

Russia

Country name	Russia
State title	Russian Federation
Name of citizen	Russian
Official language	Russian (<i>rus</i>) ¹
Country name in official language	Россия (Rossiya)
State title in official language	Российская Федерация (Rossiyskaya Federatsiya)
Script	Russian Cyrillic
Romanization System	BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Russian
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	RU/RUS
English conventional name for capital	Moscow
Local name of capital	Москва (Moskva)

Introduction

Russia is by far the largest country in the world in terms of area, and is considered the legal successor to the Soviet Union (USSR)², which broke up in 1991. Russia has amongst the lowest population density in the world (overall 9/km²), with vast areas of the east being very sparsely populated. In addition to over 37,000 km of coastline, Russia has land borders with 14 other countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, and North Korea, of which 8 were part of the Soviet Union.

Geographical names policy

Geographical names in Russia are found written in Russian Cyrillic, reflecting the country's national official language and script. Where possible, names should be taken from official Russian sources and romanized using the [BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Russian](#). This romanization system differs from that used in Russia³, so romanized sources produced in Russia cannot be used for HMG products.

The US Board on Geographic Names Geographic Names Server: [GNS Search & Download WebApp \(nga.mil\)](#) is a good source of names for Russia.

¹ ISO 639 codes are given for the languages mentioned in this Factfile.

² Though interestingly the stipulation of this status was only made in the 2020 amendment to the Russian Constitution.

³ The Russian system is GOST 16876-71: <https://gostperevod.com/gost-16876-71.html>

Areas of Ukraine that have been illegally invaded by Russia, including those currently under occupation by Russia, should not be included as part of Russia on HMG products, and care should be taken to continue to reflect Ukrainian geographical names in these areas (including Crimea). See also PCGN's [Toponymic Factfile for Ukraine](#).

Language

Russian is the state official language across the whole country. In addition, Russia's 1993 constitution made provision for the status of minority languages in the ethnic republics to be recognised as additional official languages with equal status to Russian. This provision has in more recent years been diminished, for instance in the passing of a law in 2017 preventing instruction of these languages to 'non-native' (i.e. ethnically Russian) speakers. An amendment to the Constitution in 2020 solidified this diminution, affirming Russian as the language of the 'state forming people'; and a further bill proposed to the Duma in March 2022 suggested that people may only be considered 'compatriots' if they speak Russian.

Russian is a Slavic language. Most of the minority languages spoken in Russia belong to the Caucasian, Turkic, Mongolic or Uralic language families. The languages that are presently still recognised as official in their respective republics (shown in their anglicised forms) are:

Language	Republic(s)
Abaza (<i>abq</i>)	Karachayevo-Cherkesiya
Adyghe (<i>ady</i>)	Adygeya
Altai (<i>alt</i>)	Altay
Bashkir (<i>bak</i>)	Bashkortostan
Buryat (<i>bua</i>)	Buryatiya
Chechen (<i>che</i>)	Chechnya; Dagestan
Chuvash (<i>chv</i>)	Chuvashiya
Erzya (<i>myv</i>)	Mordoviya
Ingush (<i>inh</i>)	Ingushetia
Kabardian (<i>kbd</i>)	Kabardino-Balkariya; Karachayevo-Cherkesiya
Kalmyk (<i>xal</i>)	Kalmykiya
Karachay-Balkar (<i>krc</i>)	Kabardino-Balkariya; Karachayevo-Cherkesiya
Khakas (<i>kjh</i>)	Khakasiya
Komi-Zyrian (<i>kpz</i>)	Komi
Mari (<i>chm</i>)	Mariy-El
Moksha (<i>mdf</i>)	Mordoviya
Nogai (<i>nog</i>)	Karachayevo-Cherkesiya; Dagestan
Ossetian (<i>oss</i>)	North Ossetia–Alania
Tatar ⁴ (<i>tat</i>)	Tatarstan
Tuvan (<i>tyv</i>)	Tyva
Udmurt (<i>udm</i>)	Udmurtiya
Yakut (<i>sah</i>)	Sakha (Yakutiya)

⁴ Not to be confused with Crimean Tatar or Siberian Tatar, which although closely related are separate languages.

These languages are all written in Cyrillic script. PCGN and BGN have developed an agreed approach for the romanization of ten of these languages ([Adyghe](#); [Bashkir](#); [Chechen](#); [Chuvash](#); [Kabardian](#); [Karachay-Balkar](#); [Ossetian](#); [Tatar](#); [Udmurt](#); [Yakut](#)). As noted above, the official use on maps etc. of these languages in the republics is quite limited. And in most cases, Russian geographical names will appear alone.

Additionally 13 languages⁵ have official language status in Dagestan; of these (as well as Chechen noted above) only [Avar](#) has an agreed BGN/PCGN romanization system.

In Russia’s view of its sovereignty over Crimea and parts of Ukraine, Russia would include Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar in its own such list of official languages. As recorded above, HMG does not recognise Russia’s annexation of Crimea or occupation of any part of Ukraine, and Ukraine should continue to be treated as a sovereign entity on HMG products.

Inventory of characters (and their Unicode encodings⁶):

The BGN/PCGN Romanization system for Russian contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
Ё	00CB	ё	00EB

All apostrophes appearing in romanization should use Unicode encoding 2019: this applies to Ё, romanized ” and Ё, romanized ’.

⁵ Aghul, Avar, Azerbaijani, Chechen, Dargwa, Kumyk, Lezgin, Lak, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tat, Tsakhur.

⁶ See www.unicode.org

Administrative structure

Russia is divided into a number of different types of subdivision. The main focus for this Factfile, and of principal interest to the cartographer, are the first-order administrative level divisions (ADM1s)⁷. These are the federal subjects (субъекты Российской Федерации, sub'yekty Rossiyskoy Federatsii), of which there are 83. Although Russia also includes the Ukrainian territories of Crimea and Sevastopol in its own view of the ADM1s, meaning that Russian sources list 85 federal subjects, the UK does not recognise the annexation of these territories by Russia and they should be shown as part of Ukraine on HMG products.

The 83 federal subjects comprise: 46 oblast' (region); 4 avtonomnyy okrug (autonomous district); 2 avtonomnyy gorod (autonomous city); 1 avtonomnaya oblast' (autonomous region); 9 kray (administrative territory) and 21 respublika (republic). Generic terms following the specific part of Russian toponyms are written with initial lower case. PCGN recommends following this style in romanization (note that the US Board on Geographic Names capitalises the generic terms).

As noted above, PCGN policy for Russia is to take the Russian Cyrillic names from official Russian sources and romanize these according to the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Russian. The case-endings present in Russian mean that a specific name cannot simply be derived by removing the generic term (e.g. Astrakhanskaya Oblast' cannot meaningfully be represented simply as Astrakhanskaya). For that reason, PCGN recommends in the majority of cases that the full form (in its romanized version) should be used to refer to the political entity: this approach is recommended for the oblasts, krays and autonomous okrugs⁸. Russian government English-language websites in fact use anglicised forms for the federal subjects (e.g. Astrakhan Oblast)⁹. However, we would recommend, though these might usefully be used for reference purposes in English-language texts, that in keeping with the usual style of HMG mapping, these anglicised forms do not need to appear on maps.

The republics, which are each home to an ethnic majority (e.g. Chechens in Chechnya), each have a short Russian form and it is these short forms that we suggest may be used on maps if space dictates that the full form cannot be used or in an English-language text. Additionally, amongst the republics, there are arguably a few instances for which a recognisable 'conventional' name exists that differs from the romanization of the short form (e.g. North Ossetia vs. Severnaya Osetiya-Alaniya), and we would recommend that for these names too the romanization be used in reference to the 'political' entity (i.e. the republic), e.g. republic of Ingushetiya, where it appears amongst other Russian republic names (e.g. on a map or a list) but that the conventional names might be employed where deemed appropriate according to the context, for instance in a running text focusing on the particular area. We would suggest that the only sufficiently recognisable conventional names differing from the romanization are Ingushetia, Karelia and North Ossetia. For further detail, including the short forms for the republics, see the PCGN paper: [Administrative divisions of Russia](#).

⁷ Additionally, one may see reference to 8 federal districts, which are not administrative, or 4 military districts.

⁸ The geographical entity may also be represented differently: e.g. Kaliningradskaya oblast' is the name of the administrative division but Kaliningrad may be used if referring to the geographical region.

⁹ Anglicised forms of the federal subject names are listed here: http://www.gov.ru/main/regions/regioni-44_en.html

ADM1 Russian	ADM1 romanization	ISO 3166-2 code	Administrative centre Russian	Administrative centre romanization	Centre location
Алтайский край	Altayskiy kray	RU-ALT	Барнаул	Barnaul	53° 21' 38"N 83° 45' 49"E
Амурская область	Amurskaya oblast'	RU-AMU	Благовещенск	Blagoveshchensk	50° 16' 47"N 127° 32' 26"E
Архангельская область	Arkhangel'skaya oblast'	RU-ARK	Архангельск	Arkhangel'sk	64° 32' 24"N 40° 32' 36"E
Астраханская область	Astrakhanskaya oblast'	RU-AST	Астрахань	Astrakhan'	46° 20' 59"N 48° 02' 27"E
Белгородская область	Belgorodskaya oblast'	RU-BEL	Белгород	Belgorod	50° 36' 39"N 36° 34' 49"E
Брянская область	Bryanskaya oblast'	RU-BRY	Брянск	Bryansk	53° 15' 08"N 34° 22' 18"E
Чеченская республика	Chechenskaya respublika	RU-CE	Грозный	Groznyy	43° 18' 43"N 45° 41' 20"E
Челябинская область	Chelyabinskaya oblast'	RU-CHE	Челябинск	Chelyabinsk	55° 09' 14"N 61° 25' 45"E
Чукотский автономный округ	Chukotskiy avtonomnyy okrug	RU-CHU	Анадырь	Anadyr'	64° 44' 03"N 177° 30' 37"E
Чувашская республика	Chuvashskaya respublika	RU-CU	Чебоксары	Cheboksary	56° 07' 56"N 47° 15' 07"E
Город Москва	Gorod Moskva	RU-MOW	Москва	Moskva (Moscow)	55° 45' 08"N 37° 36' 56"E
Город Санкт-Петербург	Gorod Sankt-Peterburg	RU-SPE	Санкт-Петербург	Sankt-Peterburg (St Petersburg)	59° 53' 40"N 30° 15' 51"E
Иркутская область	Irkutskaya oblast'	RU-IRK	Иркутск	Irkutsk	52° 17' 52"N 104° 17' 47"E
Ивановская область	Ivanovskaya oblast'	RU-IVA	Иваново	Ivanovo	56° 59' 50"N 40° 58' 17"E
Кабардино-Балкарская республика	Kabardino-Balkarskaya respublika	RU-KB	Нальчик	Nal'chik	43° 29' 53"N 43° 37' 08"E
Калининградская область	Kaliningradskaya oblast' ¹⁰	RU-KGD	Калининград	Kaliningrad	54° 42' 23"N 20° 30' 39"E
Калужская область	Kaluzhskaya oblast'	RU-KLU	Калуга	Kaluga	54° 31' 45"N 36° 16' 31"E
Камчатский край	Kamchatskiy kray	RU-KAM	Петропавловск-Камчатский	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy	53° 02' 40"N 158° 39' 03"E
Карачаево-Черкесская республика	Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya respublika	RU-KC	Черкесск	Cherkessk	44° 13' 24"N 42° 03' 28"E
Кемеровская область-Кузбасс	Kemerovskaya Oblast'-Kuzbass	RU-KEM	Кемерово	Kemerovo	55° 20' 00"N 86° 05' 00"E

¹⁰ Kaliningrad is an exclave (or strictly speaking a semi-exclave, as it has an unsurrounded sea border), neighbouring Poland and Lithuania.

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ADM1 Russian	ADM1 romanization	ISO 3166-2 code	Administrative centre Russian	Administrative centre romanization	Centre location
Хабаровский край	Khabarovskiy kray	RU-KHA	Хабаровск	Khabarovsk	48° 28' 58"N 135° 05' 02"E
Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ–Югра	Khanty-Mansiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug-Yugra	RU-KHM	Ханты-Мансийск	Khanty-Mansiysk	61° 00' 15"N 69° 00' 07"E
Кировская область	Kirovskaya oblast'	RU-KIR	Киров	Kirov	58° 35' 48"N 49° 39' 36"E
Костромская область	Kostromskaya oblast'	RU-KOS	Кострома	Kostroma	57° 45' 59"N 40° 55' 37"E
Краснодарский край	Krasnodarskiy kray	RU-KDA	Краснодар	Krasnodar	45° 02' 41"N 38° 58' 34"E
Красноярский край	Krasnoyarskiy kray	RU-KYA	Красноярск	Krasnoyarsk	56° 01' 06"N 92° 52' 02"E
Курганская область	Kurganskaya oblast'	RU-KGN	Курган	Kurgan	55° 27' 00"N 65° 20' 00"E
Курская область	Kurskaya oblast'	RU-KRS	Курск	Kursk	51° 44' 14"N 36° 11' 14"E
Ленинградская область	Leningradskaya oblast'	RU-LEN	Санкт-Петербург	Sankt-Peterburg (St Petersburg)	59° 53' 40"N 30° 15' 51"E
Липецкая область	Lipetskaya oblast'	RU-LIP	Липецк	Lipetsk	52° 36' 11"N 39° 34' 15"E
Магаданская область	Magadanskaya oblast'	RU-MAG	Магадан	Magadan	59° 33' 50"N 150° 48' 12"E
Московская область	Moskovskaya oblast'	RU-MOS	Москва	Moskva (Moscow)	55° 45' 08"N 37° 36' 56"E
Мурманская область	Murmanskaya oblast'	RU-MUR	Мурманск	Murmansk	68° 58' 45"N 33° 05' 33"E
Ненецкий автономный округ	Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug	RU-NEN	Нарьян-Мар	Nar'yan-Mar	67° 38' 30"N 53° 02' 35"E
Нижегородская область	Nizhegorodskaya oblast'	RU-NIZ	Нижний Новгород	Nizhniy Novgorod	56° 19' 37"N 44° 00' 27"E
Новгородская область	Novgorodskaya oblast'	RU-NGR	Великий Новгород	Velikiy Novgorod	58° 31' 00"N 31° 17' 00"E
Новосибирская область	Novosibirskaya oblast'	RU-NVS	Новосибирск	Novosibirsk	55° 02' 29"N 82° 56' 05"E
Омская область	Omskaya oblast'	RU-OMS	Омск	Omsk	55° 00' 00"N 73° 24' 00"E
Оренбургская область	Orenburgskaya oblast'	RU-ORE	Оренбург	Orenburg	51° 46' 22"N 55° 05' 56"E
Орловская область	Orlovskaya oblast'	RU-ORL	Орёл	Orël	52° 57' 54"N 36° 04' 43"E
Пензенская область	Penzenskaya oblast'	RU-PNZ	Пенза	Penza	53° 12' 02"N 45° 00' 17"E
Пермский край	Permskiy kray	RU-PER	Пермь	Perm'	58° 01' 03"N 56° 17' 08"E
Приморский край	Primorskiy kray	RU-PRI	Владивосток	Vladivostok	43° 07' 16"N 131° 55' 21"E
Псковская область	Pskovskaya oblast'	RU-PSK	Псков	Pskov	57° 48' 49"N 28° 20' 59"E

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ADM1 Russian	ADM1 romanization	ISO 3166-2 code	Administrative centre Russian	Administrative centre romanization	Centre location
Республика Адыгея	Respublika Adygeya	RU-AD	Майкоп	Maykop	44° 36' 28"N 40° 06' 21"E
Республика Алтай	Respublika Altay	RU-AL	Горно-Алтайск	Gorno-Altaysk	51° 57' 22"N 85° 57' 18"E
Республика Башкортостан	Respublika Bashkortostan	RU-BA	Уфа	Ufa	54° 47' 07"N 56° 02' 44"E
Республика Бурятия	Respublika Buryatiya	RU-BU	Улан-Удэ	Ulan-Ude	51° 49' 38"N 107° 36' 23"E
Республика Дагестан	Respublika Dagestan	RU-DA	Махачкала	Makhachkala	42° 58' 35"N 47° 30' 08"E
Республика Ингушетия	Respublika Ingushetiya	RU-IN	Магас	Magas	43° 10' 00"N 44° 48' 00"E
Республика Калмыкия	Respublika Kalmykiya	RU-KL	Элиста	Elista	46° 18' 28"N 44° 15' 21"E
Республика Карелия	Respublika Kareliya	RU-KR	Петрозаводск	Petrozavodsk	61° 47' 46"N 34° 20' 57"E
Республика Хакасия	Respublika Khakasiya	RU-KK	Абакан	Abakan	53° 42' 56"N 91° 25' 45"E
Республика Коми	Respublika Komi	RU-KO	Сыктывкар	Syktvkar	61° 39' 50"N 50° 48' 54"E
Республика Марий-Эл	Respublika Mariy-El	RU-ME	Йошкар-Ола	Yoshkar-Ola	56° 38' 13"N 47° 52' 16"E
Республика Мордовия	Respublika Mordoviya	RU-MO	Саранск	Saransk	54° 11' 02"N 45° 10' 30"E
Республика Саха (Якутия)	Respublika Sakha (Yakutiya)	RU-SA	Якутск	Yakutsk	62° 02' 02"N 129° 43' 59"E
Республика Северная Осетия-Алания	Respublika Severnaya Osetiya-Alaniya	RU-SE	Владикавказ	Vladikavkaz	43° 02' 12"N 44° 40' 04"E
Республика Татарстан	Respublika Tatarstan	RU-TA	Казань	Kazan'	55° 47' 19"N 49° 07' 20"E
Республика Тыва	Respublika Tyva	RU-TY	Кызыл	Kyzyl	51° 42' 39"N 94° 27' 12"E
Ростовская область	Rostovskaya oblast'	RU-ROS	Ростов-на-Дону	Rostov-na-Donu	47° 13' 53"N 39° 43' 24"E
Рязанская область	Ryazanskaya oblast'	RU-RYA	Рязань	Ryazan'	54° 37' 37"N 39° 41' 30"E
Сахалинская область	Sakhalinskaya oblast'	RU-SAK	Южно-Сахалинск	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	46° 57' 15"N 142° 44' 10"E
Самарская область	Samarskaya oblast'	RU-SAM	Самара	Samara	53° 12' 00"N 50° 09' 00"E
Саратовская область	Saratovskaya oblast'	RU-SAR	Саратов	Saratov	51° 32' 26"N 46° 00' 31"E
Смоленская область	Smolenskaya oblast'	RU-SMO	Смоленск	Smolensk	54° 46' 54"N 32° 02' 24"E
Ставропольский край	Stavropol'skiy kray	RU-STA	Ставрополь	Stavropol'	45° 02' 34"N 41° 58' 24"E
Свердловская область	Sverdlovskaya oblast'	RU-SVE	Екатеринбург	Yekaterinburg	56° 51' 07"N 60° 36' 44"E
Тамбовская область	Tambovskaya oblast'	RU-TAM	Тамбов	Tambov	52° 43' 54"N 41° 26' 36"E

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ADM1 Russian	ADM1 romanization	ISO 3166-2 code	Administrative centre Russian	Administrative centre romanization	Centre location
Томская область	Tomskaya oblast'	RU-TOM	Томск	Tomsk	56° 29' 52"N 84° 58' 28"E
Тульская область	Tul'skaya oblast'	RU-TUL	Тула	Tula	54° 12' 08"N 37° 38' 39"E
Тверская область	Tverskaya oblast'	RU-TVE	Тверь	Tver'	56° 51' 38"N 35° 52' 34"E
Тюменская область	Tyumenskaya oblast'	RU-TYU	Тюмень	Tyumen'	57° 09' 08"N 65° 31' 38"E
Удмуртская республика	Udmurtskaya respublika	RU-UD	Ижевск	Izhevsk	56° 50' 59"N 53° 12' 16"E
Ульяновская область	Ul'yanovskaya oblast'	RU-ULY	Ульяновск	Ul'yanovsk	54° 19' 42"N 48° 23' 12"E
Владимирская область	Vladimirskaia oblast'	RU-VLA	Владимир	Vladimir	56° 08' 12"N 40° 23' 48"E
Волгоградская область	Volgogradskaya oblast'	RU-VGG	Волгоград	Volgograd	48° 43' 10"N 44° 30' 07"E
Вологодская область	Vologodskaya oblast'	RU-VLG	Вологда	Vologda	59° 13' 07"N 39° 53' 19"E
Воронежская область	Voronezhskaya oblast'	RU-VOR	Воронеж	Voronezh	51° 40' 19"N 39° 11' 03"E
Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ	Yamalo-Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug	RU-YAN	Салехард	Salekhard	66° 31' 48"N 66° 36' 07"E
Ярославская область	Yaroslavskaya oblast'	RU-YAR	Ярославль	Yaroslavl'	57° 37' 11"N 39° 51' 19"E
Еврейская Автономная область	Yevreyskaya avtonomnaya oblast'	RU-YEV	Биробиджан	Birobidzhan	48° 47' 34"N 132° 55' 26"E
Забайкальский край	Zabaykal'skiy kray	RU-ZAB	Чита	Chita	52° 01' 54"N 113° 30' 03"E

Disputes

Russia is a claimant or otherwise involved in a number of territorial disputes. Only a few significant examples are described here:

Crimea (and Ukraine)

Russia annexed Crimea in 2014 and is currently engaged in an illegal war on the sovereign territory of Ukraine. HMG does not recognise the annexation of Crimea or Russian invasion or occupation of any other part of Ukraine, and the territorial integrity of Ukraine should be maintained on HMG products.

Kuril Islands

The islands at the southern end of the Kuril Islands chain, i.e. those south-west of the Iturup Strait, are disputed between Russia and Japan. HMG's position is that Russian-language forms should be used for all geographical names in the Kuril Islands; where none exists (e.g. Habomai Islands), English-language rather than Japanese-language names should be employed. Japanese-language names may be shown in brackets if desired and the descriptor (*administered by Russia, claimed by Japan*) may also be shown.

Abkhazia and South Ossetia

Russia is one of very few states to recognise the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia¹¹. HMG recognises these territories as part of Georgia and they should be shown as such on HMG products. Russia maintains significant military involvement in both these areas.

¹¹ Though political leaders in South Ossetia are making ongoing attempts to instigate legal proceedings towards the integration of the territory within Russia.

Other significant locations

PCGN Approved name	Russian name (PCGN Romanization)	Conventional Name ¹²	Feature Type	Location
Baltic Sea	Балтийское море (=Baltiyskoye more)	Baltic Sea	Sea (littoral states: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden)	56° 00' 00" N 18° 00' 00" E
Bering Sea	Берингово море (=Beringovo more)	Bering Sea	Sea (littoral states: Russia/USA)	60° 00' 00" N 175° 00' 00" W
Black Sea	Чёрное море (=Chërnoye more)	Black Sea	Sea (littoral states: Bulgaria/Georgia/ Romania/Russia/Turkey /Ukraine)	43° 00' 00"N 35° 00' 00"E
Caspian Sea	Каспийское море (=Kaspiyskoye more)	Caspian Sea	Sea (littoral states: Azerbaijan/Iran/ Kazakhstan/Russia/ Turkmenistan)	42° 00' 00"N 50° 00' 00"E
Caucasus Mountains or Greater Caucasus Range	Большой Кавказ (=Bol'shoi Kavkaz)	Caucasus Mountains	Mountain range (Georgia, Azerbaijan, Russia)	43° 21' 18"N 42° 26' 31"E
Poluostrov Kamchatka	полуостров Камчатка (=poluostrov Kamchatka)	Kamchatka Peninsula	Peninsula	56° 00' 00"N 160° 00' 00"E
El'brus	Эльбрус (=El'brus)	Mount Elbrus	Mountain	43°21'18"N 42°26'21"E

¹² PCGN recommends use of conventional names for international features. For names within Russia, the conventional names can be included in brackets after the romanized Russian name on cartographic products, and can be used in English-language texts.

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

PCGN Approved name	Russian name (PCGN Romanization)	Conventional Name ¹²	Feature Type	Location
Sea of Azov	Азовское море (=Azovskoye more)	Sea of Azov	Sea (littoral states: Russia/Ukraine)	46° 00' 00" N 36° 00' 00" E
Sea of Okhotsk	Охотское море (=Okhotskoye more)	Sea of Okhotsk	Sea (littoral states: Japan/Russia)	55° 00' 00" N 150° 00' 00" E
Srednesibirskoye ploskogor'ye	Среднесибирское плоскогорье (=Srednesibirskoye ploskogor'ye)	Central Siberian Plateau	Plateau	66° 00' 00"N 106° 00' 00"E
Ural'skiye gory	Уральские горы (=Ural'skiye gory)	Ural Mountains	Mountain range	60° 00' 00" N 60° 00' 00" E
Volga	Волга (=Volga)	-	River	45° 50' 00"N 47° 58' 00"E
Yenisey	Енисей (=Yenisey)	-	River (Mongolia, Russia)	71° 49' 40"N 82° 40' 49"E

Useful references

- BBC country profile: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17839672>
- BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Russian:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/807920/ROMANIZATION_OF_RUSSIAN.pdf
- CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/russia/>
- FCDO Geographical Names & Information:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/geographical-names-and-information>
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO): <http://www.iso.org>
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui>
- List of websites of Russian ADM1s: http://www.gov.ru/main/regions/regioni-44_en.html
- PCGN Country Names list: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-names>
- PCGN paper: [Administrative divisions of Russia](#)
- Unicode www.unicode.org
- US Board on Geographic Names, Geographic Names Server: [GNS Search & Download WebApp \(nga.mil\)](#)

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