

Thailand

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|---|--|
| Country name | Thailand |
| State title | Kingdom of Thailand |
| Name of citizen | Thai |
| Official language | Thai (<i>tha</i>) ¹ |
| Country name in official language | ประเทศไทย Prathet Thai ² |
| State title in official language | ราชอาณาจักรไทย Ratcha Anachak Thai |
| Script | Thai |
| Romanization System | BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Thai 2002 Agreement |
| ISO-3166 country code (alpha-2/alpha-3) | TH/THA |
| Capital: official language | กรุงเทพฯ Krung Thep ³ |
| Capital: English conventional | Bangkok |
| Population | 66.17 million ⁴ |

Introduction

Thailand is in southeast Asia, bordered to the north by Myanmar (Burma), to the east by Laos, to the southeast by Cambodia, to the south by the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia, and to the west by the Andaman Sea. The people of Thailand refer to their country colloquially as Mueang Thai. Surrounding nations knew it as Siam and it was by this exonym that the country was first known in Europe. In 1939 the prime minister, Phibun, issued a proclamation stating that “In the English language the name of the country shall be ‘Thailand’. The name of the people and of the nationality shall be ‘Thai’.”⁵ Thus, the name Thailand slowly came to be used in British English.

Geographical names policy and sources

Geographical names in Thailand are written in Thai script and it is PCGN policy to recommend use of Roman-script names as found on Royal Thai Survey Department (RTSD) sources produced since 2000⁶ on UK government products. Names for use on UK government products may also be taken from the [NGA GEOnet Names Server](#) (GNS) which reflects the updated romanization system.

¹ ISO 639-3 codes are given for languages mentioned in this Factfile.

² Or Mueang Thai colloquially. The country name is shown here in Thai script and romanized Thai.

³ Sometimes seen as Krung Thep Maha Nakhon (Bangkok). The romanized full name is: Krung Thep Mahanakhon Amon Rattanakosin Mahinthara Ayuthaya Mahadilok Phop Nopparat Ratchathani Burirom Udomratchaniwet Mahasathan Amon Piman Awatan Sathit Sakkathattiya Witsanukam Prasit.

⁴ National Statistics Office Statistical Yearbook Thailand 2022: <http://service.nso.go.th/nso/nsopublish/pubs/e-book/SYB-2022/66/index.html>

⁵ As quoted in the Geographical Journal 94 (1939) 429-30.

⁶ Roman-script RTSD maps, produced after 2000, are romanized using the updated Royal Institute of Thailand system.

The RTSD is responsible for surveying and producing Thai-script and Roman-script topographic maps of Thailand and uses the Royal Institute of Thailand romanization system. The original 1967 Royal Institute of Thailand romanization system was revised by the Thai government in 2000 and adopted by BGN/PCGN in 2002⁷. No diacritical marks are used in this romanization system. Geographical names romanized using the original 1967 system may contain different vowels and word spacing to those romanized using the revised 2000 system.

Application of the updated Royal Institute of Thailand romanization system to Thai-script sources can be challenging without knowledge of the language, particularly given the lack of word division in Thai, so this should be avoided where possible. If required, please contact PCGN.

The Hydrographic Department of the Royal Thai Navy is the official source for nautical charts and also reflects the updated 2000 romanization system.

Languages

The national and official language of Thailand is Thai, written in Thai script. Consonants in the Thai alphabet each have an implicit vowel sound (a short ‘a’ or ‘o’). The alphabet consists of 44 consonants plus vowel marks that are used to modify these consonants⁸. It is written from left to right, with no spaces between words. Thai is the sole language used in government, in schools and the media. English is a common second language used in Bangkok, other major cities and tourist areas. Approximately 72 minority languages are spoken, including Burmese (*mya*), Chinese (*zho*), Karen (*kar*), Japanese (*jpn*) and Vietnamese (*vie*)⁹.

The main language of the north-eastern region of Thailand is Isan, also known as Northeastern Thai (*tts*), which is closely related to the Lao language. However, here too Thai is the official language and is spoken by most people and used in education. Although Isan has usually been written with the modern Thai alphabet, there are moves to promote its Thai Lao written form (Thai Noi script¹⁰) and multilingual signs with Thai, Isan and English have been installed in Khon Kaen province as part of a cultural maintenance and revitalisation project.¹¹ Isan geographical names may be included on UK government products of Thailand if required.



Road sign with Thai, Isan and English names

Source: <https://theisaanrecord.co/2016/09/21/signs-for-the-times-in-isaan/>

⁷https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693780/ROMANIZATION_OF_THAI.pdf

⁸<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/thai.htm>

⁹<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/th.html>

¹⁰<https://omniglot.com/writing/isan.htm>

¹¹<https://theisaanrecord.co/2015/03/13/ancient-isaan-script-to-be-revitalized-in-new-public-effort/>



Additionally, due to the steady increase of Chinese tourists visiting Thailand, the Tourism Department and the Transport Ministry have added Chinese names on many of the signs in areas of the country that are popular with Chinese travellers. (Chinese geographical names should not be included on UK government products of Thailand).

Road sign with Thai, Chinese and English names

Source: <http://www.chiangmaicitylife.com/news/chinese-language-road-signs-to-be-introduced-in-2016/>

Territorial and toponymic issues

Thailand and Cambodia dispute ownership of land near the 11th century border temple, Prasat Preăh Vihéar, a UNESCO World Heritage Site¹². It is in the Dangrek mountains that form a natural border between Thailand and Cambodia. A 1962 International Court of Justice judgement awarded the temple to Cambodia, but the governments of the two countries have yet to agree precisely where the boundary runs around the temple area. The *de jure* boundary should be shown on UK government products and the temple may be labelled using the Cambodian name **Prasat Preăh Vihéar** or with the English generic term **Preăh Vihéar Temple**¹³.



Aerial view of Preăh Vihéar Temple. Source: Wikipedia



The boundary alignment is also disputed in an area close to the Cambodian border town of Poipet¹⁴. The Cambodian name with the conventional name in brackets **Paôy Pêt (Poipet)** should be shown.

Border crossing from Thailand to Cambodia at Poipet.

Source:

<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/58654/cambodia-thailand-to-open-new-border-crossings/>

Other boundary disputes exist between Cambodia and Thailand, particularly along the Dangrek Mountains. The *de jure* boundary should be shown in each of these cases with the correct local names used on either side of the *de jure* boundary.

¹² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1224>

¹³ The Khmer form is Prasat Preăh Vihéar. Prasat means “temple” in Khmer.

¹⁴ A town popular with Thai gamblers.

Map of Thailand



Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

Administrative structure

Thailand is divided into 76 provinces (Thai: Changwat/จังหวัด) at first-order administrative level (ADM1) plus the capital city Bangkok (Krung Thep), a municipality (Thai: Mahanakhon/มหานคร). Each province is further broken down into districts (Thai: Amphoe/อำเภอ), or sub-districts in Bangkok (Thai: Khwaeng/แขวง).

The provinces are often gathered into four, five or six groups for geographical, political, statistical or touristic purposes. These regions do not have any administrative functions and should not be shown as administrative divisions on HMG products. For ease of reference this Factfile lists the provinces in the four most commonly used regional groupings (e.g. on television when discussing regional events): Central, Northern, Northeastern and Southern.

CENTRAL

| Province ¹⁵ name and location (ADM1) | Name in Thai script | Seat and location (PPLA) | Number of Amphoe ¹⁶ (ADM2) | ISO 3166-2 code |
|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ang Thong (14°35'N 100°27'E) | อ่างทอง | Ang Thong (14°35'N 100°27'E) | 7 | TH-15 |
| Krung Thep (Bangkok) ¹⁷ (13°45'N 100°29'E) | กรุงเทพ | Krung Thep (Bangkok) (13°45'N 100°29'E) | 50 | TH-10 |
| Chachoengsao (13°41'N 101°04'E) | ฉะเชิงเทรา | Chachoengsao (13°41'N 101°04'E) | 11 | TH-24 |
| Chai Nat (15°11'N 100°07'E) | ชัยนาท | Chai Nat (15°11'N 100°07'E) | 8 | TH-18 |
| Chanthaburi (12°36'N 102°06'E) | จันทบุรี | Chanthaburi (12°36'N 102°06'E) | 10 | TH-22 |
| Chon Buri (13°21'N 100°59'E) | ชลบุรี | Chon Buri (13°21'N 100°59'E) | 11 | TH-20 |
| Kanchanaburi (14°0'N 99°32'E) | กาญจนบุรี | Kanchanaburi (14°1'N 99°31'E) | 13 | TH-71 |
| Lop Buri (14°48'N 100°39'E) | ลพบุรี | Lop Buri (14°48'N 100°37'E) | 11 | TH-16 |
| Nakhon Nayok (14°12'N 101°12'E) | นครนายก | Nakhon Nayok (14°12'N 101°12'E) | 4 | TH-26 |
| Nakhon Pathom (13°55'N 100°7'E) | นครปฐม | Nakhon Pathom (13°49'N 100°03'E) | 7 | TH-73 |
| Nonthaburi (13°51'N 100°30'E) | นนทบุรี | Nonthaburi (13°51'N 100°30'E) | 6 | TH-12 |
| Pathum Thani (14°1'N 100°31'E) | ปทุมธานี | Pathum Thani (14°3'N 100°29'E) | 7 | TH-13 |

¹⁵ Except for Krung Thep (Bangkok), which is a municipality.

¹⁶ Or Khwaeng (sub-districts) in Bangkok.

¹⁷ The full ceremonial name is displayed in front of the Bangkok City Hall. *Source Wikipedia:* Krung Thep Mahanakhon Amon Rattanakosin Mahinthara Ayuthaya Mahadilok Phop Noppharat Ratchathani Burirom Udomratchaniwet Mahasathan Amon Piman Awatan Sathit Sakkathattiya Witsanukam Prasit.



TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

| Province ¹⁵ name and location (ADM1) | Name in Thai script | Seat and location (PPLA) | Number of Amphoe ¹⁶ (ADM2) | ISO 3166-2 code |
|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Phetchaburi (13°6'N 99°56'E) | เพชรบุรี | Phetchaburi (13°06'N 99°56'E) | 8 | TH-76 |
| Prachin Buri (14°2'N 101°22'E) | ปราจีนบุรี | Prachin Buri (14°03'N 101°22'E) | 7 | TH-25 |
| Prachuap Khiri Khan (11°48'N 99°47'E) | ประจวบคีรีขันธ์ | Prachuap Khiri Khan (11°49'N 99°48'E) | 8 | TH-77 |
| Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya (14°20'N 100°33'E) | พระนครศรีอยุธยา | Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya ¹⁸ (14°20'N 100°33'E) | 16 | TH-14 |
| Ratchaburi (13°31'N 99°48'E) | ราชบุรี | Ratchaburi (13°32'N 99°48'E) | 10 | TH-70 |
| Rayong (12°40'N 101°16'E) | ระยอง | Rayong (12°40'N 101°16'E) | 8 | TH-21 |
| Sa Kaeo (13°47'N 102°8'E) | สระแก้ว | Sa Kaeo (13°49'N 102°03'E) | 9 | TH-27 |
| Samut Prakan (13°35'N 100°35'E) | สมุทรปราการ | Samut Prakan (13°35'N 100°35'E) | 6 | TH-11 |
| Samut Sakhon (13°32'N 100°16'E) | สมุทรสาคร | Samut Sakhon (13°32'N 100°16'E) | 3 | TH-74 |
| Samut Songkhram (113°24'N 100°00'E) | สมุทรสงคราม | Samut Songkhram (113°24'N 100°00'E) | 3 | TH-75 |
| Saraburi (14°53'N 100°24'E) | สระบุรี | Saraburi (14°31'N 100°54'E) | 13 | TH-19 |
| Sing Buri (14°31'N 100°54'E) | สิงห์บุรี | Sing Buri (14°53'N 100°24'E) | 6 | TH-17 |
| Suphan Buri (14°28'N 100°7'E) | สุพรรณบุรี | Suphan Buri (14°28'N 100°07'E) | 10 | TH-72 |
| Trat (12°14'N 102°30'E) | ตราด | Trat (12°14'N 102°30'E) | 7 | TH-23 |

¹⁸ The historic city of Ayutthaya, was the capital of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, or Siam, around the middle of the 14th century. The ruins of the old city are preserved in the Ayutthaya historical park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Modern Ayutthaya is a few kilometres to the east.

NORTHERN

| Province name and location (ADM1) | Name in Thai script | Seat and location | Number of Amphoe | ISO 3166-2 code |
|--|---------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Chiang Mai (18°50'N 98°58'E) | เชียงใหม่ | Chiang Mai ¹⁹ (18°47'N 98°59'E) | 25 | TH-50 |
| Chiang Rai (19°54'N 99°49'E) | เชียงราย | Chiang Rai (19°54'N 99°49'E) | 18 | TH-57 |
| Kamphaeng Phet (16°33'N 99°30'E) | กำแพงเพชร | Kamphaeng Phet (16°28'N 99°31'E) | 11 | TH-62 |
| Lampang (18°41'N 99°43'E) | ลำปาง | Lampang (18°18'N 99°30'E) | 13 | TH-52 |
| Lamphun (18°34'N 99°0'E) | ลำพูน | Lamphun (18°35'N 99°0'E) | 8 | TH-51 |
| Mae Hong Son (19°17'N 97°57'E) | แม่ฮ่องสอน | Mae Hong Son (19°18'N 97°58'E) | 7 | TH-58 |
| Nakhon Sawan (15°41'N 100°6'E) | นครสวรรค์ | Nakhon Sawan (15°42'N 100°08'E) | 15 | TH-60 |
| Nan (18°46'N 100°46'E) | น่าน | Nan (18°47'N 100°47'E) | 15 | TH-55 |
| Phayao (19°11'N 99°52'E) | พะเยา | Phayao (19°9'N 99°54'E) | 9 | TH-56 |
| Phetchabun (16°26'N 101°09'E) | เพชรบูรณ์ | Phetchabun (16°25'N 101°09'E) | 11 | TH-67 |
| Phichit (16°26'N 100°20'E) | พิจิตร | Phichit (16°26'N 100°20'E) | 12 | TH-66 |
| Phitsanulok (16°49'N 100°15'E) | พิษณุโลก | Phitsanulok (16°48'N 100°15'E) | 9 | TH-65 |
| Phrae (18°8'N 100°8'E) | แพร่ | Phrae (18°8'N 100°8'E) | 8 | TH-54 |
| Sukhothai (17°0'N 99°49'E) | สุโขทัย | Sukhothai ²⁰ (17°0'N 99°49'E) | 9 | TH-64 |
| Tak (16°53'N 99°07'E) | ตาก | Tak (16°52'N 99°07'E) | 9 | TH-63 |
| Uthai Thani (15°22'N 100°02'E) | อุทัยธานี | Uthai Thani (15°22'N 100°02'E) | 8 | TH-61 |
| Uttaradit (17°37'N 100°5'E) | อุตรดิตถ์ | Uttaradit (17°37'N 100°05'E) | 9 | TH-53 |

¹⁹ Chiang Mai is the largest and most culturally significant city in northern Thailand. The city sits astride the Ping river, a major tributary of the Chao Phraya river.

²⁰ Sukhothai was the capital of the Sukhothai Kingdom for approximately 140 years in the 13th and 14th centuries. The ruins of the old city are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Modern Sukhothai is a few kilometres to the east.

NORTHEASTERN (ISAN²¹)

| Province name and location (ADM1) | Name in Thai script | Seat and location | Number of Amphoe | ISO 3166-2 code |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| Amnat Charoen (15°54'N 104°37'E) | อำนาจเจริญ | Amnat Charoen (15°51'N 104°38'E) | 7 | TH-37 |
| Bueng Kan (18° 09'N, 103° 45'E) | บึงกาฬ | Bueng Kan (18° 21'N, 103° 39'E) | 8 | TH-38 |
| Buri Ram (14°59'N 103°E) | บุรีรัมย์ | Buri Ram (14°59'N 103°6'E) | 23 | TH-31 |
| Chaiyaphum (15°48'N 102°1'E) | ชัยภูมิ | Chaiyaphum (15°48'N 102°01'E) | 16 | TH-36 |
| Kalasin (16°25'N 103°30'E) | กาฬสินธุ์ | Kalasin (16°26'N 103°30'E) | 18 | TH-46 |
| Khon Kaen (16°26'N 102°50'E) | ขอนแก่น | Khon Kaen (16°26'N 102°50'E) | 26 | TH-40 |
| Loei (17°29'N 101°43'E) | เลย | Loei (17°29'N 101°43'E) | 14 | TH-42 |
| Maha Sarakham (16°00'N 103°10'E) | มหาสารคาม | Maha Sarakham (16°11'N 103°18'E) | 13 | TH-44 |
| Mukdahan (16° 35'N, 104° 30'E) | มุกดาหาร | Mukdahan (16° 32'N, 104° 43'E) | 7 | TH-49 |
| Nakhon Phanom (17° 29'N, 104° 29'E) | นครพนม | Nakhon Phanom (17° 24'N, 104° 46' E) | 12 | TH-48 |
| Nakhon Ratchasima (15° 00'N, 102° 10'E) | นครราชสีมา | Nakhon Ratchasima (14° 58'N, 102° 04'E) | 32 | TH-30 |
| Nong Bua Lamphu (17° 15'N, 102° 15'E) | หนองบัวลำภู | Nong Bua Lamphu (17° 12'N, 102° 26'E) | 6 | TH-39 |
| Nong Khai (17° 45'N, 102° 45'E) | หนองคาย | Nong Khai (17° 52'N, 102° 44'E) | 9 | TH-43 |
| Roi Et (15° 45'N, 103° 45'E) | ร้อยเอ็ด | Roi Et (16° 03'N, 103° 39'E) | 20 | TH-45 |
| Sakon Nakhon (17° 20'N, 103° 50'E) | สกลนคร | Sakon Nakhon (17° 09'N, 104° 08'E) | 18 | TH-47 |
| Si Sa Ket (14° 50'N, 104° 20'E) | ศรีสะเกษ | Si Sa Ket (15° 07'N, 104° 20'E) | 22 | TH-33 |
| Surin (14° 50'N, 103° 45'E) | สุรินทร์ | Surin (14° 53'N, 103° 30'E) | 17 | TH-32 |
| Ubon Ratchathani (15° 10'N, 105° 10'E) | อุบลราชธานี | Ubon Ratchathani (15° 14'N, 104° 50' E) | 25 | TH-34 |
| Udon Thani (17° 20'N, 102° 50'E) | อุดรธานี | Udon Thani (17° 25'N, 102° 47'E) | 20 | TH-41 |
| Yasothon (15° 51'N, 104° 17'E) | ยโสธร | Yasothon (15° 48'N, 104° 09'E) | 9 | TH-35 |

²¹ *Isan* is the English spelling of the Isan/Thai name for the northeastern region of Thailand.

SOUTHERN

| Province name and location (ADM1) | Name in Thai script | Seat and location | Number of Amphoe | ISO 3166-2 code |
|--|---------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| Chumphon (10° 24'N, 099° 04'E) | ชุมพร | Chumphon (10° 30'N, 099° 11'E) | 8 | TH-86 |
| Krabi (08° 12'N, 099° 01'E) | กระบี่ | Krabi (08° 04'N, 098° 55'E) | 8 | TH-81 |
| Nakhon Si Thammarat (08° 23'N, 099° 49'E) | นครศรีธรรมราช | Nakhon Si Thammarat (08° 26'N, 099° 58'E) | 23 | TH-80 |
| Narathiwat (06° 12'N, 101° 43'E) | นราธิวาส | Narathiwat (06° 26'N, 101° 49'E) | 13 | TH-96 |
| Pattani (06° 45'N, 101° 22'E) | ปัตตานี | Pattani (06° 52'N, 101° 15'E) | 12 | TH-94 |
| Phangnga (08° 38'N, 098° 25'E) | พังงา | Phangnga (08° 27'N, 098° 32' E) | 8 | TH-82 |
| Phatthalung (07° 30'N, 100° 05'E) | พัทลุง | Phatthalung (07° 37'N, 100° 05'E) | 11 | TH-93 |
| Phuket²² (08° 00'N, 098° 15' E) | ภูเก็ต | Phuket (07° 50' N, 098° 23' E) | 3 | TH-83 |
| Ranong (10° 06'N, 098° 45'E) | ระนอง | Ranong (09° 58'N, 098° 38'E) | 5 | TH-85 |
| Satun (06° 50'N, 100° 00'E) | สตูล | Satun (06° 37'N, 100° 04'E) | 7 | TH-91 |
| Songkhla (06° 50'N, 100° 40'E) | สงขลา | Songkhla (07° 12'N, 100° 36'E) | 16 | TH-90 |
| Surat Thani (09° 00'N, 099° 02'E) | สุราษฎร์ธานี | Surat Thani (09° 08'N, 099° 20'E) | 19 | TH-84 |
| Trang (07° 30'N, 099° 36'E) | ตรัง | Trang (07° 33'N, 099° 37' E) | 10 | TH-92 |
| Yala (06° 20'N, 101° 15'E) | ยะลา | Yala (06° 32'N, 101° 17'E) | 8 | TH-95 |

²² The province of Phuket includes Phuket island, the largest island in Thailand and a popular tourist destination.

Additional useful names

| PCGN Recommended Name | Local Names | Location | Feature Type |
|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Chao Phraya ²³ | Mae Nam Chao Phraya (Thai) | 13° 32' 25" N 100° 35' 23" E | River |
| Mekong ²⁴ | Mae Nam Khong (Thai) Mènam Khong (Lao) Lancang Jiang (Chinese) Mékôngk (Khmer) Sông Tiền Giang (Vietnamese) | 33° 42' 30" N 094° 41' 40" E | River |
| Phatthaya (Pattaya) ²⁵ | Phatthaya | 12° 56' 09" N 100° 53' 20" E | Special governed city |
| Ping | Mae Nam Ping (Thai) | 19° 48' 45" N 098° 50' 20" E | River |
| Isthmus ²⁶ of Kra ²⁷ | Khokhok Kra (Thai) | 10° 00' 00" N 099° 00' 00" E | Isthmus |
| Andaman Sea | - | 10° 00' 00" N 096° 00' 00" E | Sea |
| Gulf of Thailand | Ao Thai (Thai) | 09°30'30" N 102° 00' 00" E | Gulf |

²³ The major river in Thailand, which flows through Bangkok and into the Gulf of Thailand.

²⁴ The Mekong flows south from China and Myanmar (Burma), along the Thailand/Laos border and then through Cambodia and Vietnam. The local language names may also be added to larger scale products.

²⁵ Pattaya is a popular resort city about 100 km south-east of Bangkok. It is a self-governing municipal area.

²⁶ A narrow strip of land connecting two large land areas otherwise separated by bodies of water.

²⁷ The Isthmus of Kra lies between the Andaman Sea in the west, and the Gulf of Thailand in the east, connecting southern Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand with the Malay Peninsula.

Sources

- BBC country profile: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-15581957>
- CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/thailand/>
- Ethnologue: <https://www.ethnologue.com/>
- FCDO Guidance – Living in Thailand: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-thailand>
- Thailand government website: https://www-thaigov-go-th.translate.google/gallery/contents/all/3? x tr sl=th& x tr tl=en& x tr hl=en& x tr_pto=sc
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui>
- Omniglot: <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/thai.htm>
- PCGN Country Names list: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-names/country-names-the-permanent-committee-on-geographical-names-for-british-official-use>
- UNESCO: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/th>
- Unicode: www.unicode.org
- US Board on Geographic Names Geographic Names Server: [GNS Search & Download WebApp \(nga.mil\)](http://www.nga.mil)

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