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Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants

Submitted by Poland*

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In 1997 the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland published the first list of *Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants*, comprising both independent countries as well as non-self-governing and autonomous territories. The second edition appeared in 2003. Numerous changes occurred in geographical names in the six years since the previous list was published. New countries and new non-self-governing and autonomous territories appeared, some countries changed their names, other their capital or its name, the Polish names for several countries and their capitals also changed as did the recommended principles for the Romanization of several languages using non-Roman systems of writing. The third edition of *Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants* appeared in the end of 2007, the data it contained being updated for mid-July 2007. Both geographers and linguists participated in elaborating the list, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Surveyor General of Poland and the Military Geography Management Unit of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces.

The Polish names of countries, territories and their capitals mentioned in the list are the only form recommended for use in Polish. Compared with the earlier list most Polish names are unchanged. The introduced changes, if any, consisted of adding or removing exonyms and also on changing the form of an exonym. The official Polish names of countries in the list were consulted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Only in exceptional cases have the forms of names recommended by the Commission (e.g. *Związek Birmański* [*Union of Burma*]) differ from the forms used in official texts and diplomacy (e.g. *Związek Myanmar* [*Union of Myanmar*]). When recommended, the use of names other than those used in official texts was guided by the fact that these names have already become traditional in Polish and are universally used in both scientific and popular publications. The fact that these forms are given does not mean that the Commission accepts or negates any status of these countries. At the same time the Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accepted that only long forms of Polish and original names of countries are the official names. Short names of countries were accepted as traditional (colloquial) forms and do not have to be the official names (e.g. the Polish name *Iran* and Persian *Īrān* were mentioned in the list though the official Polish name is exclusively *Islamska Republika Iranu*, in Persian *Jomhūrī-ye Eslāmī-ye Īrān*).

193 independent countries have been taken into account in *Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants* – 192 of which are UN members, and also the Vatican City. Two supplements are added to the list. The first holds 72 non-self-governing territories (e.g. *Greenland*, *French Polynesia*) and territories with undetermined or disputed international status (e.g. *Northern Cyprus*, *Palestine*, *Western Sahara*, *Taiwan*). The second supplement mentions 34 autonomous territories being parts of 20 countries.

The list of countries is given in alphabetic order of the abbreviated Polish names. Information about the continent of which the country is part is given next to its name. The following information is given for each country:

- short Polish name of the country in the nominative, genitive and locative.
- official full Polish name of the country; for certain countries the generally used name abbreviation is additionally given
- name of the official language or languages of the given country
- short name of the country in the official language (languages)
- official full name of the country in the official language (languages)
- adjective derived from the Polish name of the country in the nominative masculine singular

- Polish names of the country's citizens in the masculine and feminine singular and in the masculine plural
- name of the capital (or capitals) of the country, used in Polish, in the nominative, genitive and locative
- name of the capital (or capitals) in the official language (languages)
- adjective derived from the Polish name of the capital (capitals) in the nominative of masculine singular
- Polish names of the inhabitants of the capital (capitals) in the masculine and feminine singular and in masculine plural
- pronunciation of the names of countries and their capitals used in the Polish language which could cause difficulties

The absence of any of the above mentioned information means that it does not appear for a given country (the names of the citizens or inhabitants of a capital are not created; the names of countries or capitals do not conjugate or that adjectival forms are not created from them; the long forms of the names of countries do not exist; the Polish names of capitals is the same as the original name).

The names of non-self-governing territories are given in the same alphabetic order as the list of countries. The entries concerning individual territories contain the same information as in the case of countries. Only instead of the names of citizens are the names of a territory's inhabitants given. The additional information given alongside the territories is its political affiliation and system (form of dependence). An index of the political affiliation of these territories is given at the end of the list of dependent territories.

The Commission takes no position as regards the status of the territories mentioned in this list. The fact that the name of territory has been given or omitted from the list is no expression of acceptance or negation of its status which may sometimes be contentious. The presentation of the original names (endonyms) and factual data about the capitals (administration centres), political affiliation etc. has been elaborated as best as possible, but the information on the subject is not of an official nature. This also concerns additional remarks and elucidations of the purpose of which is to give more accurate definition of the geographic objects to which the names refer, which are often poorly known in Poland.

The list of autonomous territories is given in alphabetic order according to the names of the countries of which the territories are parts. The system of entries is similar to that for non-self-governing territories, only information about political affiliation and system being omitted. This supplement comprises administration units of states with territorial autonomy (local legislative, executive and jurisdiction authorities). Decentralised countries (e.g. Spain, Germany and Russia) have not been taken into consideration, where all regions possess a specific degree of autonomy. As in the case of non-self-governing territories, classification of territories as autonomous is conventional.

All accessible information about names in official languages of countries and territories is given in the list – taking into account names in 123 official languages. Among these official languages 41 are given in original non-Roman scripts. Names in those languages are given in the list according to the following Romanization systems:

- Abkhaz (in part of Georgia) – the ISO 9:1995 system;
- Amharic (in Ethiopia) – the BGN/PCGN 1967 system;
- Arabic (in 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 and Yemen) – system recommended by the UN in 1972;
- Armenian (in Armenia and part of Azerbaijan) – the BGN/PCGN 1981 system;
- Belarusian (in Belarus) – the Belarusian national system of 2000;

- Bengali (in Bangladesh) – the ISO 15919:2001 system;
- Bulgarian (in Bulgaria) – the Bulgarian national system of 1972, as recommended by the UN in 1977;
- Burmese (in Burma) – the BGN/PCGN 1970 system;
- Cantonese dialect of Chinese (in part of China) – the Jyutping phonetic system of 1993, as recommended by Linguistic Society of Hong Kong
- Chinese (in China, Singapore, Taiwan and Spratly Islands) – the Pinyin phonetic system (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn), as recommended by the UN, and (only in Taiwan) the Wade-Giles system of 1892;
- Dari (in Afghanistan) – the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside Republic of Poland system (KSNG system) of 2005 (modification of the BGN/PCGN 1958 system);
- Dzongkha (in Bhutan) – the official Bhutan Roman Dzongkha system of 1994;
- Greek (in Greece and Cyprus) – the ISO 843:1997 system;
- Georgian (in Georgia) – the BGN/PCGN 1981 system;
- Hebrew (in Israel) – the official Israelian system, as recommended by the UN in 1977;
- Hindi (in Fiji and India) – the ISO 15919:2001 system;
- Japanese (in Japan) – the Hepburn system with diacritical symbols;
- Karakalpak (in part of Uzbekistan) – the ISO 9:1995 system;
- Kazakh (in Kazakhstan) – the ISO 9:1995 system;
- Khmer (in Cambodia) – the BGN/PCGN 1972 system, as recommended by the UN;
- Kirghiz (in Kyrgyzstan) – the ISO 9:1995 system;
- Korean (in North Korea and South Korea) – the McCune-Reischauer 1939 system and the South Korean system of 2000 (revised romanization of Ministry of Education)
- Kurdish (in Iraq) – the Kurmancî system;
- Lao (in Laos) – the BGN/PCGN 1966 system;
- Macedonian (in Macedonia) – the UN romanization system 1977;
- Maldivian (in Maldives) – the Maldivian Government 1987 system, as recommended by the UN;
- Mongolian (in Mongolia and part of China) – the Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology system of 2003;
- Nepali (in Nepal) – the ISO 15919:2001 system;
- Ossetian (in part of Georgia) – the ISO 9:1995 system;
- Pashto (in Afghanistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the BGN/PCGN 1968 system);
- Persian (in Iran) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the UN romanization system 1967);
- Russian (in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and part of Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) – the GOST 1983 system;
- Sinhalese (in Sri Lanka) – the ISO 15919:2000 system;
- Tajik (in Tajikistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the ISO 9:1995 system);
- Thai (in Thailand) – the UN 1967 romanization system;
- Tamil (in Singapore and Sri Lanka) – the ISO 15919:2000 system;
- Tigrinya (in Eritrea) – the BGN/PCGN 1994 system;

- Tibetan (in part of China) – the Pinyin phonetic system for the Tibetan language in China (Zàngwén Pīnyīn), as recommended by the UN, and the Wylie system of 1959;
- Uighur (in part of China) – the Pinyin phonetic system for the Uighur language in China, as recommended by the UN;
- Ukrainian (in Ukraine and part of Moldova) – the Ukrainian national system of 1996;
- Urdu (in Pakistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the UN 1977 romanization system).

In the case of Serbian, the use of the Serbian language written in the Roman alphabet (srpska latinica) and geographic names written in that language are treated as names written in the Roman alphabet, which stems from the fact that the Latin alphabet of the Serbian language is the official alphabet in Montenegro and is also used in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Traditional Polish transcriptions are additionally given in the case of 31 languages.

At the end of the list the Polish-English country names dictionary is given. In it the English names of countries used by the UN are given, and in several cases also variants of names encountered in various sources. The codes of countries according to ISO 3166-1 (alfa-2 and alfa-3) norm are also given.

The list was published by the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, its PDF version being available on the website of the Commission on the Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland:

http://www.gugik.gov.pl/komisja/english/wykaz_panstw_3.php.

Updates on the list will be published on the website at the beginning of 2009.

Examples of pages of various parts of the list are shown in enclosures.

Państwa Countries

Afganistan

Azja

pol. **Afganistan**, *D.* Afganistanu, *Mc.* Afganistanie; **Islamska Republika Afganistanu**

dari trl. Afghānestān, *trb.* Afghanistan; *trl.* Jomhūrī-ye Eslāmī-ye Afghānestān, *trb.* Džomhuri-je Eslami-je Afghanistan // *paszto trl.* Afghānistān, *trb.* Afghanistan; *trl.* Də Afghānistān Islāmī Jumhūriyat, *trb.* Dy Afghanistan Eslami Džumhurijat

przym. afgański, afganistański

obyw. Afgańczyk, Afganka, Afgańczycy

stol. **Kabul**, *D.* Kabulu, *Mc.* Kabulu – *trl.* Kābol, *trb.* Kabol (*dari*) // *trl.* Kābul, *trb.* Kabul (*paszto*)

przym. kabulski

mieszk. kabulczyk, kabulka, kabulczycy

Albania

Europa

pol. **Albania**, *D.* Albanii, *Mc.* Albanii; **Republika Albanii**

albański Shqipëria; Republika e Shqipërisë

przym. albański

obyw. Albańczyk, Albanka, Albańczycy

stol. **Tirana**, *D.* Tirany, *Mc.* Tiranie – Tiranë, Tirana

przym. tirański

mieszk. tirańczyk, tiranka, tirańczycy

Algieria

Afryka

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-Sha'biyyah, *trb.* Al-Džumhurijja al-Dżaza'irijja ad-Dimukratijja asz-Szabijja

przym. algierski

obyw. Algierczyk, Algierka, Algierczycy

Togo

Afryka

pol. **Togo** *ndm.*; **Republika Togijska**
fr. (le) Togo; (la) République togolaise
przym. togijski
obyw. Togijski, Togijska, Togijscy
stol. **Lomé** [wym. Lome albo Lome] *ndm.*
przym. lomejski
mieszk. lomejski, lomejska, lomejscy

Tonga

Australia i Oceania

pol. **Tonga** *ndm.*; **Królestwo Tonga**
ang. Tonga; (the) Kingdom of Tonga // *tonga* Tonga; Pule'anga Tonga
przym. tongijski
obyw. Tongijski, Tongijska, Tongijscy
stol. **Nuku'alofa**, *D.* Nuku'alofy, *Mc.* Nuku'alofie – Nuku'alofa (*ang.*,
tonga)
przym. nukualofański
mieszk. nukualofańczyk, nukualofanka, nukualofańczycy

Trynidad i Tobago

Ameryka Południowa

pol. **Trynidad i Tobago** [wym. Trynidat], *D.* Trynidadu i Tobago,
Mc. Trynidadzie i Tobago; **Republika Trynidadu i Tobago**
ang. Trinidad and Tobago; (the) Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
przym. trynidadzko-tobagijski
stol. **Port-of-Spain** [wym. Port of Spejn] *ndm.*

Tunezja

Afryka

pol. **Tunezja**, *D.* Tunezji, *Mc.* Tunezji; **Republika Tunezyjska**
arab. trl. Tūnis, Tūnus, *trb.* Tunis, Tunus; *trl.* Al-Jumhūriyyah
 at-Tūnisiyyah, Al-Jumhūriyyah at-Tūnusiyyah, *trb.* Al-Dżumhuriija
 at-Tunisijja, Al-Dżumhuriija at-Tunusijja
przym. tunezyjski
obyw. Tunezyjski, Tunezyjska, Tunezyjscy
stol. **Tunis**, *D.* Tunisu, *Mc.* Tunisie – *trl.* Tūnis, Tūnus, *trb.* Tunis, Tunus
przym. tuniski, tunetański
mieszk. tunisyjski, tunisyjska, tunisyjscy; tunetańczyk, tunetanka,
 tunetańczycy

Dodatek 1: Terytoria niesamodzielne lub o nieustalonym statusie międzynarodowym

Appendix 1: Non-self-governing territories or territories with undetermined status

Akrotiri* Azja

Wielka Brytania • terytorium zamorskie

pol. **Akrotiri** *ndm.*

ang. Akrotiri; Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area

* Położone na Cyprze.

Anguilla Ameryka Północna (Środkowa)

Wielka Brytania • terytorium zamorskie

pol. **Anguilla** [*wym.* Angiła], *D.* Anguilli, *Mc.* Anguilli

ang. Anguilla

stol. **The Valley** [*wym.* De Walej] *ndm.*

Antyle Holenderskie Ameryka Południowa

Holandia • odrębna część

pol. **Antyle Holenderskie**, *D.* Antyli Holenderskich, *Mc.* Antylach
Holenderskich

hol. (de) Nederlandse Antillen

przym. antylski

mieszk. Antylczyk, Antylka, Antylczycy

stol. **Willemstad** [*wym.* Wilemstat], *D.* Willemstadu, *Mc.* Willemstadzie

przym. willemstadzki

mieszk. willemstadczyk, willemstadka, willemstadczycy

Części:

pol. **Bonaire** [*wym.* Boner] *ndm.*

hol. Bonaire

stol. **Kralendijk** [*wym.* Kralendejk] *ndm.* albo *D.* Kralendijku, *Mc.*
Kralendijku

Majotta

Afryka

Francja • wspólnota departamentalna

pol. **Majotta**, *D.* Majotty, *Mc.* Majotcie*fr.* Mayotte*przym.* majotyjski*mieszk.* Majotyjczyk, Majotyjka, Majotyjczycy*stol.* **Mamoudzou** [*wym.* Mamutsu] *ndm.***Mariany Północne**

Australia i Oceania

Stany Zjednoczone • autonomiczne terytorium stowarzyszone

pol. **Mariany Północne**, *D.* Marianów Północnych, *Mc.* MarianachPółnocnych; **Wspólnota Marianów Północnych***ang.* (the) Northern Mariana Islands; (the) Commonwealth of the NorthernMariana Islands // *chamorro* Sankattan Siha Na Islas Mariñas*przym.* północnomariański*stol.* **Capitol Hill** [*wym.* **Kapitol Hil**] (*na wyspie Saipan* [*wym.* Sajpan]) *ndm.* –Capitol Hill (*ang.*)**Martynika**

Ameryka Północna (Środkowa)

Francja • region zamorski

pol. **Martynika**, *D.* Martyniki, *Mc.* Martynice*fr.* (la) Martinique; (la) région Martinique*przym.* martynikański*mieszk.* Martynikańczyk, Martynikanka, Martynikańczycy*stol.* **Fort-de-France** [*wym.* For de Frãs] *ndm.***Midway**

Australia i Oceania

Stany Zjednoczone • terytorium nieinkorporowane

pol. **Midway** [*wym.* Midlej] *ndm.*; **Wyspy Midway***ang.* (the) Midway Islands**Montserrat**

Ameryka Północna (Środkowa)

Wielka Brytania • terytorium zamorskie

pol. **Montserrat** [*wym.* Montserat], *D.* Montserratu, *Mc.* Montserracie*ang.* Montserrat*przym.* montserracki*mieszk.* Montserraczycy, Montserratka, Montserraczycy

Dodatek 2: Terytoria autonomiczne

Appendix 2: Autonomous territories

AZERBEJDŻAN

Górski Karabach*

pol. **Górski Karabach**, *D.* Górskiego Karabachu, *Mc.* Górskim Karabachu
azerski Dağlıq Qarabağ // *ormiański trl.* Lernayin Gharabagh, *trb.* Lernajin
Gharabagh

przym. karabaski

stol. **Stepanakert**, *D.* Stepanakertu, *Mc.* Stepanakercie – Xankəndi (*azerski*)
// *trl.* Step'anakert, *trb.* Stepanakert (*ormiański*)

przym. stepanakercki

* Formalnie nie jest jednostką administracyjną.

Nachiczewańska Republika Autonomiczna

pol. **Nachiczewańska Republika Autonomiczna**, *D.* Nachiczewańskiej
Republiki Autonomicznej, *Mc.* Nachiczewańskiej Republice
Autonomicznej

azerski Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası

przym. nachiczewański

stol. **Nachiczewan**, *D.* Nachiczewanu, *Mc.* Nachiczewanie – Naxçıvan

przym. nachiczewański

mieszk. nachiczewańczyk, nachiczewanka, nachiczewańczycy

CHINY

Hongkong

pol. **Hongkong**, *D.* Hongkongu, *Mc.* Hongkongu; **Specjalny Region
Administracyjny Hongkong**

chiński trl. Xianggang; Xianggang Tebie Xingzhengqu // *chiński kantoński*

trl. Hoenggong; Hoenggong Dakbit Haangzingau // *ang.* Hong Kong;

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

przym. hongkoński

stol. **Hongkong**, *D.* Hongkongu, *Mc.* Hongkongu – *trl.* Xianggang (*chiński*)

// *trl.* Hoenggong (*chiński kantoński*) // Hong Kong (*ang.*)

INDONEZJA

Aceh

pol. **Aceh** [wym. Aczeh], *D.* Aceh, *Mc.* Aceh
indonezyjski Aceh; Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam; Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
stol. **Banda Aceh** [wym. Aczeh] *ndm.*

Papua

pol. **Papua**, *D.* Papui, *Mc.* Papui
indonezyjski Papua; Provinsi Papua
przym. papuański
mieszk. Papuańczyk, Papuańka, Papuańczycy
stol. **Jayapura** [wym. Dżajapura], *D.* Jayapury, *Mc.* Jayapurze

IRAK

Kurdystan

pol. **Kurdystan**, *D.* Kurdystanu, *Mc.* Kurdystanie
arab. trl. Kurdistān, *trb.* Kurdistan // *kurdyjski trl., trb.* Kurdistan
przym. kurdystański
mieszk. Kurd, Kurdyjka, Kurdowie
stol. **Irbil**, *D.* Irbilu, *Mc.* Irbilu – *trl.* Irbīl, *trb.* Irbil (*arab.*) // *trl.* Hewlêr, *trb.* Hewler (*kurdyjski*)
przym. irbilski

MOŁDAWIA

Gagauzja

pol. **Gagauzja**, *D.* Gagauzji, *Mc.* Gagauzji; **Terytorium Autonomiczne Gagauzja**
moldawski Găgăuzia; Unitate teritorială autonomă Găgăuzia // *gagauski* Gagauz Yeri // *ros. trl., trb.* Gagauzija; *trl.* Avtonomnoe territorial'noe obrazovanie Gagauzija, *trb.* Awtonomnoje territorialnoje obrazowanije Gagauzija
przym. gagauski
mieszk. Gagauz, Gagauzka, Gagauzowie
stol. **Komrat**, *D.* Komratu, *Mc.* Komracie – Comrat (*moldawski*) // Komrat (*gagauski*) // *trl., trb.* Komrat (*ros.*)
przym. komracki