



Country Compendium

A companion to the English Style Guide

May 2018

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Introduction

This compendium is a companion to the [English Style Guide](#). For each EU Member State, plus certain other countries for which the relevant information is available, it provides English terms and translations. Most of the individual country sections contain a general introduction covering the country's name, official language(s) and parliament, followed by notes on geography, judicial bodies and legal instruments. For a number of countries there are additional notes on, for example, government bodies; administrative divisions; law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals. The tables provided show terms in the original language on the left and suggested English translations on the right. General guidance on the translation of geographical names, illustrated by specific examples, can also be found in the [English Style Guide](#).

The region tables are based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the tables, region levels 1, 2 and 3 are shown in bold, italic and plain font, respectively. Note that some countries have only level 2 or 3. Moreover, Cyprus and Luxembourg are not divided into regions for NUTS, so have no region sections.

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All work for the European Commission's Directorate-General for Translation. The English Style Guide's Editorial Committee is responsible for overall coordination.

While we have done our best to ensure that the information set out here is relevant and correct, errors and omissions are inevitable. If you have any suggestions or corrections, please send them by email to DGT-EN-TERM@ec.europa.eu.

Austria

Full name: *Republic of Austria*. Note that the Austrian *Bundesländer* are called ‘provinces’ in English.

Official language: German.

Parliament: Austria has a bicameral parliament comprising the *Nationalrat* (lower house) and the *Bundesrat* (upper house). Where possible, use the German terms, with an explanation when first introduced, as indicated in Section 22.10 of the [English Style Guide](#). Alternatively, the official English translations may be used, provided that they are explained when first introduced, e.g. *National Council* (*Nationalrat*, i.e. *the lower house of the Austrian Parliament*) and *Federal Council* (*Bundesrat*, i.e. *the upper house of the Austrian Parliament*).

Geography

Cities

Write *Vienna* for *Wien*. Otherwise, retain the original spelling, including any accents (e.g. *Sankt Pölten*).

Be aware that, in texts written in languages other than German, names other than the German names may be used for places/provinces in Austria (e.g. *Graz* = *Štýrský Hradec* in Czech, *Štajerský Hradec* in Slovak, *Gradec* in Slovenian; *Klagenfurt* = *Celovec* in Slovenian; *Linz* = *Linec* in Czech/Slovak; *Villach* = *Bělák* in Czech, *Beljak* in Slovenian; *Burgenland* = *Gradišće* in Croatian, *Hradsko* in Czech [not to be confused with settlements of the same name in the Czech Republic], *Gradiščanska* in Slovenian). Where an English equivalent does not exist (e.g. *Vienna*, *Styria*), always use the German names when writing in English.

Lakes

Write *Lake Constance* for *Bodensee*.

Mountains

Anglicise the *Alps*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

ÖSTERREICH	AUSTRIA
Ostösterreich	East Austria
<i>Burgenland</i>	<i>Burgenland</i>
<i>Niederösterreich</i>	<i>Lower Austria</i>
<i>Wien</i>	<i>Vienna</i>

Südösterreich	South Austria
<i>Kärnten</i>	<i>Carinthia</i>
<i>Steiermark</i>	<i>Styria</i>
Westösterreich	West Austria
<i>Oberösterreich</i>	<i>Upper Austria</i>
<i>Salzburg</i>	<i>Salzburg</i>
<i>Tirol</i>	<i>Tyrol</i>
<i>Vorarlberg</i>	<i>Vorarlberg</i>

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Arbeits- und Sozialgericht	Labour and Social Court
Asylgerichtshof	Asylum Court
Bezirksanwalt	District Prosecutor
Bezirksgericht	District Court
Bundesfinanzgericht	Federal Fiscal Court (as of 1.1.2014)
Bundesvergabeamt	Federal Public Procurement Office (obsolete as of 1.1.2014)
Bundesverwaltungsgericht	Federal Administrative Court (as of 1.1.2014)
Erster Generalanwalt	First Solicitor General
Generalanwalt	Solicitor General
Generalprokurator	Procurator General
Generalprokuratur	Procurator General's Office
Handelsgericht	Commercial Court
Landesgericht	Regional Court
Landesverwaltungsgericht	Regional Administrative Court (as of 1.1.2014)
Oberlandesgericht	Higher Regional Court
Oberstaatsanwalt	Senior Public Prosecutor
Oberster Gerichtshof	Supreme Court of Justice / Supreme Court
Rechnungshof	Court of Audit
Sprengelrichter	Substitute Judge
Staatsanwalt	Public Prosecutor
Unabhängiger Bundesasylsenat	Independent Federal Asylum Tribunal (obsolete since 2008)
Unabhängiger Finanzsenat	Independent Finance Tribunal (obsolete as of

	1.1.2014)
Unabhängiger Verwaltungssenat	Independent Administrative Tribunal (obsolete as of 1.1.2014)
Verfassungsgerichtshof	Constitutional Court
Vergabekontrollsenat	Public Procurement Review Chamber (only in Vienna and Salzburg, obsolete as of 1.1.2014)
Verwaltungsgericht	Administrative Court
Verwaltungsgerichtshof	Supreme Administrative Court
Volksanwaltschaft	Ombudsman Board

Legal instruments

Bescheid	decision
Bundesgesetz	federal act/law
Bundesverfassung	Constitution
Durchführungsverordnung	implementing regulation(s)
Erlass (= generelle Weisung)	general (administrative) circular
Gesetz	act/law
(Rechts)bestimmungen	provisions (of law)/legislation/laws
(Rechts)verordnung	regulation*
(Rechts)vorschrift	(legal) provision/provision (of law)
(Rechts)vorschriften	provisions (of law)/legislation/laws
Rundschreiben	circular
Weisung	administrative circular

* However, when referring to a ‘Verordnung’ which has been translated into English by the Austrian authorities, use their translation instead (usually ‘Ordinance’) if to do otherwise would cause confusion.

For English translations of Austrian acts see: [Bundeskanzleramt Legal Information System – Austrian Laws in English](#).

Referring to subdivisions of acts

In Austrian legislation the following terminology may be used:

Kapitel	Chapter
Teil	Part
Abschnitt	Section
§	§ (or Section)
Artikel	Article
Absatz / Abs.	paragraph
Ziffer / Z	subparagraph

See also paragraphs 11.7 and 18.29 of the [English Style Guide](#). It is often simpler to reduce the naming of the parts as far as possible. So ‘§ 1 Abs. 2 Z 3’ may be translated as ‘§ 1(2), subparagraph 3’ (or as ‘Section 1(2), subparagraph 3’). If ‘Absatz 2’ and ‘Z 3’ are referred to in isolation, they may be translated as ‘paragraph (2)’ and ‘subparagraph 3’.

Government bodies and administrative divisions

Bezirk	Translate as ‘district’ or ‘district authority’ [an Austrian <i>Bezirk</i> corresponds to a German <i>Kreis</i> in the NUTS breakdown].
Bezirkshauptmann	Translate as ‘head of the district authority, District of ...’.
Bundesland, Bundesländer	<i>Bundesland/länder</i> are the usual terms in Austria and, for Austria, are translated as ‘province(s)’.
Bundesrat	Write ‘Bundesrat’. Where a gloss is considered necessary, add ‘the upper house of the Austrian Parliament’ in brackets after the first occurrence. Alternatively, the official English translation may be used, provided that it is explained when first introduced, e.g. ‘Federal Council (Bundesrat, i.e. the upper house of the Austrian Parliament)’.
Bundesversammlung	Translate as ‘Bundesversammlung’, adding ‘Federal Assembly’ in brackets after the first occurrence, if a gloss is considered necessary.
Gemeinde	Translate as ‘municipality’.
Land, Länder	See <i>Bundesland, Bundesländer</i> above.
Landeshauptmann	Translate as ‘Governor’.
Nationalrat	Write ‘Nationalrat’. Where a gloss is considered necessary, add ‘the lower house of the Austrian Parliament’ in brackets after the first occurrence. Alternatively, the official English translation may be used, provided that it is explained when first introduced, e.g. ‘National Council (Nationalrat, i.e. the lower house of the Austrian Parliament)’.

Belgium

Full name: *Kingdom of Belgium.*

Official languages: Dutch, French and German.

Parliament: Belgium has a bicameral parliament. In English the *Chambre des Représentants/Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers* should be referred to as *the lower house* or *the House of Representatives*, and the *Sénat/Senaat* should be referred to as *the upper house* or *the Senate*.

On special occasions the two houses sit jointly as the *Verenigde Kamers/Chambres Réunies* (*joint session of the Belgian Parliament*).

Geography

Cities

Use the forms *Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Ostend*.

Flemish vs French forms. Use Flemish names of places in Dutch-speaking areas (e.g. *Leuven* not *Louvain*, *Kortrijk* not *Courtrai*, *Ieper* not *Ypres*) and French for French-speaking areas (e.g. *Mons* not *Bergen*, *Liège* not *Luik*).

Bilingual *Bruxelles/Brussel* is always *Brussels* in English. Many of the 19 municipalities (FR *communes*, NL *gemeenten*) (and all streets) in the Brussels region have a French and a Dutch name, either of which may be used.

Some municipalities, known as *Communes à facilités/Faciliteitengemeenten/Gemeinden mit Spracherleichterungen*, have special linguistic provisions to protect the rights of their historic linguistic minorities.

In the Flemish Community this concerns six municipalities on the periphery of Brussels (*Drogenbos, Kraainem/Crainhem, Linkebeek, Sint-Genesius-Rode/Rhode-Saint-Genèse, Wemmel* and *Wezembeek-Oppem*) and six municipalities on the language border (*Bever/Biévène, Herstappe, Mesen/Messines, Ronse/Renaix, Spiere-Helkijn/Espierres-Helchin* and *Voeren/Fourons*).

In the French Community this also concerns six municipalities, four with special provisions for Dutch speakers (*Enghien/Edingen, Mouscron/Moeskroen, Comines-Warneton/Komen-Waasten* and *Flobecq/Vloesberg*) and two with special provisions for German speakers (*Malmedy* and *Waimes/Weismes*).

The nine municipalities that make up the German-speaking Community all have special language provisions for French speakers.

It should be noted that these municipalities do not have bilingual status. When writing in English, the French names should be used for those in the French Community, the

Flemish names for those in the Flemish Community and the German names for those in the German-speaking Community.

Rivers

Use *Meuse* (*Maas* only if the context is solely Flanders or the Netherlands).

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

BELGIË-BELGIQUE*	BELGIUM
Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest/ Région de Bruxelles-Capitale**	Brussels Capital Region
Vlaams Gewest**	Flemish Region
<i>Provincies</i>	<i>Provincies</i>
<i>Antwerpen</i>	<i>Antwerp</i>
<i>Limburg</i>	<i>Limburg</i>
<i>Oost-Vlaanderen</i>	<i>East Flanders</i>
<i>Vlaams-Brabant</i>	<i>Flemish Brabant</i>
<i>West-Vlaanderen</i>	<i>West Flanders</i>
Région wallonne**	Walloon Region
<i>Provincies</i>	<i>Provincies</i>
<i>Brabant Wallon</i>	<i>Walloon Brabant</i>
<i>Hainaut</i>	<i>Hainaut</i>
<i>Liège</i>	<i>Liège</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Luxembourg</i>
<i>Namur</i>	<i>Namur</i>

* Regions of Belgium do not coincide with language communities.

** Note that the Flemish Region and the Walloon Region both have five provinces. The Brussels Capital Region is not part of a province and is not itself subdivided into provinces.

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Only Dutch and French are covered in this section, as the use of German in the Belgian court system is limited.

DUTCH

Dutch	French	English
arbeidshof	<i>cour du travail</i>	labour court
arbeidsrechtbank	<i>tribunal du travail</i>	labour tribunal
arrondissementsrechtbank	<i>tribunal d'arrondissement</i>	district court

burgerlijke rechtbank	<i>tribunal civil</i>	civil court
correctionele rechtbank	<i>tribunal correctionnel</i>	criminal court
Grondwettelijk Hof	<i>Cour constitutionnelle</i>	Constitutional Court
hof van assisen	<i>cour d'assises</i>	court of assizes
hof van beroep	<i>cour d'appel</i>	court of appeal
Hof van Cassatie	<i>Cour de cassation</i>	Court of Cassation
Hoge Raad voor de Justitie	<i>Conseil supérieur de la justice</i>	High Council of Justice
jeugdrechtbank	<i>tribunal de la jeunesse</i>	juvenile court
politierechtbank	<i>tribunal de police</i>	police court (preferred) local criminal court
Raad van State	<i>Conseil d'état</i>	Council of State
rechtbank van eerste aanleg	<i>tribunal de première instance</i>	court of first instance
rechtbank van koophandel	<i>tribunal de commerce</i>	commercial court
strafuitvoeringsrechtbank	<i>tribunal de l'application des peines</i>	sentence implementation court
vrederegerecht	<i>justice de paix</i>	justice of the peace court (preferred) civil magistrate's court
vrederechter	<i>juge de paix</i>	justice of the peace (preferred) civil magistrate

FRENCH

French	Dutch	English
Conseil d'état	<i>Raad van State</i>	Council of State
Conseil supérieur de la justice	<i>Hoge Raad voor de Justitie</i>	High Council of Justice
Cour constitutionnelle	<i>Grondwettelijk Hof</i>	Constitutional Court
cour d'appel	<i>hof van beroep</i>	court of appeal
cour d'assises	<i>hof van assisen</i>	court of assizes
Cour de cassation	<i>Hof van Cassatie</i>	Court of Cassation
cour du travail	<i>arbeidshof</i>	labour court
juge de paix	<i>vrederechter</i>	justice of the peace (preferred) civil magistrate
justice de paix	<i>vrederegerecht</i>	justice of the peace court (preferred)

		civil magistrate's court
tribunal civil	<i>burgerlijke rechtbank</i>	civil court
tribunal correctionnel	<i>correctionele rechtbank</i>	criminal court
tribunal d'arrondissement	<i>arrondissementsrechtbank</i>	district court
tribunal de commerce	<i>rechtbank van koophandel</i>	commercial court
tribunal de l'application des peines	<i>strafuitvoeringsrechtbank</i>	sentence implementation court
tribunal de la jeunesse	<i>jeugdrechtbank</i>	juvenile court
tribunal de police	<i>politierechtbank</i>	police court (preferred) local criminal court
tribunal de première instance	<i>rechtbank van eerste aanleg</i>	court of first instance
tribunal du travail	<i>arbeidsrechtbank</i>	labour tribunal

Legal instruments

Only Dutch and French are covered in this section, as only a few Belgian laws are translated into German.

DUTCH

Dutch	French	English
besluit	<i>arrêté</i>	decree
Burgerlijk Wetboek	<i>Code civil</i>	Civil Code
decreet	<i>décret</i>	decree* [statutory instrument issued by the language communities/the Flemish and Walloon Regions]
Gerechtelijk Wetboek	<i>Code judiciaire</i>	Judicial Code
koninklijk besluit (KB)	<i>arrêté royal (AR)</i>	royal decree
ministerieel besluit	<i>arrêté ministériel</i>	ministerial decree
ordonnantie	<i>ordonnance</i>	order* [statutory instrument issued by Brussels Capital Region]
wet	<i>loi</i>	act/law
Wetboek van Strafrecht	<i>Code pénal</i>	Criminal Code
Wetboek van Strafvordering	<i>Code d'instruction criminelle</i>	Code of Criminal Procedure

FRENCH

French	Dutch	English
arrêté	<i>besluit</i>	decree

arrêté ministériel	<i>ministerieel besluit</i>	ministerial decree
arrêté royal (AR)	<i>koninklijk besluit (KB)</i>	royal decree
Code civil	<i>Burgerlijk Wetboek</i>	Civil Code
Code d’instruction criminelle	<i>Wetboek van Strafvordering</i>	Code of Criminal Procedure
Code judiciaire	<i>Gerechtelijk Wetboek</i>	Judicial Code
Code pénal	<i>Wetboek van Strafrecht</i>	Criminal Code
décret	<i>decreet</i>	decree* [statutory instrument issued by the language communities/the Flemish and Walloon Regions]
loi	<i>wet</i>	act/law
ordonnance	<i>ordonnantie</i>	order* [statutory instrument issued by Brussels Capital Region]

* These have equal status with federal laws and should not be confused with implementing decrees/orders.

Federal structure

Belgium is a federal kingdom made up of three regions:

- ◆ the *Flemish Region*
(*het Vlaamse Gewest – la Région flamande – die Flämische Region*),
- ◆ the *Walloon Region*
(*het Waalse Gewest – la Région wallonne – die Wallonische Region*), and
- ◆ *Brussels Capital Region*
(*het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest – la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale – die Region Brüssel-Hauptstadt*)

and three language communities:

- ◆ the *Flemish Community*
(*de Vlaamse Gemeenschap – la Communauté flamande – die Flämische Gemeinschaft*),
- ◆ the *French Community* (not French-speaking)
(*de Franse Gemeenschap – la Communauté française* (since May 2011 also commonly known as *la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles*) – *die Französische Gemeinschaft*), and
- ◆ the *German-speaking Community* (not German)
(*de Duitstalige Gemeenschap – la Communauté germanophone – die Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft*).

The *Flemish Region* covers the north of the country down to a line running across the country just south of Brussels, but not including the *Brussels Capital Region* (which forms an enclave), while the *Walloon Region* covers the whole of the south of the country (including the German-speaking area). The regions may also be referred to

informally as *Flanders*, *Wallonia* and *the Brussels Region* (to distinguish it from *Ville de Bruxelles/Stad Brussel*, which is only one of 19 municipalities in the region).

The *Flemish Community* covers Flanders, plus Brussels (for Dutch-speaking cultural matters); the *French Community* covers Wallonia minus the German-speaking area, plus Brussels (for French-speaking cultural matters); and the *German-speaking Community* covers the small German-speaking part of the country. In May 2011, the parliament of the *French Community* voted to use the name *Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles*. However, the new name does not appear in the Belgian Constitution and is not universally accepted.

The regions exercise powers in a wide range of areas, while the *communities* are primarily responsible for education and cultural matters. Under the Constitution each region and community has an executive accountable to a parliament. However, all the responsibilities of the Flemish Region have been transferred to the Community, so there is only one *Flemish Government* and one *Flemish Parliament*, both based in Brussels.

The executives of the other two regions are the *Walloon Government*, based in Namur, and the *Government of the Brussels Capital Region*. The leaders of all three executives wish to be described in English as *Minister-President*. Meanwhile, the French Community – based in Brussels and entirely separate from the Walloon Government in Namur – has handed over some of its responsibilities to the Region. The German-speaking Community, with its seat in Eupen, has fewer powers than the other two.

At federal level, the Belgian Government retains such pan-Belgian functions as foreign affairs, defence, justice, macroeconomic policy and the railways. In a Belgian context it may be referred to as the *Federal Government*.

Bulgaria

Full name: *Republic of Bulgaria*.

Official language: Bulgarian. For transliterating Bulgarian, see the table (Annex 2) in the [English Style Guide](#).

Parliament: Bulgaria has a unicameral parliament. Its full title, used in formal contexts, is *Narodno sabranie na Republika Bulgaria* (National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria). It is generally referred to as *Narodno sabranie*. This should be rendered in English as *the National Assembly (of Bulgaria)* or *(the Bulgarian) Parliament*.

Geography

Cities

Note the transliteration *Sofia* for the capital city. Avoid using forms such as *Rousse* and *Bourgas*, which, although French, are still sometimes found in English-language texts.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

БЪЛГАРИЯ	BULGARIA	BULGARIA
Северна и Югоизточна България	Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria	North and South-East Bulgaria
<i>Северозападен</i>	<i>Severozapaden</i>	<i>North-West</i>
Видин	Vidin	Vidin
Монтана	Montana	Montana
Враца	Vratsa	Vratsa
Плевен	Pleven	Pleven
Ловеч	Lovech	Lovech
<i>Северен централен</i>	<i>Severen tsentralen</i>	<i>North-Central</i>
Велико Търново	Veliko Tarnovo	Veliko Tarnovo
Габрово	Gabrovo	Gabrovo
Русе	Ruse	Ruse
Разград	Razgrad	Razgrad
Силистра	Silistra	Silistra
<i>Североизточен</i>	<i>Severoiztochen</i>	<i>North-East</i>
Варна	Varna	Varna
Добрич	Dobrich	Dobrich
Шумен	Shumen	Shumen
Търговище	Targovishte	Targovishte
<i>Югоизточен</i>	<i>Yugoiztochen</i>	<i>South-East</i>
Бургас	Burgas	Burgas
Сливен	Sliven	Sliven
Ямбол	Yambol	Yambol
Стара Загора	Stara Zagora	Stara Zagora

Югозападна и Южна Централна България	Yugozapadna i Yuzhna Tsentralna Bulgaria	South-West and South- Central Bulgaria
<i>Югозападен</i>	<i>Yugozapaden</i>	<i>South-West</i>
София (столица)	Sofia (stolitsa)	Sofia (capital)
София	Sofia	Sofia
Благоевград	Blagoevgrad	Blagoevgrad
Перник	Pernik	Pernik
Кюстендил	Kyustendil	Kyustendil
<i>Южен централен</i>	<i>Yuzhen tsentralen</i>	<i>South-Central</i>
Пловдив	Plovdiv	Plovdiv
Хасково	Haskovo	Haskovo
Пазарджик	Pazardzhik	Pazardzhik
Смолян	Smolyan	Smolyan
Кърджали	Kardzhali	Kardzhali

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1, 2 and 3 are shown in bold, italic and plain font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Административен съд	Administrative Court
Административен съд — Пловдив	Plovdiv Administrative Court
Административен съд — София Град (АССГ)	Sofia City Administrative Court
Административен съд — София Област (АССО)	Sofia Province Administrative Court*
Апелативен съд	Court of Appeal
Военен съд	Military Court
Военно-апелативен съд	Military Court of Appeal
Върховен административен съд	Supreme Administrative Court
Върховен касационен съд	Supreme Court of Cassation
Конституционен съд	Constitutional Court
Окръжен съд	Provincial Court**
Русенски окръжен съд	Ruse Provincial Court
Районен съд	District Court
Софийски градски съд*** (СГС)	Sofia City Court
Софийски окръжен съд	Sofia Provincial Court
Шуменски районен съд, Районен съд (гр.) Шумен	Shumen District Court

Useful terminology and abbreviations

адм. дело № 869/2009 г., по описа на АССО	Sofia Province Administrative Court case No 869/2009
административно отделение	administrative division
гражданско отделение	civil division
наказателно отделение	criminal division
нохд: наказателно общ характер дело	criminal case
петчленен състав	panel of five judges
съдебен акт	court decision/ruling/order/warrant etc., depending on the context
търговско отделение	commercial division
фд: фирмено дело	commercial company case

- * This is the administrative court responsible for Sofia Province (област), as opposed to Sofia City. There are no provincial (окръжни) administrative courts in the judicial hierarchy.
- ** Окръг is a judicial province, област an administrative province. They do not coincide geographically.
- *** The Sofia City Court is responsible for the city of Sofia (as opposed to the province with the same name) but has the status of a provincial court.

Legal instruments

закон	act/law
Закон за данък върху добавената стойност (ЗДДС)	Value Added Tax Act (ZDDS)*
Закон за счетоводството (ЗСч)	Accountancy Act (ZSch)
инструкция	instruction
наредба	regulation (issued by the Government)
наредба	ordinance (issued by a municipal council)
постановление	decree (issued by the Council of Ministers)
правилник	implementing rules
правилник за прилагане на Закон XYZ	Rules for the implementation of the XYZ Act
указ	decree (issued by the President or State Council)

- * As consistency in translating the titles of statutory acts is impossible to attain in practice, it is advisable to add a transliteration of the official abbreviation to prevent confusion.

Referring to subdivisions of acts

In Bulgarian legal references the following terminology is preferred:

глава	chapter
раздел	heading
чл. (член)	article

ал. (алинея)	paragraph
т. (точка)	subparagraph
пр. or предл. (предложение)	option (see below)
§ (параграф)	§ or section (see below)

Examples:

‘Чл. 12, ал. 2, т. 3 пр. 1’ should be translated as ‘Article 12(2)(3), first option’.

‘§ 22. В чл. 63, ал. 1, т. 3 се отменя’ becomes ‘§ 22. Article 63(1)(3) is repealed’.

§ or section

The ‘§’-sign is used in final and transitional provisions instead of ‘член’. It stands for ‘параграф’. Translate it using the ‘§’-sign wherever possible to facilitate references to the original legislation. If this is not possible, use ‘section’.

Option

To clarify what is meant by ‘option’, here is an example:

The investigation concerns several public officials suspected of having committed, between early 2009 and June 2011, offences under Article 282(2), first option, in conjunction with Article 282(1) and Article 20(2) of the Criminal Code (NK).

Article 282(2) NK reads as follows. Options 1 and 2 have been placed in square brackets:

Ако [от деянието са настъпили значителни вредни последици] или [е извършено от лице, което заема отговорно служебно положение], наказанието е лишаване от свобода от една до осем години, като съдът може да постанови и лишаване от правото по чл. 37, ал. 1, точка 6.

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

Държавен вестник	State Gazette (SG)
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China

Full name: 中华人民共和国 *The People's Republic of China*.

Short form: 中国 *China*

Abbreviation: *PRC*

Official language: 普通话 *Mandarin (Putonghua)*.

For the romanisation of names written in Chinese, see point 9.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

The following languages are recognised by the Chinese government as official regional languages:

In Chinese:	English translation:	Official regional languages of:
粤语	Yue/ Cantonese	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region
壮语	Zhuang	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
维吾尔语	Uyghur	Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
藏语	Tibetan	Tibet (Xizang) Autonomous Region
蒙古语	(Chakhar) Mongolian	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Parliament: The unicameral National People's Congress (NPC) (全国人民代表大会) has the power to legislate, to oversee the operations of the government, and to elect the major officers of state.

The NPC and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) (中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会) — a political advisory body consisting of delegates from a range of political parties and organisations as well as independent members— are the main deliberative bodies of China, which make important national-level political decisions. The annual plenary sessions they convene are often referred to collectively as the Two Sessions (两会).

Government: The State Council (国务院), also called the Central People's Government (中央人民政府), is appointed by the National People's Congress and is the chief administrative authority of the People's Republic of China. It is chaired by the Premier and includes the heads of each government department and agency. The State Council directly oversees the various subordinate administrative divisions (local people's governments (地方人民政府), see table below).

中央人民政府	Central People's Government
省级人民政府	local people's government at province level*
地级人民政府	local people's government at prefecture level
县级人民政府	local people's government at county level
乡级人民政府	local people's government at township level
地方各级人民政府	local people's government at all levels

*These province-level administrations include those of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities under central government administration and special administrative regions.

Geography

Mountains:

喜马拉雅山脉	Himalayas
喀喇昆仑山脉	Karakoram
帕米尔高原	Pamirs
天山	Tian Shan

Deserts:

塔克拉玛干沙漠	Taklamakan Desert
古尔班通古特沙漠	Gurbantünggüt Desert

Basins

柴达木盆地	Qaidam Basin
塔里木盆地	Tarim Basin

Rivers:

黄河	Huang He*
长江	Yangtze River

*'Yellow River' can also be used if the context is clear (there are other rivers in the world that are called Yellow River).

Seas:

There are four major expanses of water adjacent to the Chinese coast.

渤海	Bohai Sea
黄海	Yellow Sea (Huanghai Sea)
东海	East China Sea (Donghai Sea)
南海	South China Sea (Nanhai Sea)

Administrative divisions:

These include provinces (省), autonomous regions (自治区), municipalities under central government administration (直辖市) and special administrative regions (特别行政区).

Use upper case for administrative divisions that are part of a name, for instance:

宁夏回族自治区: Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

澳门特别行政区: Macao Special Administrative Region

Otherwise use lower case, for instance:

安徽省: Anhui province

天津 (直辖市) 市: Tianjin municipality

Abbreviations for administrative divisions such as 京 and 沪 require a full spelling in English, in this case, Beijing and Shanghai, respectively.

Judicial bodies:

最高人民法院	Supreme People's Court (SPC)
高级人民法院	higher people's courts
中级人民法院	intermediate people's courts
基层人民法院	basic people's courts
专门人民法院	special people's courts
最高人民检察院	Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP)
地方人民检察院	local people's procuratorates
专门人民检察院	special people's procuratorates

Legal instruments:

宪法	Constitution
人民法院组织法	Organic Law of the People's Courts
法规	law
规则	rule
规章	regulation
决定	decision
法令	decree
通告	announcement

Subdivisions of a legal document:

编	part
章	chapter
节	section

条	article
款	paragraph
项	subparagraph
目	item
条款	clause

Croatia

Full name: *Republic of Croatia*.

Official language: Croatian.

Parliament: Croatia has a unicameral parliament known as the *Hrvatski sabor* or *Sabor*. It should be referred to in English as *the Croatian Parliament*.

Geography

Cities, towns, islands

Note that many Croatian place names exist in Italian, German, Hungarian and Slovenian. Unless an English name exists (e.g. *Dalmatia*, not *Dalmacija*), always use the Croatian name. Both 'bay' and 'gulf' are acceptable translations of *zaljev* in *Kvarnerski zaljev* and *Piranski zaljev/Savudrijska vala*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

HRVATSKA	CROATIA
<i>Kontinentalna Hrvatska</i>	<i>Continental Croatia</i>
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija	Bjelovar-Bilogora County
Brodsko-posavska županija	Slavonski Brod-Posavina County
Grad Zagreb	City of Zagreb
Karlovačka županija	Karlovac County
Koprivničko-križevačka županija	Koprivnica-Križevci County
Krapinsko-zagorska županija	Krapina-Zagorje County
Međimurska županija	Međimurje County
Osječko-baranjska županija	Osijek-Baranja County
Požeško-slavonska županija	Požega-Slavonia County
Sisačko-moslavačka županija	Sisak-Moslavina County
Varaždinska županija	Varaždin County
Virovitičko-podravska županija	Virovitica-Podravina County
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	Vukovar-Syrmia County
Zagrebačka županija	Zagreb County
<i>Jadranska Hrvatska</i>	<i>Adriatic Croatia</i>
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	Dubrovnik-Neretva County
Istarska županija	Istria County
Ličko-senjska županija	Lika-Senj County
Primorsko-goranska županija	Primorje-Gorski Kotar County
Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	Split-Dalmatia County

Šibensko-kninska županija	Šibenik-Knin County
Zadarska županija	Zadar County

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 2 and 3 are shown in italic and plain font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

općinski sud	municipal court
prekršajni sud	misdemeanour court
trgovački sud	commercial court
upravni sud	administrative court
Ustavni sud	Constitutional Court
Visoki prekršajni sud	High Misdemeanour Court
Visoki trgovački sud	High Commercial Court
Vrhovni sud	Supreme Court
županijski sud	county court

For a diagram of the court structure in [Croatian](#) and [English](#) see the website of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia.

Political and administrative structure

		DRŽAVA (DRŽAVNA UPRAVA)	STATE (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
STATE LEVEL	Representative body	Sabor	Parliament
	Executive body	Vlada	Government
	Administrative bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ministarstva • središnji državni uredi • državne upravne organizacije 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ministries • central state offices • state administrative organisations
		ŽUPANIJA (PODRUČNA (REGIONALNA) SAMOUPRAVA)	COUNTY (REGIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT)
REGIONAL LEVEL	Representative body	Skupština	Assembly
	Executive bodies	Župan i poglavarstvo	Prefect and County Government
	Administrative bodies*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odjeli • službe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • departments • services
		GRAD/OPĆINA (LOKALNA SAMOUPRAVA)	CITY/MUNICIPALITY (LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT)
LOCAL LEVEL	Representative body	Vijeće	Council

	Executive bodies**	Gradonačelnik i poglavarstvo Općinski načelnik i poglavarstvo	Mayor and City Government Mayor and Municipal Government
	Administrative bodies*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odjeli • službe • jedinstveni upravni odjel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • departments • services • single administrative department
* Headed by <i>pročelnik</i> (pl. <i>pročelnici</i>).			
** Towns/municipalities with fewer than 3 000 inhabitants do not have separate executive bodies. In this case the president of the town/municipal council acts as the mayor and the council acts as the city/municipality government.			
ispostava ureda = local office tijelo izvan središta = local body			

Source: [Vodič kroz hrvatski sustav lokalne i regionalne samouprave](#) (accessed on 7 February 2014).

Legal instruments

međunarodni ugovor	international treaty
mjera	measure/action
nalog	order
naputak	instruction
naredba	order /decree
odluka	decision */order
odredba	provision /order
podzakonski akt	implementing regulation
pravilnik	rules
pravilo	rule
pravna stečevina	<i>acquis</i>
presuda	sentence/ruling/judgment/verdict/decision
propis	regulation /rule/ordinance
rješenje	resolution */decision
ugovor	contract/agreement
upravni akt	administrative act
uputa	instruction
uredba	decree */order
zaključak	declaration */decision/conclusion
zakon	act/law
zakonodavstvo	legislation
zapovijed	order

* Particularly when issued by the Government. See Article 31 of the [Govt. Act](#).

The list is not exhaustive and certainly not prescriptive. Bold type indicates preferred variants.

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

When *Narodne novine* occurs for the first time in a text, refer to it as *Narodne Novine* (NN; Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia) No ...

If it occurs again in the same text, refer to it as NN No ...

Miscellaneous

Klasa – Class

Urbroj – Ref. No

daje se / traži se – do not translate

OIB (osobni identifikacijski broj) – ID No

k.č. = *katastarska čestica* – cadastral parcel

dna = *dostavna naredba [in court documents]* – to be delivered to

Cyprus

Full name: *Republic of Cyprus*. The long form may be used when contrasted with northern Cyprus, the ‘Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus’. However, since the EU and its Member States do not recognise the latter and the Republic of Cyprus joined the EU on behalf of the whole island, ‘Cyprus’ is adequate for most purposes.

Official languages: Greek and Turkish (although the latter is not an EU official language). For transliterating Greek, see the table (Annex 1) in the [English Style Guide](#).

Parliament: Cyprus has a unicameral parliament known in Greek as the *Βουλή των Αντιπροσώπων* and in Turkish as the *Temsilciler Meclisi*. It should be referred to in English as *the House of Representatives*.

Geography

Cities

For the capital, note *Nicosia* for Λευκωσία (*Levkosia*).

Regions

Cyprus constitutes a single level 2 [NUTS](#) region.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Ανώτατο Δικαστήριο	Supreme Court
Επαρχιακό Δικαστήριο	district court
Κακουργιοδικείο	assize court
Οικογενειακό Δικαστήριο	family court
Δικαστήριο Ελέγχου Ενοικιάσεων	rent control tribunal
Δικαστήριο Εργατικών Διαφορών	industrial dispute tribunal
Στρατιωτικό Δικαστήριο (Στρατοδικείο)	Military Court

For a diagram of the court structure in [Greek](#) and [English](#) see the website of the Supreme Court of Cyprus.

Legal instruments

νόμος (nomos)	act/law
προεδρικό διάταγμα (proedriko diatagma)	presidential decree
αναγκαστικός νόμος (anangastikos nomos)	Emergency act/law

εγκύκλιος (engiklios)	circular order
Κύριο Μέρος (Kurio Meros)	Main Gazette
Παραρτήματα (Parartimata)	Appendices
νόμος (nomos)	act/law
προεδρικό διάταγμα (proedriko diatagma)	presidential decree
αναγκαστικός νόμος (anangastikos nomos)	Emergency act/law
εγκύκλιος (engiklios)	circular order

Czech Republic

Full name: *Czech Republic*.

Optional short form: *Czechia*

In the absence of agreement on the use of a short form, *Czech Republic*, the long form, has conventionally been used as the name of the country in all contexts. However, in May 2016 the Czech Government approved a short name for the country in each of the official languages of the United Nations and notified the UN accordingly for inclusion in the United Nations Terminology Database (UNTERM) and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) database. The short forms are as follows: *Czechia* in English, *Tchéquie* in French, *Chequia* in Spanish, *Чехия* in Russian, *捷克* in Chinese and *التشيك* in Arabic. *Czechia* is the English translation of *Česko*, the short name of the country in Czech (cf. *Čechy*, which means Bohemia). The position of the Czech Government is that use of the form *Czechia* is optional but recommended in informal contexts where it is not necessary to use the full political name, such as at sports events, in advertising and so on.

Official language: Czech.

Parliament: The Czech Republic has a bicameral parliament. In Czech the full title of the lower house is *Poslanecká sněmovna Parlamentu České republiky*, often shortened to *Poslanecká sněmovna* and abbreviated as *PSP ČR* or *PS PČR*. In English it should be referred to as *the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic* in formal contexts or, in less formal texts, as *the (Czech) Chamber of Deputies* or *the lower house of the Czech Parliament*. The full Czech title of the upper house is *Senát Parlamentu České republiky*, often shortened to just *Senát* or *Senát PČR*. In English it should be referred to as *the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic* in formal contexts or, in less formal texts, as *the (Czech) Senate* or *the upper house of the Czech Parliament*.

Geography

Cities

Write *Prague* for *Praha*. Leave *Plzeň* in the Czech form (*Pilsen* is a style of beer). Be aware that German texts may use the German names for places in the Czech Republic, referring to *Brno* as *Brünn* or *Karlovy Vary* as *Karlsbad*. Always use the Czech names when writing in English.

Rivers

The river called the *Labe* in Czech is known as the *Elbe* in English. Write *Oder* for *Odra*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	CZECH REPUBLIC
<i>Praha</i>	<i>Prague</i>
Hlavní město Praha	Prague Capital City
<i>Střední Čechy</i>	<i>Central Bohemia</i>
Středočeský kraj	Central Bohemian Region
<i>Jihozápad</i>	<i>South-West</i>
Jihočeský kraj	South Bohemian Region
Plzeňský kraj	Plzeň Region
<i>Severozápad</i>	<i>North-West</i>
Karlovarský kraj	Karlovy Vary Region
Ústecký kraj	Ústí nad Labem Region
<i>Severovýchod</i>	<i>North-East</i>
Liberecký kraj	Liberec Region
Královéhradecký kraj	Hradec Králové Region
Pardubický kraj	Pardubice Region
<i>Jihovýchod</i>	<i>South-East</i>
Jihomoravský kraj	South Moravian Region
Kraj Vysočina	Vysočina Region
<i>Střední Morava</i>	<i>Central Moravia</i>
Olomoucký kraj	Olomouc Region
Zlínský kraj	Zlín Region
<i>Moravskoslezsko</i>	<i>Moravian Silesia</i>
Moravskoslezský kraj	Moravian-Silesian Region

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are **not** translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts.

For statistical and Structural Fund purposes the Czech Republic is divided into 8 areas (oblasti – [NUTS](#) 2), each consisting of either a single region (kraj – NUTS 3) or a group of regions (seskupení krajů). In the table, region levels 2 and 3 are shown in italic and plain font, respectively.

Administratively the country is divided into 14 regions (kraje = NUTS 3; higher territorial self-governing units – vyšší územní samosprávné celky). At the lowest level are obce (sing. obec) and města (sing. město) - municipalities and cities. (There used to be 73 okresy ('districts') but these were abolished in 2003.)

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Krajské státní zastupitelství	Regional Prosecutor's Office
Krajský soud	Regional Court
Nejvyšší soud	Supreme Court
Nejvyšší správní soud	Supreme Administrative Court
Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství	Supreme Prosecutor's Office
Okresní soud	District Court

Okresní státní zastupitelství	District Prosecutor's Office
Ústavní soud	Constitutional Court
Vrchní soud	High Court
Vrchní státní zastupitelství	High Prosecutor's Office

Legal instruments

nařízení	regulation (prefix with 'Czech' or 'national', if necessary for clarity's sake)
opatření	measure
oznámení	notice
rozhodnutí	decision
rozkaz	order
smlouva	treaty
usnesení	resolution
vyhláška	implementing decree
výnos	implementing decision
zákon	in general: act/legislative act/act of law/piece of legislation in title of piece of legislation: 'the ... Act' or 'the Act on...'
Občanský soudní řád	Code of Civil Procedure
Správní řád	Code of Administrative Procedure
Trestní řád	Code of Criminal Procedure
Trestní zákoník	Criminal Code
Trestní zákoník = zákon č. 40/2009, which entered into force on 1 January 2010; Trestní zákon = zákon č. 140/1961 Sb. (now repealed)	

Divisions of Czech legislative acts

Czech	Abbreviation	English	Rendering in running text
Článek [1, 2, 3 in constitutional acts]	Čl.	article	Article 1
Článek [I, II, III... in amending acts]			Article I
ČÁST [PRVNÍ, DRUHÁ, TŘETÍ...]		division	Division One
Hlava [I, II, III ...]		title	Title I
Díl [1, 2, 3...]		part	Part 1
Oddíl [1, 2, 3...]		subpart	Subpart 1
Pododdíl [1, 2, 3...]		sub-subpart	Sub-subpart 1

paragraf [1, 2, 3...]	§	section	Section 1
odstavec [(1), (2), (3)...]	odst.	paragraph	paragraph 1
pododstavec [a), b), c)...]	písm.	subparagraph	subparagraph (a)
bod [1., 2., 3. ...]		point	point 1

References such as § 6 odst. 3 písm. f) bod 4. should be rendered in the following concise form rather than spelt out: *Section 6(3)(f)(4)*.

Terms and expressions in and relating to legislative acts

§ 6 zní:	Section 6 is replaced by the following:
Za § 45a se vkládá nový § 45b, který včetně nadpisu zní:	A new Section 45b, with heading, is inserted after Section 45a as follows:
V § 4 odst. 7 se doplňuje písmeno f), které zní:	In Section 4(7) the following subparagraph (f) is added:
V § 3 se zrušuje poslední věta.	In Section 3 the last sentence is deleted.
Dosavadní odstavce 3 a 4 se označují jako odstavce 4 a 5.	Paragraphs 3 and 4 are renumbered 4 and 5.
Odstavce 2 – 6 se nahrazují tímto:	Paragraphs 2–6 are replaced by the following:
... slova „příslušné úřady zemí ESVO“ se nahrazují slovy „příslušné úřady zemí společného tranzitního režimu“...	...‘the competent offices of the EFTA countries’ is replaced by ‘the competent offices of the common transit countries’...
nadpis	heading
novela novela zákona č....	a/the amending act act amending Act No ...
novelizace	amendment(s) to; the amending of
podle zvláštního zákona	as specified in the relevant act; in accordance with the act governing it; as covered by special legislation
se použijí obdobně	shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>
se použijí přiměřeně	shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>
platnost	force
právní předpis	(piece of) legislation
právo	law
Sbírka zákonů	Collection of Legislative Acts
Sb. (as abbreviation of Sbírka zákonů in titles of legislation)	omit in English (do not use ‘Coll.’)

účinnost ...nabývá účinnosti	effect ...shall take effect
všeobecně závazný právní předpis	act of general application in a less formal context 'legislation' may be sufficient

Denmark

Full name: *Kingdom of Denmark*. Neither Greenland (adjective: Greenland) nor the Faroe Islands (short form: Faroes; adjective: Faroese) are part of the European Union.

Official language: Danish.

Parliament: Denmark has a unicameral parliament known as *Folketinget*. It should be referred to in English as *Folketinget (the Danish Parliament)*.

Geography

Cities

Note the names *Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg*.

Bodies of water

Write *Wadden Sea* for *Vadehavet*. Use *Great Belt* for *Storebælt* and *Little Belt* for *Lillebælt*.

Islands

Use *Fyn* rather than *Funen*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

DANMARK	DENMARK
<i>Hovedstaden</i>	<i>Capital (region)</i>
Byen København	City of Copenhagen
Københavns omegn	Outer Copenhagen
Nordsjælland	North Zealand
Bornholm	Bornholm
<i>Sjælland</i>	<i>Zealand</i>
Østsjælland	East Zealand
Vest- og Sydsjælland	West and South Zealand
<i>Syddanmark</i>	<i>South Denmark</i>
Fyn	Fyn
Sydjylland	South Jutland
<i>Midtjylland</i>	<i>Central Jutland</i>
Vestjylland	West Jutland
Østjylland	East Jutland
<i>Nordjylland</i>	<i>North Jutland</i>

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 2 and 3 are shown in italic and plain font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

anklagemyndigheden	Public prosecutor
Arbejdsretten *	Labour Court
Bibeskæftigelsesnævnet	External Activity Review Board
byret**	district court
Dommerudnævnelsesrådet	Judicial Appointments Council
Domstolsstyrelsen	Danish Court Administration
fogedret	Enforcement and small claims (division of the district) court
Højesteret	Supreme Court
Procesbevillingsnævnet	Appeals Permission Board
ret	court
Rigsretten	Court of Impeachment
skifteret	Probate and bankruptcy (division of the district) court
Den Særlige Klageret	Special Court of Indictment and Revision
Sø- og Handelsretten	Maritime and Commercial Court
Tinglysningsretten	Land Registration Court
Østre/Vestre Landsret	Eastern/Western High Court

* Its jurisdiction covers collective labour agreements, in disputes between trade unions and employers' organisations.

** There are now 24 district courts, only one of which has Byret in its name, namely Københavns Byret. The others are called Retten i XXX.

See [Danmarks Domstole](#) for further information.

Legal instruments

administrativ afgørelse	administrative ruling
(kongelige/ministeriel) anordning	(royal/ministerial) decree
bekendtgørelse	order
cirkulære	circular
Danmarks Riges Grundlov (grundloven)	Constitutional Act
dombog	court judgments and orders
lov	act/law
lovbekendtgørelse	Consolidation Act
lovforslag	bill/draft law

retsbog	court record (summary record of court cases)
Retsplejeloven	Administration of Justice Act
Straffeloven	Penal Code
vejledning	guidelines

Estonia

Full name: *Republic of Estonia*.

Official language: Estonian.

Parliament: Estonia has a unicameral parliament known as the *Riigikogu*. In English it should be referred to as *the Estonian Parliament* or *Parliament*, unless there is a particular reason to use the Estonian name.

The English-language names of the Committees, etc. can be found on the [Parliament](#) website.

Geography

Cities

Leave the names of urban centres, irrespective of size, in their original Estonian form, including diacritics (e.g. *Pärnu*, *Kohtla-Järve*, *Võru*, *Põlva*, etc.).

Be aware that historical names exist for some towns and are still used occasionally, but the Estonian names should always be used in English texts (e.g. write *Tallinn* (not the German *Reval*) and *Tartu* (not the German *Dorpat* or the Finnish *Tartto*)).

Note that *Valga* is in Estonia, while *Valka* is in Latvia.

Counties

There are two ways of referring to counties in Estonian. The names may appear in the form *Harjumaa* / *Järvamaa* / *Lääne-Virumaa*, etc. or in the form *Harju maakond* / *Järva maakond* / *Lääne-Viru maakond*, etc. Use the former in English (e.g. *Harjumaa*, etc.), adding ‘the county of’ or ‘county’ where necessary for clarity (e.g. *the county of Harjumaa*, *Harjumaa county*, etc.).

Islands

The islands of *Saaremaa* and *Hiiumaa* are both also counties in their own right, and so in some cases it may be necessary to write e.g. *the island of Saaremaa* to avoid confusion with the county of the same name.

Be aware that many of the islands also have historical names in Swedish, but the Estonian names should always be used in English texts (e.g. write *Saaremaa* (Swedish: *Ösel*), *Hiiumaa* (Swedish: *Dagö*), *Muhu* (Swedish: *Moon*), *Vormsi* (Swedish: *Ormsö*), *Kihnu* (Swedish: *Kynö*) and *Ruhnu* (Swedish: *Runö*)).

Lakes and rivers

Write *Lake Peipus* for *Peipsi järv*, *Lake Võrtsjärv* for *Võrtsjärv* and *Lake Lämmijärv* for *Lämmijärv*. Write *the River Emajõgi*, *the Emajõgi River* or even just *the Emajõgi* (if the context is clear) for *Emajõgi*. For river names made up of two words (e.g. *Võhandu jõgi*), use either of the forms *the River Võhandu* or *the Võhandu River*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

EESTI	ESTONIA
Põhja-Eesti	Northern Estonia
Lääne-Eesti	Western Estonia
Kesk-Eesti	Central Estonia
Kirde-Eesti	Northeastern Estonia
Lõuna-Eesti	Southern Estonia

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. Estonia is divided into 5 level-3 NUTS regions (shown in plain font).

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

halduskohus	administrative court
maakohus	county court
Riigikohus	Supreme Court
ringkonnakohus	district court

Government agencies and bodies

Government agencies and bodies are reorganised and renamed from time to time. The vast majority have English-language websites, and so these should always be checked for their official names. In most cases, it is sufficient to use just the English name without the Estonian, but if there is any chance of confusion it may be better to use the English name on the first occasion with the Estonian in brackets, and then the English name on subsequent occasions. One exception to this is *Eesti Pank*, which should not be translated. On first mention in a text, write *Eesti Pank (Bank of Estonia)*, but afterwards write just *Eesti Pank*.

Names may be abbreviated if they are commonly abbreviated in Estonian and if a suitable English abbreviation exists, for example on the body's website. *Põllumajanduse Registrite ja Informatsiooni Amet* is often abbreviated in Estonian to *PRIA*, and its website uses both the full name *the Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board* and the abbreviation *ARIB*. The same applies to *Keskkonnainvesteeringute Keskus (KIK)* / *the Environmental Investment Centre (EIC)*.

The *Police and Border Guard Board* is less frequently abbreviated to *PBGB*. However, only abbreviate where this helps the reader. If there is no risk of confusion, it might be better to write *the Board* (rather than *ARIB* or *PBGB*) or *the Centre* (rather than *EIC*), etc., having written the name out in full on first mention.

Legal instruments

eeskiri	Rules
ettekirjutus	order (or instruction)
haldusakt	administrative instrument
korraldus	(administrative) Order
käskkiri	Order
määrus	Regulation
otsus	Decision
põhimäärus	Statutes
põhiseadus	Constitution
seadlus	Decree
seadus	Act
seadustik	Code

Unofficial English translations of most Acts of Parliament are available on the [Riigi Teataja](#) website. As far as possible, the translations are kept up to date as the Acts are amended. Translations are also available of a small number of regulations, etc., but these are often not updated.

There are abbreviated forms for the names of many Acts of Parliament. A [list](#) is available on the *Riigi Teataja* website. In general, the English names should not be abbreviated unless this is essential for formatting reasons, e.g. to save space in a small table.

Suggestions for titles of Regulations

Vabariigi Valitsuse [kuupäev] määrus nr xxx ...	Government of the Republic Regulation No xxx of [date] on/establishing/laying down rules ...
...ministri [kuupäev] määrus nr xxx ...	Regulation No xxx of the Minister for ... of [date] on/establishing/laying down rules ...

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

Riigi Teataja	State Gazette
Ametlikud Teadaanded	Official Announcements

Riigi Teataja is the sole official publication for the types of legal act referred to in Section 2 of the *Riigi Teataja* Act (available in [Estonian](#) and [English](#)), including Acts of Parliament, decrees issued by the President of the Republic, regulations issued by the Government of the Republic, international agreements and many others. Since 2010 it has been published in electronic form only.

Ametlikud Teadaanded is an electronic journal containing all notices, invitations and announcements that have to be published by law. They are not available in English.

In English texts the names *Riigi Teataja* and *Ametlikud Teadaanded* should be left in Estonian, although the English translation should usually be added in brackets after the first mention of each name in a text. In references, *Riigi Teataja* is abbreviated to *RT*.

Finland

Full name: *Republic of Finland*. Call the country's main administrative/regional units (*lääni*) 'provinces' in English.

Official languages: Finnish and Swedish

Parliament: Finland has a unicameral parliament known as the *Eduskunta* in Finnish and *Riksdagen* in Swedish. It should be referred to in English as *the Parliament of Finland* or *the Finnish Parliament*.

Geography

Cities

Finland is a bilingual country, and many cities and localities have official names in both Finnish and Swedish. When translating from either language, remember that the form to be used depends on the local language situation, not on the text you are translating. Note in particular that for all major cities the Finnish name must be used: write *Helsinki*, *Oulu*, *Tampere*, *Turku*, not *Helsingfors*, *Uleåborg*, *Tammerfors*, *Åbo*. For other place names, see the [list of Swedish place names and their Finnish equivalents](#) (shown in orange) kept by the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland. If no Finnish name is given, the Swedish name should be kept. If you need to translate Finnish place names into Swedish, use the bolded form in blue in the [list of Finnish place names and their Swedish equivalents](#).

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

SUOMI/FINLAND	FINLAND
Manner-Suomi	Continental Finland
<i>Länsi-Suomi</i>	<i>West Finland</i>
Keski-Suomi	Keski-Suomi
Etelä-Pohjanmaa	Etelä-Pohjanmaa
Pohjanmaa	Pohjanmaa
Satakunta	Satakunta
Pirkanmaa	Pirkanmaa
<i>Helsinki-Uusimaa</i>	<i>Helsinki-Uusimaa</i>
Helsinki-Uusimaa	Helsinki-Uusimaa
<i>Etelä-Suomi</i>	<i>South Finland</i>
Varsinais-Suomi	Varsinais-Suomi
Kanta-Häme	Kanta-Häme
Päijät-Häme	Päijät-Häme
Kymenlaakso	Kymenlaakso
Etelä-Karjala	Etelä-Karjala
<i>Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi</i>	<i>North and East Finland</i>
Etelä-Savo	Etelä-Savo
Pohjois-Savo	Pohjois-Savo
Pohjois-Karjala	Pohjois-Karjala

Kainuu	Kainuu
Keski-Pohjanmaa	Keski-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Lappi	Lappi
Åland (Finnish: Ahvenanmaa)	Åland, Åland Islands

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1, 2 and 3 are shown in bold, italic and plain font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

FINNISH

Finnish	<i>Swedish</i>	English
alioikeus	<i>underrätt</i>	court of first instance
asunto-oikeus	<i>bostadsdomstol</i>	housing court
erityistuomioistuim	<i>specialdomstol</i>	special court (of law)
hallinto-oikeus	<i>förvaltningsdomstol</i>	administrative court
hallintotuomioistuim*	<i>förvaltningsdomstol</i>	administrative court
hovioikeus	<i>hovrätt</i>	Court of Appeal
korkein hallinto-oikeus	<i>högsta förvaltningsdomstolen</i>	Supreme Administrative Court
korkein oikeus	<i>högsta domstolen</i>	Supreme Court
käräjäoikeus	<i>tingsrätt</i>	district court
maistraatti	<i>magistrat</i>	local register office
markkinatuomioistuim	<i>marknadsdomstolen</i>	Market Court
merioikeus	<i>sjörättsdomstol</i>	maritime court
muutoksenhakutuomioistuim	<i>fullföljdsdomstol</i>	court of appeal
oikeusasiamiehen kanslia	<i>justitieombudsmannens kansli</i>	Office of the Ombudsman
oikeuskanslerinvirasto	<i>justitiekanslersämbetet</i>	Office of the Chancellor of Justice
sotaoikeus	<i>krigsrätt</i>	military court
työtuomioistuim	<i>arbetsdomstolen</i>	Labour Court
vakuutusioikeus	<i>försäkringsdomstolen</i>	Insurance Court
valtakunnanoikeus	<i>riksrätten</i>	High Court of Impeachment
valtakunnansyyttäjänvirasto	<i>riksåklagarämbetet</i>	Office of the Prosecutor General
vankilaoikeus	<i>fängelsedomstolen</i>	Prison Court

yleinen tuomioistuin	<i>allmän domstol</i>	general court (of law)
ylin oikeus	<i>högsta rättsinstans</i>	court of final appeal
ylioikeus	<i>överrätt</i>	court of second instance

* general administrative courts (hallintotuomioistuin) include the Supreme Administrative Court (korkein hallinto-oikeus) and regional administrative courts (hallinto-oikeus)

See also [Glossary of court terms](#).

Former judicial bodies

Finnish	Swedish	English
kihlakunnanoikeus (duties transferred to käräjäoikeus)	<i>häradsrätt (duties transferred to tingsrätt)</i>	circuit court
lääninoikeus (duties transferred to hallinto-oikeus)	<i>länsrätt (duties transferred to förvaltningsdomstol)</i>	provincial administrative court
maaoikeus (duties transferred to käräjäoikeus)	<i>jorrdomstol (duties transferred to tingsrätt)</i>	land court
raastuvanoikeus (duties transferred to käräjäoikeus)	<i>rådstuvurätt (duties transferred to tingsrätt)</i>	city court
vesioikeus (abolished)	<i>vattendomstol (abolished)</i>	water court
vesiylioikeus (abolished)	<i>vattenöverdomstolen (abolished)</i>	Water Court of Appeal

SWEDISH

Swedish	Finnish	English
allmän domstol	<i>yleinen tuomioistuin</i>	general court (of law)
arbetsdomstolen	<i>työtuomioistuin</i>	Labour Court
bostadsdomstol	<i>asunto-oikeus</i>	housing court
fängelsedomstolen	<i>vankilaoikeus</i>	Prison Court
försäkringsdomstolen	<i>vakuutus-oikeus</i>	Insurance Court
förvaltningsdomstol	<i>hallinto-oikeus</i>	administrative court
förvaltningsdomstol*	<i>hallintotuomioistuin</i>	administrative court
fullföljdsdomstol	<i>muutoksenhakutuomioistuin</i>	court of appeal
högsta domstolen	<i>korkein oikeus</i>	Supreme Court
högsta förvaltningsdomstolen	<i>korkein hallinto-oikeus</i>	Supreme Administrative Court
högsta rättsinstans	<i>ylin oikeus</i>	court of final appeal
hovrätt	<i>hovioikeus</i>	Court of Appeal
justitiekanslersämbetet	<i>oikeuskanslerinvirasto</i>	Office of the Chancellor of Justice

justitieombudsmannens kansli	<i>oikeusasiainmieskanslia</i>	Office of the Ombudsman
krigsrätt	<i>sotaoikeus</i>	military court
magistrat	<i>maistraatti</i>	local register office
marknadsdomstolen	<i>markkinatuomioistuim</i>	Market Court
överrätt	<i>yläoikeus</i>	court of second instance
riksåklagarämbetet	<i>valtakunnansyyttäjänvirasto</i>	Office of the Prosecutor General
riksrätten	<i>valtakunnanoikeus</i>	High Court of Impeachment
sjörättsdomstol	<i>merioikeus</i>	maritime court
specialdomstol	<i>erityistuomioistuim</i>	special court (of law)
tingsrätt	<i>käräjäoikeus</i>	district court
underrätt	<i>alioikeus</i>	court of first instance

* general administrative courts (förvaltningsdomstol) include the Supreme Administrative Court (högsta förvaltningsdomstolen) and regional administrative courts (förvaltningsdomstol)

See also [Glossary of court terms](#).

Former judicial bodies

Swedish	Finnish	English
häradsrätt (duties transferred to tingsrätt)	<i>kihlakunnanoikeus</i> (duties transferred to käräjäoikeus)	circuit court
jorddomstol (duties transferred to tingsrätt)	<i>maaoikeus</i> (duties transferred to käräjäoikeus)	land court
länsrätt (duties transferred to förvaltningsdomstol)	<i>lääninoikeus</i> (duties transferred to hallinto-oikeus)	provincial administrative court
rådstuvurätt (duties transferred to tingsrätt)	<i>raastuvanoikeus</i> (duties transferred to käräjäoikeus)	city court
vattendomstol (abolished)	<i>vesioikeus (abolished)</i>	water court
vattenöverdomstolen (abolished)	<i>vesiylioikeus (abolished)</i>	Water Court of Appeal

Legal instruments

FINNISH

Finnish	Swedish	English
alakohta	<i>underpunkt</i>	subparagraph
artikla	<i>artikel</i>	article
asetus	<i>förordning</i>	decree
eduskuntalaki	<i>lag</i>	act of Parliament

ennakkopäätös	<i>prejudikat</i>	precedent
hallituksen esitys	<i>regeringsproposition</i>	government bill, government proposal
johtosääntö	<i>instruktion</i>	rules of procedure
julistus	<i>kungörelse</i>	declaration
kaari	<i>balk</i>	code
kirjoitettu laki	<i>skrivnen lag</i>	written law
kohta	<i>punkt</i>	paragraph
lainkohta	<i>bestämmelse</i>	legal provision
lainsäädäntö	<i>lagstiftning</i>	legislation
lainsäännös	<i>bestämmelse</i>	legal provision
laki*	<i>lag</i>	act
lakiehdotus	<i>proposition</i>	bill
lakiluonnos	<i>utkast till lag</i>	draft law
luku	<i>kapitel</i>	chapter
maakunta-asetus	<i>landskapsförordning</i>	decree of Åland
maakuntalaki	<i>landskapslag</i>	act of Åland
maan tapa	<i>sedvanerätt, sedvänja</i>	custom (established practices in circumstances where there is no written law)
momentti	<i>moment</i>	subsection
oikeuskäytäntö	<i>rättspraxis</i>	case-law
oikeussääntö	<i>rättsregel</i>	legal rule
perustuslaki	<i>grundlag</i>	the Constitution
pykälä	<i>paragraf</i>	section
päätös	<i>beslut</i>	decision
Suomen säädöskokoelma	<i>Finlands författningssamling</i>	Statutes of Finland
tavallinen laki	<i>vanlig lag</i>	ordinary act
tuomio	<i>dom</i>	judgment
tuomioistuinratkaisu	<i>domslut, domstolsavgörande</i>	court decision
valtioneuvoston asetus	<i>förordning av statsrådet</i>	government decree
valtioneuvoston periaatepäätös	<i>principbeslut av statsrådet, statsrådets principbeslut</i>	government resolution
valtiosopimus	<i>fördrag, traktat</i>	treaty
yleinen oikeusperiaate	<i>allmän rättsprincip</i>	general legal principle

* In Finland, the legal instrument *laki* is translated as *act*, not as *law*, as can be seen in the Finlex database and various official glossaries. The form *Xyz Act* is used whenever possible. The form *Act on xyz* may be used if the title is long or for the sake of clarity. These are the recommendations of the terminologists and translators at the Finnish Prime Minister's Office. For detailed instructions from the Finnish Ministry of Justice on how to translate Finnish

legislation and a useful glossary, see [Säädösten kääntäminen englanniksi ja valtiosopimusten suomentaminen](#).

For English translations of Finnish acts see [FINLEX](#). Finnish legislation is binding only in Finnish and Swedish.

See also [Glossary of Legislative Terms](#).

SWEDISH

Swedish	Finnish	English
allmän rättsprincip	<i>yleinen oikeusperiaate</i>	general legal principle
artikel	<i>artikla</i>	article
balk	<i>kaari</i>	code
beslut	<i>päätös</i>	decision
bestämmelse	<i>lainkohta, lainsäännös</i>	legal provision
dom	<i>tuomio</i>	judgment
domslut	<i>tuomioistuinratkaisu</i>	court decision
domstolsavgörande	<i>tuomioistuinratkaisu</i>	court decision
Finlands författningssamling	<i>Suomen säädöskokoelma</i>	Statutes of Finland
fördrag	<i>valtiosopimus</i>	treaty
förordning	<i>asetus</i>	decree
förordning av statsrådet	<i>valtioneuvoston asetus</i>	government decree
grundlag	<i>perustuslaki</i>	the Constitution
instruktion	<i>johtosääntö</i>	rules of procedure
kapitel	<i>luku</i>	chapter
kungörelse	<i>julistus</i>	declaration
lag*	<i>laki, eduskuntalaki</i>	act, act of Parliament
lagstiftning	<i>lainsäädäntö</i>	legislation
landskapsförordning	<i>maakunta-asetus</i>	decree of Åland
landskapslag	<i>maakuntalaki</i>	act of Åland
moment	<i>momentti</i>	subsection
paragraf	<i>pykälä</i>	section
prejudikat	<i>ennakkopäätös</i>	precedent
principbeslut av statsrådet	<i>valtioneuvoston periaatepäätös</i>	government resolution
proposition	<i>lakiehdotus</i>	bill
punkt	<i>kohta</i>	paragraph
rättspraxis	<i>oikeuskäytäntö</i>	case-law
rättsregel	<i>oikeussääntö</i>	legal rule
regeringsproposition	<i>hallituksen esitys</i>	government bill, government proposal
sedvanerätt	<i>maan tapa</i>	custom (established practices)

		in circumstances where there is no written law)
sedvänja	<i>maan tapa</i>	custom (established practices in circumstances where there is no written law)
skriven lag	<i>kirjoitettu laki</i>	written law
statsrådets principbeslut	<i>valtioneuvoston periaatepäätös</i>	government resolution
traktat	<i>valtiosopimus</i>	treaty
underpunkt	<i>alakohta</i>	subparagraph
utkast till lag	<i>lakiluonnos</i>	draft law
vanlig lag	<i>tavallinen laki</i>	ordinary act

* In Finland, the legal instrument *lag* is translated as *act*, not as *law*, as can be seen in the Finlex database and various official glossaries. The form *Xyz Act* is used whenever possible. The form *Act on xyz* may be used if the title is long or for the sake of clarity. These are the recommendations of the terminologists and translators at the Finnish Prime Minister's Office. For detailed instructions from the Finnish Ministry of Justice on how to translate Finnish legislation and a useful glossary, see [Säädösten kääntäminen vieraille kielille](#).

For English translations of Finnish acts see [FINLEX](#). Finnish legislation is binding only in Finnish and Swedish.

See also [Glossary of Legislative Terms](#).

The Finnish Prime Minister's Office has published an [English Style Guide](#) for translators of government texts. While it is useful to be aware of their recommendations and expectation, EU translators should follow the guidelines in our own [Style Guide](#).

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

Virallinen lehti	Official Gazette
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France

Full name: *French Republic. La France métropolitaine* (which comprises mainland France and nearby French islands — the 96 European departments) is *metropolitan France* in English. *Les départements d'outre-mer* (DOM) are the (*French*) *overseas departments*. Do not abbreviate. *Les pays et territoires d'outre-mer* (PTOM) are the *overseas countries and territories* (OCTs).

Official language: French.

Parliament: France has a bicameral parliament. In English the *Assemblée nationale* should be referred to as *the lower house* or *the National Assembly*, and the *Sénat* should be referred to as *the upper house* or *the Senate*.

Geography

Cities

Write *Lyon*, *Marseille*, *Strasbourg*.

Rivers and lakes

Use the forms *Meuse* (*Maas* only if the context is solely Flanders or the Netherlands) and *Moselle* (*Mosel* only if the context is solely Germany). Write *Rhine* for *Rhin*. Use *Lake Geneva* for *Lac Léman*.

Islands

Write *Corsica*.

Mountains

Anglicise the *Alps*, and *Pyrenees* (no accents). Do not anglicise *Massif Central* (except for capital C) and *Alpes Maritimes* (capital M).

Regions

The French regions were reorganised with effect from 1 January 2016. The number of regions was reduced from 21 to 12.

The 12 metropolitan regions are now:

<i>Bretagne</i>	<i>Brittany</i>	
<i>Centre-Val de Loire</i>	<i>Centre-Loire Valley</i>	
<i>Île-de-France</i>	<i>Île-de-France</i>	
<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>	<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>	
<i>Pays de la Loire</i>	<i>Pays de la Loire</i>	

<i>Normandie</i>	<i>Normandy</i>	
<i>Hauts-de-France</i>	<i>Hauts-de-France</i>	
<i>Grand Est</i>	<i>Grand Est</i>	
<i>Nouvelle-Aquitaine</i>	<i>New Aquitaine</i>	
<i>Occitanie</i>	<i>Occitania</i>	
<i>Bourgogne-Franche-Comté</i>	<i>Burgundy-Franche-Comté</i>	
<i>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes</i>	<i>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes</i>	

Corsica (Corse) is a special-status territorial community.

For further information, see [Les noms des nouvelles régions sont actés](#) on the French Government's website.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

FRANCE	FRANCE
Île-de-France	Île-de-France
Bassin parisien	Paris basin
<i>Champagne-Ardenne</i>	<i>Champagne-Ardenne</i>
<i>Picardie</i>	<i>Picardy</i>
<i>Haute-Normandie</i>	<i>Upper Normandy</i>
<i>Centre</i>	<i>Centre</i>
<i>Basse-Normandie</i>	<i>Lower Normandy</i>
<i>Bourgogne</i>	<i>Burgundy</i>
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	Nord/Pas-de-Calais
Est	East
<i>Lorraine</i>	<i>Lorraine</i>
<i>Alsace</i>	<i>Alsace</i>
<i>Franche-Comté</i>	<i>Franche-Comté</i>
Ouest	West
<i>Pays de la Loire</i>	<i>Loire Region</i>
<i>Bretagne</i>	<i>Brittany</i>
<i>Poitou-Charentes</i>	<i>Poitou-Charentes</i>
Sud-Ouest	South-West
<i>Aquitaine</i>	<i>Aquitaine</i>
<i>Midi-Pyrénées</i>	<i>Midi-Pyrénées</i>
<i>Limousin</i>	<i>Limousin</i>
Centre-Est	Centre-East
<i>Rhône-Alpes</i>	<i>Rhône-Alpes</i>
<i>Auvergne</i>	<i>Auvergne</i>
Méditerranée	Mediterranean
<i>Languedoc-Roussillon</i>	<i>Languedoc-Roussillon</i>
<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA)</i>	<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>
<i>Corse</i>	<i>Corsica</i>
Départements d'outre-mer (DOM)	Overseas Departments*
<i>Guadeloupe</i>	<i>Guadeloupe</i>

<i>Martinique</i>	<i>Martinique</i>
<i>Guyane</i>	<i>French Guiana</i>
<i>La Réunion</i>	<i>La Réunion</i>
<i>Mayotte</i>	<i>Mayotte</i>

* NB: avoid OD.

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Commission de recours amiable	Amicable Settlement Board
Conseil d'état	Council of State
Conseil de prud'hommes	Employment Tribunal
Cour administrative d'appel	Administrative Court of Appeal
Cour d'appel	Court of Appeal
Cour d'assises	Court of Assizes
Cour de cassation	Court of Cassation
juge d'instruction	investigating judge
juge de proximité	local judge
Juridiction de proximité	local court
Tribunal administratif	Administrative court
Tribunal correctionnel	Criminal Court
Tribunal d'instance	District Court
Tribunal de commerce	Commercial Court
Tribunal de grande instance	Regional Court
Tribunal de police	Police Court
Tribunal des affaires de sécurité sociale	Social Security Tribunal

Legal instruments

arrêté	order [regulation issued by a Minister or Prefect]
Code judiciaire	Judicial Code
décret	decree [regulation issued by the Prime Minister or the President of the Republic]
loi	act/law
ordonnance	order

règlement	regulation
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Germany

Full name: *Federal Republic of Germany*. The full name is no longer obligatory in all contexts, as was the case before unification.

Official language: German.

Parliament: Germany has a bicameral parliament comprising the *Bundestag* (lower house) and the *Bundesrat* (upper house). Where possible, use the German terms, with an explanation when first introduced, as indicated in Section 22.10 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Geography

Cities

Use the forms *Cologne*, *Munich* and *Nuremberg*. Otherwise, retain the original spelling, including any accents (e.g. *Düsseldorf*).

Be aware that, in texts written in languages other than German, names other than the German names may be used for places in Germany (e.g. *Aachen* = *Cáchy* in Czech/Slovak, *Aix-la-Chapelle* in French, *Aquisgrana* in Italian, *Akwizgran* in Polish; *Konstanz* = *Kostnice* in Czech, *Konstancja* in Polish, *Kostnica* in Slovak; *Leipzig* = *Lipsko* in Czech/Slovak, *Lipcse* in Hungarian, *Lipsk* in Polish [not to be confused with the towns of *Lipsko* and *Lipsk* in Poland]; *Mainz* = *Mohuč* in Czech/Slovak, *Moguncja* in Polish; *Potsdam* = *Postupim* in Czech/Slovak; *Rügen* = *Rugia* in Polish; *Usedom* = *Uznam* in Polish). Where an English equivalent (e.g. *Cologne*, *Munich*) does not exist, always use the German names when writing in English.

Rivers, lakes and other bodies of water

Use *Mosel* only if the context is solely Germany, otherwise use *Moselle*. Write *Rhine* for *Rhein*. Use *Lake Constance* for *Bodensee* and write *Wattenmeer*.

Mountains

Anglicise the *Alps*. Do not anglicise *Schwäbische Alb*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

DEUTSCHLAND	GERMANY
Baden-Württemberg	Baden-Württemberg
<i>Stuttgart</i>	<i>Stuttgart</i>
<i>Karlsruhe</i>	<i>Karlsruhe</i>
<i>Freiburg</i>	<i>Freiburg</i>
<i>Tübingen</i>	<i>Tübingen</i>

Bayern	Bavaria*
<i>Oberbayern</i>	<i>Upper Bavaria</i>
<i>Niederbayern</i>	<i>Lower Bavaria</i>
<i>Oberpfalz</i>	<i>Oberpfalz</i>
<i>Oberfranken</i>	<i>Oberfranken</i>
<i>Mittelfranken</i>	<i>Mittelfranken</i>
<i>Unterfranken</i>	<i>Unterfranken</i>
<i>Schwaben</i>	<i>Swabia</i>
Berlin	Berlin
Brandenburg	Brandenburg
<i>Brandenburg-Nordost</i>	<i>North-East Brandenburg</i>
<i>Brandenburg-Südwest</i>	<i>South-West Brandenburg</i>
Bremen	Bremen*
Hamburg	Hamburg*
Hessen	Hessen
<i>Darmstadt</i>	<i>Darmstadt</i>
<i>Gießen</i>	<i>Giessen</i>
<i>Kassel</i>	<i>Kassel</i>
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
Niedersachsen	Lower Saxony
<i>Braunschweig</i>	<i>Braunschweig</i>
<i>Hannover</i>	<i>Hannover</i>
<i>Lüneburg</i>	<i>Lüneburg</i>
<i>Weser-Ems</i>	<i>Weser-Ems</i>
Nordrhein-Westfalen	North Rhine-Westphalia
<i>Düsseldorf</i>	<i>Düsseldorf</i>
<i>Köln</i>	<i>Cologne</i>
<i>Münster</i>	<i>Münster</i>
<i>Detmold</i>	<i>Detmold</i>
<i>Arnsberg</i>	<i>Arnsberg</i>
Rheinland-Pfalz	Rhineland-Palatinate
<i>Koblenz</i>	<i>Koblenz</i>
<i>Trier</i>	<i>Trier</i>
<i>Rheinhessen-Pfalz</i>	<i>Rheinhessen-Pfalz</i>
Saarland	Saarland
Sachsen	Saxony*
<i>Chemnitz</i>	<i>Chemnitz</i>
<i>Dresden</i>	<i>Dresden</i>
<i>Leipzig</i>	<i>Leipzig</i>
Sachsen-Anhalt	Saxony-Anhalt
Schleswig-Holstein	Schleswig-Holstein
Thüringen	Thuringia

Anglicise traditional geographical names if the English has wide currency, e.g. *the Black Forest*, *the Ruhr*. Otherwise retain original spelling and accents.

*There is generally no need to use any longer form of the name of this state in a translation.

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are **not** translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Amtsgericht	Local Court
Arbeitsgericht	Labour Court
Bundesarbeitsgericht	Federal Labour Court
Bundesfinanzhof	Federal Fiscal Court
Bundesgerichtshof	Federal Court of Justice
Bundespatentgericht	Federal Patent Court (rather than Federal Patents Court)
Bundessozialgericht	Federal Social Court
Bundesverfassungsgericht	Federal Constitutional Court
Bundesverwaltungsgericht	Federal Administrative Court
Finanzgericht	Fiscal Court
Landesarbeitsgericht	Higher Labour Court
Landessozialgericht	Higher Social Court
Landgericht	Regional Court
Oberlandesgericht	Higher Regional Court
Oberverwaltungsgericht (= Verwaltungsgerichtshof)*	Higher Administrative Court
Sozialgericht	Social Court
Verwaltungsgericht	Administrative Court
Verwaltungsgerichtshof (= Oberverwaltungsgericht)*	Higher Administrative Court

* Each *Land* has an *Oberverwaltungsgericht*, except Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria und Hessen, each of which has a *Verwaltungsgerichtshof*.

Legal instruments

Beschluss des Bundesrates	decision of the Bundesrat
Bundesgesetz	federal act/federal law
Durchführungsverordnung	implementing regulation(s)
Gesetz	act/law
Grundgesetz	Basic Law
(Rechts)bestimmungen	provisions (of law)/legislation/laws
(Rechts)verordnung	regulation*

(Rechts)vorschrift	(legal) provision/provision (of law)
(Rechts)vorschriften	provisions (of law)/legislation/laws
Rundschreiben	circular

* However, when referring to a ‘Verordnung’ which has been translated into English by the German authorities, use their translation instead (usually ‘Ordinance’) if to do otherwise would cause confusion.

For English translations of German acts see [German Law Archive](#) and the BMJ website [Gesetze im Internet](#). For English translations of Decisions of the Bundesrat see [Translations of Bundesrat resolutions](#).

Referring to subdivisions of acts

In German legislation the following terminology may be used:

Kapitel	Chapter
Teil	Part
Abschnitt	Section
§	§ (or Section)
Artikel	Article
Absatz / Abs.	paragraph
Nummer / Nr.	subparagraph

See also paragraphs 11.7 and 18.29 of the [English Style Guide](#). It is often simpler to reduce the naming of the parts as far as possible. So ‘§ 1 Abs. 2 Nr. 3’ may be translated as ‘§ 1(2), subparagraph 3’ (or as ‘Section 1(2), subparagraph 3’). If ‘Absatz 2’ and ‘Nr. 3’ are referred to in isolation, they may be translated as ‘paragraph (2)’ and ‘subparagraph 3’.

Government bodies and administrative divisions

Amt, Ämter	Translate as ‘authority’ (‘authorities’). This is a grouping of <i>Gemeinden</i> at a lower level than a <i>Kreis</i> .
Bezirk	As part of a town or city, translate as ‘borough’; as an abbreviation of <i>Regierungsbezirk</i> , see below. In references to former East Germany, do not translate, as the term does not equate to any unit in West Germany, let alone other European countries.
Bund	Translate as ‘Federal Government’. Translate ‘Bund und Länder’ as ‘the Federal Government and the Länder’.
Bundesland, Bundesländer	See <i>Land, Länder</i> below.
Bundesrat	Write ‘Bundesrat’. Where a gloss is considered necessary, add ‘the upper house of the German Parliament’ in brackets after the first occurrence.

Bundestag	Write 'Bundestag'. Where a gloss is considered necessary, add 'the lower house of the German Parliament' in brackets after the first occurrence.
Gemeinde	Translate as 'municipality'.
Gemeindeverband	Translate as 'municipal association'.
Kreis	Translate as 'district'.
Kreisfreie Stadt	As this is exactly the same level as a <i>Stadtkreis</i> , the translation 'urban district' will generally be satisfactory. Should it be necessary to distinguish between this term and a <i>Stadtkreis</i> , use 'town constituting a district in its own right'.
Land, Länder	Translate as 'federal state(s)', adding 'German' if necessary for clarity, or leave the terms in German.
Landkreis	Translate as 'rural district'.
Regierungsbezirk/ Bezirksregierung	If you translate these terms, use 'government region/regional government' not 'government district/district government', so as not to cause confusion with <i>Kreis</i> .
Stadtkreis	Translate as 'urban district'.

Greece

Full name: *Hellenic Republic*.

Official language: Greek. For transliterating Greek, see the table (Annex 1) in the [English Style Guide](#).

Parliament: Greece has a unicameral parliament known as the *Βουλή των Ελλήνων*. It should be referred to in English as *the Hellenic Parliament*.

Geography

Cities

Use traditional English spellings for well-known cities, regions, islands, etc. – the officially recommended transcription system has not found acceptance even within the European Union and is unknown elsewhere. However, use transliteration for unfamiliar localities, and note that preference should always be given to the demotic forms of place names (where known).

Mountains

Anglicise the *Pindus Mountains*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ	ELLADA	GREECE
Βόρεια Ελλάδα	Voria Ellada	North Greece
<i>Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη</i>	<i>Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki</i>	<i>East Macedonia, Thrace</i>
<i>Κεντρική Μακεδονία</i>	<i>Kentriki Makedonia</i>	<i>Central Macedonia</i>
<i>Δυτική Μακεδονία</i>	<i>Ditiki Makedonia</i>	<i>West Macedonia</i>
<i>Θεσσαλία</i>	<i>Thessalia</i>	<i>Thessaly</i>
Κεντρική Ελλάδα	Kendriki Ellada	Central Greece
<i>Ήπειρος</i>	<i>Ipiros</i>	<i>Epirus</i>
<i>Ιόνια Νησιά</i>	<i>Ionia Nisia</i>	<i>Ionian Islands</i>
<i>Δυτική Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Ditiki Ellada</i>	<i>Western Greece</i>
<i>Στερεά Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Stereia Ellada</i>	<i>Continental Greece</i>
<i>Πελοπόννησος</i>	<i>Peloponnisos</i>	<i>Peloponnese</i>
Αττική	Attiki	Attica
Νησιά Αιγαίου, Κρήτη	Nisia Eyeou, Kriti	Aegean Islands, Crete
<i>Βόρειο Αιγαίο</i>	<i>Vorio Eyeo</i>	<i>North Aegean</i>
<i>Νότιο Αιγαίο</i>	<i>Notio Eyeo</i>	<i>South Aegean</i>
<i>Κρήτη</i>	<i>Kriti</i>	<i>Crete</i>

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Άρειος Πάγος	Supreme Court
Διοικητικό Εφετείο	administrative court of appeal
Διοικητικό Πρωτοδικείο	administrative court of first instance
Ειρηνοδικείο	district civil court
Εισαγγελία	public prosecutor's office
Εισαγγελία Αρείου Πάγου	office of the public prosecutor at the Supreme Court
Εισαγγελία Εφετών	office of the public prosecutor at a court of appeal
Εισαγγελία Πρωτοδικών	office of a public prosecutor at a court of first instance
Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο	Court of Auditors
Εφετείο	court of appeal
Ποινικό Εφετείο	criminal appeal court
Ποινικό Πρωτοδικείο	criminal court of first instance
Πολιτικό Εφετείο	civil appeal court
Πολιτικό Πρωτοδικείο	civil court of first instance
Πρωτοδικείο	court of first instance
Πταισματοδικείο	district criminal court
Συμβούλιο της Επικρατείας	Council of State
Τακτικό Διοικητικό Δικαστήριο	ordinary administrative court

Legal instruments

νόμος (nomos)	act/law
προεδρικό διάταγμα (proedriko diatagma)	presidential decree
αναγκαστικός νόμος (anangastikos nomos)	emergency act/law
εγκύκλιος (engiklios)	circular order
Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως (Efimerida tis Kiverniseos)	Government Gazette
Τεύχος Πρώτο (Tevhos Proto) e.g. ΦΕΚ Α 164/14-07-2000	Series I e.g. Government Gazette, Series I, No 164, 14.7.2000, or GG I/164 of 14.7.2000
Τεύχος Δεύτερο (Tevhos Devtero) e.g. ΦΕΚ 379B/25-02-2004	Series II e.g. Government Gazette, Series II, No 379, 25.2.2004, or GG II/379 of 25.2.2004

Hungary

Full name: *Hungary*.

Official language: Hungarian.

Parliament: Hungary has a unicameral parliament known as the *Országgyűlés*. It should be referred to in English as *the National Assembly (of Hungary)* or *the (Hungarian) Parliament*.

Geography

Cities

Always use the Hungarian names of cities (retaining any accents) when writing in English.

Lakes

Write *Lake Balaton* for *Balaton*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

MAGYARORSZÁG	HUNGARY
Közép-Magyarország	Central Hungary
Dunántúl	Transdanubia
<i>Közép-Dunántúl</i>	<i>Central Transdanubia</i>
<i>Nyugat-Dunántúl</i>	<i>West Transdanubia</i>
<i>Dél-Dunántúl</i>	<i>South Transdanubia</i>
Alföld Es Észak	Great Plain and North
<i>Észak-Magyarország</i>	<i>North Hungary</i>
<i>Észak-Alföld</i>	<i>North Great Plain</i>
<i>Dél-Alföld</i>	<i>South Great Plain</i>

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Alkotmánybíróság	Constitutional Court
Budapest Környéki Törvényszék	Budapest Environs Regional Court
Budapest Környéki Törvényszék Cégbírósága	Company Court of Budapest Environs Regional Court

Fővárosi Ítéltábla	Budapest-Capital Regional Court of Appeal
Fővárosi Törvényszék	Budapest-Capital Regional Court*
Fővárosi Törvényszék Cégbírósága	Company Court of Budapest-Capital Regional Court
[Székhely]-i Ítéltábla	[Seat] Regional Court of Appeal
járásbíróság	district court*
katonai tanács	military tribunal
közigazgatási és munkaügyi bíróság	administrative and labour court
Kúria**	Curia of Hungary
Országos Bírói Tanács (OBT)	National Judicial Council (NJC)
Országos Bírósági Hivatal (OBH)	National Office for the Judiciary (NOJ)
[Székhely]-i Törvényszék	[Seat] Regional Court
[Székhely]-i Törvényszék Cégbírósága	Company Court of the [Seat] Regional Court

* the Council of Europe uses 'Tribunal'

** replaced *Legfelsőbb Bíróság* (Supreme Court) on 1 January 2012

Legal instruments

Helyi önkormányzati rendeletet	Local Government Decree
Kormányrendelet (Korm. rendelet)	Government Decree
Miniszteri rendelet	Ministerial Decree
Rendelet	Decree
Törvény	Act
Törvényerejű rendelet	Decree-Law
Végrehajtási rendelet	Implementing Decree

NB: Prior to the adoption of Act XXXI of 1989 on the amendment of the Constitution, the Presidential Council of Hungary was authorised to issue decree-laws. From the point of view of legislative hierarchy, the decree-laws still in force qualify as regulations at the same level as acts. [...] The Legislation Act recognises Government Decrees, Ministerial Decrees and Local Government Decrees. See [Legal order - Hungary](#).

Iceland

Full name: *Iceland*. Although Iceland is a republic and is sometimes referred to as the *Republic of Iceland*, the official name of the country is simply *Iceland*.

Official language: Icelandic.

Parliament: Iceland has a unicameral parliament called *Alþingi* in Icelandic. The English-language website of Alþingi is not consistent on how this should be anglicised (using both *Althingi* and *Althing*). Use *Althingi*, as this reflects pronunciation in modern Icelandic. Alternatively, write *the Icelandic Parliament* (also used on the Althingi website).

Althingi is headed by a *Speaker* and *Deputy Speakers*.

Geography

Cities and towns

Write *Reykjavik* (without diacritic) for *Reykjavík*, Iceland's only city. All other inhabited areas are towns or villages, and should be written with all diacritics and special characters, e.g. *Egilsstaðir*, *Hafnarfjörður*.

Reykjavik and six neighbouring municipalities (Garðabær, Hafnarfjörður, Kjósarhreppur, Kópavogur, Mosfellsbær and Seltjarnarnes) form an area known in Icelandic as *Höfuðborgarsvæðið*. Write *Greater Reykjavik* (preferred) or *the Capital Region* (literal translation).

Lakes, mountains, volcanoes, glaciers, national parks

All Icelandic lakes, mountains, volcanoes and glaciers should be written with all diacritics and special characters, e.g. *Markarfljót*, *Bárðarbunga*, *Eyjafjallajökull*.

Iceland's three national parks should be written in English as follows:

Vatnajökulsþjóðgarður	Vatnajökull National Park
Þjóðgarðurinn Snæfellsjökull	Snæfellsjökull National Park
Þjóðgarðurinn Þingvöllum	Þingvellir National Park

Regions

There are two administrative levels in Iceland: the State (*ríki*) and the 'municipalities' (*sveitarfélög*), of which there are currently 74. Write all municipality names with all diacritics and special characters. Municipality names very often appear in the genitive case in Icelandic collocations. Use the link [here](#) to find the nominative forms (current municipalities in bold).

For electoral purposes, Iceland is divided into six 'constituencies' (*kjördæmi*).

ÍSLAND	ICELAND
Kjördæmi	Constituencies
<i>Norðausturkjördæmi</i>	<i>North-East Constituency</i>
<i>Norðvesturkjördæmi</i>	<i>North-West Constituency</i>
<i>Reykjavíkurborgkjördæmi norður</i>	<i>Reykjavik North Constituency</i>
<i>Reykjavíkurborgkjördæmi suður</i>	<i>Reykjavik South Constituency</i>
<i>Suðurborgkjördæmi</i>	<i>South Constituency</i>
<i>Suðvesturkjördæmi</i>	<i>South-West Constituency</i>

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Hæstiréttur	Supreme Court
Héraðsdómur	District Court
<i>Héraðsdómur Reykjavíkur</i>	<i>Reykjavik District Court</i>
Félagsdómur	Labour Court
Landsdómur	National Court*
Rannsóknarnefnd (Alþingis)	Special Investigation Commission (of Althingi/of the Icelandic Parliament)
Ríkissaksóknari	State Prosecutor

* Iceland's *National Court* is a special high court for trying cases of alleged ministerial misconduct. As the accepted English name is not very transparent, an explanation of the role of the court may be helpful in English texts.

Legal instruments

Stjórnarskrá	Constitution
Lög*	Act
Reglugerð	Regulation

* The Icelandic word 'lög' is grammatically plural even when referring to one legal instrument. Care must be taken when writing in English as regards whether one legal instrument or several are meant.

Referring to subdivisions of acts

Kafli	Chapter
Grein (gr.)	Article
Málgrein (mgr.)	paragraph
Málslíður (máls)	sentence

NB: Iceland cites legal subdivisions in ascending order of ‘size’, e.g. ‘1. máls. 2. mgr. 72. gr. stjórnarskárinnar’ = ‘the first sentence of Article 72(2) of the Constitution’.

Government ministries

Ríkisstjórn	Government
<i>Forsætisráðuneytið</i>	<i>Prime Minister’s Office</i>
<i>Umhverfis- og auðlindaráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources</i>
<i>Utanríkisráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>
<i>Dómsmálaráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Justice</i>
<i>Velferðarráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Welfare</i>
<i>Mennta- og menningarmálaráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Education, Science and Culture</i>
<i>Fjármála- og efnahagsráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs</i>
<i>Atvinnuvega- og nýsköpunarráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Industries and Innovation</i>
<i>Samgöngu- og sveitarstjórnarráðuneytið</i>	<i>Ministry of Transport and Local Government</i>

Consult the website of the Icelandic government [here](#) to see up-to-date English names for Icelandic ministries.

Ireland

Full name: *Ireland*. Ireland is the full name laid down in the Irish Constitution; *Éire* (the name in Irish) and *Republic of Ireland/Irish Republic* are incorrect in English.

Official languages: English and Irish. Note that Irish became an EU official language on 1 January 2007, but there is a derogation (reviewable on a five-yearly basis) limiting what must be translated into Irish — see [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 920/2005](#) for details.

Irish should not be referred to as ‘Gaelic’; the terms are not synonymous because Gaelic can also mean Scots Gaelic.

Parliament: Ireland has a bicameral parliament. The Irish Parliament or *Oireachtas* is made up of *the President*, *Dáil Éireann* (lower house) and *Seanad Éireann* (upper house). *Dáil Éireann* and *Seanad Éireann* are the official names in English as well as Irish. In less formal contexts, the shorter forms *the Dáil* and *the Seanad* may also be used.

Geography

The term *Britain and Ireland*, rather than *the British Isles*, is used in the geographical sense of Britain, Ireland and the surrounding islands. *The island of Ireland* is very widely used to refer to the whole of Ireland as opposed to the state of Ireland.

Place names

Use the English names of cities, towns, other settlements and geographical features except if they are located in Irish-speaking ([Gaeltacht](#)) areas, in which case the official Irish-language versions of place names should be used, followed by the English names in brackets where necessary to aid comprehension. However, use both names (separated by a forward slash) for *Dingle/Daingean Uí Chúis*.

The official Irish-language versions of place names are set out in Placenames Orders that implement the Official Languages Act 2003 (for the Irish-speaking areas, these are the [Placenames \(Ceantair Ghaeltachta\) Order 2004](#) and the [Placenames \(Ceantair Ghaeltachta\) Order 2011](#)).

A full list of English and Irish names can be found in the [Placenames Database of Ireland](#). Entries for places which are located in the Gaeltacht include the note ‘This is in the Gaeltacht’ under the ‘Properties’ heading. If possible, consult an Irish-speaker in order to determine correct usage in case of doubt.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

IRELAND	
Border, Midlands and Western	
Southern and Eastern	

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*.

Italy

Full name: *Italian Republic*.

Official language: Italian.

Parliament: Italy has a bicameral parliament, consisting of *the Chamber of Deputies* (*Camera dei Deputati*), which is directly elected, and *the Senate* (*Senato*), whose members are mostly elected by the regions, plus a few life members. Particularly in the Italian press, the two parliamentary houses are often referred to by the names of their respective buildings: the Chamber of Deputies as (*Palazzo*) *Montecitorio* and the Senate as *Palazzo Madama*. *Palazzo Chigi* is used for the Prime Minister and *Farnesina* for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In English, the names of the buildings are not used and are replaced by the institutions they stand for.

Geography

Cities

Use the English spellings *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Rome*, *Turin*, *Venice*. Take care not to use the French spelling of other towns, which may differ only slightly from the Italian.

Rivers and lakes

Write *Tiber* for *Tevere* and *Lake Maggiore* for *Lago Maggiore*.

Islands

Use *Sicily* and *Sardinia*.

Mountains

Anglicise the *Alps*, *Apennines* (one *p*) and *Dolomites*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

ITALIA	ITALY
Nord Ovest	North-West
<i>Piemonte</i>	<i>Piedmont</i>
<i>Valle d'Aosta</i>	<i>Valle d'Aosta</i>
<i>Liguria</i>	<i>Liguria</i>
<i>Lombardia</i>	<i>Lombardy</i>
Nord Est	North-East
<i>Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen*</i>	<i>Autonomous Province of Bolzano</i>
<i>Provincia Autonoma di Trento*</i>	<i>Autonomous Province of Trento</i>
<i>Veneto</i>	<i>Veneto**</i>

<i>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i>	<i>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i>
<i>Emilia-Romagna</i>	<i>Emilia-Romagna</i>
Centro	Centre
<i>Toscana</i>	<i>Tuscany</i>
<i>Umbria</i>	<i>Umbria</i>
<i>Marche</i>	<i>Marche</i>
<i>Lazio</i>	<i>Lazio</i>
Sud	South
<i>Abruzzo</i>	<i>Abruzzo</i>
<i>Molise</i>	<i>Molise</i>
<i>Campania</i>	<i>Campania</i>
<i>Puglia</i>	<i>Apulia</i>
<i>Basilicata</i>	<i>Basilicata</i>
<i>Calabria</i>	<i>Calabria</i>
Isole	Islands
<i>Sicilia</i>	<i>Sicily</i>
<i>Sardegna</i>	<i>Sardinia</i>

* *Trentino-Alto Adige* stays in Italian.

** NB: FR = *Vénétie*.

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Commissione Tributaria Provinciale/Distrettuale/Regionale	Provincial / District / Regional Tax Court
Consiglio di giustizia amministrativa	Council of Administrative Justice
Consiglio di Stato (sezione giurisdizionale)	Council of State (judicial division)
Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura	Superior Council of the Judiciary
Corte Costituzionale	Constitutional Court
Corte d'Appello	Court of Appeal
Corte d'Assise	Assize Court
Corte d'Assise d'Appello	Assize Court of Appeal
Corte dei conti	Court of Auditors
Corte di Cassazione (può esprimersi a 'sezioni unite')	Court of Cassation (it may sit in 'Joined Chambers')
Corte Militare d'Appello	Military Court of Appeal
Corte Suprema di Cassazione	Supreme Court of Cassation
Giudice amministrativo	Administrative Court
Giudice conciliatore	Judge-Conciliator

Giudice di Pace**	Justice of the Peace (legally qualified)*
Giudice militare	Military Court
Magistratura	Judiciary / Bench / Magistracy (when it does not refer to the whole system)
Ministero della Giustizia	Ministry of Justice
Pretore (abolished in 1991)	Magistrate
Pretura (abolished in 1991)	Magistrate's Court
Pubblico Ministero (PM)	Public Prosecutor
Sezione specializzata agraria	Specialised Agricultural Chamber
Tribunale (ordinario)	(Ordinary/General Jurisdiction) Court
Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale (TAR)	Regional Administrative Court (TAR)
Tribunale amministrativo	Administrative Court
Tribunale di Sorveglianza*	Tribunale di Sorveglianza (Court supervising the enforcement of sentences)
Tribunale Militare	Military Court
Tribunale Militare di Sorveglianza*	Tribunale Militare di Sorveglianza (Military Court supervising the enforcement of sentences)
Tribunale per i minorenni	Juvenile Court
Tribunale Regionale delle Acque Pubbliche	Regional Court for Public Waters
Tribunale superiore delle Acque pubbliche	Superior Court for Public Waters
Ufficio del Pubblico Ministero	Public Prosecutor's Office

* Leave it in Italian and explain in brackets.

** Either leave it in Italian or translate as Justice of the Peace and explain in brackets that he/she is legally qualified in Italy.

Legal instruments

Codice Civile (CC)	Civil Code
Codice della navigazione (CN)	Navigation Code
Codice della Strada (Cs / CS / cs)	Highway Code
Codice di Procedura Civile (CPC)	Code of Civil Procedure
Codice di Procedura Penale (CPP)	Code of Criminal Procedure
Codice Penale (CP)	Criminal Code
Consultazione referendaria	Referendum
Costituzione	Constitution
Decreto del Ministro (D.M.)*	Decree of the Minister...
Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri (D.P.C.M.)	Prime Ministerial Decree
Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica (D.P.R.)	Presidential Decree

Decreto Legislativo (D. Lgls. / D. lgsl./ D.Leg. / D. Leg.vo)	Legislative Decree
Decreto ministeriale (D.M.)	Ministerial Decree
Decreto reale (D.R.)	Royal Decree
Decreto-legge (D.L.)	Decree-Law
Delibera	Decision
Deliberazione	Decision
Disegno di legge	draft law (proposed by the Government)
Legge (L.)	Law
Legge della Giunta Regionale (LGR)	Law of the Regional Executive
Legge Regionale (L.R.)	Regional Law
Normativa	Legislation, rules
Ordinanza ministeriale	Ministerial Order
Progetto di legge (blanket term for disegno di legge or proposta di legge)	draft law
Proposta di legge	draft law (proposed by the Parliament)
Referendum	referendum
Regio Decreto (R.D. / r.d.)	Royal Decree
Regio Decreto-legge (R.D.L.)	Royal Decree-Law

NB: Acronyms and abbreviations may be in all possible formats (capital or small letters or a mixture of both, with or without full stops).

* With the name of the Minister, e.g. Decreto del Ministro delle Politiche Agricole...

Latvia

Full name: *Republic of Latvia*.

Official language: Latvian.

Parliament: Latvia has a unicameral parliament known as the *Saeima*. In English, this should be rendered as *the Saeima* (followed by the words *Latvian Parliament* in brackets after the first occurrence, if necessary to aid comprehension) or as *the Latvian Parliament* (followed by the word *Saeima* in brackets after the first occurrence).

Geography

Cities

Write *Riga* for *Rīga*, but leave diacritics on the names of all other urban centres irrespective of size (*Liepāja*, *Rēzekne*, *Kuldīga*, *Žīguri*, *Ļaudona*, *Ķekava*, *Alūksne*, *Zirņi*, etc.). Note *Daugavpils* (not *Dvinsk*).

Rivers

Write *Daugava* (not *Dvina* or *Zapadnaya Dvina*).

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

LATVIJA	LATVIA
Kurzeme	Kurzeme
Latgale	Latgale
Rīga	Rīga
Pierīga	Pierīga
Vidzeme	Vidzeme
Zemgale	Zemgale

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. Latvia is divided into 6 level 3 NUTS regions (plain font).

Administrative Divisions

apgabals	Region
rajons	district
novads	municipality
pagasts	civil parish

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

administratīvā apgabaltiesa	administrative regional court
administratīvā rajona tiesa	administrative district court
apgabaltiesa	regional court
Augstākā tiesa	Supreme Court
bāriņtiesa	family tribunal
pagasttiesa	local family tribunal
priekšpilsētas tiesa	city district court
rajona tiesa	district court
Satversmes tiesa	Constitutional Court

Legal instruments

administratīvs akts	administrative instrument
administratīvs līgums	administrative agreement
ārējs normatīvs akts	external legal instrument
atzinums	opinion statement, statement of opinion
deleģēšanas līgums	delegation agreement
iekšējs normatīvs akts	internal legal instrument
iekšējs noteikums	internal regulation
ieteikums	recommendation
instrukcija	instruction
kārtība	procedure (or procedures or arrangements)
kodekss	code
lēmums	decision
līdzdarbības līgums	participation agreement
līgums	agreement (for tenders: contract; for significant international agreements: treaty)
likums	law/act
Ministru kabineta lēmums	Cabinet Decision
Ministru kabineta noteikumi	Cabinet Regulation
nolikums	statute
normatīvi akti	legislation
noteikumi	rules (components of a regulation)
pārvaldes lēmums	administrative decision
projekts	draft
publisko tiesību līgums	public law agreement
reglaments	rules of procedure
rīkojums	order
sadarbības līgums	cooperation agreement

Satversme	Constitution
tiesību akts	legal instrument

Suggestions for titles of Cabinet Regulations

Ministru kabineta noteikumi par ...	Cabinet Regulation No xxx of yyy on zzz (no quotation marks)
Ministru kabineta noteikumi „Noteikumi...”	Cabinet Regulation No xxx of yyy on/establishing/laying down rules ...
Ministru kabineta noteikumi ... „Kārtība...”	Cabinet Regulation No xxx of yyy on/establishing/laying down a procedure/procedures/arrangements ...

Lithuania

Full name: *Republic of Lithuania*.

Official language: Lithuanian.

Parliament: Lithuania has a unicameral parliament, the full title of which is *Lietuvos Respublikos Seimas* (Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania). In most contexts, however, it is referred to as the *Seimas*. In English, this should be rendered as *the Seimas* (followed by the words *Lithuanian Parliament* in brackets after the first occurrence, if necessary to aid comprehension) or as *the Lithuanian Parliament* (followed by the word *Seimas* in brackets after the first occurrence).

Geography

Cities

Note that *Memel* (German) is *Klaipėda* in Lithuanian.

Bodies of water and coastal features

Use the forms *Curonian Lagoon* for *Kuršių marios* and *Curonian Spit* for *Kuršių nerija*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

LIETUVA	LITHUANIA
Alytaus apskritis	Alytus county
Kauno apskritis	Kaunas county
Klaipėdos apskritis	Klaipėda county
Marijampolės apskritis	Marijampolė county
Panevėžio apskritis	Panevėžys county
Šiaulių apskritis	Šiauliai county
Tauragės apskritis	Tauragė county
Telšių apskritis	Telšiai county
Utenos apskritis	Utena county
Vilniaus apskritis	Vilnius county

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. Lithuania is divided into 10 level 3 NUTS regions (plain font).

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

administracinis teismas	administrative court
Apeliacinis teismas	Court of Appeal

apskritis administracinių ginčų komisija	county administrative disputes commission
apygardos administraciniai teismas	regional administrative court
apygardos teismas	regional court
apylinkės teismas	district court
bendrosios kompetencijos teismas	court of general jurisdiction
Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis Teismas	Supreme Court of Lithuania
Lietuvos Respublikas Konstitucinis Teismas	Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania
savivaldybės visuomeninės administracinių ginčų komisija	municipal administrative disputes commission
specializuotas teismas	court of special jurisdiction
Vyriausiasis administracinis teismas	Supreme Administrative Court
Vyriausioji administracinių ginčų komisija	Chief Administrative Disputes Commission

Legal instruments

Administracinių teisės pažeidimų kodeksas	Administrative Infringements Code
Baudžiamasis kodeksas	Criminal Code
Baudžiamojo proceso kodeksas	Code of Criminal Procedure
Bausmių vykdymo kodeksas	Penal Enforcement Code
Civilinio proceso kodeksas	Code of Civil Procedure
Civilinis kodeksas	Civil Code
Darbo kodeksas	Labour Code
dekretas	decree (of President)
Geležinkelių transporto kodeksas	Railway Transport Code
įsakymas	Order
įstatymas	Law
Kelių transporto kodeksas	Road Transport Code
kodeksas	Code
Konstitucija	the Constitution
nutarimas	Resolution
Seimo rezoliucija	Parliament resolution
sprendimas	Decision
taisyklės	Rules
Vidaus vandenų transporto kodeksas	Inland Waterway Transport Code

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

Valstybės žinios (Official Gazette) is the sole official publication for primary and secondary legislation. It contains, inter alia, laws, international agreements, other legal

acts passed by the Lithuanian Parliament, presidential decrees, government resolutions, decisions, resolutions and conclusions of the Constitutional Court, and orders and other normative legal acts of ministers, heads of government bodies and heads of other state authorities.

Informaciniai pranešimai (Information Notices) is published as a supplement to *Valstybės žinios* and contains, inter alia, public procurement notices (calls for tender), information on public auctions, information notices issued by ministries, government institutions and other state governing institutions, and information notices issued by the Lithuanian Parliament.

When *Valstybės žinios* (or the abbreviated form *Žin.*) appears for the first time in a text, refer to it as '*Valstybės žinios* (Official Gazette)' (or '*Žin.* (Official Gazette)'). If it appears again, refer to it as '*Valstybės žinios*' (or '*Žin.*').

When *Informaciniai pranešimai* appears for the first time in a text, refer to it as '*Informaciniai pranešimai* (Information Notices)'; if it appears again, refer to it as '*Informaciniai pranešimai*'.

References to *Valstybės žinios* should be presented as follows: '*Valstybės žinios* 1997, No 614-1500; 1998, Nos 109-2996 and 114-3189; 2000, No 32-889' or '*Žin.* 1997, No 614-1500; 1998, Nos 109-2996 and 114-3189; 2000, No 32-889', inserting '(Official Gazette)' where appropriate.

Luxembourg

Full name: *Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*. Note the spelling, and use it for the capital city as well. Note *Luxembourg Government*, *Luxembourg cuisine*, *the Luxembourg climate*, but when referring to the language use the *-ish* form: *Luxembourgish expressions*, *Luxembourgish poetry*. Where French texts refer simply to *le Grand-Duché*, render in English as *Luxembourg*.

Official languages: French, German and Luxembourgish (although the latter is not an EU official language).

The [Act of 24 February 1984 on the language regime](#) states that the national language is Luxembourgish, the legislative language is French and the administrative languages are French, German and Luxembourgish.

Parliament: Luxembourg has a unicameral parliament known as the *Chambre des Députés*. It should be referred to in English as *the Parliament*.

Geography

Rivers

Use *Moselle* (*Mosel* only if the context is solely Germany).

Regions

Luxembourg constitutes a single [NUTS](#) region.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Conseil arbitral des assurances sociales	Social Insurance Arbitration Board
Conseil d'état	Council of State
Conseil supérieur des assurances sociales	Social Insurance Appeals Board
Cour administrative	Administrative Court
Cour constitutionnelle	Constitutional Court
cour d'appel	court of appeal
Cour de cassation	Court of Cassation
Cour supérieure de justice	Supreme Court of Justice
justice de paix	justice of the peace court (syn. magistrates' court)
Tribunal administratif	Administrative Court of First Instance

tribunal d'arrondissement	district court
tribunal de la jeunesse et des tutelles	juvenile and guardianship court
tribunal de paix (synonym: tribunal siégant en matière civile et commerciale)	civil and commercial court
tribunal de police	police court (syn. local criminal court)
tribunal du travail	labour court

Legal instruments

arrêté ministériel	ministerial decree
code civil	Civil Code
code d'instruction criminelle	Code of Criminal Procedure
code de procédure civile	Code of Civil Procedure
code pénal	Criminal Code
loi	act/law
loi d'habilitation	enabling statute
règlement	regulation
règlement grand-ducal	grand-ducal regulation

Malta

Full name: *Republic of Malta*.

Official language: Maltese.

Parliament: Malta has a unicameral parliament known as the *Parlament ta' Malta* or *Parliament of Malta*: the chamber is the *Kamra tad-Deputati* or *the House of Representatives*.

Geography

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

MALTA	MALTA
Malta	Malta
Għawdex u Kemmuna	Gozo and Comino

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. Malta is divided into 2 level 3 NUTS regions.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Qorti Ċivili	Civil Court
Qorti Ekklesjastika	Ecclesiastical Court
Qorti Kostituzzjonali	Constitutional Court
Qorti tal-Appell	Court of Appeal
Qorti tal-Appell Kriminali	Court of Criminal Appeal
Qorti tal-Magistrati	Magistrates' Court
Qorti tal-Minorenni	Juvenile Court
Tribunal għal Talbiet Żgħar	Small Claims Tribunal
Tribunali Lokali	Local Tribunals

Legal instruments

Att	Act
Il-Gazzetta tal-Gvern ta' Malta	Malta Government Gazette
Kodiċi Ċivili	Civil Code
Kodiċi Kriminali	Penal Code
Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivili	Code of organisation and civil procedure

Kostituzzjoni ta' Malta	Constitution of Malta
Ligi	Law
Ordinanza	Ordinance
Ordni	Order
Regolamenti	Regulations

Netherlands

Full name: *Kingdom of the Netherlands*. Holland is only part of the Netherlands (the provinces North and South Holland). The adjective is *Dutch*: the Dutch Government, the Dutch delegation, Dutch industry, etc., notwithstanding certain proper names such as the former Netherlands Antilles, which was dissolved on 10 October 2010, although Curaçao and Sint Maarten have retained the Netherlands Antillean guilder (ANG) while waiting for the creation of a common currency (the Caribbean guilder).

Official language: Dutch.

Parliament: The Netherlands has a bicameral parliament.

The *Staten-Generaal* comprises the *Eerste Kamer* and the *Tweede Kamer*, which should be translated as *the Dutch Parliament*, *the upper house of the Dutch Parliament* and *the lower house of the Dutch Parliament* respectively. These terms should be preferred to *Senate* and *House of Representatives*, which are often used in translations by Dutch government departments.

On special occasions the two houses sit jointly as the *Verenigde Vergadering* (*joint session of the Dutch Parliament*).

If any of these terms occur repeatedly in a text, the Dutch name may be used, with the English translation between brackets the first time the term is introduced.

Geography

Cities

Always write *The Hague* with a capital T except when used attributively (e.g. *the Hague Convention*).

Rivers and other bodies of water

Use *Maas* only if the context is solely the Netherlands or Flanders, otherwise use *Meuse*. Write *Rhine* for *Rijn*. Write *IJsselmeer* (not *Ij-* or *Y-*).

Islands

Use *West Frisian Islands* for *Waddeneilanden*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

NEDERLAND	NETHERLANDS
Noord-Nederland	North Netherlands
<i>Groningen</i>	<i>Groningen</i>
<i>Friesland</i>	<i>Friesland</i>

<i>Drenthe</i>	<i>Drenthe</i>
Oost-Nederland	East Netherlands
<i>Overijssel</i>	<i>Overijssel</i>
<i>Gelderland</i>	<i>Gelderland</i>
<i>Flevoland</i>	<i>Flevoland</i>
West-Nederland	West Netherlands
<i>Utrecht</i>	<i>Utrecht</i>
<i>Noord-Holland</i>	<i>North Holland</i>
<i>Zuid-Holland</i>	<i>South Holland</i>
<i>Zeeland</i>	<i>Zeeland</i>
Zuid-Nederland	South Netherlands
<i>Noord-Brabant</i>	<i>North Brabant</i>
<i>Limburg</i>	<i>Limburg</i>

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

arbeidshof	labour court
arbeidsrechtbank	labour tribunal
arrondissement	judicial district
arrondissementsparket	office of the public prosecutor of a judicial district
arrondissementsrechtbank	district court
Centrale Raad van Beroep	Court of last instance in social security matters
College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven	Administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry
correctionele rechtbank	criminal court
economische politierechter	magistrate dealing with commercial offences
gerechtsgebouw	law courts
Gerechtshof	Court of Appeal
Hoge Raad der Nederlanden	Supreme Court of the Netherlands
kamer van koophandel en fabrieken	chamber of commerce and industry
kantongerecht	cantonal court
officier van justitie	public prosecutor (representative of openbaar ministerie at arrondissementsrechtbank and kantongerecht)
openbaar ministerie	public prosecutor's department
procureur generaal	public prosecutor (representative of openbaar

	ministerie at Hoge Raad and Gerechtshof)
Raad van Arbeid	Labour Council (family allowances board)
Raad van Beroep	Social Security Court
Raad van State, Afdeling Rechtspraak	State Council, Administrative Appeal Section
rechtbank van eerste aanleg	court of first instance
rechtbank van koophandel	commercial court
Rijk	European territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Tariefcommissie	Administrative court of last instance in revenue matters

Legal instruments

algemene maatregel van bestuur	general administrative regulation
beschikking	decision
besluit	decree
Grondwet	Constitution
koninklijk besluit	royal decree
memorie van toelichting	explanatory memorandum (to a bill)
ministeriële regeling	ministerial order
overheidsbeschikking	executive decision
Staatsblad	Bulletin of Acts and Decrees
Staatscourant	Government Gazette
Tractatenblad	Collection of treaties and conventions
wet	act/law
Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering	Code of Civil Procedure (now the Gerechtelijk Wetboek)
Wetboek van Koophandel	Commercial Code
Wetboek van Strafvordering	Code of Criminal Procedure

Poland

Full name: *Republic of Poland*.

Official language: Polish.

Parliament: Poland has a bicameral parliament.

The lower house is in most contexts referred to as the *Sejm*. In English, this should be rendered as *the Sejm* (followed by *lower house of the Polish Parliament* in brackets after the first occurrence, if necessary to aid comprehension). The full Polish title, as used in certain formal contexts, is *Sejm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* (Sejm of the Republic of Poland).

The upper house is in most contexts referred to as the *Senat*. In English, this should be rendered as *the Senate* (followed by *upper house of the Polish Parliament* in brackets after the first occurrence, if necessary to aid comprehension) or *the Polish Senate*. The full Polish title, as used in certain formal contexts, is *Senat Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* (Senate of the Republic of Poland).

The Sejm and Senate combine for certain purposes to sit as *the National Assembly* (*Zgromadzenie Narodowe*).

Geography

Cities

Write *Warsaw* for *Warszawa*, but use the native forms in all other cases, including *Kraków* (rather than *Cracow*).

Be aware that German names exist for many towns and cities in Poland and are commonly found in German texts: always use the Polish names when writing in English (e.g. use *Gdańsk* (German: *Danzig*), *Kraków* (German: *Krakau*), *Wrocław* (German: *Breslau*), *Szczecin* (German: *Stettin*), *Świnoujście* (German: *Swinemünde*), and *Poznań* (German: *Posen*)).

Provinces

Use the native form (e.g. *Śląskie*, *Podlaskie* and *Warmińsko-Mazurskie*) when referring to the provinces as administrative units, but use well-established English forms such as *Silesia*, *Masuria*, *Pomerania* and *Masovia*, or Polish forms such as *Wielkopolska*, *Małopolska* and *Warmia* when referring to geographical regions, as opposed to administrative units.

Rivers and other bodies of water

Write *Vistula* for *Wisła* and *Oder* for *Odra*. Note also the term *Oder-Neisse line*.

Write *Bay of Gdańsk* for *Zatoka Gdańska*, *Vistula Lagoon* for *Zalew Wiślany*, *Vistula Spit* for *Mierzeja Wiślana*, *Bay of Pomerania* for *Zatoka Pomorska* and *Szczecin Lagoon* for *Zalew Szczeciński*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

POLSKA	POLAND
Centralny	Central
<i>Łódzkie</i>	<i>Łódzkie</i>
<i>Mazowieckie</i>	<i>Mazowieckie</i>
Południowy	Southern
<i>Małopolskie</i>	<i>Małopolskie</i>
<i>Śląskie</i>	<i>Śląskie</i>
Wschodni	Eastern
<i>Lubelskie</i>	<i>Lubelskie</i>
<i>Podkarpackie</i>	<i>Podkarpackie</i>
<i>Świętokrzyskie</i>	<i>Świętokrzyskie</i>
<i>Podlaskie</i>	<i>Podlaskie</i>
Północno-Zachodni	North-Western
<i>Wielkopolskie</i>	<i>Wielkopolskie</i>
<i>Zachodniopomorskie</i>	<i>Zachodniopomorskie</i>
<i>Lubuskie</i>	<i>Lubuskie</i>
Południowo-Zachodni	South-Western
<i>Dolnośląskie</i>	<i>Dolnośląskie</i>
<i>Opolskie</i>	<i>Opolskie</i>
Północny	Northern
<i>Kujawsko-Pomorskie</i>	<i>Kujawsko-Pomorskie</i>
<i>Warmińsko-Mazurskie</i>	<i>Warmińsko-Mazurskie</i>
<i>Pomorskie</i>	<i>Pomorskie</i>

The above table shows the statistical regions (NUTS 1) and administrative divisions (provinces — województwa, sing. województwo) (NUTS 2).

Lower levels of administrative division are powiat (district) and gmina (municipality).

National authorities

Krajowa Administracja Skarbowa	National Revenue Administration (KAS)
izba administracji skarbowej (ex izba skarbowa) e.g. Izba Administracji Skarbowej w Warszawie	regional revenue administration office (ex regional revenue office) e.g. Warsaw Regional Revenue Administration Office
urząd skarbowy e.g. Urząd Skarbowy Warszawa-Mokotów	revenue office e.g. Warsaw-Mokotów Revenue Office
urząd celno-skarbowy (ex izba celna) e.g. Mazowiecki Urząd Celno-Skarbowy w Warszawie	customs and revenue office (ex regional customs office) e.g. Mazowieckie Customs and Revenue Office

delegatura (ex urząd celny) e.g. Delegatura Mazowieckiego Urzędu Celno-Skarbowego II w Warszawie	branch (ex customs office) e.g. Mazowieckie Customs and Revenue Office, Warsaw II Branch
oddział celny (no change) e.g. Oddział Celny IV w Warszawie	customs post e.g. Warsaw IV Customs Post
urząd kontroli skarbowej e.g. Urząd Kontroli Skarbowej w Warszawie	revenue inspection office e.g. Warsaw Revenue Inspection Office
Służba Celno-Skarbowa (ex Służba Celna)	Customs and Revenue Service (ex Customs Service)
Ustawa o Krajowej Administracji Skarbowej	National Revenue Administration Act
Krajowa Informacja Podatkowa	National Tax Information Service
Krajowa Informacja Skarbowa	National Revenue Information Service
Krajowa Szkoła Skarbowości	(National) Tax and Customs Academy

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Naczelny Sąd Administracyjny	Supreme Administrative Court
sąd administracyjny	administrative court
sąd apelacyjny	court of appeal
sąd grodzki	municipal tribunal
Sąd Najwyższy	Supreme Court
sąd okręgowy	regional court
sąd powszechny	ordinary court
sąd rejonowy	district court
sąd wojskowy	military court
Trybunał Konstytucyjny	Constitutional Tribunal
wojewódzki sąd administracyjny	provincial administrative court
wojskowy sąd okręgowy	regional military court
wydział grodzki	municipal division

Legal instruments

akt prawa miejscowego	enactment of local law
akt prawa wewnętrznego	enactment of internal law
kodeks	Code
Kodeks cywilny	Civil Code
Kodeks karny	Criminal Code

Kodeks karny skarbowy	Fiscal Criminal Code
Kodeks karny wykonawczy	Criminal Enforcement Code
Kodeks morski	Maritime Code
Kodeks postępowania administracyjnego	Code of Administrative Procedure
Kodeks postępowania cywilnego	Code of Civil Procedure
Kodeks postępowania karnego	Code of Criminal Procedure
Kodeks postępowania w sprawach o wykroczenia	Code of Procedure for Minor Offences
Kodeks pracy	Labour Code
Kodeks rodzinny i opiekuńczy	Family and Guardianship Code
Kodeks spółek handlowych	Commercial Companies Code
Kodeks wykroczeń	Minor Offences Code
Konstytucja	Constitution
Obwieszczenie Ministra ... / Marszałka Sejmu	Notice of the Minister for ... / Marshal of the Sejm
Ordynacja podatkowa	Tax Code
projekt założeń projektu ustawy	draft preliminary paper
rozporządzenie	regulation
Rozporządzenie Ministra ... z dnia ... w sprawie	Regulation of the Minister for ... of ... on ...
Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia ...	Cabinet Regulation of ...
Rozporządzenie Prezesa Rady Ministrów z dnia ...	Prime Ministerial Regulation of ...
Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia ...	Presidential Regulation of ...
uchwała	resolution
umowa międzynarodowa	international agreement
ustawa	Act
Ustawa z dnia ... o zmianie ustawy o ...	Act of ... amending the Act on
Ustawa z dnia 10 kwietnia 1997 r. - Prawo energetyczne	Energy Law Act of 10 April 1997
Ustawa z dnia 26 czerwca 1974 r. Kodeks pracy	Labour Code of 26 June 1974
założenia projektu ustawy	preliminary paper
zarządzenie	order
Zarządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia ...	Presidential Order of ...

Subdivisions of legislative acts

Polish	Abbreviation	English	Rendering in running text
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act (<i>ustawa</i>)			
część [pierwsza, druga, ...]		division (in a <i>kodeks</i>)	In Division One
księga [pierwsza, druga, ...]		book (in a <i>kodeks</i>)	In Book One
tytuł [I, II, III, ...]		title	In Title I
dział [I, II, III, ...]		part	In Part I
rozdział [1, 2, 3, ...]		chapter	In Chapter 1
oddział [1, 2, 3, ...]		subpart	In Subchapter 1
artykuł [1., 2., 3....]	art.	article	In Article 1
ustęp [1, 2, 3, ...]	ust.	paragraph	In paragraph 1
paragraf [1, 2, 3, ...]	§	paragraph (in a <i>kodeks</i>)	In paragraph 1
punkt [1, 2, 3, ...]	pkt	subparagraph	In subparagraph 1
litera [a, b, c, ...]	lit.	point	In point (a)
tiret [pierwszy, drugi, ...]		indent	In the first indent
regulation (<i>rozporządzenie</i>)			
paragraf	§	section	In Section 1
ustęp [1, 2, 3, ...]	ust.	paragraph	In paragraph 1
punkt [1, 2, 3, ...]	pkt	subparagraph	In subparagraph 1
litera [a, b, c, ...]	lit.	point	In point (a)
tiret [pierwszy, drugi, ...]		indent	In the first indent

References such as ‘w art. 24 ust. 7 pkt 2 lit. d’ should be rendered in the following concise form rather than spelt out: ‘in Article 24(7)(2)(d)’.

Terms and expressions in legislative acts

Niniejszą ustawą zmienia się ustawy:	This Act amends the following Acts:
Zmiany tekstu jednolitego wymienionej ustawy zostały ogłoszone w ...	Amendments to the consolidated text of this Act have been published in:...
W ustawie z ... wprowadza się następujące zmiany	The Act of ... is amended as follows:
W art. 1 dodaje się ust. 14 w brzmieniu	In Article 1, the following paragraph 14 is added:
W art. 2 uchyla się ust. 1a,.	In Article 2, paragraph 1a is repealed.
W art. 3 skreśla się wyrazy „i ust. 5”,	In Article 3, the words ‘and paragraph 5’ are deleted.
Dotychczasowe ust. 12 i 15 oznacza się numerami 11 i 14.	Paragraphs 12 and 15 are renumbered 11 and 14.
W art. 4, ust. 3a otrzymuje brzmienie:	In Article 4, paragraph 3a is replaced by the following:
W art. 5 wyrazy „xxx” zastępuje się wyrazami „zzz”.	In Article 5, ‘xxx xxx’ is replaced by ‘zzz zzz’.
Ustawa wchodzi w życie po upływie 30 dni od dnia ogłoszenia.	This Act shall enter into force 30 days after its publication.

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Dz. U.)	Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland (but for most purposes Journal of Laws will suffice)
Dziennik Urzędowy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej ‘Monitor Polski’ (M.P.)	Polish Official Gazette
Dziennik Urzędowy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej ‘Monitor Polski B’ (M.P. B)	Polish Official Gazette B (ceased to exist on 1.1.2013)

When *Dziennik Ustaw* (or the abbreviated form *Dz.U.*) appears for the first time in a text, translate it as *Journal of Laws (Dziennik Ustaw)*. If it appears again, refer to it as *Journal of Laws*.

When *Monitor Polski* (or the abbreviation *M.P.*) appears for the first time in a text, translate it as *Polish Official Gazette (Monitor Polski)*; if it appears again, refer to it as *Polish Official Gazette*.

References to the *Dziennik Ustaw* should be presented as per the following example: ‘*Journal of Laws* 2009, No 218, item 1690; 2010, No 105, item 668, No 182, item 1228, No 225, item 1474, No 254, item 1700 and No 257, item 1725; 2011, No ...’.

As from 1 January 2012, the *numer* (No) is not indicated; in the case of legislation published after that date, references should be presented as follows: ‘*Journal of Laws* 2012, items 44 and 209; 2013, item 61’.

Portugal

Full name: *Portuguese Republic*.

Official language: Portuguese.

Parliament: Portugal has a unicameral parliament known as the *Assembleia da República*. It should be referred to in English as *the Assembly of the Republic*.

Geography

Cities

Write *Lisbon*, but use the native form *Porto* (not *Oporto*).

Rivers

Write *Tagus* for *Tejo*.

Islands

Use *the Azores*.

Regions for statistical purposes

PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL
Continente	Continental Portugal
<i>Norte</i>	<i>North</i>
<i>Algarve</i>	<i>The Algarve</i>
<i>Centro</i>	<i>Centre</i>
<i>Lisboa</i>	<i>Lisbon</i>
<i>Alentejo</i>	<i>Alentejo</i>
Região Autónoma dos Açores	Azores
Região Autónoma da Madeira	Madeira

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Conselho Superior da Magistratura	Supreme Council of the Judiciary
Julgados de Paz	Justices of the Peace
Ministério Público	Public Prosecutor's Office

Procuradoria-Geral da República	Attorney-General's Office
Supremo Tribunal Administrativo	Supreme Administrative Court
Supremo Tribunal de Justiça	Supreme Court of Justice
Tribunal Arbitral	Court of Arbitration
Tribunal de Comarca	District Court
Tribunal de Contas	Audit Court
Tribunal de Relação	Court of Appeal
Tribunal dos Conflitos	Tribunal dos Conflitos (Court dealing with conflicts of jurisdiction)

Legal instruments

Constituição	Constitution
decreto regional	regional decree
decreto regulamentar	implementing decree
decreto regulamentar regional	regional implementing decree
decreto-lei	decree-law
despacho normativo	legislative order
lei	act/law
norma constitucional	constitutional statute
portaria	ministerial implementing order
postura	(municipal) by-law
resolução do Conselho de Ministros	resolution of the Council of Ministers

Romania

Full name: *Romania*. The administrative units into which Romania is divided are called ‘*județe*’ (counties).

Official language: Romanian.

Parliament: Romania has a bicameral parliament. The lower house is the *Camera Deputaților* (the Chamber of Deputies) and the upper house is the *Senat* (the Senate).

Geography

Cities

Write *Bucharest* for *București*, but use the native forms in all other cases.

Be aware that Hungarian texts may use the Hungarian names for places in Romania, referring to *Miercurea Ciuc* as *Czíksszereda*, *Timișoara* as *Temesvár*, *Oradea* as *Nagyvárad* or *Cluj-Napoca* as *Kolozsvár*. Similarly, German texts may use the German names, referring to *Sibiu* as *Hermannstadt* or *Brașov* as *Kronstadt*. Particular care should be taken with border towns and villages, such as *Urziceni* (Hungarian: *Csanálos*) and *Curtici* (Hungarian: *Körtös*). Always use the Romanian names when writing in English.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

ROMÂNIA	ROMANIA
Macroregiunea unu	Macroregion one
<i>Nord-Vest</i>	<i>North-West</i>
<i>Centru</i>	<i>Centre</i>
Macroregiunea doi	Macroregion two
<i>Nord-Est</i>	<i>North-East</i>
<i>Sud-Est</i>	<i>South-East</i>
Macroregiunea trei	Macroregion three
<i>Sud -Muntenia</i>	<i>South-Muntenia</i>
<i>București-Ilfov</i>	<i>Bucharest-Ilfov</i>
Macroregiunea patru	Macroregion four
<i>Sud-Vest Oltenia</i>	<i>South-West Oltenia</i>
<i>Vest</i>	<i>West</i>

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU’s *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 1 and 2 are shown in bold and italic font, respectively.

For administrative purposes, Romania is divided into 41 counties (*județe*) and one municipality (Bucharest).

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Codul Penal	Criminal Code
Codul Procedurii Fiscale	Code of Fiscal Procedure
Codul Procedurii Penale	Code of Criminal Procedure
Consiliul Superior al Magistraturii	Superior Council of Magistracy
Curtea Constituțională	Constitutional Court
Curtea de Apel	Court of Appeal
Curtea de Conturi	Romanian Court of Auditors
Direcția Națională Anticorupție	National Anticorruption Directorate
Inalta Curte de Casație și Justiție	High Court of Cassation and Justice
Judecător	Judge
Judecătoria	District Court
Ministerul Public	Public Prosecution Service
Monitorul Oficial	Official Gazette of Romania
Parchet	Prosecutor's Office (attached to ...)
Procuror	Prosecutor
Tribunal	Tribunal

Legal instruments

adoptare	Adoption
aprobare	Approval
Hotărâre de Guvern (HG)	Government Decision
lege	law/act
norme metodologice	implementing rules
Ordin al ministrului	Order (No ...) of the Minister (for ...)
Ordonanță a Guvernului (OG)	Government Order
Ordonanță de urgență a Guvernului (OUG)	Government Emergency Order
proiect de lege	draft law
promulgare	signing into law
rezoluție	Decision

Russia

Full name: *Russian Federation*

Official language: Russian¹

Parliament: State power is exercised by the President of the Russian Federation, the Prime Minister, the bicameral Federal Assembly (*Федеральное собрание*), and the Constitutional Courts.

The Federal Assembly is a permanent working body, comprising two chambers: the State Duma (*Государственная дума*, abbreviated as *Госдума*) and the Federation Council (*Совет Федерации*). The State Duma is the lower chamber; it passes laws which are later confirmed by the Federation Council.

Geography

Cities

Write *Moscow* for *Москва*, *St Petersburg* for *Санкт-Петербург*, *Rostov-on-Don* for *Ростов-на-Дону*, and *Ekaterinburg* for *Екатеринбург*. Otherwise transliterate following the rules in Annex 3 to the [English Style Guide](#).

Lakes

Write *Lake Baikal* for *озеро Байкал*, *Lake Ladoga* for *Ладожское озеро*, *Lake Peipus* for *Псковско-Чудское озеро*.

Mountains

Write *the Ural Mountains* or *the Urals* for *Уральские Горы* and *the Greater Caucasus* for *Большой Кавказ*. Write *Mount Elbrus* for *Эльбрус*, *Valdai Hills* for *Валдайская возвышенность*.

¹ Whilst Russian is the official language of the government administration, 14 languages have official status: Chukchi, Dolgan, Even, Evenki, Finnish, Kazakh, Karelian, Khanty, Komi-Permyak, Mansi, Nenets, Selkup, Veps, and Yukaghir. In addition, republics of the Russian Federation with a ‘titular nationality’ can also choose their own official language besides Russian (e.g. Tatar in the Tatarstan Republic). There are 30 languages that are official only in certain parts of Russia. Under its constitution, the Russian Federation guarantees all of its nations the right to preserve their native language, providing conditions for its study and development.

Rivers

Write *the (River) Dnieper* for *Днепр*, *the (River) Neva* for *Нева*, *the Northern Dvina* for *Северная Двина*, *the Western Dvina* for *Западная Двина*. Note that the river which flows through Moscow is the Moskva River (*Москва-река*).

Regions

Oblasts, republics, krais, autonomous okrugs, autonomous oblasts and cities of federal importance are constituent entities or federal subjects of the Russian Federation (*субъект Российской Федерации*). Russia is divided into 83 federal subjects and two cities of federal importance (Moscow and St Petersburg).

Republics can be considered politically autonomous as they have their own legislature and their own constitution. The federal government acts as the foreign policy mediator for the republics.

Note that *область* can also be translated as *region*, *округ* as *district* and *край* as *territory*.

<i>субъект Российской Федерации</i>	<i>federal subject of the Russian Federation</i>
<i>город федерального значения</i>	<i>city of federal importance</i>
<i>область</i>	<i>oblast</i>
<i>автономная область</i>	<i>autonomous oblast</i>
<i>округ</i>	<i>okrug</i>
<i>автономный округ</i>	<i>autonomous okrug</i>
<i>край</i>	<i>krai</i>

Federal Subjects

Under the Russian Federal Constitutional Law signed by President Putin in March 2014, the Republic of Crimea joined the Russian Federation, establishing two new constituent entities: the *Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Республика Крым)* and the *City of Sevastopol (Город Севастополь)*. The EU does not recognise these entities as a part of the Russian Federation, hence they are not included in the list below.

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<i>Республика Адыгея (Адыгея)</i>	<i>Adygeya Republic</i>
<i>Алтайский край</i>	<i>Altai Krai</i>
<i>Республика Алтай</i>	<i>Altai Republic</i>
<i>Амурская область</i>	<i>Amur Oblast</i>
<i>Архангельская область</i>	<i>Arkhangelsk Oblast</i>
<i>Астраханская область</i>	<i>Astrakhan Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Башкортостан</i>	<i>Bashkortostan Republic</i>
<i>Белгородская область</i>	<i>Belgorod Oblast</i>
<i>Брянская область</i>	<i>Bryansk Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Бурятия</i>	<i>Buryat Republic</i>
<i>Чеченская Республика</i>	<i>Chechnya Republic</i>

<i>Челябинская область</i>	<i>Chelyabinsk Oblast</i>
<i>Чукотский автономный округ</i>	<i>Chukotka Autonomous Okrug</i>
<i>Чувашская Республика – Чувашия</i>	<i>Chuvashia Republic– Chuvashia</i>
<i>Республика Дагестан</i>	<i>Dagestan Republic</i>
<i>Республика Ингушетия</i>	<i>Ingushetia Republic</i>
<i>Иркутская область</i>	<i>Irkutsk Oblast</i>
<i>Ивановская область</i>	<i>Ivanovo Oblast</i>
<i>Еврейская автономная область</i>	<i>Jewish Autonomous Oblast</i>
<i>Кабардино-Балкарская Республика</i>	<i>Kabardino-Balkaria Republic</i>
<i>Калининградская область</i>	<i>Kaliningrad Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Калмыкия</i>	<i>Kalmykia Republic</i>
<i>Калужская область</i>	<i>Kaluga Oblast</i>
<i>Камчатский край</i>	<i>Kamchatka Krai</i>
<i>Карачаево-Черкесская Республика</i>	<i>Karachay-Cherkessia Republic</i>
<i>Республика Карелия</i>	<i>Karelia Republic</i>
<i>Кемеровская область</i>	<i>Kemerovo Oblast</i>
<i>Хабаровский край</i>	<i>Khabarovsk Krai</i>
<i>Республика Хакасия</i>	<i>Khakassia Republic</i>
<i>Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ – Югра</i>	<i>Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug</i>
<i>Кировская область</i>	<i>Kirov Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Коми</i>	<i>Komi Republic</i>
<i>Костромская область</i>	<i>Kostroma Oblast</i>
<i>Краснодарский край</i>	<i>Krasnodar Krai</i>
<i>Красноярский край</i>	<i>Krasnoyarsk Krai</i>
<i>Курганская область</i>	<i>Kurgan Oblast</i>
<i>Курская область</i>	<i>Kursk Oblast</i>
<i>Ленинградская область</i>	<i>Leningrad Oblast</i>
<i>Липецкая область</i>	<i>Lipetsk Oblast</i>
<i>Магаданская область</i>	<i>Magadan Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Марий Эл</i>	<i>Mari El Republic</i>
<i>Республика Мордовия</i>	<i>Mordovia Republic</i>
<i>Московская область</i>	<i>Moskovskaya Oblast</i>
<i>Город Москва</i>	<i>City of Moscow</i>
<i>Мурманская область</i>	<i>Murmansk Oblast</i>
<i>Ненецкий автономный округ</i>	<i>Nenets Autonomous Okrug</i>
<i>Нижегородская область</i>	<i>Nizhegorodskaya Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Северная Осетия – Алания</i>	<i>North Ossetia Republic – Alania</i>
<i>Новгородская область</i>	<i>Novgorod Oblast</i>
<i>Новосибирская область</i>	<i>Novosibirsk Oblast</i>
<i>Омская область</i>	<i>Omsk Oblast</i>
<i>Оренбургская область</i>	<i>Orenburg Oblast</i>
<i>Орловская область</i>	<i>Orlovskaya Oblast</i>
<i>Пензенская область</i>	<i>Penza Oblast</i>
<i>Пермский край</i>	<i>Perm Krai</i>
<i>Приморский край</i>	<i>Primorye Krai</i>
<i>Псковская область</i>	<i>Pskov Oblast</i>
<i>Ростовская область</i>	<i>Rostov Oblast</i>
<i>Рязанская область</i>	<i>Ryazan Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Саха (Якутия)</i>	<i>Sakha Republic</i>

<i>Сахалинская область</i>	<i>Sakhalin Oblast</i>
<i>Самарская область</i>	<i>Samara Oblast</i>
<i>Саратовская область</i>	<i>Saratov Oblast</i>
<i>Смоленская область</i>	<i>Smolensk Oblast</i>
<i>Ставропольский край</i>	<i>Stavropol Krai</i>
<i>Город Санкт-Петербург</i>	<i>City of St. Petersburg</i>
<i>Свердловская область</i>	<i>Sverdlovsk Oblast</i>
<i>Тамбовская область</i>	<i>Tambov Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Татарстан (Татарстан)</i>	<i>Tatarstan Republic</i>
<i>Томская область</i>	<i>Tomsk Oblast</i>
<i>Тульская область</i>	<i>Tula Oblast</i>
<i>Республика Тыва</i>	<i>Tuva Republic</i>
<i>Тверская область</i>	<i>Tver Oblast</i>
<i>Тюменская область</i>	<i>Tyumen Oblast</i>
<i>Удмуртская Республика</i>	<i>Udmurt Republic</i>
<i>Ульяновская область</i>	<i>Ulyanovsk Oblast</i>
<i>Владимирская область</i>	<i>Vladimir Oblast</i>
<i>Волгоградская область</i>	<i>Volgograd Oblast</i>
<i>Вологодская область</i>	<i>Vologda Oblast</i>
<i>Воронежская область</i>	<i>Voronezh Oblast</i>
<i>Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ</i>	<i>Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug</i>
<i>Ярославская область</i>	<i>Yaroslavl Oblast</i>
<i>Забайкальский край</i>	<i>Zabaikalsky Krai</i>

Federal Districts

Russia is divided into eight federal districts (*федеральные округа*) which are not federal subjects but groupings of them. Each of them has a presidential envoy (*Полномочный представитель Президента Российской Федерации в федеральном округе*) who reports directly to the President. In March 2014, the *Crimean Federal District* (*Крымский федеральный округ*) was declared to be part of the Russian Federation; it is not recognised by the EU and thus it is not included in the list below.

<i>Центральный федеральный округ</i>	<i>Central Federal District</i>
<i>Южный федеральный округ</i>	<i>Southern Federal District</i>
<i>Северо-Кавказский федеральный округ</i>	<i>North Caucasus Federal District</i>
<i>Северо-Западный федеральный округ</i>	<i>North-Western Federal District</i>
<i>Дальневосточный федеральный округ</i>	<i>Far Eastern Federal District</i>
<i>Сибирский федеральный округ</i>	<i>Siberian Federal District</i>
<i>Уральский федеральный округ</i>	<i>Ural Federal District</i>
<i>Приволжский федеральный округ</i>	<i>Volga Federal District</i>

Economic Regions

Russia is divided into 12 economic regions (*экономические районы*): they are territories that share common characteristics and have similar economic conditions and climate. Note that the *Republic of Crimea* and *Sevastopol* are not included in any economic region.

<i>Центральный</i>	<i>Central</i>
<i>Центрально-Чернозёмный</i>	<i>Central Black Earth</i>
<i>Восточно-Сибирский</i>	<i>East Siberian</i>
<i>Дальневосточный</i>	<i>Far Eastern</i>
<i>Северный</i>	<i>Northern</i>
<i>Северо-Кавказский</i>	<i>North Caucasus</i>
<i>Северо-Западный</i>	<i>North-Western</i>
<i>Поволжский</i>	<i>Volga</i>
<i>Уральский</i>	<i>Ural</i>
<i>Волго-Вятский</i>	<i>Volga-Vyatka</i>
<i>Западно-Сибирский</i>	<i>West Siberian</i>
<i>Калининградский</i>	<i>Kaliningrad</i>

Judicial bodies

Russia's judiciary consists of three independent parts: federal courts of general jurisdiction, arbitration courts for the resolution of economic disputes, and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, which is a high court with the right of judicial review.

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Конституционный суд Российской Федерации	Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation
Верховный суд Российской Федерации	Supreme Court of the Russian Federation
арбитражные суды	arbitration courts
Генеральная прокуратура Российской Федерации	Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation
федеральные суды	federal courts
суды субъектов РФ	courts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation
суды первой инстанции	courts of first instance
суды второй инстанции	courts of second instance

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации	Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation
Российская газета	Russian Gazette
Вестник Конституционного суда Российской Федерации	Herald of the Russian Federation Constitutional Court

Бюллетень Верховного Суда Российской Федерации	Bulletin of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation
Бюллетень Центральной избирательной комиссии Российской Федерации	Bulletin of the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation
Бюллетень Счетной палаты	Bulletin of the Accounts Chamber
Бюллетень международных договоров	Bulletin of International Treaties

Legal instruments

Конституция Российской Федерации	Constitution of the Russian Federation
федеральный конституционный закон	federal constitutional law
федеральный закон	federal law
указ	decree
положение	regulation
акт	act
судебное решение	judicial decision
кодекс	code
Гражданский кодекс	Civil Code
Уголовный кодекс	Criminal Code
Трудовой кодекс	Labour Code
устав	statute
законодательство СССР	USSR legislation
договор	treaty
резолюция	resolution
законопроект/проект закона	draft law

Referring to subdivisions of acts

Часть	Part
Глава	Chapter
Раздел	Section
Статья	Article
пункт	paragraph/item
подпункт	subparagraph
клаузула	clause

Government bodies and administrative divisions

Счетная палата Российской Федерации	Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
Центральная избирательная комиссия	Central Election Commission of the Russian

Российской Федерации	Federation
Центральный банк Российской Федерации	Central Bank of the Russian Federation

Slovakia

Full name: *Slovak Republic*.

Official language: Slovak.

Adjective: Slovak.

Parliament: Slovakia has a unicameral parliament. In Slovak its full title is *Národná rada Slovenskej republiky*, often shortened to *Národná rada* and abbreviated as *NR SR*. In English it should be referred to as *the National Council of the Slovak Republic* in formal contexts or, in less formal texts, as *the (Slovak) National Council* or just *the Slovak Parliament*.

Translation tips: see [Tips for translating from Slovak into English](#).

Geography

Cities

Be aware that Hungarian texts will nearly always use the Hungarian names for places in Slovakia, referring to *Bratislava* as *Pozsony*, *Trnava* as *Nagyszombat* or *Košice* as *Kassa*. Similarly, German texts may use the German names, referring to *Bratislava* as *Pressburg*, *Trnava* as *Tyrnau* or *Košice* as *Kaschau*. Always use the Slovak names when writing in English.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<i>Bratislavský kraj</i>	<i>Bratislava</i>
Bratislavský kraj	Bratislava Region
<i>Západné Slovensko</i>	<i>West Slovakia</i>
Trnavský kraj	Trnava Region
Trenčianský kraj	Trenčín Region
Nitrianský kraj	Nitra Region
<i>Stredné Slovensko</i>	<i>Central Slovakia</i>
Žilinský kraj	Žilina Region
Banskobystrický kraj	Banská Bystrica Region
<i>Východné Slovensko</i>	<i>East Slovakia</i>
Prešovský kraj	Prešov Region
Košický kraj	Košice Region

For statistical and Structural Fund purposes Slovakia is divided into 4 *areas* (*oblasti* – [NUTS 2](#)), each consisting of either a single region (*kraj* – NUTS 3) or a group of regions (*zoskupenie krajov*). Administratively the country is divided into 8 self-governing regions (*samosprávne kraje* — NUTS 3 higher territorial units — *vyššie územné celky* (*VÚC*)). Below that, there are 79 *okresy* (districts).

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Generálna prokuratúra	Prosecutor-General's Office
Krajská prokuratúra	Regional Prosecutor's Office
Krajský súd	Regional Court
Najvyšší súd	Supreme Court
Okresná prokuratúra	District Prosecutor's Office
Okresný súd	District Court
Špeciálny súd	Special Court
Ústavný súd	Constitutional Court

Legal instruments

nariadenie	regulation (prefix with 'Slovak' or 'national' if necessary for clarity's sake)
opatrenie	measure
oznámenie	notice
rozhodnutie	decision
rozkaz	order
uznesenie	resolution
vyhláška	implementing decree
výnos	implementing decision
zákon	in general: act/legislative act/act of law/piece of legislation in title of piece of legislation: 'the ... Act' or 'the Act on...'
zmluva	treaty
Občiansky súdny poriadok	Code of Civil Procedure
Správny poriadok	Code of Administrative Procedure
Trestný poriadok	Code of Criminal Procedure
Trestný zákon	Criminal Code
živnostenský zákon	the Trading Act

Divisions of Slovak legislative acts

Slovak	Abbreviation	English	Rendering in running text
Článok [1, 2, 3. in constitutional acts]	Čl.	article	Article 1

Článok [I, II, III.... in amending acts]			Article I
časť [Prvá, Druhá, Tretia...]		division	Division One
hlava [Prvá, Druhá, Tretia...]		title	Title One
diel [Prvý, Druhý, Tretí...]		part	Part One
oddiel [Prvý, Druhý, Tretí...]		subpart	Subpart One
paragraf [1, 2, 3...]	§	section	Section 1
odsek [(1), (2), (3)...]	ods.	paragraph	paragraph 1
písmeno [a), b), c)...]	písm.	subparagraph	subparagraph (a)
bod [1., 2., 3. ...]		point	point 1

References such as § 6 odsek 3 písmeno f) bod 4. should be rendered in the following concise form rather than spelt out: *Section 6(3)(f)(4)*.

Terms and expressions in and relating to legislative acts

§ 6 znie:	Section 6 is replaced by the following:
Za § 45a sa vkladá § 45b, ktorý vrátane nadpisu znie:	Section 45b, with heading, is inserted after Section 45a as follows:
V § 4 sa odsek 7 dopĺňa písmenom f), ktoré znie:	In Section 4(7) the following subparagraph (f) is added:
V § 3 sa vypúšťa posledná veta.	In Section 3 the last sentence is deleted.
Doterajšie odseky 3 a 4 sa označujú ako odseky 4 a 5.	Paragraphs 3 and 4 are renumbered 4 and 5.
Odseky 2 – 6 sa nahrádzajú takto:	Paragraphs 2–6 are replaced by the following:
...slová „príslušné úrady štátov EZVO“ sa nahrádzajú slovami „príslušné úrady krajín spoločného tranzitného režimu“.	...‘the competent offices of the EFTA countries’ is replaced by ‘the competent offices of the common transit countries’.
nadpis	heading
normatívny právny akt	(piece of) legislation
novela novela zákona č. ...	a/the amending act act amending Act No...
novelizácia	amendment(s) to; the amending of
osobitný právny predpis	specific/special legislation
osobitný zákon - podľa osobitného zákona	specific/special act - as specified in the relevant act; in accordance with the act governing it; as covered by special legislation
platia obdobne	shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>

platia primerane	shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>
platnosť	force
právny predpis	(piece of) legislation
právo	law
pripomienkové konanie - medzirezortné pripomienkové konanie	consultation; consultation exercise; - interministerial/interdepartmental consultation
účinnosť ...nadobúda účinnosť	effect [in Slovak legislation]/ force [in EU legislation] ...shall take effect [in Slovak legislation]/ ...shall enter into force [in EU legislation]
všeobecne záväzný právny predpis	act of general application in a less formal context 'legislation' may be sufficient
Zbierka zákonov	Collection of Legislative Acts
<i>Z.z. (as abbreviation of Zbierka zákonov in titles of legislation)</i>	<i>omit in English (do not use 'Coll.')</i>

Slovenia

Full name: *Republic of Slovenia*.

Official language: Slovenian.

Parliament: Slovenia has a bicameral parliament. The Slovenian Parliament (*Slovenski parlament*) consists of the *Državni zbor* and the *Državni svet*. These should be referred to in English as *the National Assembly* and *the National Council*. Insert *lower house of the Slovenian Parliament* and *upper house of the Slovenian Parliament*, respectively, in brackets after the first occurrence, if necessary to aid comprehension.

Geography

Cities

Be aware that German texts may refer to *Ljubljana* as *Laibach* and that Italian texts may refer to *Koper* as *Capodistria*. Always use the Slovenian names when writing in English. In the case of town names whose second word has an initial small letter in Slovenian, use an initial capital (e.g. for *Novo mesto* write *Novo Mesto*).

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIA
<i>Vzhodna Slovenija</i>	<i>East Slovenia</i>
Pomurska	Pomurska
Podravska	Podravska
Koroška	Koroška
Savinjska	Savinjska
Zasavska	Zasavska
Posavska	Posavska
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	South-East Slovenia
Primorsko-notranjska	Primorsko-notranjska
<i>Zahodna Slovenija</i>	<i>West Slovenia</i>
Osrednjeslovenska	Central Slovenia
Gorenjska	Gorenjska
Goriška	Goriška
Obalno-kraška	Obalno-kraška

The above table is based on [NUTS](#) — the EU's *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are *not* translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts. In the table, region levels 2 and 3 are shown in italic and plain font, respectively.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Delovno sodišče	labour court
Okrajno sodišče	local court
Okrožno sodišče	district court
Upravno sodišče	Administrative Court
Ustavno sodišče	Constitutional Court
Višje sodišče	higher court
Vrhovno državno tožilstvo	Office of the State Prosecutor-General
Vrhovno sodišče	Supreme Court

Legal instruments

Mednarodna pogodba	international treaty
Navodilo	instruction
Odločba	judgment (on the merits of a case when issued by a court)
Odločba	decision (in other contexts)
Odlok	ordinance (if issued by a local authority/municipality)
Odlok	order (if issued by the Government/a minister)
Pogodba	agreement
Pravilnik	rules
Sklep	decision (on a procedural matter when issued by a court)
Uredba	decree
Zakon	law/act
Zakonodaja	legislation

Law gazettes, official gazettes and official journals

When *Uradni List Republike Slovenije* occurs for the first time in a text, refer to it as *Uradni List RS* (UL RS; Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia) No ...

If it occurs again in the same text, refer to it as UL RS No ...

Spain

Full name: *Kingdom of Spain*. The 17 political/administrative units into which Spain is divided are called *Autonomous Communities* in English. Translate *Presidente del Gobierno* as *Prime Minister (of Spain)*.

Official language: Spanish. The regional languages Catalan, Galician and Basque are also recognised at EU level, in that Spanish citizens can communicate with the EU institutions in these languages.

Parliament: Spain has a bicameral parliament. Its generic name is *las Cortes Generales* and it is divided into the *Congreso de los Diputados* (the lower house) and the *Senado* (the upper house). These should be referred to in English as *the Spanish Parliament*, *the Congress of Deputies* and *the Senate* respectively.

Each autonomous community has its own single-chamber parliamentary assembly. These should be referred to as *the Catalan Parliament*, *the Basque Parliament*, etc.

The names of the governments of the autonomous communities should be translated as follows: ‘Government of the Autonomous Community of ...’, thereafter ‘the Government’, giving the title in the original language, in brackets and italics, the first time it appears (e.g. ‘Government of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria (*Gobierno de Cantabria*)’, thereafter ‘the Cantabrian Government’).

Geography

Cities

Write *Seville*. Otherwise use native spellings, e.g. *Córdoba*, *Irún*. Use the Catalan names *Girona* and *Lleida*, and the Galician names *A Coruña* and *Ourense*, as these are now the official Spanish names for the cities and provinces also known as *Gerona*, *Lerida*, *La Coruña* and *Orense* (see [Ley 2/1992, de 28 de febrero, por la que pasan a denominarse oficialmente Girona y Lleida las provincias de Gerona y Lérida](#) and [Ley 2/1998, de 3 de marzo, sobre el cambio de denominación de las provincias de La Coruña y Orense](#)).

Rivers

Write *Tagus* for *Tajo*.

Islands

Use *the Canary Islands*.

Mountains

Anglicise the *Pyrenees* (no accents).

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

ESPAÑA	SPAIN
Noroeste	North-West
<i>Galicia</i>	<i>Galicia</i>
<i>Principado de Asturias</i>	<i>Asturias</i>
<i>Cantabria</i>	<i>Cantabria</i>
Noreste	North-East
<i>País Vasco</i>	<i>Basque Country</i>
<i>Comunidad Foral de Navarra</i>	<i>Navarre</i>
<i>La Rioja</i>	<i>Rioja</i>
<i>Aragón</i>	<i>Aragon</i>
Comunidad de Madrid	Madrid
Centro	Centre
<i>Castilla y León</i>	<i>Castile and Leon</i>
<i>Castilla-La Mancha</i>	<i>Castile-La Mancha</i>
<i>Extremadura</i>	<i>Extremadura</i>
Este	East
<i>Cataluña</i>	<i>Catalonia</i>
<i>Comunidad Valenciana</i>	<i>Valencia</i>
<i>Illes Balears</i>	<i>Balearic Islands</i>
Sur	South
<i>Andalucía</i>	<i>Andalusia</i>
<i>Región de Murcia</i>	<i>Murcia</i>
<i>Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta</i>	<i>Ceuta</i>
<i>Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla</i>	<i>Melilla</i>
Canarias	Canary Islands

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Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Audiencia Nacional	National High Court
Audiencia Provincial	Provincial Court
Juzgado de Instrucción	Local Criminal Court
Juzgado de lo Civil	Civil Court
Juzgado de lo Contencioso-Administrativo	Court for Contentious Administrative Proceedings

Juzgado de lo Penal	Criminal Court
Juzgado de lo Social	Social Court
Juzgado de Menores	Juvenile Court
Juzgado de Paz	Magistrates Court
Juzgado de Primera Instancia	Court of First Instance
Juzgado de Primera Instancia e Instrucción	Court of First Instance and Preliminary Investigations
Juzgado de Vigilancia Penitenciaria	court with special duties in the matter of criminal sentences
Sala de lo Civil y Penal	Chamber for Civil and Criminal Matters
Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo	Chamber for Contentious Administrative Proceedings
Sala de lo Penal	Chamber for Criminal Matters
Sala de lo Social	Chamber for Labour Matters
Tribunal Constitucional	Constitutional Court
Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia	Court for the Defence of Competition
Tribunal Superior de Justicia	High Court of Justice
Tribunal Supremo	Supreme Court

Legal instruments

Código Civil	Civil Code
Código de Comercio	Commercial Code
Código Penal	Criminal Code
Constitución	Constitution
decreto legislativo	Legislative Decree
ley	Law
ley orgánica	Organic Law
orden	(Administrative) Order
ordenanza de policía	Police Order
ordenanza municipal	Municipal By-Law
real decreto	Royal Decree
real decreto-ley	Royal Decree-Law
resolución judicial	decision (generally applicable term covering any decision relating to legal proceedings)
Resolución	(Administrative) decision
sentencia	judgment (bringing legal proceedings to a close)

Sweden

Full name: *Kingdom of Sweden*. Call the country's main administrative/regional units (*län*) 'counties' in English.

Official language: Swedish.

Parliament: Sweden has a unicameral parliament known as the *Riksdag*. The name is left untranslated, as *the Swedish Riksdag* or simply *the Riksdag*. *Kammaren* is translated simply as *the Chamber*.

The [Riksdag](#) website contains comprehensive and reliable information in English on committees, procedures and political parties.

Geography

Cities

Note *Gothenburg* for *Göteborg*. However, the Swedish form should be used in some EU-specific contexts, e.g. *the Göteborg summit/process*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

SVERIGE	SWEDEN
Östra Sverige	Eastern Sweden
<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
<i>Östra Mellansverige</i>	<i>East-Central Sweden</i>
Södra Sverige	Southern Sweden
<i>Småland med öarna</i>	<i>Småland and islands</i>
<i>Sydsverige</i>	<i>South Sweden</i>
<i>Västsverige</i>	<i>West Sweden</i>
Norra Sverige	Northern Sweden
<i>Norra Mellansverige</i>	<i>North-Central Sweden</i>
<i>Mellersta Norrland</i>	<i>Central Norrland</i>
<i>Övre Norrland</i>	<i>Upper Norrland</i>

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Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

The following are the names of the two parallel systems, the administrative courts and the general courts.

Administrative Courts	
Förvaltningsrätt*	administrative court
Kammarrätt	administrative court of appeal
Högsta Förvaltningsdomstolen**	Supreme Administrative Court

General Courts	
Tingsrätt	district court
Hovrätt	court of appeal
Högsta Domstolen	Supreme Court

* These replaced the länsrätter in 2010.

** Formerly Regeringsrätten. Changed its name in Swedish on 1.1.2011

Note: this list of courts is of course not exhaustive. The Swedish court system has been changed and reformed a number of times in recent years, with courts being created and existing courts being merged. In cases of doubt it is always a good idea to go to the website of the court in question and check its name in English (which is always given somewhere).

The same applies to government agencies and bodies, which are also subject to frequent reorganisations/renamings.

For official titles etc. always use the most recent edition of *Utrikes namnbok*, which is to be regarded as definitive.

Legal instruments

allmänna råd	general advice
balk	code
betänkande (Bet.)	opinion/report (of a committee in the Riksdag)
föreskrift	regulation
författning	statute, statutory instrument
förordning	ordinance
grundlag (plural grundlagar)	fundamental law (it may be useful to spell out that 'X is one of the four fundamental laws that make up the Swedish constitution')
grundlagarna	the Constitution (i.e. the four fundamental laws collectively)
kungörelse	decree
lag	act/law
lagstiftning	legislation
proposition (prop.)	Government bill
Riksdagsskrivelse (rskr)	Riksdag communication (to the Government)
Regeringsskrivelse (regskr)	Government communication (to the Riksdag)

The Swedish Statutes in Translation website no longer exists. Where English translations exist, they are best found by using the following search string in Google: SFS number + Act + site:se.

Example: to find the Local Government Act (Kommunallagen, SFS 1991:900) type the following into the Google search field: 1991:900 Act site:se. For the fundamental laws/Constitution, see the [Riksdag](#) website, which also contains a lot of information on the various committees etc. See also the [Glossary for the Courts of Sweden](#).

Turkey

Full name: *Republic of Turkey*.

Official language: Turkish.

Parliament: Turkey has a unicameral parliament known as the *Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi*. It should be referred to in English as *the Turkish Grand National Assembly*.

Judicial bodies

See also the general advice on translating **names of bodies** in point 5.8 of the [English Style Guide](#).

Anayasa Mahkemesi	Constitutional Court
Askeri Yargıtay	Military Court of Cassation
Askeri Yüksek İdare Mahkemesi (AYİM)	High Military Administrative Court
Başsavcı	Chief Public Prosecutor
Ceza Dairesi	Criminal Chamber
Danıştay	Council of State
Devlet Güvenlik Mahkemeleri	State Security Courts
Hâkimler ve Savcılar Yüksek Kurulu	Supreme Council of Judges and Public Prosecutors
Hukuk Dairesi	Civil Chamber
Sayıştay	Court of Accounts
Uyuşmazlık Mahkemesi	Court of Conflicts
Yargıtay	Court of Cassation

Legal instruments

genelge	Circular
kanun	Law
kanun hükmünde kararname	statutory decree
tüzük	Regulation
yönetmelik	Order

United Kingdom

Full name: *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. Avoid the colloquial *Britain* and *British* in legal or formal texts. Use GB only for the international vehicle identification. Note that the abbreviation ‘RU’ is sometimes used in French texts for ‘UK’, but it might also mean Russia.

Official language: English.

Parliament: The United Kingdom has a bicameral parliament comprising *the House of Commons* (the lower house) and *the House of Lords* (the upper house). It also has three devolved legislatures: *the Northern Ireland Assembly*, *the Scottish Parliament* and *the National Assembly for Wales*.

Geography

Great Britain comprises England, the Principality of Wales and Scotland; these three together with Northern Ireland form the *United Kingdom*. Never use *Ulster* for the province of Northern Ireland: Ulster includes the Irish Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan *plus* Northern Ireland. The term *the British Isles* is a geographical designation covering the territories of Ireland and the United Kingdom, plus the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. In recent years, however, it has been replaced in official pronouncements by *Britain and Ireland*.

Regions for statistical purposes (NUTS)

UNITED KINGDOM	
North East (England)	
<i>Tees Valley and Durham</i>	
<i>Northumberland and Tyne and Wear</i>	
North West (England)	
<i>Cumbria</i>	
<i>Greater Manchester</i>	
<i>Lancashire</i>	
<i>Cheshire</i>	
<i>Merseyside</i>	
Yorkshire and the Humber	
<i>East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire</i>	
<i>North Yorkshire</i>	
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	
East Midlands (England)	
<i>Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire</i>	
<i>Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire</i>	
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	
West Midlands (England)	
<i>Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire</i>	

<i>Shropshire and Staffordshire</i>	
<i>West Midlands</i>	
East of England	
<i>East Anglia</i>	
<i>Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire</i>	
<i>Essex</i>	
London	
<i>Inner London — West</i>	
<i>Inner London — East</i>	
<i>Outer London — East and North East</i>	
<i>Outer London — South</i>	
<i>Outer London — West and North West</i>	
South East (England)	
<i>Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire</i>	
<i>Surrey, East and West Sussex</i>	
<i>Hampshire and Isle of Wight</i>	
<i>Kent</i>	
South West (England)	
<i>Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area</i>	
<i>Dorset and Somerset</i>	
<i>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</i>	
<i>Devon</i>	
Wales	
<i>West Wales and The Valleys</i>	
<i>East Wales</i>	
Scotland	
<i>Eastern Scotland</i>	
<i>South Western Scotland</i>	
<i>North Eastern Scotland</i>	
<i>Highlands and Islands</i>	
Northern Ireland	

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