

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



HEAD OFFICE OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Warszawa 2019

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

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The inset in English to the fifth revised edition of the
“Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych”
(a translation of the introductory part of the publication)

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(determining of adjectives and names of citizens and inhabitants)

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* Only in the English language inset.

From the Publisher

The preparation and publication of lists of geographical names is a result of the implementation of an UN resolution. Its objective 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 fulfil in providing information. In the face of political changes occurring worldwide, it is necessary to publish official, updated lists of names.

The Geodesy and Cartography Law provides that the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland operates under the Surveyor General of Poland. In accordance with § 3, item 1, point 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 March 2000 on the manner and scope of the Commission's activity, it shall prepare the official lists of Polish names of countries and non-self-governing territories. The fifth 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, is an implementation of this regulation.

It takes into account changes in geographical names that have occurred since the publication of the forth edition in 2017. In accordance with § 3, item 3 of the above-mentioned regulation, the official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories is published for use by entities responsible for performing public tasks within the territory of the Republic of Poland.

I am confident that the present publication, prepared by a team of specialists, primarily geographers and linguists, will contribute to the correct use of geographical names and will be helpful for many people and institutions.

Surveyor General of Poland

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Izdebski', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Waldemar Izdebski, Ph.D. D.Sc. Eng.

Introduction

This inset includes a translation of the introductory part of the Polish language publication entitled *Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych*, i.e. the editorial page, table of contents, “From the Publisher” note, introduction, romanization rules, explanation of abbreviations, Polish-English dictionaries of country, territory and language names, as well as a translation of the footnotes included in the publication.

The *Official List of Names of Countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories* (*Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych*) contains names of 195 countries recognized by the Republic of Poland (i.e. 193 member states of the United Nations Organization, Kosovo, and Vatican City) and 69 non-self-governing territories. Attached is a list of nine territories with an undetermined or disputed international status. The correct spelling of the names of countries and their capitals has been provided, which the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland (KSNG) recommends for common use in Polish texts, such as encyclopaedias, tourist guide-books, textbooks, publications written in order to obtain an academic degree, in the press and electronic media, and particularly on maps. The publication takes into account the resolutions of the Commission passed until October 16, 2019.

Incorrect use of geographical names occurs not just in the Internet and in the press, but even in books and on maps. For example, instead of the name *Holandia* [*Holland*], which has been the Polish name of the entire country since the 19th century, sometimes the name *Niderlandy* [*Netherlands*] is used; the form *Erewan* still can be found in print even though the lists of names published since 1986 recommend the use of the traditional name *Erywań* [*Yerevan*] exclusively; the name *Phenian* can be frequently seen, although the name recommended since 2006 is *Pjongjang* [*Pyongyang*].

The present list enables the correct use of names of countries, territories and their capitals by public administration officers, authors and editors of texts, as well as anyone who seeks write and speak correct Polish. It also provides declension forms of the names, words derived from the names of countries and territories, and additional notes. In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Organization, for all Polonized names (exonyms) the official equivalents (endonyms) have been provided in their original spelling and in the case of names originally written in non-Roman script also in a romanized form (transcription and transliteration).

In the Polish language, names of countries, territories and their capitals are used either in a Polonized form (such as *Szwecja* [Sweden], *Sztokholm* [Stockholm]) or in the original one (*Chile*, *Santiago*). The Commission recommends the use of traditional names (exonyms), which have been well-established in Polish. Some of the traditional names of countries, which form part of our cultural heritage and should be preserved in the modern Polish language, include *Holandia* [Holland], *Mołdawia* [Moldavia], *Włochy* [Italy], and *Wybrzeże Kości Słoniowej* [Ivory Coast]. The Commission does not approve of replacing those names with the original names or names close to original ones: *Niderlandy* [Netherlands], *Mołdowa* [Moldova], *Italia*, *Côte d'Ivoire*. However, in accordance with the recommendations of the UN, the Commission tried to eliminate some unnecessary Polonized forms that have not been widely known and used or whose form has been controversial. Consequently, names such as *Niamey*, *Monrovia* or *Reykjavík* should remain in their original forms instead of the previously recommended ones: *Niamej*, *Monrowia*, and *Rejkiawik*. It is recommended to use one short name and one official name for the same country. Consequently, the names: *Kirgistan* [Kyrgyzstan], *Rwanda*, *Saint Kitts i Nevis* [Saint Kitts and Nevis] have been approved, while the use of their variants, *Kirgizja*, *Ruanda*, *Saint Christopher i Nevis*, is discouraged. An exception was made for Vatican City, for which two full names have been established, as suggested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: *Państwo Watykańskie* [Vatican City State] and *Stolica Apostolska* [Holy See]. Furthermore, variant short names have been recommended for three countries: *Eswatini* and *Suazi* [Swaziland]; *Mjanma* [Myanmar] and *Birma* [Burma]; *Wielka Brytania* [Great Britain] and *Zjednoczone Królestwo* [United Kingdom].

The names of countries, territories and their capitals included in the list have been approved by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Any footnotes clarifying the status or the names of states and territories come from the Ministry.

Detailed information

Part I. Countries

The names of countries have been put in alphabetical order. All the entries have been prepared according to a single pattern:

pol. [Polish] **Andora**, *D.* [genitive] Andory, *Mc.* [locative] Andorze;

Księstwo Andory [Principality of Andorra]

kataloński [Catalan] Andorra; Principat d'Andorra

przym. [adjective] andorski

obyw. [name of the citizen] Andorczyk, Andorka, Andorczyzy [Andorran]

stol. [capital] **Andora**, *D.* [genitive] Andory, *Mc.* [locative] Andorze

– Andorra la Vella

The entry name, i.e. the short country name in Polish, is followed by the location of the respective country (part of the world*). The entry contains five items preceded by explanatory abbreviations:

- 1) *Pol.* – short name of the country in Polish (in the nominative [**bold**], genitive [*D.*], and locative [*Mc.*]) and the official, full name (in the nominative case, and also in the genitive and locative cases where the declension of a name may cause problems). Where only the short name is given (for example *Ukraina* [*Ukraine*]), this means that it is also the official name. For some countries, common Polish abbreviations have been provided, such as *RFN* [*Germany*].
- 2) *Name of the official language* – the short name of the country and its full official name in the official language (or languages).
- 3) *Przym.* – adjective derived from the name of the country in Polish (in its nominative singular masculine form).
- 4) *Obyw.* – name of the citizens of the country in Polish in its nominative singular masculine and feminine form, as well as the plural masculine form.
- 5) *Stol.* – name of the capital of the country used in Polish (in nominative, genitive and locative); if its spelling is Polonized, it is followed by the name in the official language (or languages).

For countries and capitals whose names are originally written in a non-Roman script, either traditional Polonized names are used (such as *Jemen* [*Yemen*] or *Pekin* [*Beijing*]) or ones in their Polish transcription (such as *Dżibuti* [*Djibouti*] or *Duszanbe* [*Dushanbe*]). In both cases, the original name in non-Roman script and in its romanized form has also been provided. Usually the romanization is according

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

to the guidelines of the United Nations Organization, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) or the BGN/PCGN**. See pages XIII, XIV, and XV for a detailed list of the romanization systems. A simplified Polish transcription of the name has been provided in the second place, e.g.

pol. [Polish] **Algieria** [Algeria], *D.* [genitive] Algierii, *Mc.* [locative] Algierii; **Algierska Republika Ludowo-Demokratyczna** [People's Democratic Republic of Algeria]
arab. [Arabic] الجزائر [non-Roman form] – *trl.* [transliteration] Al-Jazā'ir, *trb.* [transcription] Al-Dżaza'ir; الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية [non-Roman form] – *trl.* [transliteration] Al-Jumhūriyyah al-Jazā'iriyyah ad-Dīmuqrāṭiyyah ash-Sha'biyyah, *trb.* [transcription] Al-Dżumhurijja al-Dżaza'irijja ad-Dimukratijja asz-Szabijja
stol. [capital] **Algier** [Alger], *D.* [genitive] Algieru, *Mc.* [locative] Algierze, الجزائر [non-Roman form] – *trl.* [transliteration] Al-Jazā'ir, *trb.* [transcription] Al-Dżaza'ir

The transcription rules were applied as approved by the Commission for the purposes of preparing the twelve-volume *Geographical Names of the World* (*Nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*, 2004–2010), the *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* (*Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata*, 2013), and rules later adopted or amended by the Commission. The absence of a Polish transcription (for example for Chinese, Korean or Thai names) means that only the international romanization system is recommended for use in Polish publications.

The Commission is not involved in the standardization of derivatives from the names of countries (adjectives and names of citizens); these are provided for information purposes only, and they are in line with the opinion provided by the Orthography and Onomastics Unit of the Council for the Polish Language at the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zespół Ortograficzno-Onomastyczny Rady Języka Polskiego PAN). In some cases, variants mentioned in normative dictionaries of the Polish language have been provided, e.g. *afgański* and *afganistański* [*Afghan*]; *Bahrańczyk* and *Bahrajńczyk* [*Bahraini*]. The fact that one of the variant forms has been put first does not mean that this specific form is considered more worthy of recommendation than others. Instead of single-word names of citizens and adjectives,

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

descriptive forms such as “rząd Rumunii [“government of Romania”], “obywatel Brazylii” [“citizen of Brazil”] may be used. If no adjective or name of the citizen exists, the respective item has been omitted in the list. This means that descriptive forms are recommended, such as “rząd Wysp Salomona” [“government of the Solomon Islands”] or “obywatel Wysp Marshalla” [“citizen of the Marshall Islands”].

Part II. Non-self-governing territories

The selection of those territories was a problematic one, as no criteria unambiguously indicate whether a particular area constitutes a non-self-governing territory or is an integral part of a specific country. The UN list of non-self-governing territories from 2019 has only 17 entries (including Western Sahara, treated as a territory with an undetermined international status by the Republic of Poland). Consequently, the lists of overseas territories belonging to France, the United States, and the United Kingdom issued by competent authorities of the respective countries (Ministère des Outre-mer, U.S. Department of the Interior/Office of Insular Affairs, and Foreign & Commonwealth Office) were used. In the remaining cases, the factors considered were the distance from the mother country, any special administrative status, and whether a particular territory has been traditionally regarded as a “dependent” or an “overseas” one in Polish and foreign information publications.

Entries in the list of names of non-self-governing territories are arranged in a similar way to the list of country names, with the entry name followed by information on the territory location (part of the world or, in exceptional cases, ocean). The territory’s political affiliation (form of the dependence*** and name of the country) is given next; this information comes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

*** Departament i region zamorski = overseas department and region; dependencja = dependency; dependencja Korony brytyjskiej = British Crown dependency; gmina zamorska = overseas municipality; kraj autonomiczny = autonomous country; terytorium autonomiczne = autonomous territory; terytorium inkorporowane = incorporated territory; terytorium nieinkorporowane = unincorporated territory; terytorium zależne = dependent territory; terytorium zależne o charakterze terytorium stowarzyszonego = dependent territory of a character of an associated territory; terytorium zamorskie = overseas territory; terytorium zamorskie o specjalnym statusie wspólnoty sui generis = overseas territory with a special status of sui generis collectivity; terytorium zewnętrzne = external territory; wspólnota zamorska = overseas collectivity.

departament i region zamorski Francji [overseas department and region of France]

pol. [Polish] **Gwadelupa**, *D.* [genitive] Gwadelupy, *Mc.* [locative]

Gwadelupie

fr. [French] Guadeloupe; région Guadeloupe

przym. [adjective] gwadelupski

mieszk. [resident] Gwadelupczyk, Gwadelupka, Gwadelupczycy

stol. [capital] **Basse-Terre** *ndm.* [no declension]

In many cases, no adjectives or names of inhabitants are derived from the territory name, and some non-self-governing territories have no capital. In such cases, the respective entries have been shortened by omitting the blank items.

The alphabetical list is supplemented by the list of non-self-governing territories arranged according to the countries they are dependent on.

Appendix: Territories with undetermined or disputed international status and others

The appendix contains nine territories with a special international status. These mainly include territories with a disputed or undetermined ultimate status such as Palestine and Western Sahara. The second group consists of separatist territories which have unilaterally proclaimed their independence, sometimes only recognized by few countries. None of these seven quasi-states is recognized by the Republic of Poland. They are included in the list because their names frequently appear in the press, electronic media, books and on maps, therefore knowing their correct form is essential.

Entries have a similar arrangement to entries dedicated to a non-self-governing territory. The entry name is followed by the status of the territory****, and in the case of separatist territories, a note has been given regarding the country it is part of under the international law.

Name index

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

**** Formalnie stanowi część... = formally is a part of...; status polityczny nierozstrzygnięty = undetermined international status.

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) – the modified Beirut system of 1971, as 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, as recommended by the UN in 2012, 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 2006, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

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

Chinese (China, Singapore, 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;

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

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

Fiji Hindi (Fiji) – the ISO 15919:2001 system for Hindi 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 Israeli 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;

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 the Ministry of Education);

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

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

Macedonian (North 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 2012 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 1987, 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 2007 system and the Polish transcription;

Ukrainian (Ukraine, Moldova – Transnistria) – the Ukrainian national system of 2010, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

Urdu (Pakistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (based on G.A. Zograf's transliteration scheme) and the Polish transcription.

Detailed rules of Romanisation for individual state languages are published on the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/latynizacja.php>.

Explanation of abbreviations and symbols

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

Languages

<i>ang.</i>	English
<i>arab.</i>	Arabic
<i>fr.</i>	French
<i>hiszp.</i>	Spanish
<i>nid.</i>	Dutch
<i>niem.</i>	German
<i>pol.</i>	Polish
<i>port.</i>	Portuguese
<i>ros.</i>	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	Bahamas (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 (Brunei Darussalam)
Bułgaria	Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Burundi
Chile	Chile
Chiny	China
Chorwacja	Croatia
Cypr	Cyprus
Czad	Chad
Czarnogóra	Montenegro
Czechy	Czechia
Dania	Denmark
Demokratyczna Republika Konga	Democratic Republic of the Congo

Polish name	English name
Dominika	Dominica
Dominikana	Dominican Republic
Dżibuti	Djibouti
Egipt	Egypt
Ekwador	Ecuador
Erytrea	Eritrea
Estonia	Estonia
Eswatini (Suazi)	Eswatini (Swaziland)
Etiopia	Ethiopia
Fidżi	Fiji
Filipiny	Philippines
Finlandia	Finland
Francja	France
Gabon	Gabon
Gambia	Gambia (The Gambia)
Ghana	Ghana
Grecja	Greece
Grenada	Grenada
Gruzja	Georgia
Gujana	Guyana
Gwatemala	Guatemala
Gwineia	Guinea
Gwineia Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Gwineia Równikowa	Equatorial Guinea
Haiti	Haiti
Hiszpania	Spain
Holandia	Netherlands
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

Polish name	English name
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 Północna	North 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

Polish name	English name
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
Południowa Afryka	South Africa
Portugalia	Portugal
Republika Środkowoafrykańska	Central African Republic
Republika Zielonego Przylądka	Cabo Verde (Cape Verde)
Rosja	Russia
Rumunia	Romania
Rwanda	Rwanda
Saint Kitts i Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis (Saint Christopher 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

Polish name	English name
Stany Zjednoczone	United States
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 (Viet Nam)
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

Polish name	English name
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 Barthélemy
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 (United States 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 (Faeroe Islands)
Ziemia Królowej Maud	Queen Maud Land

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

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

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
dzongkha	Dzongkha
estoński	Estonian
farerski	Faroese
fidzi	Fijian
fiński	Finnish
francuski	French
grecki	Greek
grenlandzki	Greenlandic
gruziński	Georgian
guarani	Guarani
hebrajski	Hebrew
hindi	Hindi
hindi fidżyjskie	Fiji Hindi
hiri motu	Hiri Motu
hiszpański	Spanish
indonezyjski	Indonesian

Polish name	English name
irlandzki	Irish
islandzki	Icelandic
japoński	Japanese
karoliński	Carolinian
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
mongolski	Mongolian
nauru	Nauruan
nepalski	Nepali
niderlandzki	Dutch
niemiecki	German
niueński	Niuean
norweski	Norwegian
ormiański	Armenian
osetyjski	Ossetian
palau	Palauan
papiamentto	Papiamentto

Polish name	English name
paszto	Pashto
perski	Persian
polski	Polish
portugalski	Portuguese
retoromański	Romansh
rosyjski	Russian
rumuński	Romanian
rundi	Kirundi (Rundi)
rwanda	Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)
samoński	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
tamiliński	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 list:

Holandia (p. 14)

The Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten.

Izrael (p. 16)

The UN does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; almost all diplomatic missions are based in Tel Aviv, a part of the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa; תֵּל אָבִיב-יָפוֹ – *trl.* Tel Aviv-Yafo, *trb.* Tel Awiw-Jafo (*Hebrew*) // تَلّ أَبِيب-يَافَا – *trl.* Tall Abīb-Yāfā, *trb.* Tall Abib-Jafa (*Arabic*).

Japonia (p. 17)

Formally it is the prefecture of 東京都 – Tōkyō-to.

Kiribati (p. 19)

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

Kosowo (p. 20)

Although Poland recognized the independence of the Republic of Kosovo on February 26, 2008, no diplomatic relations between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Kosovo have been established.

Mjanma (p. 26)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommends the name Mjanma [Myanmar] for official use.

Nauru (p. 27)

Formally it is a district.

Palau (p. 29)

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

Tuvalu (p. 39)

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

Watykan (p. 40)

The name Vatican City (Vatican City State) is not equivalent to the name Holy See. The Holy See comprises the office of the Pope and the Roman Curia, which govern the Vatican City State.

Wyspy Marshalla (p. 42)

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

Akrotiri (p. 45)

Located on Cyprus.

Australijskie Terytorium Antarktyczne (p. 45)

In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, no new claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica (all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude) shall be asserted while the Treaty is in force. While earlier claims to the territorial sovereignty in Antarctica have not been negated by the Treaty, several countries do not recognize these claims.

Brytyjskie Terytorium Antarktyczne (p. 46)

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

Most of this territory is claimed by Argentina and Chile; Argentina calls this area Argentine Antarctica (*Spanish*: Antártida Argentina) and treats it as a part of the Province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica, and South Atlantic Islands (*Spanish*: Provincia de Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur); Chile calls this area the Chilean Antarctic Territory (*Spanish*: Territorio Chileno Antártico) and treats it as a part of the Province of Chilean Antarctica (*Spanish*: Provincia de la Antártica Chilena) in the Region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica (*Spanish*: Región de Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena). In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, no new claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica (all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude) shall be asserted while the Treaty is in force. While earlier claims to the territorial sovereignty in Antarctica have not been negated by the Treaty, several countries do not recognize these claims.

Brytyjskie Terytorium Oceanu Indyjskiego (p. 47)

Comprises the Chagos Archipelago.

Claimed by Mauritius and Seychelles.

Dependencja Rossa (p. 47)

In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, no new claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica (all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude) shall be asserted while the Treaty is in force. While earlier claims to the territorial sovereignty in Antarctica have not been negated by the Treaty, several countries do not recognize these claims.

Dhekelia (p. 47)

Located on Cyprus.

Falklandy (p. 48)

Claimed by Argentina, which calls this area *Islas Malvinas*.

Francuskie Terytoria Południowe i Antarktyczne (p. 48)

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

In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, no new claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica (all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude) shall be asserted while the Treaty is in force. While earlier claims to the territorial sovereignty in Antarctica have not been negated by the Treaty, several countries do not recognize these claims. The territory lies partially north of 60°S latitude.

Georgia Południowa i Sandwich Południowy (p. 48)

Claimed by Argentina, which calls this area *Islas Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur*.

Gibraltar (p. 49)

Claimed by Spain.

Guernsey (p. 49)

Comprises also the dependencies of Alderney and Sark.

Majotta (p. 51)

Claimed by the Comoros, which calls this area *Mayotte* in French and *Maoré* in Comorian.

Mariany Północne (p. 51)

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

Navassa (p. 52)

Claimed by Haiti, which calls this area *La Navase* in French and *Lanavaz* in Haitian Creole.

Samoa Amerykańskie (p. 55)

Some publications state that the capital is Pago Pago.

Turks i Caicos (p. 56)

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

Wake (p. 56)

Claimed by the Marshall Islands.

Wyspa Bożego Narodzenia (p. 56)

Some publications give the name The Settlement for this locality.

Wyspa Piotra I (p. 57)

In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, no new claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica (all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude) shall be asserted while the Treaty is in force. While earlier claims to the territorial sovereignty in Antarctica have not been negated by the Treaty, several countries do not recognize these claims.

Ziemia Królowej Maud (p. 59)

In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, no new claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica (all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude) shall be asserted while the treaty is in force. While earlier claims to the territorial sovereignty in Antarctica have not been negated by the Treaty, several countries do not recognize these claims.

Abchazja (p. 63)

A territory which formally is a part of Georgia, while in practice remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Abchazja” [Abkhazia] has been included in the list shall not be understood as a recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of Abkhazia, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by the Abkhazian authorities. Georgia uses the following names: *Georgian* აფხაზეთი – *trl.* Apkhazeti, *trb.* Apchazeti; აფხაზეთის ავტონომიური რესპუბლიკა – *trl.* Apkhazetis Avt’onomiuri Resp’ublik’a, *trb.* Apchazetis Awtonomiuri Respublika // *Abkhaz* Аԥсны – *trl.* Aṗsny, *trb.* Apsny; Аԥснытәи Автономтә Ареспублика – *trl.* Aṗsnytāi Avtonomtā Arespublika, *trb.* Apsnytl̕yj Awtonomtl̕y Arespublika.

Cypr Północny (p. 63)

Poland recognizes only one state on Cyprus: the Republic of Cyprus, diplomatic relations with which date back to 1961. In 2004 the Republic of Cyprus became a member state of the European Union. The relations of the European Union with the northern part of the island are governed by the relevant regulations of the Council of the European Union.

Górski Karabach (p. 64)

A territory which formally is a part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, while in practice remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Górski Karabach” [Nagorno-Karabakh] has been included in the list shall not be understood as a recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Naddniestrze (p. 64)

A territory which formally is a part of the Republic of Moldova, while in practice remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Naddniestrze” [Transnistria] has been included in the list shall not be understood as a recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

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

Osetia Południowa (p. 65)

A territory which formally is a part of Georgia, while in practice remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Osetia Południowa” [South Ossetia] has been included in the list shall not be understood as a recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of South Ossetia, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by the South Ossetian authorities. Georgia uses the following name: ცხინვალის რეგიონი – *trl.* Tskhinvalis Regioni, *trb.* Cchinwalis Regioni (*Georgian*).

Palestyna (p. 65)

A territory comprising the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Pursuant to the Oslo Accords between Israel and Palestine of 1994, the Palestinian National Authority was created in that area until the final peace settlement is reached. The United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19 of November 29, 2012 granted Palestine a non-member observer state status in the United Nations. The Palestinian side officially uses the name “State of Palestine”. This name is also applied by the UN Secretariat. The process of obtaining an international personality by Palestine is still in progress. Poland has recognized the act of proclamation of the State of Palestine, adopted by the Palestinian National Council (the parliament in exile) in Alger on November 15, 1988. Poland supports the idea of the Palestinian statehood in line with the two-state solution adopted by the international community as the final result of the negotiations with the Israeli side.

Sahara Zachodnia (p. 66)

A former dependent territory of Spain, now largely under Moroccan administration and incorporated as an integral part of Morocco into the administrative structures of its regions. Several countries and organizations, including the African Union, recognize the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, which has been proclaimed here and has *de facto* control over part of the area. The UN recognizes Western Sahara as a non-self-governing territory whose final status is to be determined through a referendum.

Somaliland (p. 66)

A territory which formally is a part of the Federal Republic of Somalia, while in practice remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Somaliland” has been included in the list shall not be understood as a recognition by the Republic of Poland of the so-called Republic of Somaliland, functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Tajwan (p. 67)

The name unrecognized by Poland; in some international organizations Taiwan acts under the English name “Chinese Taipei” (*Chinese*: 中華臺北 – *trl. pinyin* Zhonghua Taibei, *trl. W.G.* Chung-hua T’ai-pei).

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