COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND affiliated to the Surveyor General of Poland

OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

HEAD OFFICE OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Warszawa 2011

COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND affiliated to the Surveyor General of Poland

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Contents

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* Only in the English language inset.

Foreword

Preparation and publication of lists of geographical names results from a UN resolution, its aim is to standardize the geographical names used in official relations, as well as cartographic publications, handbooks, the press and other mass media. Geographical names have an important role to perform in providing information. In the face of political changes occurring worldwide, it is necessary to publish official, updated lists of names.

In accordance with § 3, item 1, point 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24th March 2000 on the manner and scope of activity of the National Council of Geodesy and Cartography and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland and principles governing payment for their members (Journal of Law 2000, No. 26, item 316, with subsequent changes), the competencies of the Commission comprise preparation of official lists of Polish names of countries and non-self--governing territories. The first edition of the "Official List of Names of Countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories" ("Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych"), prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, constitutes an implementation of the content of the regulation mentioned above.

In accordance with § 3 item 3 of the regulation mentioned above, the official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories is published for use by entities responsible for executing public tasks in the territory of the Republic of Poland. We hope that the publication, prepared by a team of specialists, first of all geographers and linguists, will contribute to correct use of geographical names and will be helpful for many people and institutions.

Surveyor General of Poland

Introduction

The *Official List of Names of Countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories* (*Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych*) contains 195 countries recognized by the Republic of Poland (namely: 193 member states of the United Nations Organization, as well as Kosovo and Vatican City) and 69 non-self-governing territories. Attached to the register is a list of ten territories with undetermined or disputed international status. Correct spelling of names has been provided, which the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland recommends for common use. The names included in the register should be used in written publications and spoken statements in Polish, in particular on maps, in encyclopedias, tourist guide-books, textbooks, the press, and electronic media. The publication accounts for resolutions of the Commission passed until November 23, 2011.

Incorrect use of geographical names occurs not only in the Internet and press, but even in books and on maps. For example, instead of the name *Holandia* [*Holland*], which since 19th century has been the name of the entire country in Polish, sometimes the name *Niderlandy* [*Netherlands*] is used; one can come across the written form of *Erewan* can be still encountered, although the lists and registers published after 1986 have invariably recommended to use only the traditional name of *Erywań* [*Yerevan*]. This register enables correct use of names of countries and their capitals by authors and editors of texts, as well as all those who want to write and speak in correct Polish. It also contains declension forms of the names of countries, territories, and their capitals, words derived from the names of countries and territories, as well as additional information. In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Organization, for all Polonized names (exonyms), the official equivalents have been provided (endonyms) in original spelling or in romanization.

In Polish, names of countries, territories, and their capitals are used in Polonized form (e.g. *Szwecja*, *Sztokholm*), or in original form (*Chile*, *Santiago*). The Commission recommends the use of traditional

names, which have been accepted in Polish for a long time. Among such traditional names of countries, which constitute cultural heritage and should continue to function in contemporary Polish language, there are such names as *Holandia* [*Holland*], *Mołdawia* [*Moldavia*], *Włochy* [*Italy*], *Wybrzeże Kości Słoniowej* [*Ivory Coast*]. The Commission does not approve of replacing those names with original names, or names close to original ones: *Niderlandy* [*Netherlands*], *Mołdowa* [*Moldova*], *Italia*, *Côte d'Ivoire*. In accordance with the recommendations of the UN, the Commission tried to eliminate some unnecessary Polonized names (exonyms), which have not been widely known and used, or their form has been controversial. In connection with that, the native spelling should be used for names like *Niamey*, *Monrovia*, *Reykjavík*, even though the previously recommended forms were *Niamej*, *Monrowia*, *Rejkiawik*. It is recommended to use one short name and one official name for the same country, e.g. *Kirgistan* [*Kyrgyzstan*], *Rwanda*, *Saint Kitts i Nevis* (the variant forms have been omitted, such as: *Kirgizja*, *Ruanda*, *Saint Christopher i Nevis*). Exceptions here are Macedonia and Vatican City, for which – as suggested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – two long names have been established: *Republika Macedonii* [*Republic of Macedonia*] and *Była Jugosłowiańska Republika Macedonii* [*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*], as well as *Państwo Watykańskie* [*Vatican City State*] and *Stolica Apostolska* [*Holy See*].

The names of countries, territories, and their capitals included in the register have obtained approval of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The footnotes explaining the status of countries and territories have been provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The adjectives derived from names of countries and territories, as well as names of citizens and inhabitants have been provided in line with the opinion provided by the Orthography and Onomastics Commisssion of the Council for the Polish Language (Komisja Ortograficzno-Onomastyczna Rady Języka Polskiego).

Detailed information

Part I. Countries

All the entries concerning countries have been prepared following one pattern.

Andora	Europa

pol. **Andora**, *D.* Andory, *Mc.* Andorze; **Księstwo Andory**
kataloński Andorra; Principat d'Andorra
przym. andorski
obyw. Andorczyk, Andorka, Andorczycy
stol. **Andora**, *D.* Andory, *Mc.* Andorze – Andorra la Vella

Besides the entry name, that is the abbreviated name of the country in Polish, the location of the given country has been provided (continent)*. The entry contains five items, preceded by explanatory abbreviations:

1) *pol.* – short name of the country (in the nominative [bold], genitive [*D.*], and locative [*Mc.*]) and the official full name of the country used in Polish; for some countries commonly used in Polish abbrevations are given comprising the first letters of the given country's name, e.g. *RFN* [*Germany*];
2) *name of the official language* – short name of the country in official language (or languages) and full official name of the country;
3) *przym.* – adjective formed from the name of the country in Polish (nominative, singular, masculine);
4) *obyw.* – name of citizens of the country in Polish, singular – masculine and feminine, as well as masculine plural;
5) *stol.* – name of the capital of the country, used in Polish, should the name of the capital have a Polonized spelling, that is followed by the capital name in the country's official language.

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* Afryka = Africa; Ameryka Południowa = South America; Ameryka Północna = North America; Antarktyda = Antarctica; Australia i Oceania = Australia and Oceania; Azja = Asia; Europa = Europe.

For countries and capitals whose names in the original language are written using a non-Roman script, traditional Polonized names are used (e.g. *Jemen* [*Yemen*], *Pekin* [*Bejing*]) or names in Polish transcription (e.g. *Dżibuti* [*Djibouti*], *Astana*). In both cases the original name is given in romanized form. In most cases, the romanization of geographical names followed the guidelines of the United Nations Organization, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), or BGN/PCGN*. A detailed list of systems is provided on pages XIII, XIV, and XV. A simplified Polish transcription of the name is given in second place, e.g.:

pol. **Algieria**, *D.* Algierii, *Mc.* Algierii; **Algierska Republika Ludowo-
-Demokratyczna**

arab. *trl*. Al-Jazā'ir, *trb*. Al-Dżaza'ir; *trl*. Al-Jumhūriyyah al-Jazā'iriyyah
ad-Dīmuqrāṭiyyah ash-Shaʻbiyyah, *trb*. Al-Dżumhurijja al-Dżaza'irijja
ad-Dimukratijja asz-Szabijja

stol. **Algier**, *D.* Algieru, *Mc.* Algierze – *trl*. Al-Jazā'ir, *trb*. Al-Dżaza'ir

The transcription principles that have been followed are those adopted by the Commission for the purpose of preparing the twelve-part *Geographical Names of the World* (*Nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*; 2004–2010). Absence of Polish transcription means that the recommendation is to use, in Polish publications, only the international system of romanization (e.g. for Chinese, Korean, or Thai names).

If merely the short name of a country is provided (e.g. *Ukraina*), it means that it is the official name. If no words are derived from the given country name (adjective or name of citizens), then the given item has been omitted in the register. That entails recommendation of descriptive forms, such as „obywatel Wysp Marshalla" [citizen of the Marshall Islands]. In some cases, the variant forms are provided for derivatives of country names (adjectives, names of citizens), which are provided in dictionaries of Polish usage, e.g. *afgański* and *afganistański* [*Afghan*]; *Bahrańczyk* and *Bahrajńczyk* [*Bahraini*]. The Commission is not involved in standardization of derivatives, which have been published in the register only for information purposes, in the

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* BGN – U.S. Board on Geographic Names; PCGN – Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.

form approved by the Orthography and Onomastics Commisssion of the Council for the Polish Language. The fact that one of the variant forms has been put first does not entail that this specific form has been considered more worthy of recommendation than others.

Part II. Non-self-governing territories

The selection of those territories was difficult, as there are no criteria that would allow to decide in a conclusive way, whether a given area constitutes a non-self-governing territory, or is an integral part of a specific country. The list of non-self-governing territories provided by the UN, of 2010, has only 16 entries (including Western Sahara, treated by the Republic of Poland as territory with undetermined international status). Because of that the lists of overseas territories of France, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom have been used, provided by competent authorities of those countries: Ministère de l'Outre-mer, U.S. Department of Interior/ Office of Insular Affairs, and Foreign & Commonwealth Office. In the remaining cases, the distance from mother country has been taken into consideration, the particular administrative status of a given territory, as well as the customary treatment of specific territories as "dependent" or "overseas" territories in Polish and foreign publications.

Similar to the list of names of countries, also the list of non-self--governing territories is arranged in alphabetical order. Next to the entry name, the location of a given territory has been provided (the continent, in exceptional cases – the ocean), which is followed by the territory's political affiliation (name of the country).

The entry contains the same items as a country entry, except that instead of citizen name, the name of territory inhabitants is provided.

Gwadelupa	Ameryka Północna

Francja
pol. **Gwadelupa**, *D.* Gwadelupy, *Mc.* Gwadelupie
fr. Guadeloupe; région Guadeloupe
przym. gwadelupski
mieszk. Gwadelupczyk, Gwadelupka, Gwadelupczycy
stol. **Basse-Terre** *ndm.*

In many cases, no adjectives nor names of inhabitants are derived, also some non-self-governing territories do not have a capital. In such cases, the entries are shortened, omitting empty items.

An addendum to the alphabetical list is the list of names of non--self-governing territories arranged according to the countries, which they are dependent upon.

Appendix: Territories with undetermined or disputed international status and others

The appendix contains ten territories with special international status. First group consists of territories, which have their ultimate status not determined, such as Palestine, Western Sahara, and Spratly Islands. The second group consists of separatist territories, which uni-laterally proclaimed their independence, sometimes recognized only by several other states. Those territories are listed as their names fre-quently appear in the press, in electronic media, books, on maps, that is why their correct Polish names, as well as original names should be known. None of those entities has been recognized as a sovereign state by the Republic of Poland, it should also be stressed that the provision of their names in the list below does not suggest such recognition.

The list has been arranged in alphabetical order. The content of an entry is similar to that of the entry concerning non-self-governing ter-ritory. The entry stipulates the status of a given territory, in case of a separatist territory it has been stipulated, which country that territory is part of, in accordance with international law.

Name index

The index contains entry names of countries and territories, as well as names of capitals used in the Polish language.

Rules applied in romanization from languages using other forms of writing

Abkhaz (Georgia – Abkhazia) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Amharic (Ethiopia) – the BGN/PCGN 1967 system and the Polish transcription;

Arabic (Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen) – system recommended by the UN in 1972 and the Polish transcription;

Armenian (Armenia, Azerbaijan – Nagorno-Karabakh) – the BGN/PCGN 1981 system and the Polish transcription;

Belarusian (Belarus) – the Belarusian national system of 2007 and the Polish transcription;

Bengali (Bangladesh) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Berber (Morocco) – the Moroccan Royal Institute for Amazigh Culture System;

Bulgarian (Bulgaria) – the Bulgarian national system of 1972, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Burmese (Myanmar) – the BGN/PCGN 1970 system;

Chinese (China, Singapore, Spratly Islands, Taiwan) – the Pinyin phonetic system (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn), as recommended by the UN in 1977, and (only in Taiwan) the Wade-Giles system of 1892

Dari (Afghanistan) – the KSNG system* of 2005 (modification of the UN romanization system 1967 for Persian) and the Polish transcription;

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* System of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland

Dzongkha (Bhutan) – the official Bhutan Roman Dzongkha system of 1994 and the Polish transcription;

Greek (Greece, Cyprus) – the ISO 843:1997 system and the Polish transcription;

Georgian (Georgia) – the Georgian national system of 2002 (the BGN/PCGN 2009 system) and the Polish transcription;

Hebrew (Israel) – the official Israelian system of 1957, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Hindi (India) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Hindustani (Fiji) – the ISO 15919:2001 system for Hindi and the Polish transcription;

Japanese (Japan) – the modified Hepburn system with diacritical symbols;

Kazakh (Kazakhstan) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Khmer (Cambodia) – the BGN/PCGN 1972 system, as recommended by the UN in 1972;

Kirghiz (Kyrgyzstan) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Korean (North Korea, South Korea) – the McCune-Reischauer 1939 system and the South Korean system of 2000 (revised romanization of Ministry of Education);

Kurdish (Irak) – the romanization system based on the Kurmancî writing system and the Polish transcription;

Lao (Laos) – the BGN/PCGN 1966 system;

Macedonian (Macedonia) – the official Yugoslav system, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Maldivian (Maldives) – the Maldivian Government 1987 System and the Polish transcription;

Mongolian (Mongolia) – the Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology system of 2003 and the Polish transcription;

Nepali (Nepal) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Ossetian (Georgia – South Ossetia) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Pashto (Afghanistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the BGN/PCGN 1968 system) and the Polish transcription;

Persian (Iran) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the UN romanization system 1967) and the Polish transcription;

Russian (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Georgia – Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Moldova – Transnistria) – the GOST 1983 system, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Serbian (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia) – Serbian Latin script (srpska latinica);

Sinhalese (Sri Lanka) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Tajik (Tajikistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the ISO 9:1995 system) and the Polish transcription;

Thai (Thailand) – the modified system of the Royal Institute of Thailand, as recommended by the UN in 2002;

Tamil (Singapore, Sri Lanka) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Tigrinya (Eritrea) – the BGN/PCGN 1994 system and the Polish transcription;

Ukrainian (Ukraine, Moldova – Transnistria) – the Ukrainian national system of 1996 and the Polish transcription;

Urdu (Pakistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the UN 1977 romanization system) and the Polish transcription.

Explanation of abbreviations and symbols

D.	genitive
Mc.	locative
mieszk.	inhabitants
ndm.	indeclinable name
obyw.	citizens
przym.	adjective
stol.	capital
trb.	transcription
trl.	transliteration
trl. MOE	the South Korean romanization system (revised romanization of Ministry of Education)
trl. R.-M.	the McCune-Reischauer romanization system
trl. W.-G.	the Wade-Giles romanization system

Languages

ang.	English
arab.	Arabic
fr.	French
hiszp.	Spanish
nid.	Dutch
niem.	German
pol.	Polish
port.	Portuguese
ros.	Russian
//	separating variant names given in various official languages

Polish-English dictionary of names of countries

Polish name	English name
Afganistan	Afghanistan
Albania	Albania
Algieria	Algeria
Andora	Andorra
Angola	Angola
Antigua i Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda
Arabia Saudyjska	Saudi Arabia
Argentyna	Argentina
Armenia	Armenia
Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria
Azerbejdżan	Azerbaijan
Bahamy	The Bahamas
Bahrajn	Bahrain
Bangladesz	Bangladesh
Barbados	Barbados
Belgia	Belgium
Belize	Belize
Benin	Benin
Bhutan	Bhutan
Białoruś	Belarus (Byelorussia)
Boliwia	Bolivia
Bośnia i Hercegowina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana	Botswana
Brazylia	Brazil
Brunei	Brunei
Bułgaria	Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Burundi
Chile	Chile
Chiny	China
Chorwacja	Croatia
Cypr	Cyprus
Czad	Chad
Czarnogóra	Montenegro
Czechy	Czech Republic (Czechia)
Dania	Denmark

Demokratyczna Republika Konga	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Dominika	Dominica
Dominikana	Dominican Republic
Dżibuti	Djibouti
Egipt	Egypt
Ekwador	Ecuador
Erytrea	Eritrea
Estonia	Estonia
Etiopia	Ethiopia
Fidżi	Fiji
Filipiny	Philippines
Finlandia	Finland
Francja	France
Gabon	Gabon
Gambia	The Gambia
Ghana	Ghana
Grecja	Greece
Grenada	Grenada
Gruzja	Georgia
Gujana	Guyana
Gwatemala	Guatemala
Gwinea	Guinea
Gwinea Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Gwinea Równikowa	Equatorial Guinea
Haiti	Haiti
Hiszpania	Spain
Holandia	Netherlands (Holland)
Honduras	Honduras
Indie	India
Indonezja	Indonesia
Irak	Iraq
Iran	Iran
Irlandia	Ireland
Islandia	Iceland
Izrael	Israel
Jamajka	Jamaica
Japonia	Japan
Jemen	Yemen
Jordania	Jordan
Kambodża	Cambodia

Kamerun	Cameroon
Kanada	Canada
Katar	Qatar
Kazachstan	Kazakhstan
Kenia	Kenya
Kirgistan	Kyrgyzstan
Kiribati	Kiribati
Kolumbia	Colombia
Komory	Comoros
Kongo	Congo
Korea Południowa	South Korea
Korea Północna	North Korea
Kosowo	Kosovo
Kostaryka	Costa Rica
Kuba	Cuba
Kuwejt	Kuwait
Laos	Laos
Lesotho	Lesotho
Liban	Lebanon
Liberia	Liberia
Libia	Libya
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
Litwa	Lithuania
Luksemburg	Luxembourg
Łotwa	Latvia
Macedonia	Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
Madagaskar	Madagascar
Malawi	Malawi
Malediwy	Maldives
Malezja	Malaysia
Mali	Mali
Malta	Malta
Maroko	Morocco
Mauretania	Mauritania
Mauritius	Mauritius
Meksyk	Mexico
Mikronezja	Micronesia
Mjanma (Birma)	Myanmar (Burma)
Mołdawia	Moldova

Monako	Monaco
Mongolia	Mongolia
Mozambik	Mozambique
Namibia	Namibia
Nauru	Nauru
Nepal	Nepal
Niemcy	Germany
Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigeria
Nikaragua	Nicaragua
Norwegia	Norway
Nowa Zelandia	New Zealand
Oman	Oman
Pakistan	Pakistan
Palau	Palau
Panama	Panama
Papua-Nowa Gwinea	Papua New Guinea
Paragwaj	Paraguay
Peru	Peru
Polska	Poland
Portugalia	Portugal
Republika Południowej Afryki	South Africa
Republika Środkowoafrykańska	Central African Republic
Republika Zielonego Przylądka	Cape Verde
Rosja	Russia
Rumunia	Romania
Rwanda	Rwanda
Saint Kitts i Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent i Grenadyny	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Salwador	El Salvador
Samoa	Samoa
San Marino	San Marino
Senegal	Senegal
Serbia	Serbia
Seszele	Seychelles
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Singapur	Singapore
Słowacja	Slovakia
Słowenia	Slovenia

Somalia	Somalia
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Stany Zjednoczone	United States
Suazi	Swaziland
Sudan	Sudan
Sudan Południowy	South Sudan
Surinam	Suriname
Syria	Syria
Szwajcaria	Switzerland
Szwecja	Sweden
Tadżykistan	Tajikistan
Tajlandia	Thailand
Tanzania	Tanzania
Timor Wschodni	Timor-Leste (East Timor)
Togo	Togo
Tonga	Tonga
Trynidad i Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Tunezja	Tunisia
Turcja	Turkey
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan
Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Uganda	Uganda
Ukraina	Ukraine
Urugwaj	Uruguay
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan
Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Watykan	Vatican City (Holy See)
Wenezuela	Venezuela
Węgry	Hungary
Wielka Brytania (Zjednoczone Królestwo)	United Kingdom
Wietnam	Vietnam
Włochy	Italy
Wybrzeże Kości Słoniowej	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
Wyspy Marshalla	Marshall Islands
Wyspy Salomona	Solomon Islands
Wyspy Świętego Tomasza i Książęca	Sao Tome and Principe
Zambia	Zambia
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
Zjednoczone Emiraty Arabskie	United Arab Emirates

Polish-English dictionary of names
of non-self-governing territories

Polish name	English name
Akrotiri	Akrotiri
Anguilla	Anguilla
Aruba	Aruba
Australijskie Terytorium Antarktyczne	Australian Antarctic Territory
Baker	Baker Island
Bermudy	Bermuda
Bonaire	Bonaire
Brytyjskie Terytorium Antarktyczne	British Antarctic Territory
Brytyjskie Terytorium Oceanu Indyjskiego	British Indian Ocean Territory
Brytyjskie Wyspy Dziewicze	British Virgin Islands
Curaçao	Curaçao
Dependencja Rossa	Ross Dependency
Dhekelia	Dhekelia
Falklandy	Falkland Islands
Francuskie Terytoria Południowe i Antarktyczne	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Georgia Południowa i Sandwich Południowy	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Grenlandia	Greenland
Guam	Guam
Guernsey	Guernsey
Gujana Francuska	French Guiana
Gwadelupa	Guadeloupe
Howland	Howland Island
Jan Mayen	Jan Mayen
Jarvis	Jarvis Island
Jersey	Jersey
Johnston	Johnston Atoll
Kajmany	Cayman Islands
Kingman	Kingman Reef
Majotta	Mayotte
Mariany Północne	Northern Mariana Islands
Martynika	Martinique
Midway	Midway Islands

Montserrat	Montserrat
Navassa	Navassa Island
Niue	Niue
Norfolk	Norfolk Island
Nowa Kaledonia	New Caledonia
Palmyra	Palmyra Atoll
Pitcairn	Pitcairn Islands
Polinezja Francuska	French Polynesia
Portoryko	Puerto Rico
Reunion	Reunion
Saba	Saba
Saint-Barthélemy	Saint Barthelemy
Saint-Martin	Saint Martin
Saint-Pierre i Miquelon	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Samoa Amerykańskie	American Samoa
Sint Eustatius	Sint Eustatius
Sint Maarten	Sint Maarten
Svalbard	Svalbard
Tokelau	Tokelau
Turks i Caicos	Turks and Caicos Islands
Wake	Wake Island
Wallis i Futuna	Wallis and Futuna
Wyspa Bouveta	Bouvet Island
Wyspa Bożego Narodzenia	Christmas Island
Wyspa Clippertona	Clipperton Island
Wyspa Man	Isle of Man
Wyspa Piotra I	Peter I Island
Wyspa Świętej Heleny, Wyspa Wniebowstąpienia i Tristan da Cunha	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
Wyspy Ashmore i Cartiera	Ashmore and Cartier Islands
Wyspy Cooka	Cook Islands
Wyspy Dziewicze Stanów Zjednoczonych	Virgin Islands
Wyspy Heard i McDonalda	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Wyspy Kokosowe	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Wyspy Morza Koralowego	Coral Sea Islands
Wyspy Owcze	Faroe Islands
Ziemia Królowej Maud	Queen Maud Land

Polish-English dictionary of names of territories with undetermined or disputed international status and other

Polish name	English name
Abchazja	Abkhazia
Cypr Północny	Northern Cyprus
Górski Karabach	Nagorno-Karabakh
Naddniestrze	Transnistria
Osetia Południowa	South Ossetia
Palestyna	Palestine
Sahara Zachodnia	Western Sahara
Somaliland	Somaliland
Tajwan	Taiwan
Wyspy Spratly	Spratly Islands

Polish-English dictionary of names of languages

Polish name	English name
abchaski	Abkhaz
afrykanerski	Afrikaans
albański	Albanian
amharski	Amharic
angielski	English
arabski	Arabic
azerski	Azerbaijani (Azeri)
bengalski	Bengali (Bangla)
berberski	Berber (Tamazight)
białoruski	Belarusian (Byelorussian)
birmański	Burmese (Myanmar)
bislama	Bislama
bośniacki	Bosnian
bułgarski	Bulgarian
chamorro	Chamorro
chichewa	Chichewa (Chewa)
chiński	Chinese
chorwacki	Croatian
czarnogórski	Montenegrin
czeski	Czech
dari	Dari
duński	Danish
dzongka	Dzongkha
estoński	Estonian
farerski	Faroese
fidżi	Fijian
fiński	Finnish
francuski	French
grecki	Greek
grenlandzki	Greenlandic
gruziński	Georgian
guarani	Guarani
hebrajski	Hebrew
hindi	Hindi
hindustani	Hindustani
hiri motu	Hiri Motu
hiszpański	Spanish

indonezyjski	Indonesian
irlandzki	Irish
islandzki	Icelandic
japoński	Japanese
kataloński	Catalan
kazachski	Kazakh
khmerski	Khmer
kirgiski	Kirgiz (Kyrgyz)
kiribati	Kiribati (Gilbertese)
komoryjski	Comorian (Shikomor)
koreański	Korean
kreolski haitański	Haitian Creole
kreolski seszelski	Seychellois Creole (Seselwa)
kurdyjski	Kurdish
laotański	Lao (Laotian)
litewski	Lithuanian
luksemburski	Luxembourgish
łaciński	Latin
łotewski	Latvian
macedoński	Macedonian
malajski	Malay
malediwski	Maldivian (Dhivehi)
malgaski	Malagasy
maltański	Maltese
manx	Manx
maoryski	Maori
maoryski Wysp Cooka	Cook Islands Maori
marszalski	Marshallese
mołdawski	Moldovan (Moldavian)
mongolski	Mongolian
nauru	Nauruan
nepalski	Nepali
niderlandzki	Dutch
niemiecki	German
niueński	Niuean
norweski	Norwegian
ormiański	Armenian
osetyjski	Ossetian
palau	Palauan
papiamento	Papiamento

paszto	Pashto
perski	Persian
polski	Polish
portugalski	Portuguese
retoromański	Romansh
rosyjski	Russian
rumuński	Romanian
rundi	Kirundi (Rundi)
rwanda	Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)
samoański	Samoan
sango	Sango (Sangho)
serbski	Serbian
słowacki	Slovak
słoweński	Slovenian (Slovene)
somalijski	Somali
soto	Sotho (Sesotho, Southern Sotho)
suahili	Swahili
suazi	Swazi (Swati)
syngaleski	Sinhalese (Sinhala)
szwedzki	Swedish
tadżycki	Tajik
tagalski	Tagalog (Filipino)
tajski	Thai
tamilski	Tamil
tetum	Tetum
tigrinia	Tigrinya
tok pisin	Tok Pisin
tokelau	Tokelauan
tonga	Tongan
turecki	Turkish
turkmeński	Turkmen
tuvalu	Tuvaluan
ukraiński	Ukrainian
urdu	Urdu
uzbecki	Uzbek
węgierski	Hungarian
wietnamski	Vietnamese
włoski	Italian
zulu	Zulu

Footnotes

Translation of the footnotes contained in the individual entries of the register:

Birma (p. 6)

The English name accepted by the UN is Myanmar.

Izrael (p. 17)

The UN does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; almost all diplomatic missions have their premises in Tel Aviv, a part of the city of Tel Aviv-Yafo – *trl*. Tel Aviv-Yafo, *trb*. Tel Awiw-Jafo (*Hebrew*) // *trl*. Tall Abīb-Yāfā, *trb*. Tall Abib-Jafa (*Arabic*).

Kiribati (p. 19)

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit, in which Bairiki is situated: **Tarawa** – Tarawa (*English*, *Kiribati*).

Kosowo (p. 21)

Poland recognized the independence of the Republic of Kosovo on February 26, 2008 but diplomatic relations between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Kosovo have not been established.

Macedonia (p. 24)

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers, of August 23, 2005, in the bilateral relations the Government of the Republic of Poland has been using the constitutional name of the Macedonian state, namely "Republika Macedonii" [Republic of Macedonia]. At the same time, the Council of Ministers decided that the name "Była Jugosłowiańska Republika Macedonii" [The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] will be used by the Government of the Republic of Poland in multilateral relations, until the dispute concerning the name is settled between the Republic of Macedonia and the Hellenic Republic.

Name used in international fora.

Palau (p. 30)

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit, in which Ngerulmud is situated: **Melekeok** – Melekeok (*English*, *Palauan*).

Tuvalu (p. 41)

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit, in which Vaiaku is situated: **Funafuti** – Funafuti (*English*, *Tuvaluan*).

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Watykan (p. 42)

The name Vatican City (Vatican City State) is not identical with the name Holy See. The Holy See comprises the office of the Pope and the Roman Curia, which manage the Vatican City State.

Wyspy Marshalla (p. 44)

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit, in which Delap is situated: **Majuro** – Majuro (*English*) // Mājro (*Marshallese*).

Akrotiri (p. 47)

Located on Cyprus.

Brytyjskie Terytorium Antarktyczne (p. 48)

Comprises South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands, and part of Antarctica.

Brytyjskie Terytorium Oceanu Indyjskiego (p. 48)

Comprises the Chagos Archipelago.

Dhekelia (p. 49)

Located on Cyprus.

Francuskie Terytoria Południowe i Antarktyczne (p. 50)

Comprises Amsterdam Island, Saint Paul Island, Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Islands, Scattered Islands in the Indian Ocean (Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorieuses, Juan da Nova Island, Tromelin Island), and Adélie Land in Antarctica.

Guernsey (p. 51)

Comprises also the dependencies of Alderney and Sark.

Mariany Północne (p. 53)

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit, in which Capital Hill is situated: **Saipan** – Saipan (*English*) // Sa'ipan (*Chamorro*).

Samoa Amerykańskie (p. 57)

Some publications state that the capital is Pago Pago.

Turks i Caicos (p. 58)

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit, in which Cockburn Town is situated: **Grand Turk**.

Wyspa Bożego Narodzenia (p. 58)

Some publications quote for this locality the name The Settlement.

Abchazja (p. 63)

The territory, which formally is a part of Georgia, yet in reality remains beyond its control. Inclusion of the name "Abchazja" [Abkhazia] in the list does not entail recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of Abhkazia, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by Abkazian authorities. Georgia uses the following names: *Georgian trl*. Apkhazeti, *trb*. Apchazeti; *trl*. Apkhazetis Avt'onomiuri Resp'ublik'a, *trb*. Apchazetis Awtonomiuri Respublika // *Abkhaz trl*. Apśny, *trb*. Apsny; *trl*. Apśnytăi Avtonomtăi Respublika, *trb*. Apsnytłyj Awtonomtłyj Respublika.

Cypr Północny (p. 63)

Poland recognizes only one state on Cyprus: the Republic of Cyprus, with which diplomatic relations were established in 1961. In 2004 the Republic of Cyprus became a member of the European Union. Relations of the European Union with the norther part of the island are regulated by appropriate regulations of the EU Council.

Górski Karabach (p. 64)

The territory, which formally is a part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, yet in reality remains beyond its control. Inclusion of the name "Górski Karabach" [Nagorno-Karabakh] in the list does not entail recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Naddniestrze (p. 64)

The territory, which formally is a part of the Republic of Moldova, yet in reality remains beyond its control. Inclusion of the name "Naddniestrze" [Transnistria] in the list does not entail recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by Transnistrian authorities. Moldova uses the names: Transnistria; Unitățile administrativ-teritoriale din stînga Nistrului (*Moldovan*).

Osetia Południowa (p. 65)

The territory, which formally is a part of Georgia, yet in reality remains beyond its control. Inclusion of the name "Osetia Południowa" [South Ossetia] in the list does not entail recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of South Ossetia, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Palestyna (p. 65)

The territory under the administration of Palestinian National Authority (the so-called Palestinian Autonomy) comprising West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Somaliland (p. 66)

The territory that formally constitutes a part of the Republic of Somalia, in reality not being under its control. Inclusion of the name "Somaliland" in the list does not entail recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of Somaliland, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Tajwan (p. 66)

Name not recognized by Poland; in some international organizations Taiwan has the English name "Chinese Taipei" (*Chinese* Zhonghua Taibei).