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### **Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names**

New York, 31 July – 9 August 2012

Item 4 of the provisional agenda \*

**Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries  
and on the progress made in the standardization of  
geographical names since the Ninth Conference  
(for distribution only).**

Report of Poland 2007-2012

Submitted by Poland\*\*

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## **Report of Poland 2007-2012** (summary)

In Poland there are two advisory commissions engaged in the standardization of geographical names: Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland.

**Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects**, affiliated to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, establishes names used within Poland's boundaries. After receiving the opinion of the Commission the Minister publishes names' changes in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland*. In the years 2007-2012 9 new official names of mounts, hills, mountain passes, reservoirs and forests as well as 341 new names of localities or its parts were established; 1084 names of localities or its parts were changed and 591 names of localities or its parts were abolished.

**Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland**, affiliated at the Surveyor General of Poland, responsible for standardizing Polish geographical names of the world. The Commission met 41 times in the years 2007-2012 (as on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2012). The fourth edition of the *Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users* the Commission was published in 2010 (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/tgp.php>). In 2007 the third updated issue of the "Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants" was published ([http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz\\_panstw\\_3.php](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz_panstw_3.php)). The new list of country names entitled "Official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories" was published in the end of 2011 (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz.php>). In 2008, 2009 and 2010 Commission published three last volumes of *Geographical Names of the World* (the gazetteer of the world's more important geographical objects) with names of app. 19,100 geographic features from 51 European countries and territories as well as from seas, includes Polish exonyms for app. 7000 features (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wydawnictwa.php>).

According to the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on regional languages* traditional names in a minority language may be used as "additional names". In the years 2007-2012 787 new names of localities were established: 27 Belarusian, 324 German, 397 Kashubian, 9 Lemko and 30 Lithuanian names. Full list of these names is available on the website: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list\\_of\\_minority\\_names.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list_of_minority_names.pdf).

The final stage of work on elaborating the State Register of Geographical Names is presently under way, consisting of names verification. Currently the Register holds approximately 195,000 names. All names, contained in the Register, are also accessible in official Polish geoportal ([www.geoportal.gov.pl](http://www.geoportal.gov.pl)). The new regulation of Minister of Administration and Digitization states, that this register will contain also Polish exonyms. The Central Statistical Office runs the National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country. That base contains a regularly updated lists of units of the territorial division, names of localities (~103,000 names) and names of streets (~241,000 names). Moreover, final works on publication of the official list of names of localities and their parts, with app. 103,000 names, are under way.

## Report of Poland 2007-2012

### 1. Item 8 of the provisional agenda: National standardization

#### 1.1. Legal basis for standardizing geographical names

Official geographical names of the objects from the territory of Poland are established in different ways, depending on the type of an object:

- names of voivodships are established by the act
- names of counties, communes and national parks are established by the regulation of the Council of the Ministers
- names of auxiliary units of a commune (rural administrative units, housing estates, districts), street and square names are established by the resolution of a commune council
- names of localities and physiographic objects are established by the regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration after obtaining the opinion from the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects
- names of nature reserves are established by the regulation of the regional director of the environmental protection
- names of landscape parks are established by the regulation of a voivode
- names of Natura 2000 areas are established by the regulation of the Minister of the Environment
- names of the protected landscape areas, natural monuments and other protected areas are established by the regulation of a voivode or the resolution of a commune council

Apart from official names, standardized names are established:

- names of physiographic objects (in case when an object does not have an official name) are established by the resolution of the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects
- additional names of localities and physiographic objects in the languages of the minorities are established by the decision of the Minister of the Interior and Administration after obtaining the opinion from the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects
- additional names of streets, squares, etc. in the languages of the minorities are established by the resolution of the commune council after obtaining a consent from the Minister of the Interior and Administration
- names of other objects such as buildings, railway stations, airports and harbor docks are established by their proprietors
- Polish names of geographical objects outside Poland (exonyms) are established by the resolution of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland.

#### 1.2. Legislation concerning geographical names

An “Act of 29 August 2003 on official names of localities and physiographic objects” (“Ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 2003 r. o urzędowych nazwach miejscowości i obiektów fizjograficznych”); see English translation: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act\\_on\\_official\\_names\\_of\\_localities\\_and\\_physiographic\\_objects.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act_on_official_names_of_localities_and_physiographic_objects.pdf)) was approved in 2003, in place of the “Ordinance of the President of the Republic of Poland on establishing names of localities and on numbering properties”

(“Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej o ustaleniu nazw miejscowości i o numeracji nieruchomości.”) which came into force in 1934. In the new Act the following were defined:

- objects for which official names are established,
- principles and the mode of establishing, changing and abolishing names of localities and their parts, and official names of physiographic objects,
- principles of the activity of the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects,
- the way of establishing and proclaiming official indexes of the names of localities and their parts and names of physiographic objects,
- principles of publishing national gazetteer.

The other acts, that are relevant for establishing names:

- the Act of 24 July 1998 on the implementation of a three-level territorial division of the country (Ustawa z dnia 24 lipca 1998 r. o wprowadzeniu zasadniczego trójstopniowego podziału terytorialnego państwa) – official names of voivodships (first level administrative units)
- the Act of 5 June 1990 on the county self-government (Ustawa z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie powiatowym) – official names of the counties (second level administrative units)
- the Act of 8 March 1990 on the commune self-government (Ustawa z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie terytorialnym) – official names of communes (third level administrative units), auxiliary units of a commune, streets and squares
- the Act of 16 April 2004 on environment protection (Ustawa z dnia 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody) – official names of national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, natural monuments and other protected areas
- the Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language (Ustawa z dnia 6 stycznia 2005 r. o mniejszościach narodowych i etnicznych oraz o języku regionalnym) – additional names of localities and physiographic objects, streets, squares etc. in the languages of the minorities
- the Act of 17 May 1989 “Geodesy and cartography law” (Ustawa z dnia 17 maja 1989 r. – Prawo geodezyjne i kartograficzne) – Polish names of geographical objects outside Poland.

## 1.2. Organizations standardizing geographical names

In Poland there is no separate agency dealing with geographical names standardization. There are, however, two advisory commissions engaged in the standardization of geographical names:

- **Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects** (Komisja Nazw Miejscowości i Obiektów Fizjograficznych), affiliated to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, establishes names used within Poland’s boundaries
- **Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland** (Komisja Standaryzacji Nazw Geograficznych poza Granicami Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej), affiliated at the Surveyor General of Poland, responsible for standardizing Polish geographical names of the world.

**Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects**, established by the Minister of the Interior and Administration, is a consultative body as far as the names of the Polish territory are concerned. The Commission pronounces judgments on applications coming from particular communes

to the Minister which concern establishing, changing or abolishing Polish names of localities, their parts or physiographic objects. The Commission pronounces judgments on analogous applications concerning changes of the officially established type of a particular locality or physiographic objects. The Commission has the right to put forward a proposal to the Minister concerning establishing, changing or abolishing the name. Within the scope of its activities, the Commission also standardizes the names of those physiographic objects, which have not been officially established yet. The Commission participates in developing national gazetteer.

Since 2005 the Commission has pronounced judgments on applications coming from particular communes to the Minister which concern establishing additional names of localities and physiographic objects in the languages of the national and ethnic minorities and in the regional language.

The Commission has only the position of the advisory body, however until now the Minister of the Interior and Administration has not made any decisions contradictory to the Commission's recommendations. The decision process runs as follows: after receiving the opinion of the Commission the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration changes the names, such changes are being published once a year, as a Minister's ordinance in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland (Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczpospolitej Polski)*. These changes always take effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January.

In the past few years the following changes were made:

- on January 1, 2007 one new name of mount and 171 new names of localities or its parts were established; 417 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 251 localities or parts of localities were changed and 47 names of localities or its parts were abolished
- on January 1, 2008 one new name of hill and 56 new names of localities or its parts were established; 306 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 162 localities or parts of localities were changed and 83 names of localities or its parts were abolished
- on January 1, 2009 one new name of hill, one new name of mountain pass and 34 new names of localities or its parts were established; 220 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 97 localities or parts of localities were changed and 64 names of localities or its parts were abolished
- on January 1, 2010 36 new names of localities or its parts were established; 58 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 51 localities or parts of localities were changed and 220 names of localities or its parts were abolished
- on January 1, 2011 two new names of hills, one new name of forest and 35 new names of localities or its parts were established; 47 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 44 localities or parts of localities were changed and 107 names of localities or its parts were abolished
- on January 1, 2012 one new name hill, one new name of reservoir and 9 new names of localities or its parts were established; 36 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 41 localities or parts of localities were changed and 70 names of localities or its parts were abolished.

Addresses of the Internet websites of the appropriate ordinances in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland* are listed on website: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/urzedowe\\_nazwy\\_miejscowosci.php](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/urzedowe_nazwy_miejscowosci.php).

**Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland**, established by the Surveyor General of Poland, is an advisory body for the geographical names of objects outside Poland. It represents Poland in the matters of names on the international forum.

The Commission's tasks are:

- establishing, changing and abolishing the recommended Polish geographical names of the world (exonyms)
- publishing indexes of the world's geographical names and the established Polish exonyms
- establishing the principles of romanization from languages which use non-Roman writing systems
- pronouncing the judgments on publications concerning geographical names of the objects outside Poland issued by a variety of Polish publishers
- putting forward foreign-language forms of names of more important geographical objects located on the Polish territory for the international purposes,
- participation in UNGEGN works
- representing Poland on UNGEGN forum
- participation in international conferences and meetings devoted to standardization of geographical names
- conveying information about the progress of the works on names in Poland and binding principles of the use of Polish geographical terminology on international forum
- developing the Polish toponymic guidelines
- informing Polish institutions about international arrangements.

The Commission's decisions are currently published on website: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/nazwy\\_pol.php](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/nazwy_pol.php).

### **1.3. Multilingual areas**

Consistent with the definitions in the “Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on regional languages” (see English translation: <http://www.mswia.gov.pl/download.php?s=1&id=2327>), national minorities (Belarusian, Czech, Lithuanian, German, Armenian, Russian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Jewish) and ethnic minorities (Karaim, Lemko, Roma and Tartar) appear in Poland as well as a minority using a regional language (Kashubian). The new Act allows the language of these 14 minorities to be used as a “supporting language” in contacts with commune bodies and also in first instance court procedures. A minority language as a supporting language may be used exclusively within those communes where the population belonging to the minority whose language is to be used amounts to at least 20 percent of a given commune's population and the commune has been entered in the “Official Register of Communes in which a supporting language is used” (“Urzędowy Rejestr Gmin, w których jest używany język pomocniczy”; see English translation: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation\\_official\\_register\\_of\\_communes\\_in\\_which\\_supporting\\_language\\_is\\_used.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation_official_register_of_communes_in_which_supporting_language_is_used.pdf)). Entry into the Register is performed exclusively on an application of the council of the commune in which the minority language is to be obligatory. There are 31 communes, which introduced supporting languages by 1 May 2012: were listed (5 with Belarusian language, one with Lithuanian, 3 with Kashubian and 22 with German).

The Act also lays down that traditional names in a minority language for localities, physiographic objects and streets may be used as “additional names” alongside geographic names established in the Polish language. The additional names may be established for objects located in communes inhabited by a minority in whose language these names are used, constituting at least 20 per cent of residents. Names of inhabited localities may also be established for communes, which do not fulfill the quantitative criterion for the number of residents belonging to a minority. In the case of such localities, an additional name may be introduced provided that, as a result of social consultations, over 50 per cent of residents were in favor of this name.

Additional names in minority languages have been introduced in 798 localities and parts of them, located in 43 communes (as of 1<sup>st</sup> May 2012). This number consists of 335 German names in 28 communes, 397 Kashubian names in 11 communes, 30 Lithuanian names in one commune, 27 Belarusian names in one commune and 9 Lemko names in 2 communes. However, no additional names for physiographical objects and streets have been introduced yet. Full, consistently updated, list of the additional names in minority languages is available on the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list\\_of\\_minority\\_names.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list_of_minority_names.pdf)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	<b>total</b>
Belarusian	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	<b>27</b>
German	11	15	149	63	48	38	11	<b>335</b>
Kaszubian	–	76	10	81	88	142	–	<b>397</b>
Lemko	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	<b>9</b>
Lithuanian	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	<b>30</b>
<b>total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>798</b>

Table 1. Number of additional names in minority languages, as adopted in given years.

The Council for the Kashubian Language of Kashubian-Pomeranian Association was set in 2006. In scope of its activities one may find the all matters relating to the use and development of the Kashubian language (<http://www.kaszubi.pl/o/rjk/>). The Council, in its decisions, sets also the Kashubian exonyms for the most important objects that lie outside of Kashubia Region, both from Polish territory, and from the area in other countries.

### 1.5 Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors

The fourth, revised and extended, edition of the *Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users* was published in December 2010. The changes introduced to the new edition, apart from the recent actualization (made on the basis of the latest available materials), concern the information about Polish language, rules and legal base for standardization of geographical terminology, extension of terminology dictionaries and indices of abbreviations. Several maps completing the text and an extensive part, devoted to national and ethnic minorities and communities using a regional language and other languages used by them, were added. Annexes have been extended by adding a mini dictionary of former geographical terms and a full list of officially established names in the languages of minorities. There is a change in comparison with the previous editions, which concerns publication of the toponymic guidelines also in Polish (thus the whole publication is

bilingual). The publication is available in electronic version in PDF format, at the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/tgp.php>.

## **2. Item 10 of the provisional agenda: Exonyms**

Standardizing exonyms is the task of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland affiliated at the Surveyor General of Poland. The Commission's decisions do not have normative power but are recommendations. The Commission meets 4 to 9 times yearly, delivering its opinions on proposals standardizing Polish geographical names of the world, their amendments or elimination from the list of recommended exonyms. All amendments introduced in Polish exonyms are published on the Commission's website ([http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/nazwy\\_pol.php](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/nazwy_pol.php)).

Since 2002 the work on issuing the gazetteer of the world's more important geographical objects has been undertaken. The gazetteer also contains all Polish exonyms. After the previous Report of Poland completion the next three volumes were published:

- *Vol. 10 Seas and oceans* was published in the end of 2008. This volume contains app. 1700 names of seas and their parts as well as of the forms of their beds, includes 874 Polish names relating to 852 features (368 Polish names of undersea features relating to 355 features, 88 Polish names of oceans and seas relating to 83 features and 418 names of other sea water bodies (bays, gulfs, straits, etc.) relating to 414 features). The index is available on-line: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_10.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_10.pdf).
- *Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1* was published in 2009. It contains the names of app. 9200 geographical features from 21 countries of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Kosovo, Lithuania, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia (with the Asian part), Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine and Hungary), includes 4843 Polish names relating to 4728 features. The index is available on-line: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf).
- *Vol. 12. Europe. Part 2* was published in 2010. It contains the names of app. 8200 geographical features from 30 countries and non-self-governing territories of Western, Southern and Northern Europe (Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jan Mayen, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Svalbard, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Vatican City), includes 1471 Polish names relating to 1411 features. The index is available on-line: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_12.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_12.pdf).

Since 2010 the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland prepared the new list of Polish exonyms (last one was published in 1994-1996). The list should be completed by the second half of 2012 and will be published in late 2012 or early 2013. The Commission has already adopted the Polish names of geographical features situated in Asia (excluding Russia), Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania (Polish names were accepted for 3162 geographical features), and also a large number of names from Europe and Antarctica.



### 3. Item 11 of the provisional agenda: Toponymic data files and gazetteers

The final stage of work on elaborating the State Register of Geographical Names is presently under way, consisting of names verification. Currently the State Register of Geographical Names holds approximately 195,000 names of which ~123,000 are names of localities and its parts, ~17,000 are names of water objects, ~18,000 are names of land shaping objects and ~37,000 are names of other objects. In the State Register of Geographical Names the following types of names are collected: official names (i.e. standardized names published by ordinance of the Minister of Interior), standardized names (i.e. names adopted by the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects but not yet published by ordinance of the Minister of Interior), unstandardized names (i.e. other names listed on topographic maps or other sources). The official names, contained in the Register, will be published in a national gazetteer. All names, contained in the Register, are also accessible in official Polish geoportal ([www.geoportal.gov.pl](http://www.geoportal.gov.pl)).

According to the new regulation of the Minister of the Administration and Digitization of 26 March 2012 on the State Register of Geographical Names, Polish exonyms will be also included there.

Moreover, the Central Statistical Office runs the base of official geographical names named “National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country” (“Krajowy Rejestr Urzędowy Podziału Terytorialnego Kraju”). That document contains a regularly updated list of units of the territorial division, a specification of names of localities (103,264 names as at May 20, 2012) and a specification of names of streets (241,007 names as at May 20, 2012). All names are accessible on the Internet website of Central Statistical Office: <http://www.stat.gov.pl/broker/access/index.jspx>. In 2010 Central Statistical Office published bilingual, Polish-English, list titled *Wykaz identyfikatorów i nazw jednostek podziału terytorialnego kraju – The list of identifiers and names of the units of territorial division of the country*. This publication includes the list of the units of territorial division of Poland with their identifiers, and an alphabetical lists of: counties, cities with the county rights, communes as well as towns. This list is available also on-line: [http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/bip/BIP\\_as\\_the\\_list\\_of\\_identifiers.pdf](http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/bip/BIP_as_the_list_of_identifiers.pdf).

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Środowiska) runs the Central Register of Nature Conservation Forms (Centralny Rejestr Form Ochrony Przyrody) that includes all areas of nature conservation in Poland (national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, natural monuments and other protected areas) with their names, if they exist. Central Register of Nature Conservation Forms is available on-line: <http://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/index.php>.

Geographical names bases are being elaborated and are held also by other government and scientific institutions. However these are mainly not official collections, but have only been created for the short-term purposes of a specific institution.

#### ***National gazetteer***

Consistent with the decisions of the “Act of 29 August 2003 on official names of localities and physiographic objects” a list of official names of localities and their parts should appear by the end of 2008. At present works are still delayed, but the list is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. Draft version of this list (with 103,227 names of localities and their parts) was published in April 2012 on the website of the Minister of the Administration and Digitization: <http://mac.bip.gov.pl/fobjects/download/618/zalacznik-pdf.html>.

### ***Other publications***

For other publications prepared by the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland see following points of this report: 1. Item 8 of the provisional agenda: National standardization (1.5 Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors), 2. Item 10 of the provisional agenda: Exonyms, 5. Item 14 of the provisional agenda: Country names.

### **4. Item 13 of the provisional agenda: Writing systems and pronunciation**

According to the *Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 March 2000 on the manner and scope of activity of the National Council of Geodesy and Cartography and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland and principles governing payment of their members*, one of the scopes of activity of the Commission refers to establishment of “romanization rules governing names of states, non-self-governing territories, administrative units, localities, physiographical objects, and other geographical objects originally expressed by means of non-Roman writing systems”.

As a part of its activity the Commission adopted, for each language exclusively, both rules of transliteration and rules of Polish phonetic transcription. There are some exceptions for Asian languages – for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Lao, Burmese and Khmer only a transliteration is recommended.

Rules of romanization, adopted by the Commission, were published in volumes of *Geographical names of the world*. Rules for Dari, Pashto, Georgian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Armenian, Persian and Tajik languages were published in *Vol. 5. Central Asia and Transcaucasia* in 2005, rules for Burmese, Khmer, Lao and Thai languages were published in *Vol. 7. Southeast Asia* in 2006, finally rules for Japanese, Korean and Mongolian languages were published in *Vol. 9. East Asia* in 2006.

Consequently, since 2007 the following rules were adopted:

- Belarusian – revised rules (new system of transliteration, some minor changes in transcription), recommended are both transliteration (the Belarusian national system of 2007) and traditional Polish transcription (rules are available in the Commission’s resolution 3/2011: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol\\_ksng/uchwala\\_2011-03.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol_ksng/uchwala_2011-03.pdf))
- Berber – only transliteration (Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe System) is recommended (rules are available in the Commission’s resolution 11/2011: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol\\_ksng/uchwala\\_2011-11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol_ksng/uchwala_2011-11.pdf))
- Bulgarian – recommended are both transliteration (the Bulgarian national system of 1972, as recommended by the UN in 1977) and traditional Polish transcription (rules, adopted in the Commission’s resolution 13/2008, are available on page 57 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf))
- Greek – recommended are both transliteration (the ISO 843:1997 system) and Polish transcription for which new rules were prepared (rules, adopted in the Commission’s resolution 13/2008, are available on pages 93-94 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf))
- Georgian – revised rules (new system of transliteration), recommended are both transliteration (the official Georgian system of 2002) and traditional Polish transcription (rules are available in

the Commission's resolution 6/2011:  
[http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol\\_ksng/uchwala\\_2011-06.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol_ksng/uchwala_2011-06.pdf))

- Kurdish (Sorani standard) – recommended are both transliteration (based on Kurmancî Latin alphabet) and newly developed Polish transcription (rules, adopted in 2010, are available on page 4 of the *Minutes of the 52<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Commission*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol\\_ksng/protokol\\_ksng-52\\_posiedzenie.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/protokol_ksng/protokol_ksng-52_posiedzenie.pdf))
- Macedonian – recommended are both transliteration (the UN romanization system 1977) and traditional Polish transcription (rules, adopted in the Commission's resolution 13/2008, are available on page 135 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf))
- Russian – revised rules (some minor changes in transcription), recommended are both transliteration (the GOST 1983 system, as recommended by the UN in 1987) and traditional Polish transcription (rules are available on pages 148-149 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf))
- Ukrainian – revised rules (some minor changes in transcription), recommended are both transliteration (the Ukrainian national system of 1996) and traditional Polish transcription (rules are available on page 222 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf) and on page 50 of *Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/topon\\_2010.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/topon_2010.pdf)).

Furthermore Commission has published (without formal adoption) rules of transliteration and transcription of three variant of Rusyn language: for Rusyn used in Vojvodina (Pannonian Rusyn) rules are available on page 193 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt\\_11.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zeszyty/zeszyt_11.pdf), for Rusyn used in Slovakia (Carpatho-Rusyn) rules are available on page 200 of *Geographical names of the world. Vol. 11. Europe. Part 1* and for Rusyn used in Poland (Lemko) rules are available on page 49 of *Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users*: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/topon\\_2010.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/topon_2010.pdf).

## 5. Item 14 of the provisional agenda: Country names

In the end of 2007 the Commission published the third updated issue of the “Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants” list in which the names of independent countries, non-self-governing, dependent and selected autonomous territories are taken into account. This list names 193 independent countries, 72 non-self-governing territories and territories of undetermined or disputed status as well as 34 autonomous territories. The list presents all accessible information of names in the official languages of the countries and territories, taking into consideration names of countries and territories as well as their capitals in those languages. In May 2009 actualization of this list was published. Publication is accessible on the Commission's website: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz\\_panstw\\_3.php](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz_panstw_3.php).

In consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Council for the Polish Language the new list entitled “Official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories” was published in the end of 2011. The list contains 195 countries recognized by the Republic of Poland (namely: 193 member states of the United Nations Organization, as well as Kosovo and Vatican City) and 69 non-self-governing territories. Attached to the register is a list of ten territories with undetermined or disputed international status. The names of countries, territories, and their capitals included in the register have obtained approval of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The footnotes explaining the status of countries and territories have been provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The adjectives

derived from names of countries and territories, as well as names of citizens and inhabitants have been provided in line with the opinion provided by the Orthography and Onomastics Commission of the Council for the Polish Language. The list is published in Polish, with inset in English, and is available in printed version as well as in PDF format on Commission's website: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz.php>.

## 6. Other information

Polish version of the UNGEGN brochure *Consistent Use of Place Names* was published in 2009. Publication is accessible on the Commission's website: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/broszura\\_ungegn.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/broszura_ungegn.pdf).

The Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland translated into Polish UNGEGN's document titled "Resolutions Adopted at the Nine United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998, 2002, 2007". This document is accessible on the Commission's website: [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/rezolucje\\_ONZ.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/rezolucje_ONZ.pdf)

Moreover the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland translated into English the act and regulations concerning the standardization of geographical names in Poland. These documents are accessible on-line now:

- Act of 29 August 2003 on official names of localities and physiographic objects (Ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 2003 r. o urzędowych nazwach miejscowości i obiektów fizjograficznych): [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act\\_on\\_official\\_names\\_of\\_localities\\_and\\_physiographic\\_objects.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act_on_official_names_of_localities_and_physiographic_objects.pdf)
- Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 March 2000 on the manner and scope of activity of the National Council of Geodesy and Cartography and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland and principles governing payment of their members (Rozporządzenie Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji z dnia 24 marca 2000 r. w sprawie trybu i zakresu działania Państwowej Rady Geodezyjnej i Kartograficznej i Komisji Standaryzacji Nazw Geograficznych poza Granicami Polski oraz zasad wynagradzania ich członków): [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation\\_KSNG.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation_KSNG.pdf)
- Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 30 May 2005 on the Official Register of Communes in which a supporting language is used (Rozporządzenie Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji z dnia 30 maja 2005 r. w sprawie Urzędowego Rejestru Gmin, w których jest używany język pomocniczy): [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation\\_official\\_register\\_of\\_communes\\_in\\_which\\_supporting\\_language\\_is\\_used.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation_official_register_of_communes_in_which_supporting_language_is_used.pdf)
- Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 30 May 2005 on the Register of communes in which names in minority language are used, specimen of the motion on entering into the Register and on establishing an additional name of a locality or physiographic object in national and ethnic minority language or in regional language (Rozporządzenie Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji z dnia 30 maja 2005 r. w sprawie Rejestru gmin, na których obszarze są używane nazwy w języku mniejszości, wzorów wniosków o wpisanie do tego Rejestru oraz o ustalenie dodatkowej nazwy miejscowości lub obiektu fizjograficznego w języku mniejszości narodowej lub etnicznej albo w języku regionalnym):

[http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation\\_register\\_of\\_communes\\_in\\_which\\_%20names\\_in\\_minority\\_language\\_are\\_used.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation_register_of_communes_in_which_%20names_in_minority_language_are_used.pdf)

- Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 10 August 2005 on placing additional names on signs and boards in languages of national and ethnic minorities or in regional language (Rozporządzenie Ministra Infrastruktury z dnia 10 sierpnia 2005 r. w sprawie umieszczania na znakach i tablicach dodatkowych nazw w językach mniejszości narodowych i etnicznych oraz w języku regionalnym):  
[http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation\\_additional\\_names\\_on\\_signs\\_and\\_boards.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/regulation_additional_names_on_signs_and_boards.pdf)

Information about Polish language in 22 EU languages was published by the Council for the Polish Language. Brochures are accessible on the Council's website:

[http://www.rjp.pan.pl/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=64&Itemid=65](http://www.rjp.pan.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=64&Itemid=65)