted by the Arab Experts who have attended the Third
Arab Conference on Geographical Names in Beirut (3rd
ACGN). And as authorized by the representative of the
Secretary General of the Arab League

Translated by
Brigadier General P.S.C. Maroun Khraish
Director of Geographic Affairs

BEIRUT—LEBANON    MAY 30, 2007
## ARABIC TRANSLITERATION ALPHABET

2002 Beirut Modified paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Arabic Character</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Arabic Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>أ</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>ق</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ب</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>ك</td>
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<td>TH</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>م</td>
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<td>J</td>
<td>ج</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ن</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>ح</td>
<td>Ta' Marbūtah</td>
<td>والتبة المربوطة في نهاية الكلمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH</td>
<td>خ</td>
<td>W, Ú</td>
<td>و</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>د</td>
<td>Y, Ī</td>
<td>ي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH</td>
<td>ذ</td>
<td>a opener</td>
<td>قحة قصيرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>ر</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>فحة طويلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ألف ممدودة (أ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>س</td>
<td>a’</td>
<td>ألف مقصورة (ئ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH</td>
<td>ش</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>ضمة قصيرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>ص</td>
<td>ĕ</td>
<td>ضمة طويلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>ض</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>كسرة قصيرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>ط</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>كسرة طويلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH</td>
<td>ء</td>
<td>with opener</td>
<td>مع الفتحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'A</td>
<td>مع الفتحة</td>
<td>With opener</td>
<td>مع الفتحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'U</td>
<td>مع الضمة</td>
<td>With closer</td>
<td>مع الضمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I</td>
<td>مع الكسرة</td>
<td>with breaker</td>
<td>مع الكسرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مع السكون</td>
<td>With Sukūn</td>
<td>مع السكون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubling the letter</td>
<td>شدة</td>
<td>GH</td>
<td>غ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>ف</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW ALPHABET

How to describe the transliteration Alphabet:

a. The new alphabet has neglected the following Latin letters: C, E, O, P, V, X in addition to the letter G unless it is coupled with the letter H to form a digraph GH (Ghayn)

b. This Alphabet contains:

1. Latin letters which have similar phonetic letters in Arabic : B, R, K, L, M, N, H, W, Y

2. Digraphs or Ligatures to represents Latin letters that have no similar phonetic letters in Arabic such as: GH, SH, DH, KH, TH corresponding to the Arabic letters: Thāʾ, Khāʾ, Dhāl, Shīn, Ghayn

3. One digraph underlined by a Diacritical Mark which is the letter Dhāʾ: ِبُ Dh, Dh, dh

4. Seven letters surmounted or underlined by Diacritical Marks to produce the phonetic convenient sound. Ā, Ī, ū, ū, ū, ṣ, ḥ corresponding to the Arabic letters: Ā long opener, Ī long closer, ū long breaker, ūʾ (ط), ḍāʾ (ض), Sād (ص), and Ḥāʾ (ح)

5. Two diacritical letters, ( ٌ) and ( ِ) that appear on the vowel marks [A (opener), U (closer), and I (breaker)], vowel letters and long vowel marks [I (long breaker), Ū (long closer), Ā (long opener)], or as an independent mark as follows:

   a. Hamzah ( ُ):

   b. ʻAyn ( ʻ):

   -2-
6. Diacritical Marks that surmount or underline some Arabic letter in order to intensify their pronunciation (٠ and ٠): Ā, Ī, Ū, Ḥ, ḫ, ḫ, and Š.

7. Vowel letters that follow stretching letters (ی, ی, Ī) transliterated as Ā Ī Ī.

c. Vowel marks or lightened vowels: the opener, the closer and the breaker (٠ ) transliterated as A, U, and I. In addition to the silent Soukoun beared by consonant letters.
ROMANIZATION RULES

**First:** Names in Arabic are composed of one definite or indefinite word, or several words. Each word is composed of letters.

**Examples:**

بِلَدٌ - البَلَدُ - جِبْلُ المَكْمِل - الدَّارُ الْبَيْضاء - مَكَهُ المَكْرَمَةُ

Balad, Al Balad, Jabal Al Makmil, Ad Dār Al Baydā', Makkah Al Mukarramah

**Second:** There are twenty eight letters in Arabic, starting with the (Hamzah)' and ending with (yā') (Alif (Hamzah)', Bā', Tā', Thā', Jīm, Hā', Khā', Dāl, Dhāl, Rā', Zayn, Sin, Shin, Sād, Dād, Tā', Dhā', 'ayn, Ghayn, Fā', Qāf, Kāf, Lām, Mīm, Nūn, Hā', Wāw, Yā').

We recognize this alphabet that contains basic letters, Digraphs, letters with diacritical marks, diacritical letters, vowels and vowel marks as follows:

### Transliteration Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration Alphabet</th>
<th>Arabic Alphabets</th>
<th>Arabic Alphabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'A, U, I, Ā, Ū, Ī, Ā'</td>
<td>أ</td>
<td>أ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B, b</td>
<td>ب</td>
<td>ب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T, t</td>
<td>ت</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH, Th, th</td>
<td>ث</td>
<td>ث</td>
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<tr>
<td>J, j</td>
<td>ج</td>
<td>ج</td>
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<tr>
<td>H, h</td>
<td>ه</td>
<td>ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH, Kh, kh</td>
<td>خ</td>
<td>خ</td>
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<tr>
<td>D, d</td>
<td>د</td>
<td>د</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH, Dh, dh</td>
<td>ذ</td>
<td>ذ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R, r</td>
<td>ر</td>
<td>ر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z, z</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>ز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, s</td>
<td>س</td>
<td>س</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH, Sh, sh</td>
<td>ش</td>
<td>ش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, S</td>
<td>ص</td>
<td>ص</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 4 -
**Third:** Arabic letters that have similar basic phonetic Latin letters are transliterated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration Letters</th>
<th>Arabic Letters</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>Romanized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>بب</td>
<td>بب</td>
<td>Bayrut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>تت</td>
<td>تت</td>
<td>Turbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J j</td>
<td>جج</td>
<td>جج</td>
<td>Jizzin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>دد</td>
<td>دد</td>
<td>Dambur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R r</td>
<td>رر</td>
<td>رر</td>
<td>Rumiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z z</td>
<td>وز</td>
<td>وز</td>
<td>Zabadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S s</td>
<td>سس</td>
<td>سس</td>
<td>Surya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Romanized</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِّ f</td>
<td>ِّ f</td>
<td>فَرَّيا</td>
<td>قُرْيا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q Q</td>
<td>Q Q</td>
<td>Qalamān</td>
<td>قَلَامُن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ك K</td>
<td>ك K</td>
<td>Karbalāʾ</td>
<td>كِرْبَلَاء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ل L</td>
<td>L L</td>
<td>Lubnān</td>
<td>الْبَنْان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>م M</td>
<td>م م</td>
<td>Mansūrah</td>
<td>مَلْسُوْرَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ن N</td>
<td>N N</td>
<td>Naʿimah</td>
<td>نَعْيَمَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ه H</td>
<td>ه ه</td>
<td>Hilāliyyah</td>
<td>هِلَلَيْيْه</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fourth:** Arabic letters حاء، سد، دد，和 تاء have no similar Latin phonetic letters. They are all transliterated as letters underlined with diacritical marks as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration Letters</th>
<th>Arabic Letters</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H h</td>
<td>ح</td>
<td>حاران أو Hawrān</td>
<td>H Guttural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S s</td>
<td>ص</td>
<td>صوْر</td>
<td>S Guttural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>ض</td>
<td>ضيْعَه</td>
<td>D Guttural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>ط</td>
<td>طراباس</td>
<td>T Guttural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fifth:** The Arabic letters ثاء، كح، ذال، شين，and Ghayn (ث، خ، ذ، ش، غ) are transliterated as digraphs composed by two letters giving the suitable sounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration Letters</th>
<th>Arabic Letters</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TH th</td>
<td>ث</td>
<td>ثالث Thāliθ</td>
<td>Pronounced TH as in third in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH kh</td>
<td>خ</td>
<td>خريةيye Khuraybah</td>
<td>Pronounced as CH in Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH dh</td>
<td>ذ</td>
<td>ذهب Dhahab</td>
<td>Pronounced as THE in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH sh</td>
<td>ش</td>
<td>شملان Shamlān</td>
<td>Pronounced SH as in Sharp in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH gh</td>
<td>غ</td>
<td>غادير Ghādir</td>
<td>Pronounced as the Parisian R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sixth: The letter Dhā’ (ث) is written as a digraph underlined by a diacritical mark as follows:

DH, Dh, dh (ظ) . Example: Dhahrān ظهْرَان

Dh is pronounced as a guttural “the” in English.

Seventh: ‘Ayn and Hamzah are written as diacritical letters (‘ / ‘) and are transliterated as follows:

a. Hamzah: At the beginning of the word:

It is transliterated by the suitable vowel mark it bears:

- If the vowel mark is an opener (fatḥah), (hamzah) should be transliterated as an A.
  
  Example: Abū Kamāl أبُو كَمَال

- If the vowel mark is a closer (Dammah), (hamzah) should be transliterated as a U.
  
  Example: Umm Qasīr أم قَسْر

- If the vowel mark is a breaker (Kasrah), (hamzah) should be transliterated as an I.
  
  Example: ‘Ayn Ibil عين إِبْل

b. Hamzat al qatî‘

Anywhere situated in a composite name, it is always pronounced and transliterated as an (opened hamzah) A (hamzah maftouha).

Examples:

Ayyūb أَيْبُوب

Wādī Ayyūb وَادٍ أَيْبُوب
c. **Hamzat al wasl:**

Pronounced in the first word of a composite name and omitted in the rest.

**Examples:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Al Mandib} & \quad \text{المندب} \\
\text{Babul Mandib} & \quad \text{بابالندب}
\end{align*}
\]

In transliteration it should be considered always as (hamzat qati'). Example:

Bab Al Mandib \textit{instead of} Babul Mandib

d. **Hamzah at the middle of the word:**

It is written independently; **Example:** lu‘lu’ah لولولة

e. **Hamzah at the end of the word:**

It is written independently; **Example:** Al Batrā’ النتراه

f. **‘Ayn anywhere situated in the word:**

1. When it bears a vowel sign, it should be transliterated before the suitable letter as follows:

   (a) With the opener ‘A ‘a. \textit{Example}: ‘Akkā A (Guttural).

   (b) With the closer ‘U ‘u \textit{Example}: ‘Umnān U (Guttural).

   (c) With the breaker ‘I ‘i \textit{Example}: ‘Iqāq I (Guttural).

   (d) With the long opener ‘Ā ‘ā \textit{Example}: ‘Arayyā.

   (e) With the long closer ‘Ū ‘ū \textit{Example}: Mas‘ūdiyyah.

   (f) With the long breaker ‘Ī ‘ī \textit{Example}: Shnan‘īr.

2. When ‘ is silent (Soukoun on it) it is transliterated independently. \textit{Example}: Ba‘labak بعليك.
**Eighth:** Vowel letters are transliterated as follows:

a. **The Alif ﺍَ لِفّ:** Ā ā
   1. At the beginning of the word:
      It follows the same rule as the Hamzah at the beginning of the word
   2. In the middle of the word: ā
      
      **Example:** Kamāl  كمال
   3. At the end of the word: ā
      
      **Example:** Thurayyā  ثريا

b. **The wāw و:** W w, Ī ī
   1. At the beginning of the word:
      Always transliterated as W w  waw.
      
      **Example:** Wādi  وادي
   2. In the middle of the word: ī w  wو
      (a) Following a stretching letter, it should be transliterated as ī.
      
      **Example:** Damanhūr  دمنهور
      (b) Following a soft letter, it is transliterated as w
      
      **Example:** Flawā  فلاوي
   3. At the end of the word: ī, wāw
      (a) Following a stretching letter, it is transliterated as ī
      
      **Example:** Wādi Jīlā  وادي جيلو
      (b) Following a soft letter, it is represented as w, waw
      
      **Example:** Bayt ‘Ilaw  بيت علو
4. At any position when it is silent: w, waw
   Example:  Sawdā’    سوداء

e. **The letter َياء**

1. At the beginning of the word:
   The letter َياء is always represented by ُ َياء Y
   Example:  Yāṭar      ياطر

2. In the middle of the word: ــَياء َياء y
   (a) Following a stretching letter it is transliterated as: ــَياء َياء Y
       Example:  Abū Qīr     أبو قير

   (b) Following a soft letter it is transliterated as: ــَياء َياء y َياء Y
       Example:  Mayādīn   ميدين

3. At the end of the word: َياء َياء y
   (a) Following a stretching letter it is transliterated as: َياء َياء Y
       Example:  Al wādī    الودي

   (b) Following a soft letter it is transliterated as: ــَياء َياء y َياء Y
       Example:  Btikhnāy  بتخنای

4. Anywhere situated in the word, when silent, it is transliterated as: ــَياء َياء Y
   Example:  ‘Aydamūn   عيدمун

A letter is called “stretching” if its vowel mark is compatible with the following vowel letter.

Example:
Abū Qīr  أَبَو قَيْر Ámīr عَامِر Maydūn  مَيدون

Here Q، and d are stretching letters.
A letter is called “soft” if its vowel mark is not compatible with the following vowel letter.

Example: Maydūn شبدون
Here M is a soft letter.

d. The vowel letters (و) w, and (ي) y
They are treated as consonants after soft letters, for that reason they are transliterated in their original form: \textit{W} \textit{Y}

Examples:
Mayādīn ميادين Mawāsim مواسم

And not as vowel letters: \textit{I} \textit{U}

Examples:
Shādī شادي Hūrān حوران

Ninth: The vowel marks (opener, closer, breaker and silent) \textit{A} \textit{U} \textit{I} are transliterated in the form of their compatible vowel letters as follows:

a. The “Opener” is compatible with Alif and transliterated as \textit{A} \textit{a}

Example: Bayrūt بيروت

b. The “Closer” is compatible with Wāw and transliterated as \textit{U} \textit{u}

Example: Rūb Tīlān روب ثلاثين

c. The “Breaker” is compatible with Ya’ and transliterated as \textit{I} \textit{i}

Example: Jīsr Al Bāshā جسر البasha

d. The “Silent” (Soukoun) is beared by consonant letters or vowels after soft letter and has no corresponding in the transliteration alphabet.

Tenth: The markers (Ash Shaddah, Al Maddah) (doubling and stretching) are transliterated as follows:

a. Doubling (ʼ), the letter is doubled.

Examples: Al Ghaddārah النذارة
Al Mas’ūdīyyah المسعودية
Ad Duwwār الدوار
b. The Maddah or the stretched Alif is the combination of the Hamzah with the Alif.
   It is transliterated as follows:
   1. at the beginning of word  
      Example:  آرام  
   2. in the middle of word  
      Example:  مرآب  

**Eleventh: Definite article: Al**

a. Preceding all 14 letters called lunar letters:
   "Al" Is transliterated as it is pronounced originally and lunar letters keep their original pronunciation.
   Examples:  Al وادي  
              Al باب  

b. Preceding all 14 letters called solar letters:
   The definite article Al is assimilated to the first silent part of the doubled sun letter preceded by the Hamzah “A” as follows:
   At, Ath, Ad, Adh, Ar, Az, As, Ash, Ás, Ád, At, Adh, Al, An

The definite noun is pronounced as it is originally:

Examples:
   Ash شمس  
   Ar Riyād  
   Kafir Az Zayyāt  

c. The first letter of the article (Al) and the first letter of the name should be capitalized. No signs should be used to form parts of names:

Examples:

\( \text{Az Zaytūn} \quad \text{and not} \quad \text{Az-Zaytūn} \)

\( \text{Al Balad} \quad \text{and not} \quad \text{Al-Balad} \)

Twelfth: Tā’ marbūtah (ٞ), Alif maqsūrah (ۉ) and Tanwīn (nunation) at the end of the name:

a. Tā’ (marbūtah) at the end of the name is pronounced \( tā' \); in transliteration, it should be lightened to \( h \).

Example: \( \text{Al Qinnābah} \)

قناة

But when followed by another word in a composite name, it should be transliterated as \( t \) (tā’).

Example: Qinnābat Brummānā

 قناة برمانة

b. Alif maqsūrah should be transliterated as “ٌ, اً” in order to distinguish it from the stretched Alif (Ā, ā), or the Alif followed by Hamzah (Ā’, ā’).

Example: Marsa‘Maṭrūh

مرسى مطروح

c. The nunation is neglected and the last letter keeps silent.

Example: Jabal جبل = not Jabalun, and Balad بَلَد = not Baladun.

Thirteenth:

a. The simple exonyms:

Simple Exonyms composed of one word are transliterated and pronounced according to their original international transliteration system (Weygan, Gouraud, Foch), and are written in Arabic according to their pronunciation.

Re-transliteration is not allowed under all circumstances.
b. The complex exonyms:

Exonyms composed of several words are transliterated according to their original transliteration system; Embedded endonyms follow the Arabic Romanization rules.

Example: **Emile Lahlou** إميل لحود **Halat Sur Mer** حالات سور مير

The Arabized exonyms or these exonyms that have been used for quite enough period of time should be considered as endonyms.

Example: **‘Ayn Ibil** عين إبل

**Ibil** in Aramaic language means irrigation.

**Fourteenth: Composite names:**

a. Every word should be written separately. First letter is capitalized others linked letters are written in small Latin letters.

b. No signs or marks are used to link the different parts of a composite name.

Examples:

- Minyah Ad Dinniyah *not* Minyah-Ad-Dinniyah منية الضنيّة
- Jiwār Al Hawz *not* Jiwār-Al-Hawz جوار الحوز

c. The first letter of the digraph is written capital at the beginning of the word, the second is written small.

Examples:

- Mutill Ash Shams مطل الشمس
- ‘Ayn Al Kharrūbi عين الخروبی
- Jal Ath Thurayyā جل الثريا
d. The conjunct names should be written in transliteration, with independent conjunction 
Wa or joined to the definite article Al.

Examples:
Al Miyyah Wa Miyyah المية ومية
Mizhir Wal Majdhūb مزهر والسجذوب

Fifteenth: Double names:
Locations and cities may support more than one name such as historical and world wide
known names. For this reason, two names should be written; one of which between
brackets.

Examples:
Ba‘labak (Heliopolis) بغلبك
Jubayl (Byblos) جبيل
Al Batrā’ (Petra) البتراء
Ad Dār Al Baydā’ (Casa Blanca) الدار البيضاء

Sixteenth: Remarks:

a. Distinction between Hamzah (‘), ‘Ayn (‘), and Alif maqṣūrah (A‘):
The diacritic letters may create some ambiguity between Hamzah (‘), ‘Ayn (‘), or
the diacritic mark of Alif maqṣūrah (A‘). They should be carefully distinguished.

Examples:
Ma‘ād سعاد
Sadd Ma‘rib سد مارب
Ma‘rūb معروب
Salwa‘ سلوى
b. The use of digraphs: Sh Th Kh Dh Gh may create some confusion. A slash (/) that separates between the confusing letters should resolve the problem.

Examples:

S/haylah شيلة might be confused with Shaylah شيلة
D/hayb ذيّب might be confused with Dhayb دهيب

Else, it could be transliterated as formal Arabic (Fusha’) language. Therefore, the first letter should be accentuated with the relative vowel sign (Fathah, Dammah, and Kasrah).

Examples:

Suhaylah سهيلة
Duhayb ذهيب

But, if the Digraph falls in the middle of the word, then a slash must be used

Examples:

Ad/ham أدهم not Adham أدم
As/hum أسهم not Ashum اسم

c. The word (ibn) begins with (Hamzat Wasl) and should be transliterated as (Hamzat Qati‘) as stated in rule seven.

Examples:

Ibin ابن المقلع
Hamad Ibn Abd Al ‘Aziz حمد بن عبد العزيز

However the form of national or local normalization of geographical names containing the word Ibn or Abū should be taken into consideration when transliterated.

Abu and Ibn may appear under several forms Abū, Abī, Abā, bū, Bin, Banū, Bani, etc....

They should be transliterated as officially normalized.
d. The word "Abd" (عبد) should be written separately from succeeding words.

Examples:

'Abd Ar Raḥmān
Abdul Raḥmān

'Abd Al Muṭṭalib
‘Abdul Muṭṭalib

The approval on this System has been granted by the general committee of the conference, after voting on it and amended by a sub-committee created for this purpose and it was signed by all the members of the general committee and authenticated by the representative of Arab League’s general secretary according to procedures.

Beirut in 31 May 2007

Signature

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