

OFFICIAL LIST OF POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE WORLD



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 second revised edition of the
“Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata”
(a translation of the introductory part of the publication)

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From the Publisher

The preparation and publication of lists of geographical names is a result of the implementation of a United Nations resolution, and 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 list of Polish geographical names of the world. The second edition of the "Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World" ("Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata") constitutes the implementation of the content of the Regulation mentioned above. It takes into account changes in geographical names which have occurred since the first edition of 2013. In accordance with § 3, item 3 of the above-mentioned regulation, the official list of Polish geographical names of the world 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



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

Preface

The Polish language has a history which reflects the nation's past, and its rich vocabulary – including geographical names – forms an integral part of this, as an element of its intangible cultural heritage. The geographical names used in the Polish language, referring to many different parts of the world, provide a testimony of the historical connections with particular areas. This nomenclature, which has been developing for hundreds of years up to the present, forms part of Polish culture.

The Polish geographical names of the world, despite having been used for many centuries, were not compiled and standardized until the post-World War II years. In the inter-war period, Polish names were commonly used both in maps and atlases as well as encyclopaedias. However, apart from the names of principal geographical features well-established in the Polish language, the name forms often varied, and authors sometimes arbitrarily Polonized foreign names.

In 1951, the Commission on Geographical Names (led by Professor Stanisław Leszczycki) was created at the Polish Geographical Society. The Commission made extensive efforts in order to provide uniformity to the geographical names used in Poland and prepare a list with correct names recommended for use, including both Polonized names and original ones. Besides geographers, linguists and historians, it was formed by representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of National Defence, the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography, the State Cartographical Publishing House, and the Polish Scientific Publishers. By 1956, the Commission (acting since 1953 at the Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences as the Commission on Establishing Geographical Names) established 19,720 names of features from all around the world, some of which were Polish names. From 1952 to 1956, the lists were systematically published in 15 fascicles*, and in 1959 a revised and updated complete list, extended to around 25,000 names, was published under the title of *Polish Geographical Names of the World* [*Polskie nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*], edited by Lech Ratajski, Janina Szewczyk and Przemysław Zwoliński. This list of names was recognised as the standard by the Language Culture Commission of the Linguistics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; therefore, it became

* The fascicles of names were issued in 1952–1953 as part of the “Geographical Bulletin” [“Biuletyn Geograficzny”] of the Polish Geographical Society; in 1954, as part of the “Geographical Bulletin” [“Biuletyn Geograficzny”] of the Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences; and in 1955–1956, as part of the “Geographical Documentation” [“Dokumentacja Geograficzna”] of the same Institute. These publications are available on the Commission's website: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/wydawnictwa.php>.

widely used in many dictionaries, encyclopaedias and geographic studies. This list contained many Polish geographical names but also included features which had no Polish names or none recommended by the Commission.

In the second period of its activity, between 1960 and 1990, the work of the Commission lost its pace. No papers were published in the 1960s, however, international cooperation was launched within the United Nations. In 1967, the first UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was held, and subsequently the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) was created. This international cooperation increased the authorities' awareness of the importance of the standardization of geographical names. This led to the Commission being moved in 1973 to the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology with its name changed to the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names of the World, led by Professor Lech Ratajski (in 1984 the name was changed to the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside Poland). As a result, the list of names of countries published in the mid-1970s was officially adopted for use by ministerial order. In the 1980s, the list of Polish geographical names from Europe (excluding the USSR) was compiled along with another list of country names.

Following 1989, the work of the Commission – led by Professor Jerzy Kondracki since 1978 – considerably gained pace. In 1994–1996, a 4-volume list of Polish geographical names of the world was published, featuring over 6,400 names of features from all continents as well as seas and oceans (undersea features)**. The publication implemented decisions of the UNGEGN aiming to standardize the geographical names used in particular countries: in maps, atlases, handbooks, the press and other mass media. It was also intended to resolve many doubts and prevent numerous inconsistencies in the use of traditional Polish names for geographical features outside Poland. The names included there were recommended for common usage by the Ministry of National Education.

The next phase of the Commission's work began in 2000, when – pursuant to newly adopted regulations – the Commission (known as the Commission on Standardisation of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland since 2001) was created under the Surveyor General of Poland. The Commission launched extensive work on preparing lists of the geographical

** *Polish Geographical Names of the World. Part I. Europe (without Eastern Europe)* [Polskie nazwy geograficzne świata. Część I. Europa (bez Europy Wschodniej)]: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/polskie_nazwy_geograficzne_swiate_1.pdf; *Polish Geographical Names of the World. Part II. Eastern Europe and Asia* [Polskie nazwy geograficzne świata. Część II. Europa Wschodnia i Azja]: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/polskie_nazwy_geograficzne_swiate_2.pdf; *Polish Geographical Names of the World. Part III. Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, the Antarctic* [Polskie nazwy geograficzne świata. Część III. Afryka, Ameryka Północna, Ameryka Południowa, Australia i Oceania, Antarktyka]: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/polskie_nazwy_geograficzne_swiate_3.pdf; *Polish Geographical Names of the World. Part IV. Oceans and seas* [Polskie nazwy geograficzne świata. Część IV. Ocean i morza]: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/polskie_nazwy_geograficzne_swiate_iv_oceany_i_morza.pdf.

names of the world. Its chairman, Maksymilian Skotnicki, PhD, drew up the general guidelines for the publication, continuing the traditions initiated in the 1950s. The goal was to prepare a list of geographical names recommended for use in Poland, including both features with Polish names as well as those for which such names did not exist. M. Skotnicki also proposed a modification in the standardization process by appointing an Editing Committee in charge of preparing initial concepts and materials for the Commission meetings, which improved and accelerated the work of the team. The Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names was in charge of standardizing Polish names (exonyms) only, while original names (endonyms) were provided based on the most reliable sources available. The correctness of the compiled nomenclature was assured by the choice of authors selected to prepare the lists of names from the areas of particular countries; they were preferably linguists (experts in the languages in which the names originated) along with geographers, cartographers and historians. The team of authors was composed of 28 people in total; furthermore, the lists – subsequently verified by reviewers – were discussed at the Commission’s plenary meetings. The initially anticipated period of three to four years turned out to be insufficient to prepare the lists (it took seven years to put together the ones published in the 1950s), and the number of names included in the volumes exceeded expectations by reaching about 30,000 items. The final, twelfth volume of the *Geographical Names of the World* [*Nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*] was released in 2010, after nearly ten years of work***. In total, the *Geographical Names of the World* included around 53,000 names of geographical features, while Polish names were established for about 10,000 of them.

Throughout the decades since the first Commission was appointed, the rules for establishing recommended Polish geographical names have evolved. This concerns primarily the correct use of exonyms. At first, their widespread use was recommended, even if it involved Polonizing the names of places which were not very well-known in our country. Later, they were treated with much more caution. At present, the Commission intends to preserve those names which have been well-established in the Polish language and form part of our cultural heritage. Nonetheless, some of the exonyms are not recommended by the Commission (as not used in practice or even incorrect). However, standardization was performed with respect to the names of smaller geographical features from areas historically connected with Poland. On the one hand, the purpose was to preserve those Polish names that deserved such protection, and, on the other hand, to remove from use those that had been introduced precipitately or

*** This publication is available on the Commission’s website: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/wydawnictwa_ngs.php.

had become obsolete (e.g., *Celowiec* for Klagenfurt, *Tallin* for Tallinn, *Rejkia-wik* for Reykjavík, *Abisomalia* – previously used to describe a region covering parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea, and *Góry Richthofena* [*Richthofen Mountains*] for Qilian Shan). At the same time, following the evolution of the nomenclature, some old names were replaced with modern ones (e.g., *Sinciang* [*Xinjiang*] instead of the previous exonym *Sinkiang*, *Tianszan* [*Tian Shan*] instead of *Tien-szan*, *Hiroszima* [*Hiroshima*] instead of *Hirosima*, *Pjong-jang* [*Pyongyang*] instead of *Phenian*, *Swanetia* [*Svaneti*] instead of *Swanecja*, *Mordowia* [*Mordovia*] instead of *Mordwa*, and *Iwano-Frankiwnsk* [*Ivano-Frankivsk*] instead of *Iwano-Frankowsk*).

The solutions adopted by the Commission are frequently a result of heated discussions and not devoid of subjectivity. The criteria for establishing names cannot be clear-cut, as language is alive and evolves along with our experience. Consequently, every single change of a Polish exonym is subject to debate, and the Commission members make individual decisions through voting every time.

In order to establish the correct forms of the Polish geographical names of the world (exonyms), the Commission had to firstly define what these are. It was initially accepted that the Polish geographical names of the world are the names of those geographical features which are located outside Poland, whose forms as used in Polish differ from the original ones used in the languages spoken in the respective countries.

As a result of the modification of the definition of exonym adopted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, the definition used by the Commission was also changed, and currently it reads as follows: a **Polish exonym** is a name currently used in Poland in the Polish language for a geographical feature situated outside the Polish territory and different in its written form from the standardized endonym of this feature. Omission, addition or translation of a generic term is not considered to be a difference in form, nor is a transliteration or transcription of a name originally written in a non-Roman script, as long as it follows previously established rules. However, any omission or addition of diacritics or prefixes forming an integral part of the name is considered to be a difference in written form.

The Commission agreed that this definition of an exonym is not exhaustive when it comes to the Polish geographical names of the world, as there are names traditionally used in Poland that are not counted as exonyms. Such names are referred to as **quasi-exonyms** and include:

- geographical names of transboundary features equivalent to at least one standard endonym in use in one of the countries where the given feature is located, but different from at least one of the other endonyms; for example, the name *Dunaj* [*Danube*] – a Slovak endonym and Polish phonetic transcription of the Ukrainian name Дунай (i.e. *Dunaj*) – is treated as a Polish name and applied to the entire river, not only to

the parts situated in Slovakia and Ukraine, but also in Germany and Austria (German endonym: *Donau*), Hungary (Hungarian endonym: *Duna*), Croatia and Serbia (Croatian and Serbian endonym: *Dunav*), Bulgaria (Bulgarian endonym: *Дунав* – *Dunav* in transliteration and *Dunaw* in Polish transcription) and Romania (Romanian endonym: *Dunărea*);

- geographical names of features with more than one endonym in the official language or languages of the given country and identical to one of these names; for example, the name *Dublin*, the English endonym, has been adopted in Polish for the capital of Ireland, while the use of the Irish endonym *Baile Átha Cliath* is not recommended; likewise, it is recommended to use the Finnish name for the capital of Finland – *Helsinki* – rather than the Swedish one – *Helsingfors*;
- geographical names of features whose official endonyms are written in a non-Roman script, identical to the name of the feature written using only one of the romanisation methods approved by the Commission i.e. transcription or transliteration; for example, the mountain range in Russia has been called in Polish *Ural*, which corresponds to the Russian endonym *Урал* in its transliteration (the Polish transcription of this name is *Urał*), and for the city of Moscow, the Russian endonym *Москва* in the Polish transcription has been adopted – *Moskwa* (its transliterated form is *Moskva*);
- geographical names differing from the official endonym of the given feature only because of the translation or omission of a generic term, for example, *Zatoka Alaska* for the *Gulf of Alaska*;

The Commission standardises only those quasi-exonyms which refer to well-known features.

Work on the first edition of the *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* [*Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata*] started at the beginning of 2010, immediately after the completion of work on the *Geographical Names of the World* [*Nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*], and lasted until the second half of 2013. The first edition provided Polish names for 13,358 geographical features. Exonyms were recommended for 11,326 of them, and quasi-exonyms for 1,813 (without considering variants in both cases). Moreover, 219 transboundary features that are located partly in Poland (e.g., *Karpaty* [*the Carpathians*], *Bug* [*the Bug River*], *Morze Bałtyckie* [*the Baltic Sea*]) were listed. Their Polish names are endonyms, however, where they refer to those parts of such features situated outside Poland, they can be considered quasi-exonyms.

The second edition of the list appears six years after the first edition. It is an updated version of the first edition, without significant changes in the layout

of the entire publication. It includes changes in the Polish geographical names of the world introduced by the Commission at that time. A substantial part of these changes concerns the names of administrative units and it is the result of changes in the administrative divisions of particular countries. In the second edition, the rules for romanisation for the Mongolian and Tigrinya languages were also changed, and corrections and updates to the written form of some endonyms were introduced.

The second edition of the list provided Polish names for 13,598 geographical features. Exonyms are recommended for 11,508 of them, quasi-exonyms for 1,871, and 219 are transboundary features located partly in Poland.

After the publication of the first edition of the list, the Commission started work on expanding the information provided for individual names. This work includes: establishing adjectives for selected names, establishing genitive and locative forms for selected names and adding the original form for names in languages using non-Roman script (e.g. Cyrillic, Arabic or Chinese script). However, due to the fact that this work has not been completed yet, it is not included in this edition of the list.

The *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* [Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata] refers to features where the use of Polish names – exonyms and quasi-exonyms – is recommended, such as *Paryż* [Paris], *Gwinea* [Guinea], *Wyspy Japońskie* [the Japanese Archipelago], *Andy* [the Andes] or *Zatoka Omańska* [Gulf of Oman]. Consequently, it does not include features for which such names are non-existent or not recommended, including names commonly used in Polish such as *Berlin*, *Amsterdam*, *Lombardia* [Lombardy], *Alaska*, *Tasmania*, *Jawa* or *Niger*, which – although well-established in the Polish language – are identical to the original names (which means that endonyms are used in Polish in these cases). This also applies to names originally written in a non-Roman script, where the names used in the Polish language are identical to the forms created by means of all recommended romanisation methods (transcription and transliteration), for example *Krasnojarsk* [Krasnoyarsk], *Lida*, *Sumy*, *Tbilisi* or *Gorgany*. That is why the lists may seem incomplete in particular categories, especially in the case of administrative divisions where a small number have been omitted (e.g., in the list of Spanish administrative divisions, 16 out of the existing 19 have been listed – *Ceuta*, *La Rioja* and *Melilla* have been omitted, and 7 out of 9 for Australia – the states of *Queensland* and *Tasmania* have been omitted).

As compared to previous works, the Commission has considerably extended the number of recommended Polish names of geographical features (mainly names of cities, towns and villages) which were situated within Polish territory before World War II. Therefore, the lists of Polish names designating features located in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine have been considerably extended.

Many Polish names have also been included for the areas of Czechia inhabited by Poles, and the Slovak part of the Tatra Mountains. Quasi-exonyms have been included to a greater extent than in the previous lists (especially for features whose original names are not written in the Roman script), which extended the lists by a whole range of names referring to features from Asia, North Africa and Eastern Europe. In comparison to the previous lists, the number of Polish names for protected areas (467 names) and administrative units (1754 names) has also been considerably expanded.

Two kinds of names are included in the list of geographical features: Polish geographical names (exonyms and quasi-exonyms) and the corresponding original names (endonyms, i.e. names of geographical features in the language spoken where the given feature is located). It should be stressed that the Commission on Standardisation of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland is responsible for standardisation of the Polish names only, excluding any standardisation of endonyms, and that the exonyms and quasi-exonyms listed in the publication are the only Polish geographical names the Commission recommends. If a certain feature has not been listed, it means that the Commission does not recommend using its Polish name even if such a name can be found in some publications. The reason for omitting a name may also be the fact that the feature it refers to is insignificant or has ceased to exist.

Efforts have been made in order to provide the official forms of the endonyms as they appear in the national gazetteers, topographic maps and other official sources. In cases where this proved to be impossible, the most reliable international publications were used. However, certain forms of the original names may seem doubtful despite the diligence with which they have been sought out, because of obstacles that were hard to overcome. These may have resulted from deficiencies in the source materials or even (which also occurred) various contradictory versions of the same name encountered in official publications of government authorities or legislative bodies.

Where the lists concerned areas where more than one official language is in use, the Commission observed the principle of equality of all official national languages. Hence, putting names in one language first does not mean that one language is favoured over another. An exception was made for situations where national languages have official status only at the central level, and locally only some of them are official (for example in Switzerland). Where in a given area two languages are in use, one of which is an official national language and the other is an official local language, then the names in the national language were provided first as more important, unless only names in the local language have an official status (like in Catalonia, Spain). Attention was paid to provide official names in minority languages wherever they occur, mostly by referring to the applicable legal acts, lists of names and maps.

For names from the area of Antarctica and the adjacent islands, endonyms were provided in most cases as presented in the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica maintained by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research; the names are given in the languages of countries conducting research in those areas (mostly in English). For undersea features, English names were given as endonyms, generally following the GEBCO (General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans) Gazetteer of the International Hydrographic Organisation, while in the case of the Baltic seabed formations, names were also provided in the official languages of the countries whose exclusive economic zone the feature is located in.

For names in languages using a non-Roman script, a romanised form has been given, established according to the rules the Commission recommends for use in Poland for geographical names from that particular language. In the case of most of these languages, both the transliteration and the Polish phonetic transcription have been provided. An exception was made for several Asian languages, namely Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Lao, Burmese and Khmer, where only international romanisation has been recommended. Please note that a name written in its Polish transcription shall not be considered a Polish name – despite being written with Polish letters, such a name remains an endonym.

The list has been divided into eight chapters (parts) corresponding to the traditional division of the parts of the world: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, Antarctica, and the eighth devoted to undersea features. In the case of countries or territories situated in two parts of the world at once, the entire list of names from the area has been included in the chapter related to the part of the world with which it is usually associated (e.g. the whole list for Russia, including the features located in Asia, will be found in the *Europe* chapter, while the entire list for Turkey, including the European part, will be found in the *Asia* chapter). The allocation of certain countries and territories to particular parts of the world is for convenience only, and was made based on physical geography. Therefore, for example, Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and Trinidad and Tobago have been assigned to South America, Clipperton Island – to North America, and the British Indian Ocean Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands – to Asia. In the case of islands, their allocation to particular parts of the world is often problematic.

Unlike the previous lists issued by the Commission, the *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* – upon the initiative of its former chairman, Waldemar Rudnicki, PhD – provides the geographic coordinates of the features listed. We ought to mention that these coordinates are provided for identification purposes only. Precise determination of the spatial extent of many surface features is not always possible, as they may vary in different publications; this specifically applies to lands and regions as well as landforms – in the list, generally the widest extent provided by Polish authors are given. Thus, the coordinates of the centre of such a feature are often only approximate.

Furthermore, in some cases the range of the Polish name does not correspond to the range of the original name (endonym). For rivers, the goal was to provide coordinates for the beginning and the end of the section to which the Polish name is applied, which may not correspond to the way its original name is used. Moreover, where the beginning of a watercourse cannot be unambiguously established, coordinates have been given for the most likely place where the watercourse begins, established on the basis of topographic maps and satellite images.

Due to certain political ambiguities, we ought to emphasise that the list presents names the Commission has established as correct solely from the linguistic point of view and in accordance with the information gathered so far. In no event shall these recommendations be regarded as an expression of the Commission's political preferences or its position as regards the administrative affiliation of particular territories. Any decisions of a political nature, if necessary, were made in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as for example in the case of recognising the status of Kosovo as a separate state or the use of such names as *Mjanma* [*Myanmar*] or *Falklandy* [*the Falkland Islands*].

The list does not include the names of buildings, such as temples, monasteries or other places of religious worship, forts, fortresses, castles, bridges, railway stations, or airports, nor names of streets, squares, cemeteries, necropolises or urban parks. The Commission is preparing a separate list of names of such features.

At the moment of presenting this publication to the readers, the Commission hopes it contributes to promoting widespread use of the correct Polish geographical names of the world in cartography, scientific literature, popular science, educational literature, fiction and the media, as well as by administrative bodies and any other institutions.

Chair of the Commission
on Standardisation of Geographical
Names Outside the Republic of Poland

Prof. Ewa Wolnicz-Pawłowska, D.Sc.

Introduction

The *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* [*Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata*] covers the names of geographical features for which Polish names are recommended. The list includes the names of features from all continents as well as those of undersea features, excluding those situated entirely within Polish territory. The publication implements the resolutions of the Commission passed up until 20 November 2019.

The list has been divided into eight parts (chapters), seven of which are dedicated to particular parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, and Antarctica), while the last one lists undersea features. The chapters dedicated to particular parts of the world start with a list of recommended Polish names of large regions, usually extending beyond the borders of several countries (e.g., *Arktyka* [*the Arctic*], *Skandynawia* [*Scandinavia*], *Bliski Wschód* [*the Middle East*]), and names of oceans. Thereafter, names have been listed according to the alphabetical order of countries and non-self-governing territories.

The lists of names from the areas of particular countries and non-self-governing territories are preceded by introductory information based on the *Official List of Names of Countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories* [*Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych*]. Here, the official name in both its short and full versions in Polish and in the official languages of the respective country (territory) is given. It is followed by the name of the country's capital used in Polish; if its spelling is Polonized, it is followed by the official language version. Finally, information on the official national and local languages used in the country (territory) is provided.

Then, names of geographical features are listed, divided into categories, in the following order:

- Administrative units [Jednostki administracyjne]; if needed, also second-level and other administrative units have been provided separately
- Localities [Miejscowości]
- Parts of localities [Części miejscowości]
- Research stations [Stacje badawcze]
- Oases [Oazy]
- Economic regions [Regiony ekonomiczne]
- Lands, regions [Krainy, regiony], other than administrative or economic regions
- Seas [Morza]
- Gulfs and bays (on seas) [Zatoki]
- Straits [Cieśniny], including sea channels
- Other sea water bodies [Inne akweny morskie]

- Ice shelves [Lodowce szelfowe]
- Ice fronts [Bariery lodowe]
- Lakes [Jeziora], including artificial reservoirs
- Bays of lakes [Zatoki na jeziorze]
- Groups of lakes [Grupy jezior]
- Rivers [Rzeki], including parts of rivers
- Canals [Kanały], only inland
- Waterfalls [Wodospady], including cataracts
- Glaciers [Lodowce]
- Swamps [Bagna]
- Salt pans [Solniska]
- Islands (on seas) [Wyspy]
- Groups of islands, archipelagos (on seas) [Grupy wysp, archipelagi]
- Islands on lakes or rivers [Wyspy na jeziorze lub rzece]
- Groups of islands and archipelagos on lakes or rivers [Grupy wysp, archipelagi na jeziorze lub rzece]
- Reefs [Rafy]
- Peninsulas (on seas) [Półwyspy]
- Peninsulas on lakes [Półwyspy na jeziorze]
- Capes [Przylądki]
- Coasts [Wybrzeża]
- Isthmuses [Przesmyki]
- Deltas [Deltę]
- Lake districts [Pojezierza]
- Lowlands, plains [Niziny, równiny]
- Valleys [Doliny]
- Basins [Kotliny]
- High plains [Wysoczyzny]
- Highlands, plateaus [Wyżyny, płaskowyże]
- Mountains [Góry], including mountain chains, systems, ranges, and ridges
- Peaks [Szczyty], including isolated mountains and massifs
- Passes [Przełęczę]
- Deserts [Pustynie]
- Steppes [Stepy]
- Woodlands, forests [Lasy, puszcze]
- Caves [Jaskinie]
- Artesian basins [Baseny artezyjskie]
- Other natural features [Inne obiekty naturalne]
- Nature conservation areas [Obszary ochrony przyrody]
- Industrial regions [Regiony przemysłowe]
- Places of mineral resources' extraction or occurrence [Miejsca wydobycia lub występowania surowców mineralnych]
- Roads [Drogi], excluding streets
- Railways [Koleje]
- Other transport facilities [Inne obiekty komunikacyjne]
- Ruins of settlements [Ruiny osiedli]
- Other historic monuments or sites [Inne zabytki]
- Other anthropogenic features [Inne obiekty antropogeniczne]

The occurrence of a particular category of geographical feature depends on the specifics of the country (territory), so in some countries certain categories will not be represented. In extreme cases, where Polish names are not recommended for any geographical feature within a country or territory, only introductory information is provided. Within particular categories, the names

have been arranged in plain alphabetical order, for example: *Jezioro Wiktorii* [*Lake Victoria*]; *Dystrykt Kolumbii* [*District of Columbia*], not: *Wiktorii, Jezioro* [*Victoria, Lake*]; *Kolumbii, Dystrykt* [*Columbia, District of*].

Sample arrangement of entries within a country (territory):

Nowa Kaledonia

(Francja)

Nowa Kaledonia; Nouvelle-Calédonie

stolica: **Numea**; Nouméa

język urzędowy: francuski

Jednostki administracyjne

Prowincja Południowa; Province Sud; $21^{\circ}50'S$, $166^{\circ}10'E$

Prowincja Północna; Province Nord; $21^{\circ}00'S$, $165^{\circ}00'E$

Wyspy Lojalności; Province des îles Loyauté; $21^{\circ}00'S$, $167^{\circ}15'E$

Miejscowości

Numea; Nouméa; $22^{\circ}16'20''S$, $166^{\circ}26'30''E$

Morza

Morze Fidži; Mer de Fidji; $23^{\circ}S$, $169^{\circ}E$ ($27^{\circ}S$, $175^{\circ}E$) [*również Fidži, Norfolk, Nowa Zelandia, Tonga, Vanuatu*]

Morze Koralowce; Mer de Corail; $19^{\circ}S$, $164^{\circ}E$ ($18^{\circ}S$, $157^{\circ}E$) [*również Australia, Papua-Nowa Gwinea, Vanuatu, Wyspy Morza Koralowego, Wyspy Salomona*]

In the eighth part dedicated to undersea features, the names have been provided according to their location in one of the five oceans (Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Pacific Ocean), features from the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas being listed separately at the end. The names of geographical features listed in this part have been divided into categories, in the following order:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| – Ocean currents [Prądy morskie] | – Abyssal plains [Równiny] |
| – Ridges [Grzbiety] | – Banks [Ławice] |
| – Seamounts [Góry] | – Basins [Baseny] |
| – Horses [Progi] | – Trenches [Rowy] |
| – Fracture zones [Krawędzie] | – Troughs [Rynny] |
| – Rises [Wyniesienia] | – Deeps [Głębie] |
| – Plateaus [Płaskowyże] | – Canyons [Kanyon] |

Entries related to particular geographic features present the Polonized form first – an **exonym**, written in bold letters with no italics, or a **quasi-exonym**, written in bold letters and italics. All names are arranged in plain alphabetical order (e.g. Jezioro Wiktorii [Lake Victoria], not: Wiktorii, Jezioro [Victoria, Lake]). Then, preceded by a semicolon, the original name (endonym) is given in the official language, or original names where more than one official language is applicable or the feature has official names in more than one language. Efforts were made to provide also names in the official languages of autonomous regions as well as officially adopted names in minority languages. Where for one feature endonyms are given in more than one language, each name is always preceded by an indication of the language in which the name is used (usually in an abbreviated form; the list of such abbreviations can be found on pages XXXVI–XXXVIII). Individual endonyms have been divided with semicolons, while two written forms of an endonym are divided with commas. For non-Roman scripts, a romanised form (i.e. converted to the Roman script) of the name has been provided. In such cases, first the transliteration is provided, marked with the abbreviation *trl.*, then – following a comma – the transcription of the original name, or in other words, the phonetic conversion of the name into Polish, usually in letters of the Polish alphabet (marked with the abbreviation *trb.*). Both name forms, the transcription and transliteration, are given even if they are identical. The *trl.* abbreviation has been omitted in the case of languages where only the international romanisation system is recommended (i.e. Polish phonetic transcription is not recommended), namely Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Lao and Thai. For some languages the Polish transcription is unavailable, as it has not been elaborated by the Commission – namely Berber, Tibetan, Uyghur and languages of the republics of Russia. A detailed list of the adopted romanisation rules can be found on pages XXXI–XXXV. The abbreviation *ofic.* is followed by forms of names used in official relations or long forms of names. These forms are always preceded by the short form.

Examples of the scope and arrangement of entries:

Aleuty; Wyspy Aleuckie; Aleutian Islands; *52°10'N, 174°20'W*

Elburs; Reshteh-ye Kūhhā-ye Alborz (*trl.*), Reszte-je Kuhha-je Alborz (*trb.*); *35°50'N, 52°20'E*

Hajfong; Hải Phòng; *ofic.* thành phố Hải Phòng; *20°50'N, 106°40'E*

Mongolia Wewnętrzna; *ofic.* **Region Autonomiczny Mongolii Wewnętrznej;** *chiń.* Nei Menggu; *ofic.* Nei Menggu Zizhiqu; *mong.* Övör Mongol (*trl.*), Öwör Mongol (*trb.*); *ofic.* Övör Mongolyn öörtöö zasakh oron (*trl.*), Öwör Mongolyn öörtöö dzasach oron (*trb.*); *42°00'N, 112°00'E*

Polesie Prypeckie; *btr.* Prypiackaje Paliessie (*trl.*), Prypiackaje Palessie (*trb.*); *ros.* Прип'ятско́е Поле́сье (*trl.*), Прип'ятско́е Поле́сье (*trb.*); *52°15'N, 27°30'E*

Prowincja Przylądkowa Północna; *afr.* Noord-Kaap; *ofic.* Provinsie Noord-Kaap; *ang.* Northern Cape; *ofic.* Northern Cape Province; *tswana* Kapa Bokone; *ofic.* Porofense ya Kapa Bokone; *29°30'S, 21°30'E*

Seszele; *ang.* Seychelles Islands; *fr.* îles Seychelles; *kreol.* Sesel; *5°00'S, 55°00'E*

Stambuł; İstanbul; $41^{\circ}00'30''N$, $28^{\circ}58'00''E$ [hist.: *Konstantynopol*]
Wielka Zatoka Australijska; Great Australian Bight; $35^{\circ}00'S$, $131^{\circ}00'E$
Wybrzeże Diamentowe; Diamond Coast; Sperrgebiet; $27^{\circ}40'S$, $15^{\circ}35'E$

The names are followed by the geographical coordinates of the feature. They have been provided for all features excluding countries and non-self-governing territories as well as large regions and oceans. For most areal features, coordinates of the optical centre have been provided, and for cities, towns and villages, the aim was to give the coordinates of their centre. In the case of scattered features, such as groups of islands or lakes, as well as features of a crescent shape, coordinates have been provided for a point within the feature and not situated outside. The precision of the coordinates depends on the size of the geographical feature; for smaller ones such as peaks or capes coordinates were provided within an accuracy of one arc second, while for the largest ones, within an accuracy of several degrees, for example:

Łomnica; Lomnický štít; $49^{\circ}11'41''N$, $20^{\circ}12'46''E$
Półwysep Kalifornijski; Peninsula de Baja California; $27^{\circ}30'N$, $113^{\circ}15'W$
Australia Zachodnia; Western Australia; $25^{\circ}00'S$, $123^{\circ}00'E$

For transboundary features, the coordinates of the part situated within the given country have been provided, followed by the coordinates of the entire feature in brackets, for instance:

Amazonia; Amazonia; $13^{\circ}00'S$, $66^{\circ}00'W$ ($5^{\circ}00'S$, $63^{\circ}00'W$) [*również Brazylia, Ekwador, Gujana, Gujana Francuska, Kolumbia, Peru, Surinam, Wenezuela*] – included in the list of names of Bolivia
Flandria; Flandre; $50^{\circ}39'N$, $2^{\circ}55'E$ ($51^{\circ}00'N$, $3^{\circ}15'E$) [*również Belgia, Holandia*] – included in the list of names of France

For certain features, mainly administrative units and nature conservation areas (but not groups of islands or lakes), composed of several fragments, the coordinates of the centres of their main parts have been provided, divided by the word *oraz* [and]. The same principle applies where on the territory of a country a transboundary feature is composed of several fragments, for example:

Czatkowski Rezerwat Biosfery; Chotqol davlat biosfera qo‘riqxonasi; $41^{\circ}10'N$, $69^{\circ}56'E$
oraz $41^{\circ}20'N$, $70^{\circ}18'E$
Wielkie Himalaje; **Wysokie Himalaje**; *ang.* Great Himalayan Range; High Himalayas; *hindi* Himādrī (*trl.*), Himadri (*trb.*); Mahān Himālay (*trl.*), Mahan Himalaj (*trb.*); *urdu* ‘Azīm Himālaya^h (*trl.*), Azim Himalaja (*trb.*); $32^{\circ}00'N$, $78^{\circ}00'E$ *oraz* $27^{\circ}50'N$, $88^{\circ}30'E$ *oraz* $28^{\circ}30'N$, $93^{\circ}30'E$ ($28^{\circ}40'N$, $84^{\circ}30'E$) [*również Bhutan, Chiny, Nepal, Pakistan*] – included in the list of names of India

For linear features, the coordinates of their both ends have been provided. For rivers, coordinates have been provided for their origin (given first) and their confluence with another watercourse or another water body (given second). The naming approach is decisive here, as the beginning of a watercourse is deemed

to be the point from which the Polish name is recommended for use. Such coordinates are divided with the → symbol, for example:

Meander; Büyük Menderes Nehri; $38^{\circ}04'54''N, 30^{\circ}09'35''E \rightarrow 37^{\circ}32'22''N, 27^{\circ}10'07''E$

For transboundary rivers, the coordinates of the place where the river crosses a given country's border have been provided, accompanied by the coordinates of the origin and the end of the whole watercourse in brackets. For rivers which cross a single border more than once, only the first point where the river flows into a given country, and the last one where it leaves it, have been provided. For rivers marking out country borders, points where the border diverges from the watercourse are taken into account, for example:

Ren; Rhin; $47^{\circ}34'32''N, 7^{\circ}35'04''E \rightarrow 48^{\circ}58'00''N, 8^{\circ}14'00''E (46^{\circ}49'25''N, 9^{\circ}24'27''E \rightarrow 51^{\circ}52'23''N, 6^{\circ}02'27''E)$ [również Austria, Holandia, Liechtenstein, Niemcy, Szwajcaria] – included in the list of names of France

For other linear features (e.g. canals, roads), similar rules have been adopted for establishing the coordinates, which are, however, divided by the ↔ symbol, as no determination has been made as to whether a particular extremity is the beginning or the end, for example:

Kanał Panamski; Canal de Panamá; $8^{\circ}56'25''N, 79^{\circ}33'40''W \leftrightarrow 9^{\circ}18'40''N, 79^{\circ}55'10''W$

Where Polish variant names are provided (e.g., Wyspy Liparyjskie [Lipari Islands]; Wyspy Eolskie [Aeolian Islands]), the one the Commission considers more appropriate is given first, while the others are also considered acceptable (variant names). Polish names preceded by the abbreviation *ofic.* are not variants but the official (long) forms of the names, applicable in particular to countries, territories and administrative units (e.g., Sardynia [Sardinia]; *ofic.* Region Autonomiczny Sardynii [Autonomous Region of Sardinia]). These forms are preceded by the short form of a name. Where only the Polish exonym is given, it means that the particular geographical feature is unnamed in the country where it is situated or no correct original name of it has been found.

In some cases, additional information and observations have been placed in square brackets, for example: information on the location of a transboundary feature in other countries, an additional characteristic of the feature or its location, information that a part of a locality is situated within an independent locality, and selected historical names (preceded by the abbreviation *hist.*), for example:

Czad; Lac Tchad; $14^{\circ}00'N, 13^{\circ}25'E (13^{\circ}30'N, 13^{\circ}50'E)$ [również Czad, Kamerun, Nigeria] – included in the list of names of Niger

Dolina Jozafata; *hebr.* ‘Emeq Yehoshafat (*trl.*), Emek Jehoszafat (*trb.*); *arab.* Wādī Sittī Maryam (*trl.*), Wādī Sitti Marjam (*trb.*); Wādī Silwān (*trl.*), Wādī Silwan (*trb.*); $31^{\circ}46'30''N, 35^{\circ}14'20''E$ [początkowy odcinek Doliny Cedronu] – “initial section of the Kidron Valley”

Frysztat; Fryštát; $49^{\circ}51'15''N, 18^{\circ}32'30''E$ [Karwina] – refers to a part of the city

Jangcy; *chiń.* Tuotuo He [w odcinku źródłowym]; *chiń.* Tongtian He; *tyb.* Zhi Qu (*pinyin*), 'Bri-chu (*Wylie*) [w górnym biegu]; *chiń.* Jinsha Jiang [w górnym biegu]; *chiń.* Chang Jiang [w środkowym i dolnym biegu]; 33°25'46"N, 91°02'04"E → 31°17'00"N, 121°47'00"E – "in the source section", "in the upriver", "in the mid-river and downriver"

Kanał Wschodni; Canal de l'Est; 50°09'55"N, 4°49'23"E ↔ 48°42'53"N, 5°41'23"E oraz 48°36'35"N, 6°07'42"E ↔ 47°54'42"N, 5°59'41"E [wspólna nazwa Kanału Mozy i Kanału Wogezów] – "joint name of the Meuse Canal and the Vosges Canal"

Moluki; Maluku; Kepulauan Maluku; 3°00'S, 129°00'E [hist.: *Wyspy Korzenne*] – historical name: *Wyspy Korzenne* [Spice Islands]

Olimpia; Olympia (*trl.*), Olimbia (*trb.*); 37°38'15"N, 21°37'50"E [ruiny ośrodka religijnego] – "ruins of a place of religious worship"

Stary Dunaj; Alte Donau; 48°14'25"N, 16°25'30"E [starorzecze Dunaju w Wiedniu] – "oxbow lake of the Danube in Vienna"

At the end of the publication, an index of all Polish names in the list has been provided, including historical names, preceded by a note on its arrangement.

Rules applied in romanization from languages using non-Roman writing systems

Abaza (Russia – locally) – the ISO* 9:1995 system;

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

Adyghe (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Altai (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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 – locally) – the BGN/PCGN 1981 system and the Polish transcription;

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

Bashkir (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Belarusian (Belarus) – the Belarusian national system of 2007, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

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

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

Bulgarian (Bulgaria, Serbia – locally) – the Bulgarian national system of 2006, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

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

Buryat (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

* ISO – International Organization for Standardization.

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

Cantonese dialect of Chinese (China – locally) – the Jyutping phonetic system of 1993 without tone marks, as recommended by Linguistic Society of Hong Kong;

Chechen (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Chinese (China, Singapore, Taiwan) – the Pinyin phonetic system (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn) without tone marks, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and (only in Taiwan) the Wade-Giles system of 1892;

Chuvash (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hill Mari (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

Ingush (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

Kabardian (Cherkess) (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Kalmyk (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

Karachay-Balkar (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

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

Khakas (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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;

Komi (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

Korean (North Korea, South Korea, China – locally) – 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;

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

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

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

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

Meadow Mari (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Mongolian (Mongolia, China – locally) – the Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology system of 2012 and the Polish transcription;

Mordvin Erzya (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Mordvin Moksha (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

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

Ossetian (Georgia – locally, Russia – locally) – 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;

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

Russian (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Georgia – locally, Moldova – locally, Ukraine – locally) – the GOST**** 1983 system, as recommended by the UN in 1987, and the Polish transcription;

Rusyn (Pannonian Rusyn) (Serbia – locally) – the KSNG system (modification of the international Slavistics system for the transliteration of Cyrillic) and the Polish transcription;

Rusyn (Prešov Rusyn) (Slovakia – locally) – the KSNG system (modification of the international Slavistics system for the transliteration of Cyrillic) 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;

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

Tatar (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

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

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

**** GOST – Gosudarstvennyj standart (the state standard, formerly of the Soviet Union, nowadays of Russia).

Tibetan (China – locally) – the Pinyin phonetic system for the Tibetan language in China (Zàngwén Pīnyīn), as recommended by the UN, and the Wylie system of 1959;

Tigrinya (Eritrea) – the BGN/PCGN 2007 system and the Polish transcription;

Tuvan (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Udmurt (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Uighur (China – locally) – the Pinyin phonetic system for the Uighur language in China, as recommended by the UN, in its simplified and full notation;

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

Urdu (Pakistan, India – locally) – the KSNG system of 2005 (based on the transliteration scheme used by Zograf) and the Polish transcription;

Yakut (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system.

Detailed rules of Romanization 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

The abbreviations used in the part of the publication dedicated to names are listed below. The abbreviations of names of languages and others abbreviations have been listed separately. The abbreviations used in the name index have been listed in the introduction to this index.

<i>hist.</i>	historical name
<i>MOE</i>	Korean name in the official Romanization of the Republic of Korea (modified Romanization system of the Ministry of Education)
<i>M.R.</i>	Korean name in the McCune-Reischauer Romanization system
<i>ofic.</i>	name used in official relations or long form of a name
<i>pinyin</i>	Chinese name in the Pinyin (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn) phonetic system; Tibetan name in the Chinese phonetic system Pinyin for the Tibetan language (Zàngwén Pīnyīn)
<i>trb.</i>	name written in the Polish phonetic transcription
<i>trl.</i>	name in transliteration or international Romanization
<i>W.G.</i>	Chinese name in the Wade-Giles Romanization system
<i>Wylie</i>	Tibetan name in the Wylie Romanization system

Languages

<i>abch.</i>	Abkhaz
<i>afr.</i>	Afrikaans
<i>alb.</i>	Albanian
<i>ang.</i>	English
<i>arab.</i>	Arabic
<i>azer.</i>	Azerbaijani (Azeri)
<i>bask.</i>	Basque
<i>beng.</i>	Bengali (Bangla)
<i>blr.</i>	Belarusian (Byelorussian)
<i>boś.</i>	Bosnian
<i>chiń.</i>	Chinese
<i>chiń. kant.</i>	Cantonese dialect of Chinese
<i>chorw.</i>	Croatian
<i>d.-luž.</i>	Lower Sorbian
<i>duń.</i>	Danish
<i>far.</i>	Faroese
<i>fiń.</i>	Finnish

<i>fr.</i>	French
<i>fryz.</i>	West Frisian
<i>g.-luž.</i>	Upper Sorbian
<i>gael.</i>	Scottish Gaelic
<i>galis.</i>	Galician
<i>gr.</i>	Greek
<i>grenl.</i>	Greenlandic
<i>gruz.</i>	Georgian
<i>hebr.</i>	Hebrew
<i>hiszp.</i>	Spanish
<i>irl.</i>	Irish
<i>karak.</i>	Karakalpak
<i>kat.</i>	Catalan
<i>kaz.</i>	Kazakh
<i>kirg.</i>	Kirgiz (Kyrgyz)
<i>komor.</i>	Comorian (Shikomor)
<i>kreol.</i>	Creole (Haitian Creole and Seychellois Creole)
<i>kurd.</i>	Kurdish
<i>luks.</i>	Luxembourgish
<i>lac.</i>	Latin
<i>maced.</i>	Macedonian
<i>malaj.</i>	Malay
<i>malg.</i>	Malagasy
<i>malt.</i>	Maltese
<i>maor.</i>	Maori (New Zealand Maori and Cook Islands Maori)
<i>mong.</i>	Mongolian
<i>nid.</i>	Dutch
<i>niem.</i>	German
<i>norw.</i>	Norwegian
<i>norw. bokmål</i>	Norwegian Bokmål
<i>norw. nynorsk</i>	Norwegian Nynorsk
<i>orm.</i>	Armenian
<i>oset.</i>	Ossetian
<i>pendž.</i>	Punjabi
<i>pn. sami</i>	Northern Sami
<i>pol.</i>	Polish
<i>port.</i>	Portuguese
<i>retorom.</i>	Romansh
<i>ros.</i>	Russian
<i>rum.</i>	Romanian
<i>sam.</i>	Samoan
<i>serb.</i>	Serbian

<i>słow.</i>	Slovak
<i>słoweń.</i>	Slovenian (Slovene)
<i>somal.</i>	Somali
<i>syng.</i>	Sinhalese (Sinhala)
<i>szw.</i>	Swedish
<i>tagal.</i>	Tagalog (Filipino)
<i>tamil.</i>	Tamil
<i>tur.</i>	Turkish
<i>tyb.</i>	Tibetan
<i>ujg.</i>	Uyghur
<i>ukr.</i>	Ukrainian
<i>uzb.</i>	Uzbek
<i>wal.</i>	Welsh
<i>węg.</i>	Hungarian
<i>wł.</i>	Italian

Footnotes

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

Page 132:

Claimed by Spain.

Page 152:

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.

Page 191:

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: *Romanian Transnistria*; *offic.* Unitățile administrativ-teritoriale din stînga Nistrului.

Page 350:

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.

Page 377:

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.

Page 383:

Claimed by Mauritius and Seychelles.

Page 391:

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.

Page 394:

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* Apkhazeti (*trl.*), Apchazeti (*trb.*); *offic.* Apkhazetis Avt’onomiuri Resp’ublik’a (*trl.*), Apchazetis Awtonomiuri Respublika (*trb.*) // *Abkhaz* Apsny (*trl.*), Apsny (*trb.*); *offic.* Apsnyt’i Awtonomt’i Arespublika (*trl.*), Apsnyt’ij Awtonomt’ij Arespublika (*trb.*).

Page 395:

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 names: *Georgian* Tskhinvalis Regioni (*trl.*), Cchinwalis Regioni (*trb.*).

Page 417:

Names of features from the Jerusalem territory have been included in a separate list on pages 421–423.

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.

Page 421:

The list contains names of features situated within the administrative borders of Jerusalem marked out by the Israeli authorities. The ultimate political

status of this territory will be established once the peace process is terminated and the Palestinian-Israeli border is fixed.

Page 423:

Formally it is the prefecture of Tōkyō-to.

Page 450:

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

Page 462:

Names of features from the Jerusalem territory have been included in a separate list on pages 421–423.

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 of “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.

Page 474:

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

Page 486:

Some publications give the name The Settlement for this locality.

Page 523:

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

Page 539:

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.

Page 542:

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.

Page 559:

In its broadest sense, this term refers to the entire territory south of the United States (including English and Dutch speaking countries and territories); more specifically, it refers exclusively to countries and territories situated south of the United States where Romance languages (French, Spanish and Portuguese) have an official status; in the narrowest sense, it refers only to Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries of the Americas.

Page 566:

The respective geographical names are established mainly in Danish, one of the two official languages of Greenland until 2009 (a large part of the geographical features of Greenland have no established Greenlandic names), which is why the list also mentions Danish names.

Page 569:

Often mistakenly referred to as an “island”. This group of islands comprises, in the narrower sense, exclusively the islands of Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, while in the broader sense it also includes Îles des Saintes, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and Îles de la Petite-Terre.

Page 585:

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

Page 601:

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

Page 605:

In its broadest sense, this term refers to the entire territory south of the United States (including English and Dutch speaking countries and territories); more specifically, it refers exclusively to countries and territories situated south of the United States where Romance languages (French, Spanish and Portuguese) have an official status; in the narrowest sense, it refers only to Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries of the Americas.

Page 616:

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

Page 634:

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit where Bairiki is situated: *English* Tarawa; *Kiribati* Tarawa.

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

Page 635:

Formally it is a district.

Page 639:

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit where Ngerulmud is situated: *English* Melekeok; *Palauan* Melekeok.

Page 642:

Some publications state that the capital is Pago Pago.

Page 643:

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit where Vaiaku is situated: *English* Funafuti; *Tuvaluan* Funafuti.

Page 644:

Claimed by the Marshall Islands.

Page 645:

Some publications state that the capital is the administrative unit where Delap is situated: *English* Majuro; *Marshallese* Mājro.

Page 649:

Geographical names for this area are commonly used in English, however each country that conducts research in Antarctica has the right to establish geographical names in its language.

Territorial claims. 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 part of this territory, called Adélie Land, is situated south of 60°S, and other ones are situated north of 60°S – the list of names for these areas is included in the chapter *French Southern and Antarctic Lands* on pages 658–659.

Page 658:

Names of features situated south of 60°S are included in the chapter *Antarctica – territories situated south of 60°* on pages 649–658.

Page 659:

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

Name index

The names index includes exclusively Polish names from the list (without the original names), including those listed as historical. The only exceptions are long (official) names of countries, territories and administrative units (such as Republika Francuska [French Republic], Terytorium Samoa Amerykańskiego [Territory of American Samoa] or Tybetański Region Autonomiczny [Tibet Autonomous Region]) which have been omitted if a short Polish name has been included in the list for the respective country, territory or administrative unit (e.g., Francja [France], Samoa Amerykańskie [American Samoa], Tybet [Tibet]).

The names have been arranged in alphabetical order without considering diacritics not used in the Polish language. For the purposes of determining the order, hyphens were treated as spaces, while all other punctuation marks and apostrophes were ignored. In the case of identical names, the order was decided depending firstly on the type of the feature, and then on the name of the respective country or territory. Unlike in the main list, the names have been put in an inverted order, which means that for composite names featuring a generic term followed by a specific one, in the index the specific term was put first and the generic term second, separated by a comma, for example: Wiktorii, Jezioro [Victoria, Lake]; Kolumbii, Dystrykt [Columbia, District of]. Such inversion was not applied where the first component of a name was a so-called false generic term (e.g. “most” [“bridge”] in the name of Most Adama [Adam’s Bridge] for the island chain), for names of countries and territories (e.g. Republika Środkowoafrykańska [Central African Republic], Wyspa Man [Isle of Man]), and for names of localities (e.g. Port Said). Additionally, the inverted order was not applied if the first component of a name was an adjective (e.g. Czarny Irtysz [Black Irtysh], Wielka Zatoka Australijska [Great Australian Bight], Nowa Gwinea [New Guinea], Stare Troki [Old Trakai]).

An index entry starts with the Polish name of the feature written in normal lettering. It is followed by the type of the feature (according to the categories used in the list) which the name refers to, usually expressed by an abbreviation, written in italics. Then comes the name of the country or territory where the feature is situated, written in italics. For transboundary features, all countries or territories whose borders they cross have been provided in alphabetical order. An exception has been made for large regions and oceans, where the continent has been specified instead of the country or territory, and for undersea features, where the name of the ocean (sea) has been provided. The mention of the country (territory) is followed by the number of the page where the name can be found, in normal lettering. For names of countries and territories, it is the page number where the list of names from that particular country or territory starts, while for

transboundary features the numbers of all pages where they can be found in the list are given (in such cases, the page numbers are in ascending order).

The names of each feature are listed in the index separately even if several features have the same name (also in cases where they are listed on the same page). If a feature has more than one Polish name (apart from the main name, variants exist), all information is provided under the main name (mentioned in the list in the first place); for the variants, only references to the principal name are given, for example: Kabiska, Zatoka [Gulf of Gabès] → Mała Syrta [Lesser Syrtis]. If two (or more) features have the same main and variant names, only one reference has been provided for both such names, for example: Ad-Dauha → Doha (for the city and the administrative unit). Historical names are also accompanied by a reference to the principal name. Also, where the inverted word order might be ambiguous to the reader, references have been provided, for example: Australijska, Wielka Zatoka [Australian Bight, Great] → Wielka Zatoka Australijska [Great Australian Bight].

Abbreviation of types of features

<i>akw.</i>	other sea water body
<i>antr.</i>	other anthropogenic feature
<i>bag.</i>	swamp
<i>bar. lod.</i>	ice front
<i>bas.</i>	basin (undersea)
<i>bas. art.</i>	artesian basin
<i>cieśn.</i>	strait
<i>cz. m.</i>	part of locality
<i>delta</i>	river delta
<i>dol.</i>	valley
<i>dr.</i>	road
<i>g.</i>	peak
<i>g-y</i>	mountains
<i>g-y m.</i>	seamounts
<i>gł.</i>	deep
<i>grzb. m.</i>	ridge (undersea)
<i>j.</i>	lake
<i>j-a</i>	group of lakes
<i>j. adm.</i>	administrative unit
<i>jask.</i>	cave
<i>kan.</i>	canal
<i>kanion</i>	canyon (undersea)
<i>kol.</i>	railway
<i>kom.</i>	other transport facility

<i>kotl.</i>	basin
<i>kraw.</i>	fracture zone (undersea)
<i>las</i>	woodland, forest
<i>lod.</i>	glacier
<i>lod. szelf.</i>	ice shelf
<i>ław.</i>	bank
<i>m.</i>	locality
<i>morze</i>	sea
<i>nat.</i>	other natural feature
<i>niz.</i>	lowland, plain
<i>o.</i>	ocean
<i>oaza</i>	oasis
<i>ob. chr.</i>	nature conservation area
<i>państ.</i>	country
<i>plask.</i>	plateau (undersea)
<i>płw.</i>	peninsula
<i>płw. j.</i>	peninsula on a lake
<i>pojez.</i>	lake district
<i>pr. m.</i>	ocean current
<i>próg</i>	horse (undersea)
<i>przel.</i>	pass
<i>przes.</i>	isthmus
<i>przyl.</i>	cape
<i>pust.</i>	desert
<i>r.</i>	ruins of a settlement
<i>rafa</i>	reef
<i>reg.</i>	land, region
<i>reg. ek.</i>	economic region
<i>reg. przem.</i>	industrial region
<i>rów</i>	trench
<i>równ.</i>	abyssal plain
<i>rynna</i>	trough
<i>rz.</i>	river
<i>sol.</i>	salt pan
<i>step</i>	steppe
<i>st. bad.</i>	research station
<i>teryt.</i>	non-self-governing territory or a territory with undetermined international status
<i>w.</i>	island
<i>w. j.</i>	island on a lake or a river
<i>w-y</i>	group of islands, archipelago
<i>w-y j.</i>	group of islands or an archipelago on a lake or a river

<i>wdsp.</i>	waterfall
<i>wybrz.</i>	coast
<i>wyn.</i>	rise (undersea)
<i>wys.</i>	high plain
<i>wyż.</i>	highland, plateau
<i>zab.</i>	other historic monument or site
<i>zagł.</i>	place of mineral resources' extraction or occurrence
<i>zat.</i>	gulf, bay
<i>zat. j.</i>	gulf of a lake

Abbreviations of names of countries, territories, continents, and oceans

Abbreviations of common adjectives (*Pd.* – Południowy [South/Southern], *Pn.* – Północny [North/Northern], *Wsch.* – Wschodni [East/Eastern], *Zach.* – Zachodni [West/Western], *N.* – Nowy [New], *Św.* – Święty [Saint]) as well as for generic terms (*W.* – Wyspa [Island], *W-y* – Wyspy [Islands, Isles], *O.* – Ocean [Ocean], *M.* – Morze [Sea]) have been used in the names of countries, territories, continents, and oceans. In addition, the following abbreviations have been used:

<i>Arabia Saud.</i>	Saudi Arabia
<i>Bryt. Teryt. O. Ind.</i>	British Indian Ocean Territory
<i>Bryt. W-y Dziewicze</i>	British Virgin Islands
<i>DRK</i>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Fr. Teryt. Pd. i Antarkt.</i>	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
<i>Gujana Fr.</i>	French Guiana
<i>Polinezja Fr.</i>	French Polynesia
<i>Rep. Środkowoafr.</i>	Central African Republic
<i>Rep. Ziel. Przyl.</i>	Cabo Verde
<i>RPA</i>	South Africa
<i>Samoa Amer.</i>	American Samoa
<i>USA</i>	United States
<i>W. Boż. Narodz.</i>	Christmas Island
<i>W. Św. Heleny</i>	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
<i>W-y Dziewicze USA</i>	United States Virgin Islands
<i>WKS</i>	Côte d'Ivoire
<i>Wlk. Bryt.</i>	United Kingdom
<i>ZEA</i>	United Arab Emirates

**COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL
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Publications of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names
and the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography on geographical names
(publications are available in PDF format on the Commission's website
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