**pcgn**
The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

# Kuwait

| | |
|---|---|
| **Country name** | Kuwait |
| **State title** | State of Kuwait[1] |
| **Name of citizen** | Kuwaiti |
| **Official language** | Arabic (*ara*)[2] |
| **Country name in official language** | الكويت = Al Kuwayt |
| **State title in official language** | دولة الكويت = Dawlat al Kuwayt |
| **Script** | Arabic script |
| **Romanization System** | [BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic](#)[3] |
| **ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)** | KW/KWT |
| **Capital (Conventional name)[4]** | Kuwait City |
| **Capital in official language** | مدينة الكويت = Madīnat al Kuwayt, often just الكويت = Al Kuwayt |
| **Area / Population** | 17,818km² / 4.95million (UN data 2024) |

**Introduction**

Kuwait is a country in south-west Asia with a coastline on the Persian Gulf[5] and land boundaries with Iraq and Saudi Arabia. It gained full independence from the United Kingdom in 1961. Its area is 17,800km², making it much smaller than its immediate neighbours. In size, it is comparable to Eswatini[6] and Fiji. Kuwait consists largely of low-lying desert and the economy is heavily dependent

---

[1] Kuwait is a constitutional monarchy ruled by an Emir (Arabic: *amīr*), so is an Emirate (*imārah*), but the official title uses the Arabic word *dawlah*, which means 'state'.

[2] ISO 639-2 codes are given for languages mentioned in this Factfile.

[3] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/858000/ROMANIZATION_OF_ARABIC.pdf

[4] On cartographic products, PCGN would recommend showing the local Roman-script name in primary position with the English conventional name in brackets. In English-language texts the conventional name alone can be used, or the name can be shown the same way as on cartographic products, if desired. It is sometimes useful to reference both names at the first mention of a place.

[5] Although sometimes referred to as the Arabian Gulf, the long-standing English conventional name for this body of water is the Persian Gulf and this latter is the name recommended for use on UK government products. The Gulf may be used *tout court* when it is clear from the context which feature is meant.

[6] Formerly known as Swaziland.

on petroleum. As with some other small oil-rich Gulf states, the majority of the population is non-citizen expatriate[7].

The country is named after its capital and largest city. Kuwait is essentially a city state, with the vast majority of the population living in Kuwait City and its suburbs. The word *kuwayt* is Arabic, meaning 'little fort'; the diminutive form of *kūt* 'fort'[8]. The spelling Koweit was sometimes used in English prior to World War 2.

Historically there was no clearly defined boundary in this part of the Arabian Peninsula; at the start of the 20th century, the Ottoman Empire controlled what is now Iraq, and Britain controlled Kuwait as a protectorate. In December 1922 Britain and Ibn Saud signed the Uqair Protocol, which finalised Saudi Arabia's border with both Kuwait and Iraq. The Treaty also created a Saudi–Kuwaiti neutral zone in the south-east, where both parties were to share equal rights pending further agreement. When oil was later discovered in this zone it was agreed to partition it in 1965, this division being ratified in 1969-70, at which point the Kuwait-Saudi border was finalised at its current position[9].

**Geographical names policy**

Geographical names in Kuwait are found written in Arabic, which is the country's official language. Where possible, Arabic-script names should be taken from official Kuwaiti sources and romanized according to the BGN/PCGN 1956 Romanization System for Arabic. It should be noted that Roman-script forms may be encountered which differ from those arising from the application of the BGN/PCGN System for Arabic. Some features have conventional English-language names which can be used in English-language text and should be shown in brackets after the romanized Arabic name on cartographic products. The national mapping agency in Kuwait is the Survey Department of Kuwait Municipality. An interactive map can be found at https://giss.baladia.gov.kw/kmeguide/, and information on place naming processes and some names lists at: https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/Pages/StreetsNaming.aspx?csrt=4038141279914768414. (both available in Arabic only, although the lists of street names include Roman-script names, but note that these Roman-script spellings do not conform to the BGN/PCGN Romanization System).

**Language**

The official language of Kuwait is Arabic, which is a Semitic language written from right-to-left in Arabic script.  Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is used for official written purposes. The spoken language is the Kuwaiti dialect of Arabic, a variant of Gulf Arabic[10] (*afb*) (also spoken in eastern Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states such as Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) but with pronunciation and/or vocabulary influences from Iraqi Arabic, Persian, Turkish, English, some Indian languages and others[11]. English is widely used in both government and education and is commonly spoken as a second language.

---

[7] The CIA World Factbook gives the demographic composition as: Kuwaiti 30.4%, other Arab 27.4%, Asian 40.3%, African 1%, other 9%  (2018 estimate) https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/kuwait/#people-and-society

[8] https://www.britannica.com/place/Kuwait

[9] https://fall.fsulawrc.com/collection/LimitsinSeas/IBS103.pdf

[10] Known in Arabic as *Khalījī*.

[11] https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Kuwaiti_Arabic

2

Kuwaiti Arabic is not so far removed from MSA as, for example, the Maghrebi Arabic dialects of North Africa. For information, below are listed some significant features of the dialect that may influence the pronunciation of Kuwaiti toponyms, and consequently the non-standard Roman-script spellings of these toponyms that might be encountered. These features are also found in some other Gulf Arabic dialects. PCGN recommends that all names be transliterated according to the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic.

- The Arabic letter ق (*qāf*), which is romanized in the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic as 'q' (in MSA it is pronounced as a voiceless uvular plosive (IPA: /q/)), is pronounced in some Kuwaiti contexts as the 'g' in 'get' and may sometimes be seen spelt with 'g' rather than 'q' in Roman script. For example, BGN/PCGN romanizations Al Maqwa' and Ar Riq'ī may be seen spelt Magwa and Rigai on Kuwaiti mapping or signs.

- The Arabic letter ج (*jīm*), which is romanized in the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic as 'j', and pronounced in MSA as the 'j' in 'jug' (IPA: /d͡ʒ/) is sometimes in Kuwait pronounced as the 'y' in 'may'. For example, the male personal name Mājid might be pronounced 'Mayid'. This pronunciation trait is less often transferred to Roman-script spellings than is the abovementioned q-to-g change.

- The Arabic letters ظ (*ẕā'*) and ض (*ḍād*), romanized in the BGN/PCGN System as ẕ and ḍ respectively may both be seen represented in non-standard Roman script as 'd', 'dh' or 'z'. Compare BGN/PCGN romanization Aẕ Ẕahir with the Roman-script spelling Daher for the name of a district of Kuwait. Another example of this phenomenon in the Gulf region is the conventional name Abu Dhabi (BGN/PCGN: Abū Ẕaby).

- The definite article ال is romanized in the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic as 'Al' or assimilated if followed by one of the 'sun' letters, e.g. *Al Qamar*, *Ash Shams*. In Gulf Arabic pronunciation, the initial *alif*, 'a' sound is dropped. Nevertheless, the 'a' is usually retained in Kuwaiti Arabic- and Roman-script spellings. For example, the local pronunciation of the country name is *li-kweet*, however it is still usually seen romanized as Al Kuwayt or Al Kuwait.[12]

---

[12] For further details on the romanization of the definite article see the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic.

**Inventory of characters (and their Unicode encodings[13]):**

**The BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic** contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script[14]:

| Romanization (upper case) | Unicode encoding | Romanization (lower case) | Unicode encoding |
|---|---|---|---|
| Á | 00C1 | á | 00E1 |
| Ā | 0100 | ā | 0101 |
| Ḍ | 1E10 | ḍ | 1E11 |
| Ḥ | 1E28 | ḥ | 1E29 |
| Ī | 012A | ī | 012B |
| Ş | 015E | ş | 015F |
| Ţ | 0162 | ţ | 0163 |
| Ū | 016A | ū | 016B |
| Z̧ | 005A+0327* | z̧ | 007A+0327* |
| ' | 2018 or 02BB | ' | 2019 or 02BC |

*Note, the z + cedilla is not available as a single encoding.

**Administrative structure**

Kuwait is divided into six governorates (Arabic: *muḥāfaẓah/muḥāfaẓat*) at first-order administrative level (ADM1). The Kuwaiti governorates do not have administrative centres (PPLAs). Approximately two thirds of the population live in the four governorates that form Kuwait City and its suburbs. The remaining two governorates cover over 90% of the country's area and contain approximately one third of the population. Governorates were first established in 1962 (when there were three) with the most recent division and arrangement dating from 1999. Five of the governorates fall under Baladīyat al Kuwayt (Kuwait Municipality)[15], with the exception of Al Jahrā'.

The built-up areas of the governorates are divided into 119 areas (or districts) (Arabic: *minţaqah*; plural: *manāţiq*), at second-order administrative level (ADM2). Many *manāţiq* are the size of suburbs. The Arabic word for suburb, *ḍāḥiyat*, sometimes appears as part of the area name. The second-order administrative structure continues to be modified, with new districts being added as new urbanised areas are constructed.
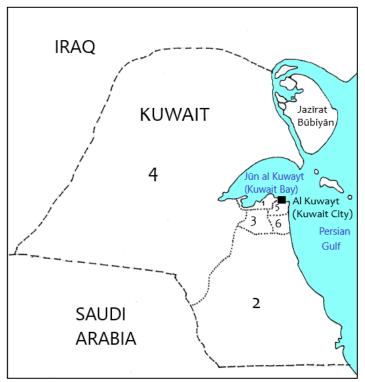
---

[13]  See www.unicode.org

[14] Characters can be manually input into Microsoft Word documents by typing in these character codes and then holding down the ALT key and pressing /x/. The code will change to the required character. The letter can be copied and pasted into other programmes if required. Alternatively, the 'Insert – Symbol' command can be used; the code can be entered into the 'Character code' box which will show the corresponding letter.
A GeoNames Soft-Copy Keyboard can be downloaded from the NGA website and used to enter the required letter-diacritic combinations for a particular region: https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSHome/services.html.

[15] https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/Pages/main.aspx

**Map of Kuwait**



*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*

The governorates (ADM1s) and areas (ADM2s) of Kuwait are listed below. With the exception of Al Jahrā, the ADM2s listed are taken from maps on the https://www.baladia.gov.kw website in 2020. More recent sources show some slight differences, so possible new areas listed elsewhere are also mentioned for reference.

**1. Al ‘Āşimah** (29° 20' 00" N, 047° 55' 00" E)[16]

| Name in Arabic script | العاصمة |
|---|---|
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat al ‘Āşimah |
| Long form name in Arabic script | محافظة العاصمة |
| ISO 3166-2 code | KW-KU |
| Variant Name(s) | Al Kuwayt; Capital |
| Centre | N/A |

Al ‘Āşimah consists of 34 ADM2s[17]:
Jazīrat Umm an Namil, Shamāl Gharb aş Şulaybikhāt, Mīnā’ ad Dawḥah, Ad Dawḥah (Doha), Aş Şulaybikhāt, Gharnāţah (Granada), Mīnā’ ash Shuwaykh, Ash Shuwaykh aş Şinā‘īyah (Shuwaykh Industrial) 1, 2 & 3, Ash Shuwaykh at Ta‘līmīyah (Shuwaykh Educational), Ash Shuwaykh aş

---

[16] Al ‘Āşimah means ‘the Capital’. The governorate includes the island of Faylakā.
[17] https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/BranchesSector1/Pages/capital/contactUs.aspx?menuItem=item25&g1=demoMenu1 [accessed November 2020]

Şiḥḥīyah (Shuwaykh Health), Muʻaskarāt al Mubārakīyah, Ash Shuwaykh, As Surrah, Qurţubah (Cordoba), Al Yarmūk (Yarmouk), Ar Rawḍah, Al ʻAdaylīyah, Al Khālidīyah, Ad Daʻīyah, Al Qādisīyah, An Nuzhah, Al Fayḥā', Kayfān, Banayd al Qār (Bneid al-Gar), Ad Dasmah, Al Manşūrīyah, Ḍāḥiyat ʻAbd Allāh as Sālim, Ash Shāmīyah, Dasmān, Ash Sharq, Qiblah (Jibla), Al Mirqāb.

Other possible ADM2s: Madīnat Jābir al Aḥmad, ʻAlī Şabāḥ as Sālim, Ḥadā'iq as Sūr.

**2. Al Aḥmadī** (28° 55' 00" N, 048° 00' 00" E)

| Name in Arabic script | الأحمدي |
|---|---|
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat al Aḥmadī |
| Long form name in Arabic script | محافظة الأحمدي |
| ISO 3166-2 code | KW-AH |
| Variant Name(s) | Ahmadi |
| Centre | N/A |

Al Aḥmadī consists of 19 ADM2s[18]:
Al Finţās, Al ʻUqaylah, Jābir al ʻAlī, Aẕ Ẕahir (Daher), Al Maqwaʻ (Maqwa), Al Mahbūlah, Ar Riqqah, Hadīyah, Abū Ḥalīfah, Fahad al Aḥmad, Al Manqaf (Mangaf), Aş Şabāḥīyah, Al Faḥayḥīl, Janūb aş Şabāḥīyah, Madīnat al Aḥmadī, Shamāl ash Shuʻaybah, Janūb ash Shuʻaybah, Mīnā' ʻAbd Allāh, Umm al Haymān.

Other possible ADM2s: Madīnat Şabāḥ al Aḥmad, Madīnat Şabāḥ al Aḥmad al Baḥrīyah, Al Khayrān, al Wafrah.

**3. Al Farwānīyah** (29° 15' 00" N, 047° 55' 00" E)

| Name in Arabic script | الفروانية |
|---|---|
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat al Farwānīyah |
| Long form name in Arabic script | محافظة الفروانية |
| ISO 3166-2 code | KW-FA |
| Variant Name(s) | Al Farwaniyyah |
| Centre | N/A |

Al Farwānīyah consists of 17 ADM2s[19]:
Al Andalus, Al Firdaws, Al ʻĀriḍīyah, Şabāḥ an Nāşir, Ar Riqʻī (Rigai), Ar Ray, Abraq Khayţān, Khayţān al Janūbī, Al ʻUmarīyah, Al Farwānīyah, Ar Rābīyah, Ar Riḥāb (Rehab), Ishbīlīyah (Seville), Al ʻĀriḍīyah Takhzīn wa Istʻamālāt Ḥukūmīyah (Government Storage and Uses), Jalīb ash Shuyūkh, aḍ Ḍajīj, Al Maţār (Airport)

Other possible ADM2s: ʻAbd Allāh al Mubārak, Gharb ʻAbd Allāh al Mubārak, Ash Shadādīyah, Madīnat Şabāḥ as Sālim al Jāmaʻīyah (Şabāḥ as Sālim University City).

---

[18] https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/BranchesSector2/Pages/ahmadi/contactUs.aspx?menuItem=item25&g1=demoMenu1 [accessed November 2020]
[19] https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/BranchesSector3/Pages/farwaniya/contactUs.aspx?menuItem=item25&g1=demoMenu1 [accessed November 2020]

OFFICIAL

**4. Al Jahrā'** (29° 30' 00" N, 047° 30' 00" E)[20]

| Name in Arabic script | المجهراء |
|---|---|
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat al Jahrā' |
| Long form name in Arabic script | محافظة المجهراء |
| ISO 3166-2 code | KW-JA |
| Variant Name(s) | Al Jahrah; الجهرة |
| Centre | N/A |
| Website | http://jahra.gov.kw/ |

Al Jahrā consists of 24 ADM2s[21]: Of the 24 *manāţiq* in Muḥāfaẓat al Jahrā', 14 are within the built-up area of Al Jahrā' and 10 are outside the built-up area.

- The urban *manāţiq* of Al Jahrā' include: Al Wāḥah, Al 'Ayūn, Al Qaşr, Al Jahrā' al Qadīmah (Old al Jahra), An Nasīm, Taymā', An Na'īm, Madīnat Sa'd al 'Abd Allāh (formerly Janūb al Jahrā', Al Jahra South) and Al Jahrā' aş Şinā'īyah (Industrial al Jahra).
- The *manāţiq* outside the urban area of Al Jahrā' include: Kāẓimah, Ar Rawḍatayn, Umm al 'Aysh, As Sālimī, Kabd (Kabed), Aş Şulaybīyah, Aş Şulaybīyah aş Şinā'īyah (Industrial Aş Şulaybīyah), Aş Şulaybīyah az Zirā'īyah (Agricultural Aş Şulaybīyah) and Amgharah; the cities of Aş Şubīyah and al Muţlā'; Maḥmīyah Şabāḥ al Aḥmad aţ Ţabī'īyah (Şabāḥ al Aḥmad Nature Reserve); and Al 'Abdalī [agricultural area].

**5. Ḥawallī** (29° 18' 00" N, 048° 03' 00" E)

| Name in Arabic script | حولي |
|---|---|
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat Ḥawallī |
| Long form name in Arabic script | محافظة الحولي |
| ISO 3166-2 code | KW-HA |
| Variant Name(s) | Hawali; Hawally |
| Centre | N/A |

Ḥawallī consists of 14 ADM2s[22]:
Ash Sha'b, Ḥawallī, Al Jābirīyah, As Sālimīyah, Ar Rumaythīyah, Salwá, Bayān, Mishrif (Mishref), Ḍāḥīyat Mubārak al 'Abd Allāh, As Salām, Aş Şadīq, Ḥiţīn, Ash Shuhadā', Az Zahrā'

Other possible ADM2s: Al Mubārakīyah

---

[20] Includes the islands of Būbiyān and Warbah as part of Maḥmīyah Şabāḥ al Aḥmad aţ Ţabī'īyah (Şabāḥ al Aḥmad Nature Reserve).
[21] http://jahra.gov.kw/%D8%B9%D9%86-%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%B8%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1/%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%B8%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%B3%D8%B7%D9%88%D8%B1/ [accessed 09/10/24]
[22] http://ud.baladia.gov.kw/main-web/govs/hawally.htm [accessed November 2020]

**6. Mubārak al Kabīr** (29° 13' 30" N, 048° 03' 00" E)

| Name in Arabic script | مبارك المكبير |
|---|---|
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat Mubārak al Kabīr |
| Long form name in Arabic script | محافظة مبارك المكبير |
| ISO 3166-2 code | KW-MU |
| Variant Name(s) | Mubarak al-Kabeer |
| Centre | N/A |

Mubārak al Kabīr consists of 11 ADM2s[23]:

Şabāḥ as Sālim, Al Masīlah, Al 'Adān, Al Fanayṭīs, Al Quşūr, Al Qurayn, Ḍāḥiyat Abū Fuṭayrah, Mubārak al Kabīr, Al Wusṭá, Janūb al Wusṭá, Şubḥān

Other possible ADM2s: Abū al Ḥaşānīyah, Abū Faṭīrah, Gharb Abū Faṭīrah al Ḥarfīyah, Al Musāyil

**Other Significant Locations**

| PCGN Recommended Name | Name in Arabic Script | Variant Names/Spellings | Location | Feature Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jazīrat Faylakā | جزيرة فيلكا | Faylakah; Jazirat Failaka; Faijlaka Island; Fulayka; al-Falakah | 29° 26' 26" N, 048° 20' 05" E | Island |
| Jazīrat Būbiyān | جزيرة بوبيان | Bubyan; Būbīyān | 29° 46' 11" N, 048° 15' 20" E | Island |
| Jazīrat Warbah | جزيرة وربة | Warba; Al Warbah; Ouarba | 29° 59' 38" N, 048° 04' 00" E | Island |
| Jazīrat Qārūh | جزيرة قاروه | Jezirat Karu, Jazīrat Kārū, Qarawah, Qārawh, Qārū, Qaruh Island | 28° 49' 03" N, 048° 46' 35" E | Island |
| Jazīrat Umm al Marādim | جزيرة ام المرادم | Umm Al-Maradem; Umm Al-Maradim | 28° 40' 49" N, 048° 39' 06" E | Island |
| Jazīrat Kubbār | جزيرة كبار | Al Kubbar; Al Kuber; Al Kubr; Kuber; Kubar | 29° 04' 20" N, 048° 29' 36" E | Island |
| Jūn al Kuwayt (Kuwait Bay) | جون الكويت | Khalīj al Kuwayt | 29° 25' 55" N, 047° 55' 32" E | Bay |
| Jazīrat Miskān | جزيرة مسكان | Machiane;Jazīrat Mashjan; Mashjang; Mashjān Island; Mashyān; Maskān; Mischan | 29° 29' 05" N, 048° 15' 05" E | Island |

---

[23]https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/BranchesSector1/Pages/mubarak/contactUs.aspx?menuItem=item56&g1=demoMenu2

| PCGN Recommended Name | Name in Arabic Script | Variant Names/Spellings | Location | Feature Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jazīrat 'Awhah | جزيرة عوهة | Auha; Auhah | 29° 22' 40" N, 048° 26' 21" E | Island |
| Mīnā' ash Shuwaykh (Shuwaikh Port) | ميناء الشويخ | | 29° 21' 09" N, 047° 55' 45" E | Port |
| Mīnā' ash Shu'aybah (Shuaiba Port) | ميناء الشعيبة | Mīnā' ash Shu'aibah | 29° 02' 41" N, 048° 09' 33" E | Port |
| Mīnā' ad Dawḩah (Doha Port) | ميناء الدوحة | | 29° 22' 52" N, 047° 47' 56" E | Port |
| Mīnā' az Zawr | ميناء الزور | Mina Al-Zour, Zour, Az-Zour | 28° 44' 00" N, 048° 23' 12" E | Oil pipeline terminal |
| Mīnā' al Aḩmadī | ميناء الاحمدي | | 29° 03' 50" N, 048° 08' 31" E | Oil pipeline terminal |
| Khawr 'Abd Allāh[24] | خور عبدالله | Khor Abdullah, Khawr Abd Allah | 29° 52' 39" N, 048° 23' 00" E | Marine channel |
| Khawr Būbiyān | خور بوبيان | Khor Bubyan | 29° 59' 43" N, 048° 09' 45" E | Marine channel |
| Khawr aş Şubīyah | خور الصبية | Khor Subiyah, Khawr aş Şabīyah, Khawr Sabiya, Khor Al-Subiyah | 29° 38' 30" N, 048° 09' 02" E | Marine channel |
| Al Wafrah | الوفرة | Wafra, al-Wafrah | 28° 38' 21" N, 047° 55' 50" E | Populated place |
| An Nuwayşīb | النويصيب | Al-Nuwaisib, Nuwaiseeb | 28° 32' 49" N, 048° 23' 57" E | Locality & border post |
| Al Khīrān | الخيران | El Kheeran | 28° 39' 04" N, 048° 23' 25" E | Populated place |

**Useful references**

- BBC Country Profile: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-14644252
- BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/858000/ROMANIZATION_OF_ARABIC.pdf
- CIA World Factbook: https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/kuwait/
- Ethnologue: www.ethnologue.com (for information on languages)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO): www.iso.org
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#home
- Kuwait Electronic Guide: https://giss.baladia.gov.kw/kmeguide/ (interactive map – in Arabic)

---

[24] This channel forms the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.

OFFICIAL

**pcgn**
The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

- Kuwait Municipality: https://www.baladia.gov.kw/sites/ar/Pages/main.aspx
- Kuwait News Agency (KUNA): https://www.kuna.net.kw/Default.aspx
- Kuwaiti Government Online: www.e.gov.kw
- Omniglot: www.omniglot.com (for information on languages and scripts)
- PCGN Country Names list: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-names
- Unicode Consortium: www.unicode.org
- US Board on Geographic Names Geographic Names Server: https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSHome/index.html
- US Library of Congress Persian Gulf states: country studies: https://www.loc.gov/item/93046476/

Compiled by PCGN & DGC
info@pcgn.org.uk
www.gov.uk/pcgn
Edition 2, October 2024