13 July 2017

Original: English and Arabic

Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
New York, 8-17 August 2017
Item 14 a) of the provisional agenda*
Writing systems and pronunciation: Romanization

Romanization System from Arabic letters to Latinized letters 2007

Submitted by the Arabic Division **

Standard Arabic System
for
Transliteration
of
Geographical Names

From Arabic Alphabet to Latin Alphabet
(Arabic Romanization System)

2007

ARABIC TRANSLITERATION ALPHABET

Romanization	Arabic Character	Romanization	Arabic Character
٬	همزة ء	GH	غ
Ā	ا	F	ف
B	ب	Q	ق
T	ت	K	ك
TH	ث	L	ل
J	ج	M	م
H̲	ح	N	ن
KH	خ	H	هـ والتاء المربوطة في نهاية الكلمة
D	د	W, Ū	و
DH	ذ	Y, Ī	ي
R	ر	a	Short Opener
Z	ز	ā	Long Opener
S	س	ā	Maddah
SH	ش	a′	Alif Maqsourah
S̲	ص	u	Short Closer
D̲	ض	ū	Long Closer
T̲	ط	i	Short Breaker
DH̲	ظ	ī	Long Breaker
٬	ع	Doubling the letter	شدّة

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 الغين).

  b. This Alphabet contains:
       1. Latin letters which have similar phonetic letters in Arabic :
          B,T,J,D,R,Z,S,Q,K,L,M,N,H,W,Y.

          ب، ت، ج، د، ر، ز، س، ق، ك، ل، م، ن، هـ، و، ي

       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 ث, خ, ذ, ش, غ

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

       4. Seven letters surmounted or underlined by Diacritical Marks to produce the
          phonetic convenient sound. Ā, Ū, Ī, T̲, D̲, S̲, H̲ corresponding to the Arabic
          letters: Ā long opener, Ū long closer, Ī long breaker, T̲āʾ (ط), D̲ād (ض), S̲ād
          (ص), and H̲āʾ (ح).

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

ʾ	ʾA	ʾU	ʾI	ʾĀ	ʾŪ	ʾĪ
ʾ	ʾa	ʾu	ʾi	ʾā	ʾū	ʾī

               b. ʿAyn (ʿ):

ʿ	ʿA	ʿU	ʿI	ʿĀ	ʿŪ	ʿĪ
ʿ	ʿa	ʿu	ʿi	ʿā	ʿū	ʿī

       6. Diacritical Marks that surmount or underline some Arabic letter in order to
          intensify their pronunciation (�é¯ and ˍ): Ā, Ī, Ū, H̲, T̲, D̲, and S̲.

       7. Vowel letters that follow stretching letters (أ، و ي) transliterated as Ā Ū Ī.

c. Vowel marks or lightened vowels: the opener, the closer and the breaker (َ ُ ِ) 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:

بلــد – البـلـد ـ جبـل المكمـــل – الدار البيضـــاء – مكـه المكرمـــة

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, Sīn, Shīn, Sād, Dād, Tā', Dhā', ʿayn, Ghayn, Fā', Qāf, Kāf, Lām, Mīm, Nūn, Hā', Wāw, Yā').

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

Transliteration Alphabet

أبجدية التحويـــــل

Transliteration Alphabet	Arabic Alphabets	Arabic Alphabet		
		Beginning	Middle	End
',A, U, I , Ā, Ū, Ī, Aˊ	أ	أ أ إ آ	أ ؤ إ ـئـ ـؤ	ء أ أ ؤ ئ ى
B,b	ب	بـ	ـبـ بـ	ـب ب
T,t	ت	تـ	ـتـ تـ	ـت ت
TH,Th,th	ث	ثـ	ـثـ ثـ	ـث ث
J,j	ج	جـ	ـجـ جـ	ـج ج
H,h	ح	حـ	ـحـ حـ	ـح ح
KH,Kh,kh	خ	خـ	ـخـ خـ	ـخ خ
D,d	د	د	ـدد	ـد د
DH,Dh,dh	ذ	ذ	ـذذ	ـذ ذ
R,r	ر	ر	ـر ر	ـر ر

Z,z	ز	ز	ـز ز	ـز ز
S,s	س	ســ	ـســ ـســ	ـس س
SH,Sh,sh	ش	شــ	ـشــ ـشــ	ـش ش
<u>S</u>,<u>s</u>	ص	صــ	ـصــ صــ	ـص ص
<u>D</u>,<u>d</u>	ض	ضــ	ـضــ ضــ	ـض ض
<u>T</u>,<u>t</u>	ط	طــ	ـطــ طــ	ـط ط
<u>DH</u>,<u>Dh</u>,<u>dh</u>	ظ	ظــ	ـظــ ظــ	ـظ ظ
ʾ, ʿA, ʿa, ʿU, ʿu, ʿI, ʿi, ʾ, ʿĀ, ʿā, ʿŪ, ʿū, ʿĪ, ʿī,	ع	عــ	ـعــ عــ	ـع ع
GH,Gh,gh	غ	غــ	ـغــ غــ	ـغ غ
F,f	ف	فــ	ـفــ فــ	ـف ف
Q,q	ق	قــ	ـقــ قــ	ـق ق
K,k	ك	كــ	ـكــ كــ	ـك ك
L,l	ل	لــ	ـلــ لــ	ـل ل
M,m	م	مــ	ـمــ مــ	ـم م
N,n	ن	نــ	ـنــ نــ	ـن ن
H,h	هـ	هــ	ـهــ هــ	ـهـ ـة ه
W,w,Ū,ū	و	و	ـوْ ـو	ـو وْ
Y,y,Ī,ī	ي	يــ	ـيْـ ـيـ يـ	ـي ي
Fat<u>h</u>ah A,a (Short) Ā,ā (Long)	الفتحةَ قصيرة (َ) طويلة(ـَا)	آ	ـَ ـَا	omitted ـَا
<u>D</u>ammah U,u (Short) Ū,ū (Long)	الضمة قصيرة (ُ) طويلة (ـُو)		ـُ ـُو	omitted ـُو
Kasrah I,i (Short) Ī,ī (Long)	الكسرة قصيرة (ِ) طويلة (ـِي)		ـِ ـِي	omitted ـِي

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

Transliteration Letters	Arabic Letters			Examples		Notes
	Beginning	**Middle**	**End**	**Romanized**	**Arabic**	
B b	بـ	ـبـ بـ	ـب ب	*B*ayrūt	بيروت	
T t	تـ	ـتـ تـ	ـت ت	*T*urbul	تربل	
J j	جـ	ـجـ جـ	ـج ج	*J*izzīn	جزين	
D d	د	ـد د	ـد د	*D*āmūr	دامور	

				Romanized	Arabic	Notes
R r	ر	ـر ر	ـر ر	*R*ūmiyah	روميه	
Z z	ز	ـز ز	ـز ز	*Z*abadānī	زبداني	
S s	ـس	ـسـ سـ	س س	*S*ūryā	سوريا	
F f	ـف	ـفـ فـ	ف ف	*F*ārayā	فاريا	
Q q	ـق	ـقـ قـ	ق ق	*Q*alamūn	قلمون	Guttural
K k	ـك	ـكـ كـ	ك ك	*K*arbalā'	كربلاء	
L l	ـل	ـلـ لـ	ل ل	*L*ubnān	لبنان	
M m	ـم	ـمـ مـ	م م	*M*anṣūrah	منصورة	
N n	ـن	ـنـ نـ	ن ن	*N*ā'imah	ناعمة	
H h	ـه	ـهـ هـ	ه ة ـه	*H*ilāliyyah	هلاليّة	

Fourth: Arabic letters Ḥā', Ṣād, Ḍād, and Ṭā' (ح، ص، ض، ط) have no similar Latin phonetic letters. They are all transliterated as letters underlined with diacritical marks as follows:

Transliteration Letters	Arabic Letters	Examples		Notes
		Romanized	Arabic	
H̲ h̲	ح	*H̲*ūrān أو *H̲*awrān	حوران	H Guttural
S̲ s̲	ص	*S̲*ūr	صور	S Guttural
D̲ d̲	ض	*D̲*abʿah	ضبعه	D Guttural
T̲ t̲	ط	*T̲*arāblus	طرابلس	T Guttural

Fifth: The Arabic letters Thā', Khā', Dhāl, Shīn, and Ghayn (ث، خ، ذ، ش، غ) are transliterated as digraphs composed by two letters giving the suitable sounds:

Transliteration Letters	Arabic Letters	Examples		Notes
		Romanized	Arabic	
TH th	ث	*Th*āli*th*	ثالث	**Pronounced *TH* as in *th*ird in English**
KH kh	خ	*Kh*uraybah	خريبه	**Pronounced as *CH* in Dutch**
DH dh	ذ	*Dh*ahab	ذهب	**Pronounced as *THE* in English**

SH sh	ش	*Sh*amlān	شملان	**Pronounced *SH* as in *Sh*arp in English**
GH gh	غ	*Gh*ādīr	غادير	**Pronounced as the Parisian *R***

Sixth: The letter Dhā ٕ (ظ) is written as a digraph underlined by a diacritical mark as follows:

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

Dh is pronounced as a guttural "the" in English.

Seventh: ᶜAyn 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 (fat<u>h</u>ah), (hamzah) should be transliterated as an *A*.

  Example: Ab**ū** Kam**ā**l   أبو كمال .

- If the vowel mark is a closer (<u>D</u>ammah), (hamzah) should be transliterated as a *U*.

  Example: Umm Qa**s**ir   أُم قصر .

- If the vowel mark is a breaker (Kasrah), (hamzah) should be transliterated as an *I*.

  Example: ᶜAyn *I*bil   عين إبل .

b. Hamzat al qatiᶜ

Anywhere situated in a composite name, it is always pronounced and transliterated as an (opened hamzah) *A* (hamzah maftou<u>h</u>a).

Examples:

*A*yy**ū**b   أيوب

W**ā**d**ī** *A*yy**ū**b   وادي أيوب

c. **Hamzat al wasl:**

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

Examples:

<div align="center">

*A*l Mandib   المندب

Bab*ul* Mandib   بابُلمندب

</div>

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

<div align="center">

Bab Al Mandib   *instead of*   Bab*ul* Mandib

</div>

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

It is written independently; <u>Example:</u> luʾluʾah   لؤلؤة

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

It is written independently; <u>Example:</u> Al Batrāʾ   البتراء

f. **ʿAyn 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 ʿA ʿa.   <u>Example:</u> ʿ*A*kkā   A (Guttural).

   (b) With the closer ʿU ʿu   <u>Example:</u> ʿ*U*mān   U (Guttural).

   (c) With the breaker ʿI ʿi   <u>Example:</u> ʿ*I*rāq   I (Guttural).

   (d) With the long opener ʿĀ ʿā   <u>Example:</u> ʿ*Ā*rayyā.

   (e) With the long closer ʿŪ ʿū   <u>Example:</u> Masʿ*ū*diyyah.

   (f) With the long breaker ʿĪ ʿī   <u>Example:</u> Shnanʿ*ī*r.

2. When ʿ is silent (Soukoun on it) it is transliterated independently.

   <u>Example:</u>   Baʿlabak   بعلبك

                 Biʾr As Sabiʿ   بِئْر السَبعْ

Eighth: Vowel letters are transliterated as follows:

a. **The Alif** ألف **: Ā ā a′**

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**

   <u>Example:</u>   Kam**ā**l   كمال

3. At the end of the word: **ā**

   <u>Example:</u>   Thurayy**ā**   ثريا

4. Alif Maqsoura: **a′**

   <u>Example:</u>   Salw**a′**   سَلْوَى

b. **The wāw** و **: W w, Ū ū**

1. At the beginning of the word:

   Always transliterated as W w   waw واو .

   <u>Example:</u>   **W**ādī وادي

2. In the middle of the word: ū w   ـُو   واو

   (a) Following a stretching letter, it should be transliterated as **ū.**

   <u>Example:</u>   Damanh**ū**r   دمنهور

   (b) Following a soft letter, it is transliterated as **w**

   <u>Example:</u>   Fl**ā**w**ī**   فلاوي

3. At the end of the word: **ū**, w**ā**w

   (a) Following a stretching letter, it is transliterated as **ū**

   <u>Example:</u>   **W**ādī Jil**ū**   وادي جيلو

   (b) Following a soft letter, it is represented as **w, waw**

   <u>Example:</u>   Bayt ʿIlla**w**   بيت علّو

4. At any position when it is silent: w, waw

   Example: Saw̱dā᾿   سوداء

c. **The letter yā᾿ ياء**

   1. At the beginning of the word:

   The letter yā᾿ is always represented by يـ   Y

   Example: **Y**āṯar   ياطر

   2. In the middle of the word: ـيـ   ī y

   (a) Following a stretching letter it is transliterated as: يـ ـيـ إي ī

   Example: Abū Q**ī**r   أبو قير

   (b) Following a soft letter it is transliterated as: ـيـ يـ **y yā᾿**

   Example: Ma**y**ādīn   ميادين

   3. At the end of the word: ـي ، ي   ī y

   (a) Following a stretching letter it is transliterated as: إي **ī**

   Example: Al wād**ī**   الوادي

   (b) Following a soft letter it is transliterated as: ـيـ يـ y yā᾿

   Example: Btikhn**āy**   بتخناي

   4. Anywhere situated in the word, when silent, it is transliterated as: ـيـ يـ y yā᾿

   Example: ᶜA**y**damūn   عيدمون

   A letter is called "stretching" if its vowel mark is compatible with the following

   vowel letter.

   Example:

Abū Qīr أبو قَير   *Am*ir عامر ʿ   Maydūn مَيدُون

Here Q , ʿ and d are stretching letters.

A letter is called "soft" if its vowel mark is not compatible with the following vowel letter.

Example: Maydūn   مَيدون   Here M is a soft letter.

d. The vowel letters (و) w, and (ى) y

They are treated as consonants after soft letters, for that reason they are transliterated in their original form: *W   Y*

Examples:

Ma*y*ādīn   ميادين   Ma*w*āsim مواسم

And not as vowel letters: *Ī   Ū*

Examples:

Shādī   شادي   **H**ūrān حوران

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

a. The "Opener" is compatible with Alif and transliterated as A   a

Example: B*a*yrūt   بَيروت

b. The "Closer" is compatible with Wāw and transliterated as U   u

Example: R*u*b Tlātīn رُب ثلاثين

c. The "Breaker" is compatible with Yā' and transliterated as I i

Example: J*i*sr Al Bāshā جسر الباشا

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 (ّ) الشدَّة , the letter is doubled.

Examples: Al Gha*dd*ārah   الغدّارة

Al Mas ʿ**ū**di*yy*ah   المسعوديّة

Ad Du*ww***ā**r   الدوّار

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   **Ā**   آ

           Example: **Ā**r**ā**m   آرام

   2. in the middle of word   ٔ **ā**   آ

           Example: Mir ٔ **ā**b   مرآب

Eleventh: Definite article: Al

a. Preceding all 14 letters called lunar letters:

   أ، ب، ج، ح، خ، ع، غ، ف، ق، ك، ل، م، هـ، و، ي

   A, B, J, <u>H</u>, Kh, ʿ, Gh , F, Q, L, M, H, W, Y

   "Al" Is transliterated as it is pronounced originally and lunar letters keep their
   original pronunciation.

       Examples: *Al* w**ā**d**ī**   الوادي

               Al B**ā**b   الباب

b. Preceding all 14 letters called solar letters:

   ت، ث، د، ذ، ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ل، ن

   T, Th, D, DH, R, Z, S, Sh, <u>S</u>, <u>D</u>, <u>T</u>, <u>Dh</u>, L, N

   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, A<u>s</u>, A<u>d</u>, A<u>t</u>, A<u>dh</u>, Al, An

   The definite noun is pronounced as it is originally:

       Examples:

         Ash shams   الشمس

         Ar Riy**ā**<u>d</u>   الرياض

         Kafr *Az* Zayy**ā**t   كفر الزيات

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:

Az Zaytūn	*and not*	Az-Zaytūn	الزيتون
Al Balad	*and not*	Al-Balad	البلد

Twelfth: **Tā' marbūtah (ة), Alif maqsūrah (ى) and Tanwīn (nunation) at the end of the name:**

a. Tāʾ (marbūtah) at the end of the name is pronounced *tāʾ*; in transliteration, it should be lightened to **h.**

Example: Al Qinnāba*h* القنابة

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

Example: Qinnāb*at* Brummānā قنابة برمانا

b. Alif maqsūrah should be transliterated as " A′, a′ " in order to distinguish it from the stretched Alif (Ā, ā), or the Alif followed by Hamzah (Ā', ā').

Example: Mars*a′* Maṯrū*h* مرسى مطروح

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

Example: Jabal جبل = جبلٌ *not* Jabalun, *and* Balad بلد = بلدٌ *not* Baladun.

Thirteenth:

a. The simple exonyms:

Simple Exonyms composed of one word are transliterated and pronounced according to their original international transliteration system (ويغان Weygan, غورو Gouraud , فوش 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.

<u>Example:</u> **Emile** Laẖẖūd   إميل لحود   Ḥālāt **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.

<u>Example:</u>   ʿAyn **Ibil**   عين إبل

Ibil in Aramaic language means irrigation.

<u>Fourteenth:</u> 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.
   <u>Examples:</u>

   Minyah A**d** **D**inniyyah *not* Minyah-A**d**-**D**inniyyah   منية الضنِّيَّة
   Jiwār Al **H**awz   *not* Jiwār-Al-**H**awz   جوار الحوز

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

   <u>Examples:</u>

   Muṯill Ash *S*hams   مطل الشمس
   ʿAyn *A*l *K*harrūbī   عين الخروبي
   Jal Ath *T*hurayyā   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 و مية

Mizhir *Wal* Majdhūb   مزهر والمجذوب

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**)   بعْلبك

Jubayl   (**Byblos**)   جبيل

Al Batrāʾ   (**Petra**)   البتراء

Ad Dār Al Baydāʾ   (**Casa Blanca**)   الدار البيضاء

Sixteenth: Remarks:

a. Distinction between Hamzah (ʾ), ʿAyn (ʿ), and Alif maqsūrah (Aʹ):

The diacritic letters may create some ambiguity between Hamzah (ʾ), **ʿA**yn (ʿ), or the diacritic mark of Alif maqsūrah (Aʹ). **T**hey should be carefully distinguished.

Examples:

Ma ͨād   معاد

Sadd Maʾrib   سد مأرب

Ma ͨrūb   معروب

Salwaʹ   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 سهيلة *might be confused with* Shaylah شيلة

D/hayb دهْيب *might be confused with* Dhayb ذيب

Else, it could be transliterated as formal Arabic (Fu<u>sh</u>a′) language. Therefore, the first letter should be accentuated with the relative vowel sign (Fat<u>h</u>ah, <u>D</u>ammah, and Kasrah).

Examples:

Suhaylah سُهيلة

Duhayb دُهيب

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

Examples:

Ad/ham أدهم *not* Adham   أذم

As/hum أسهم *not* Ashum   أشم

c. The word (ibn) begins with (Hamzat Wasl) and should be transliterated as (Hamzat Qati^{�ع}) as stated in rule **seven**.

Examples:

Ibin Al Muqaff_a^{�ع}   ابن المقفع

<u>H</u>amad ***Ibin*** ^{�ع}Abd Al ^{�ع}Az<u>ī</u>z   حمد بن عبد العزيز

However the form of national or local normalization of geographical names containing the word ***Ibn*** or ***Ab<u>ū</u>*** should be taken into consideration when transliterated.

Abu and **Ibin** may appear under several forms **Ab<u>ū</u> , Ab<u>ī</u> , Ab<u>ā</u> , b<u>ū</u> , Bin , Ban<u>ū</u>, Ban<u>ī</u>, etc ….**

They should be transliterated as officially normalized.

d. The word "Abd" (عبد) should be written separately from succeeding words.

Examples:

ʿ**Abd** Ar Raẖmān *not*   Abdul Raẖmān   عبد الرحمن

ʿ**Abd** Al Muṭṭalib *not* ʿAbdul Muṭṭalib   عبد المطلب

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

Editor	**reporter**
AL JABER Ibrahim (Jordan)	**AL RACHED** Mohamed (K.S.A)

Vice chairman	**Vice chairman**
Doctor **EL-Kayidi** Sayf (U.A.E)	General P.S.C **KHRAISH** Maroun (Lebanon)

Chairman	**Representative of** **The Arab league's General Secretary**
Doctor **SYALA** Anwar (LIBYA)	Mr. Ambassador **AL SOLEH** Abed Ar Rahman