

26 February 2025

English

---

**United Nations Group of Experts on  
Geographical Names  
2025 session**

New York, 28 April – 2 May 2025

Item 7 (d) of the provisional agenda \*

**Effective work programmes: Toponymic guidelines for  
international use by map and other editors****Updated toponymic guidelines: Norway, 2025****Summary \*\***

The updated Norwegian toponymic guidelines for 2025 reflect significant administrative and linguistic revisions since the 2020 edition. The country has restructured some of its administrative divisions. The former merged counties – Viken, Vestfold og Telemark, and Troms og Finnmark – are now again split into their original constituent counties, in addition to the municipality division of Ålesund into Ålesund and Haram. That reorganization necessitated updates to county codes and county names, as well as to municipality codes, with Norway now comprising 15 counties and 357 municipalities, alongside 1,146 geographical parishes. Technical updates include revised application programming interface addresses for geographical name retrieval and an updated county map reflecting the current administrative structure.

The guidelines incorporate recent legal developments, including the Place Name Act amendments of 2019 and 2022, which strengthen provisions for preserving Sami and Kven toponyms and enhance local community involvement in names standardization processes. New supplementary spelling rules for Norwegian and Kven were implemented in 2024. The handling of multilingual toponyms has been enhanced, with clearer protocols for managing parallel names in Norwegian, Sami and Kven. That includes updated formatting rules for municipalities with multiple official names and revised hyphenation guidelines for multilingual geographical names. Some precisions have also been made to the language status classification of majority Indigenous and minority languages of Norway, in accordance with their legal status. Technical aspects of names standardization have been expanded, with more exceptions acknowledged for the use of the letters “c”, “q”, “z” and “aa” in standardized geographical names.

The revisions maintain the guidelines’ fundamental purpose of preserving Norwegian geographical names as cultural monuments, while ensuring practical standardization for international use, with particular emphasis on protecting Indigenous and minority language toponyms.

---

\* GEGN.2/2025/1.

\*\* The full report was prepared by Ben Worsley, Norway, Norwegian Mapping Agency (Statens kartverk); summary prepared by Peder Gammeltoft (Norwegian Language Collections).

## **Points for discussion**

The Group of Experts is invited to:

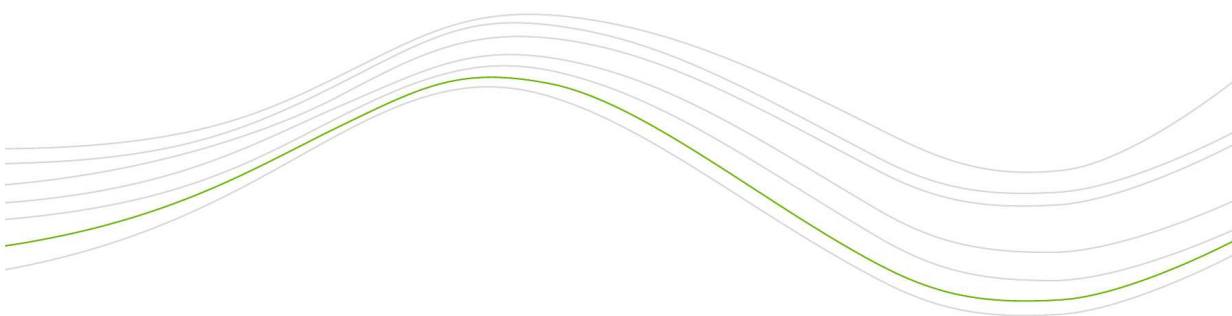
- (1) Consider how the reversal of the administrative reorganization of Norwegian counties and municipalities, impacts toponymic standardization processes
- (2) Examine the implications for maintaining consistent geographical name databases and API services during such territorial restructuring.
- (3) Deliberate on how the enhanced protocols for managing parallel names in Norwegian, Sami, and Kven languages might serve as a model for other countries with indigenous and minority language toponyms.



Kartverket

***Toponymic Guidelines***  
***for Map and Other Editors for International***  
***Use***

***Norway***  
***Revised Edition***  
***2025***



Topic	Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, for International Use.
-------	--

Edited and  
prepared by

Norwegian Mapping Authority, P.O. Box 600 Sentrum, N-3507 HØNEFOSS,  
Telephone number +47 32 11 80 00  
E-mail: [post@kartverket.no](mailto:post@kartverket.no)  
Contact: Ben Worsley, Senior Engineer, Norwegian Place Name Register (SSR)

The Sami Parliament, Ávjovárgeaidnu 50, N-9730 Karasjok,  
Telephone number +47 78 47 40 00  
E-mail: [samediggi@samediggi.no](mailto:samediggi@samediggi.no)

The Language Council of Norway P.O. Box 1573 Vika, N-0118 OSLO,  
Telephone number +47 22 54 19 50  
E-mail [post@sprakradet.no](mailto:post@sprakradet.no)

Updated

January 2025

## Table of contents

1. Languages	5
1.1 General remarks	5
1.2 Linguistic situation	5
1.3 Historical background	5
1.4 National language	5
1.4.1 General remarks	5
1.4.2 The Norwegian alphabet	6
1.4.3 Spelling rules for Norwegian geographical names	6
1.5 Standard pronunciation of geographical names and appellatives in Norwegian maps	7
1.6 Linguistic substrata	8
1.7 Dialects	8
1.8 Minority languages	9
2 Authorities for names and name standardization	12
2.1 Historical background	13
2.2 The Place Name Act of 1990 with amendments of 2005, 2015 and 2019	13
3 Source material	14
3.1 Map Series	14
3.2 Geospatial data	14
3.3 Online maps	15
3.4 Gazetteers	15
4 Glossary of appellatives, adjectives, and other words necessary for understanding of maps	15
4.1 Norwegian	15
4.2 North Sami	20
4.3 Lule Sami	21
4.4 Kven	22
5 Administrative divisions	23
5.1 The names and numbers of counties and municipalities of Norway	23
Counties	24
Municipalities	24

# 1. Languages

## 1.1 General remarks

Norway is a unilingual country in the sense that Norwegian is the only nation-wide language. Norwegian is the principal language of more than 95 percent of the country's 5.58 million inhabitants (as of January 2025). The Sami (sometimes written *Saami* or *Sámi*) language spoken by the indigenous people Sami, also has official status in the country. Kven, Romanes and Romani are acknowledged as official minority languages in Norway, but the latter two are scarcely reflected in geographical names, nor are languages spoken by more recent immigrants.

## 1.2 Linguistic situation

There are two official forms of written Norwegian, one called "Bokmål" (Book language), used by approximately 88 % of the population, and one called "Nynorsk" (New Norwegian) used by approximately 12 % of the population. Of the 357 municipalities of Norway, 33 % of the municipalities have Bokmål as the official language, 25 % have Nynorsk as the official language, and 42 % have decided to stay neutral as to preferred language. Sami (North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami) is spoken by about 37 000, whereas a few thousand speak Kven. However, the figures are vague.

## 1.3 Historical background

During the union with Denmark (1397–1814), Danish supplanted Norwegian as the written language of the country. The two languages are closely related and mutually intelligible, although there are certain differences in pronunciation that are reflected in the spelling. It was quite possible to write most Norwegian geographical names in accordance with Danish spelling rules, and it was also possible to reverse the process.

One of the aims of the national renaissance that developed after the separation from Denmark in 1814 was to create a genuinely Norwegian language. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, two Norwegian language forms emerged, one based on (written) Danish and adjusted to the spoken language used by the upper classes (Bokmål), and the other based mainly on the dialects of the western and central parts of the country (Nynorsk). Both underwent a number of spelling reforms, the most important of which were those of 1907 and 1917, which brought about the definitive transformation of the spelling of the traditional Dano-Norwegian language.

The national renaissance did not embrace the minority languages. On the contrary, during the following century the Norwegian authorities pursued a policy aiming at Norwegianizing Sami and Kven names. Only in the middle of the 20th century regulations were given to ensure equality of the status of names in the minority languages. Still today the use of Sami and Kven geographical names is met with opposition in many local communities.

## 1.4 National language

### 1.4.1 General remarks

Norwegian belongs to the Germanic language group and is written in the Roman script.

There are four old indigenous languages: Sami (constituted by three subdivisions North Sami, Skolt Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami), Kven, Romanes and Romani.

## 1.4.2 The Norwegian alphabet

A a	H h	O o	V v	Å å
B b	I i	P p	W w	
C c	J j	Q q	X x	
D d	K k	R r	Y y	
E e	L l	S s	Z z	
F f	M m	T t	Æ æ	
G g	N n	U u	Ø ø	

The letters C c, Q q, W w, X x, and Z z, are not normally used in Norwegian geographical names. Exceptions are foreign names, names of artefacts containing personal names or loan words and some traditional geographical names.

The additional letters Æ æ, Ø ø, Å å are always treated as separate letters and placed after Z in dictionaries, indexes, etc. If those letters are not available, they may be written Ae, ae, Oe, oe, Aa, aa. Before the spelling reform of 1917, Å å was generally written Aa aa, and accordingly placed before Ab ab, in alphabetical indexes, etc. Though "Aa" is replaced by "Å" in Norwegian spelling, some examples of standardized geographical names do exist, such as *Aasen*.

## 1.4.3 Spelling rules for Norwegian geographical names

### Historical remark

Some attempts were made to reintroduce Norwegian forms of spelling for geographical names on maps and in cadastral surveys while the language reform was still in its earliest stages in the middle of the 19th century. The spelling reforms of the early 20th century made it impossible to retain Danish spelling for geographical names while the rest of the language was being revised.

Map-makers had consulted linguists about the spelling of Norwegian geographical names on new maps since the 1870s. The radical spelling reforms made it necessary to have a set of rules for the spelling of Norwegian geographical names. Detailed rules were first issued in 1913 and have been revised several times since. The latest revision came in 2018.

Norway has had an act on the standardization of geographical names (the Place Name Act) since 1990, see subchapter 2.2.

### Capitalization

One-word geographical names are always capitalized, e.g. *Borg, Oslo, Sogn*. Compound names are normally written as one word and capitalized: *Dovrefjell, Finnmark, Trondheim*. In names consisting of more than one word, only the first word is capitalized, except when one of the following words is a proper name. Examples: *Folldalen naturreservat* and *Huitfeldts gate* (nature reserve and street, respectively), and *Store Falkevatn, Øvre Eidfjord* (proper names).

### Uncompounded, compounded or hyphenated geographical names

The hyphen is not common in Norwegian geographical names, but it is used in some names, more by chance than by rule, to make the main element more legible, mostly when the first element is a direction adjective. Both elements are then capitalized. Examples: *Aust-Agder, Vest-Agder, Nord-Norge* (Bokmål), *Nord-Noreg* (Nynorsk).

If the specific of a geographical name consists of a personal name of more than one word it may be attached to the generic by a hyphen: *Morten Petersen-vegen, Ol Jonsa-haugen*. If two separately existing geographical names are combined in one name, for instance for an



administrative division, the two words are attached by *og* and still capitalized, e.g. *Møre og Romsdal*, *Nore og Uvdal*.

### Administrative units that have official names in several languages

Names of counties and municipalities with more than one official language are written separately in either language (the same language as the text in question). Both or all three names are used in tables, registers and on signs and maps, e.g. *Unjárga - Nesseby* (Sami, Norwegian), *Gáivuona suohkan - Kåfjord kommune- Kaivuonon komuuni* (Sami, Norwegian, Kven), *Finnmark - Finnmarkku - Finmarkku* (Norwegian, Sami, Kven). Note the use of “-” (dash/hyphen) as a separator.

### Foreign names

The general principle is that foreign names should retain the form used in the country of origin (endonym), transliterated if necessary, in accordance with an officially recognized system of transliteration. As in other countries there are numerous exceptions to this rule, mainly traditional conventional names for countries, towns and natural features (exonyms) that have been known for centuries to literate Norwegians – names like *Storbritannia* (Great Britain), *Dolomittane/Dolomittene* (Le Dolomiti), *Rhinen* (Der Rhein).

## 1.5 Standard pronunciation of geographical names and appellatives in Norwegian maps

The key does not cover all cases, and it does not include the pronunciation of foreign names/words. The letters q, w and z have the values [k], [v] and [s], but mostly occur in loan-words and rarely in Norwegian maps. A vowel may be pronounced long or short. A long vowel is normally followed by a single consonant in a stressed syllable, and vice versa a short vowel is followed by a double consonant or a group of consonants. As a general rule the first syllable of a compound is stressed. Due to the historical development words of more than one syllable are pronounced with either simple or double musical accent.

### Pronunciation key

The following are examples of geographical names found on Norwegian maps.

Spelling	(IPA alphabet)	Pronunciation examples
A	[a:], [a]	<i>Hamar</i> [ɑ:], <i>Land</i> [ɑ]
Ai	[ai]	<i>Straisvannet</i>
Au	[ɛu], [æu]	<i>Haugesund</i>
B	[b]	<i>Bodø</i>
Bb	[b:]	<i>Rebbenes</i>
Ch	[ʃ]	<i>Charlottenlund</i>
D	[d]	<i>Bodø</i>
Dd	[d:]	<i>Nadderud</i>
E	[e:], [e], [ɛ:], [ɛ], [ə]	<i>Nes</i> [e:], <i>Etterstad</i> [e], <i>Nes</i> [ɛ:], <i>Erkna</i> [ɛ], <i>Hille</i> [ə]
Ei	[ei], [æi]	<i>Eina</i>
F	[f]	<i>Fana</i>
Ff	[f:]	<i>Offersøy</i>
G	[g] (+ back vowels) [j] (+ front vowels)	<i>Godøy</i> [g], <i>Geilo</i> [j]
Gg	[g:]	<i>Ogge</i>
Gj	[j]	<i>Gjerpen</i>
Gn	[gn], [ɲn]	<i>Begna</i>
H	[h]	<i>Hitra</i>

<b>Spelling</b>	<b>(IPA alphabet)</b>	<b>Pronunciation examples</b>
<i>Hj</i>	[j]	<i>Hjelle</i>
<i>I</i>	[i:], [i]	<i>Hisøy</i> [i:], <i>Hitra</i> [i]
<i>J</i>	[j]	<i>Jæren</i>
<i>K</i>	[k], [ç]	<i>Kabelvåg, Kinn</i> [ç]
<i>Kj</i>	[ç]	<i>Kjosén</i>
<i>Kk</i>	[k:]	<i>Bakken</i>
<i>L</i>	[l], [ɫ]	<i>Larvik</i> [l], <i>Dal</i> [l,ɫ]
<i>Lj</i>	[lj], [j]	<i>Ljosnes</i> [lj], <i>Ljan</i> [j]
<i>Li</i>	[l:]	<i>Velle</i>
<i>M</i>	[m]	<i>Molde</i>
<i>Mm</i>	[m:]	<i>Remma</i>
<i>N</i>	[n]	<i>Nes</i>
<i>Ng</i>	[ŋ]	<i>Langset</i>
<i>Nk</i>	[ŋk]	<i>Junkeren</i>
<i>Nn</i>	[n:]	<i>Rinna</i>
<i>O</i>	[u:], [u], [ɔ:], [ɔ]	<i>Oma</i> [u:], <i>Oslo</i> [u], <i>Opedal</i> [ɔ:], <i>Ogge</i> [ɔ]
<i>P</i>	[p]	<i>Polmak</i>
<i>Pp</i>	[p:]	<i>Oppdal</i>
<i>R</i>	[r], [R]	<i>Rana</i>
<i>Rd</i>	[ɾ], [d], [r], [R], [Rd]	<i>Gardåa</i>
<i>Rl</i>	[ɭ], [Rl]	<i>Storli</i>
<i>Rn</i>	[ɳ], [Rn]	<i>Furnes</i>
<i>Rr</i>	[r:], [R:]	<i>Forra</i>
<i>Rs</i>	[ʃ:], [Rs]	<i>Korset</i>
<i>Rt</i>	[t], [Rt]	<i>Arteid</i>
<i>S</i>	[s]	<i>Sira</i>
<i>Sj</i>	[ʃ]	<i>Sjursnes</i>
<i>Sk</i>	[sk], [ʃ] (+ front vowels)	<i>Skansen</i> [sk], <i>Ski</i> [ʃ]
<i>Skj</i>	[ʃ]	<i>Skjomen</i>
<i>Stj</i>	[stj], [ʃ]	<i>Stjørdal</i>
<i>T</i>	[t]	<i>Tinn</i>
<i>Tj</i>	[ç]	<i>Tjølling</i>
<i>Tt</i>	[t:]	<i>Tjøtta</i>
<i>U</i>	[u:], [u], [u]	<i>Bu</i> [u:], <i>Utne</i> [u], <i>Munkby</i> [u] (esp. in front of <i>ng, nk</i> )
<i>V</i>	[v]	<i>Vardø</i>
<i>Y</i>	[y:], [y]	<i>Ygre</i>
<i>Æ</i>	[æ:], [æ]	<i>Værnes</i>
<i>Ø</i>	[ø:], [ø], [œ]	<i>Øre</i> [ø:], <i>Børve</i> [ø], <i>Ølve</i> [œ]
<i>Øy</i>	[œy]	<i>Øye</i>
<i>Å</i>	[o:], [ɔ]	<i>Åsen</i> [o:], <i>Åsta</i> [ɔ]

## 1.6 Linguistic substrata

There is a Finnish substratum in many of the geographical names for the woodlands of Eastern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration of Finnish farmers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries).

## 1.7 Dialects

Local dialects of Norwegian are spoken in most rural districts and to some extent in the towns. The standard language and its variants are now increasingly used in the rural centers of population, especially those where industry has developed during the last century.

As a result of the linguistic situation in the country, there is probably a stronger admixture of dialect forms on Norwegian maps than on the maps of most of the neighbouring countries. In addition to the standardized forms of Bokmål and Nynorsk a number of dialectal forms occur, thus variants such as *tjern, tjørn, tjenn, tjønn, tjødn* (small lake, pond), *lille, lisle, litle, litje, lisje, likje* (little), *aust, øst* (east), *kirke, kyrkje, kjerke, kjærke* (church), may be found on maps. If a map covers a district with dialectal differences, several variants may be found on the same map.

## 1.8 Indigenous languages

### *Sami*

The Sami languages Northern Sami, Lule Sami, South Sami and Skolt Sami are indigenous to Norway and are official languages in Norway. Sami geographical names occur scattered over a wide area, as far south as Innlandet County in Eastern Norway. Because of the Norweganization process that took place in the 19th and 20th centuries, the number of Sami speakers in Norway has drastically decreased. Still, there is a lot of evidence that there has been and still are Sami settlements in these areas, such as Sami geographical names. The Sami belongs to the western branch of the Uralic language family and is closely related to the Balto-Finnic languages.

Sami is spoken in Norway, Sweden, Finland, and on the Kola Peninsula in Russia. The number of people using Sami as their first language varies immensely. The majority of Sámi and speakers of Sami live in Norway, altogether approximately 30 000. Traditionally there are ten Sami languages. North Sami, Lule Sami, South Sami and Skolt Sami are spoken in Norway nowadays. These four variants are regarded as different languages and they also have their own orthographies. The variants differ considerably so that speakers from distant language areas do not understand each other. Skolt Sami is by far the least spoken of these languages, concentrated near the border to Russia in Eastern Finnmark. It gained status as an official Norwegian language in 2017. There are also a few Pite Sami speakers in Norway, but the language is not an official language. Pite Sami geographical names occur in Nordland. Most Sami languages are phonetically complicated. Consonant gradation, often simply called gradation, exists in all Sami languages except South Sami.

Following a long period of neglect and oppression, these languages have acquired and even become the subject of laws and regulations that decisively strengthen their official status position in society. Sami languages are taught in all levels of schools and should be used officially in the administration of municipalities where the Sami language is recognized as an official language.

The Norwegian Place Name Act decrees that Sami geographical names should be used on maps, signs and other official documents according to traditional local use. When an entity has a name in Sami as well as in Norwegian and/or Kven, all the relevant names should be used on maps, road signs etc. In 1978 a new South Sami orthography was introduced. In 1979 a new North Sami orthography was introduced. In 1983 a new Lule Sami orthography was taken into use. The new orthographies are applied in more recent maps. Finland, Norway and Sweden have agreed upon a common policy in this respect.

### *North Sami*

North Sami is the most widely used Sami language in Norway and is spoken over a vast area covering Troms and Finnmark counties and the northernmost part of Nordland County. In this area a great number of geographical names are of Sami origin and are written in the North Sami alphabet.

The North Sami alphabet

A a	E e	L l	S s	Ž ž
Á á	F f	M m	Š š	

B b	G g	N n	T t
C c	H h	Ŋ ŋ	Ț ț
Č č	I i	O o	U u
D d	J j	P p	V v
Đ đ	K k	R r	Z z

The pronunciation of many of the sounds varies considerably, depending on their position in the word. The distinction between long and short monophthongs is not made in the orthography. In the North Sami language there are 4 diphthongs and 6 monophthongs in the first syllable: *dievvá, čearru, muotki, oaivi, čilla, hengo, skurču, johka, čahca, skáidi*.

An important part of the North Sami is the grade alternation in the consonant centre. The consonant gradation participates in the inflections and derivations of Sami in the same way as umlaut and ablaut of Germanic languages. In North Sami toponymy, the grade alternation can occur in specific positions of compound names. Hence, *Čoalbmějávri (čoalbm)* in the strong grade and *Čoalmmejávri (čoalmme)* in the weak grade can occur as geographical names. The grade alternation in the generics of geographical names is used according to the syntactical surrounding, e.g. *Olmáivággi* and *Olmáivákki skuvla*.

Pronunciation key according to Eastern pronunciation

(Examples given are words used in North Sami geographical names in Norwegian maps)

<i>Ie</i>	<i>dievvaa</i>	[tievva:]	<i>ea</i>	<i>čearru</i>	[tʃearru:]
<i>Uo</i>	<i>muotki</i>	[muoøki:]	<i>oa</i>	<i>oaivi</i>	[oajvi:]
<i>I</i>	<i>čilla</i>	[tʃi.la]	<i>e</i>	<i>hengo</i>	[hen:ku]
<i>U</i>	<i>skurču</i>	[skur <sup>oh</sup> tʃu:]	<i>o</i>	<i>johka</i>	[jo.hka]
<i>A</i>	<i>čahca</i>	[tʃa.htsa]	<i>á</i>	<i>skaaidi</i>	[ska;j:ti:]
<i>C</i>	<i>čahca</i>	[tʃa.htsa]	<i>č</i>	<i>rohči</i>	[ro <sup>h</sup> htʃi:]
<i>Đ</i>	<i>boađđu</i>	[poaððu:]	<i>dj</i>	<i>veadjj</i>	[veacci:]
<i>Nj</i>	<i>njaarga</i>	[na:r <sup>a</sup> ka]	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>geavŋgis</i>	[keavŋji:s]
<i>Š</i>	<i>raašša</i>	[ra:ʃ:ʃa]	<i>t</i>	<i>guotku</i>	[kuoøhku:]
<i>Ž</i>	<i>aavži</i>	[a:v:tʃi:]			

### Skolt Sami

There are some Skolt Sami geographical names used in Norway in a part of Sør-Varanger municipality in Finnmark. Still in this area there are only a few geographical names of Skolt Sami origin registered in the national geographical name database (SSR).

The Skolt Sami alphabet

A a	Đ đ	J j	Õ õ	Z z
Â â	E e	K k	P p	Ž ž
B b	F f	Ķ ķ	R r	Ä ä
C c	G g	L l	S s	Ä ä
Č č	Ġ ġ	M m	Š š	,
3 3	Ģ ģ	N n	T t	
ž ž	H h	Ŋ ŋ	U u	
D d	I i	O o	V v	

### Lule Sami

The Lule Sami is spoken in some parts of the county of Nordland, especially in Tysfjord. The letters used for writing Lule Sami are the following:

### The Lule Sami alphabet

A a	G g	M m	S s
Á á	H h	N n	T t
B b	I i	Ŋ ŋ	U u
D d	J j	O o	V v
E e	K k	P p	Ä ä/Æ æ
F f	L l	R r	Å å

An important part of the description of the Lule Sami is the grade alternation in the consonant centre. The consonant gradation participates in the inflections and derivations of Sami in the same way as umlaut and ablaut of Germanic languages. In Lule Sami toponymy, the grade alternation can occur in specific positions of compound names. Hence, *Tjoalmmejávrrre* (*tjoalmmme*) in the strong grade and *Tjoalmejávrrre* (*tjoalme*) in the weak grade can occur as geographical names. The grade alternation in the generics of geographical names is used according to the syntactical surrounding, e.g. *Ájluokta* and *Ájluovta skåvllå*.

Some toponymic examples in Lule Sami:

*jiegge* 'bog, marsh', *ædno* 'main river', *duottar* 'mountain tract, high mountain moorland', *oajvve* 'head, round-shaped top of mountain' and 'leader/manager', *gårttje* 'waterfall', *ájdde* 'isthmus', *tjåhkkå* 'summit, mountain top'. For a more comprehensive list of Lule Sami words used in geographical names see the toponymic guidelines of Sweden.

### South Sami

South Sami is spoken in scattered areas from Saltfjellet in Nordland to Elgå in Northern Innlandet.

### The South Sami alphabet

A a	H h	M m	T t	Å å
B b	I i	N n	U u	
D d	Ĳ ĳ	O o	V v	
E e	J j	P p	Y y	
F f	K k	R r	Æ æ	
G g	L l	S s	Ö ö	

An important part of South Sami is umlaut, also known as sound alternation. The umlaut participates in the inflections and derivations of South Sami. The vowels in stressed syllables are affected by the vowels in the following, unstressed syllables. The sound of a vowel changes and is pronounced more like the following vowel. Hence, *Voerhtjevaerie* (Nominative case) and *Voerhtjevaaran* (Illative case). Another example is *Måelhkie* (Nominative case) and *Måalhkan* (Illative case).

South Sami has 9 short vowels (a, e, i, ĳ, o, u, y, æ, å) and 14 long vowels (aa, ae, ea, ee, ie, ĳe, oe, ua, ue, yö, öö, åa, åe, åå).

Some toponymic examples in South Sami:

*baahkoe* [baahkuo] 'mountainside', *durrie* [durr̥ie] 'cleft, small mountain gap', *gaejsie* [gaejsie] 'high mountain', *guevtele* [guevtele] 'mountain tract, high mountain moorland', *jaevrie* [jaevrie] 'lake', *jeano* [jeænuo] 'the main river', *johke* [juhke] 'river', *loekte* [luokte] 'creek,

inlet, bay', *mehkie* [mehkie] 'bay, creek in river or lake', *sääle* [soole] 'island, islet', *tjahke* [tjahke] 'summit, mountain top', *vaerie* [vaerie] 'mountain', *vaegkie* [vækkie] 'valley', *vuemie* [vuemie] 'woodland', *äejjie* [oæjjie] 'head, round-shaped top of mountain', *äelkie* [oælkie] 'shoulder of mountain, small mountain'.

## 1.9 Minority languages

### Kven

Kven is an official minority language in Norway. The Kvens have lived in Northern Finland, Sweden and Norway for several centuries. Today the term Kven is only used for those of Finnish descent who live in Northern Norway. The Kven language (Norwegian "Kvensk") language is similar to the Finnish dialect of Northern Finland, in particular the dialect of Tornedalen in Sweden. Most of the Norwegian Kvens live in the counties of Troms and Finnmark where they often live amongst Norwegians and Sámi. Kven geographical names are mainly found in these areas, but also elsewhere where the Kvens live today.

Principles for the spelling of Kven names in Norway are the same as for standard Finnish in Finland (cf. the toponymic guidelines for Finland), although the Kven alphabet has an additional letter, *đ*. These principles apply also to compound names and to capitalization. Rules for the standardization of Kven geographical names are not as strict as for Finnish names in Finland, and spelling follows the local variants of Kven.

Kven has 8 vowels, all of which may be short or long. They can make 18 diphthongs. Long vowels are written with two letters.

<i>a</i>	[a]	<i>pahta</i>	[pahta]	<i>ä</i>	[œ]	<i>lähe</i>	[læhe]
<i>e</i>	[e]	<i>kenttä</i>	[kent:æ]	<i>i</i>	[i]	<i>kivi</i>	[kivi]
<i>o</i>	[o]	<i>koro</i>	[koro]	<i>ö</i>	[ø]	<i>köngäs</i>	[køN:æs]
<i>u</i>	[u]	<i>kuru</i>	[kuru]	<i>y</i>	[y]	<i>kylä</i>	[kylæ]

Examples of diphthongs:

*kaisa* [kaisa], *autsi* [autsi], *kielas* [kielas], *outa* [outa], *kouta* [kouta], *öystä* [øystæ].

Examples of long vowels:

*vaara* [va:ra], *kiiruna* [ki:runa], *uurre* [u:r:e].

Kven has 15 consonant phonemes. [ð] and [ŋ] occur only medially. [ŋ] occurs only as long, or before k. Medially the consonants except [ð] occur as long or short. Long consonant phonemes are written with two letters.

<i>đ</i>	[ð]	<i>puđas</i>	[puðas]	<i>n</i>	[n]	<i>nielu</i>	[nielu]
<i>f</i>	[f]	<i>fierua</i>	[fierua]	<i>p</i>	[p]	<i>pahta</i>	[pahta]
<i>h</i>	[h]	<i>hauta</i>	[hauta]	<i>r</i>	[r]	<i>ruto</i>	[ruto]
<i>j</i>	[j]	<i>juova</i>	[juova]	<i>s</i>	[s]	<i>laassa</i>	[la:s:a]
<i>k</i>	[k]	<i>rapakko</i>	[rapak:o]	<i>š</i>	[ʃ]	<i>šoru</i>	[foru]
<i>l</i>	[l]	<i>lahti</i>	[lahti]	<i>t</i>	[t]	<i>tieva</i>	[tieva]
<i>m</i>	[m]	<i>mella</i>	[mel:a]	<i>v</i>	[v]	<i>vaara</i>	[va:ra]
<i>nk</i>	[ŋ]	<i>penkkä</i>	[peŋk:æ]	<i>ng</i>	[ŋ:]	<i>köngäs</i>	[køŋ:æs]

The first syllable of the word is always stressed, and the last syllable is always unstressed, regardless of the quantity.

## 2 Authorities for names and name standardization

## 2.1 Historical background

Some attempts were made to reintroduce Norwegian forms in the spelling of geographical names on maps and in cadastral surveys while the language reform was still in its earliest stages in the middle of the 19th century. The spelling reforms of the early 20th century forbade use of Danish spelling for geographical names while the rest of the language was being revised.

During the nineteenth century the Government and map-makers consulted historians and linguists about the correct spelling of geographical names. From 1879 the Geographical Survey of Norway employed a permanent adviser, who revised the names on all official maps, and who was also consulted by the Government on the spelling of names of administrative divisions. An adviser for Sami (Lapp) names was consulted from the 1880s and onwards. From 1912 there were two advisers for Norwegian geographical names, representing the two official forms of Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk). A National Names Authority was set up by Royal Ordinance in 1933, from which date two government consultants advised on Norwegian geographical names, and from 1971 there were also two consultants for Sami names, one for North Sami and one for South Sami.

## 2.2 The Norwegian Place-Names Act of 1990 with amendments of 2005, 2015, 2019, 2021 and 2022

In 1990 the Norwegian national assembly (Stortinget) passed an act on the standardization of geographical names in official use. Amendments to the Act were passed in 2005, taking effect from 1 August 2006. The Place Name Act\* underwent revisions in 2015 and 2021, and new amendments in 2019 and 2022.

\*<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1990-05-18-11>

The main provisions of the Place Name Act are:

- The written standardized form should be based on the traditional, local pronunciation, while at the same time keeping to current spelling rules.
- A public body should authorize the spelling (in most cases The Norwegian Mapping Authority or the municipality).
- Geographical names which have been determined by law should be used by other public bodies.

The Act states that geographical names should be standardized according to the official form of Norwegian (Bokmål or Nynorsk) which corresponds best with the traditional local pronunciation. However, some dialectal traits as well as widely used old spellings may be retained. More detailed spelling rules are issued in the regulations of the law, and these were revised in 2018. Sami and Kven geographical names should be standardized according to the spelling rules of those languages. During the standardization process local parties must be heard and their views shall be taken into consideration before the determination of a spelling. Concerning the spelling of names of single holdings, the view of the property owner should be emphasized. This recommendation became more accentuated in a law amendment in 2015, in which property owners got the right to determine that an old spelling used in a public document – historical or present – should be the authorized spelling for their particular single holding. This could result in a great extent of inconsistencies between the spelling of the names of single holdings and the same name used for other entities. However, so far rather few owners have taken advantage of this amendment. In 2019 the law was amended with the purpose of giving communities more influence on the spelling of all names, including names standardized by The Norwegian Mapping Authority.

The purpose of the Act is to safeguard geographical names as cultural monuments, to determine a spelling which is practical and useable and to promote knowledge and active use

of the names. The Act shall secure the consideration of Sami and Kven geographical names in accordance with national law and international treaties and conventions. The Act applies where any state, county or municipal body shall determine geographical names or the spelling thereof or use them in the performance of its duties.

The Act also applies to the use of geographical names in companies that are fully publicly owned and in textbooks that are to be used in the schools. This Act does not apply to Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian dependent territories, the Norwegian Continental Shelf and Norway's Economic Zone.

The current organization of the geographical names consultancy service came into force on 1 July 2018 and will be continued throughout 2019 – and probably beyond. The name consultancy service for Norwegian geographical names shall during the trial period consist of three advisors and four consultants. The consultants are coordinated in a separate specialist advisory board, in line with the other advisory boards in the Norwegian Language Council. The advisors have higher education in onomastics and prepare geographical names cases for the consultants, respond to inquiries etc. The consultants have offices in Tromsø, Trondheim, Bergen and Oslo, respectively. In addition, there is a geographical names consultancy service for Kven names in Northern Norway with offices at the University of Tromsø, and a service for North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami geographical names located in Guovdageaidnu. All names recognized under the Place-Names Act must be reported to a national digital register (SSR) administrated by The Norwegian Mapping Authority. A Complaints Board is appointed to deal with complaints about authorized spelling decisions.

Different spellings of a name may be in official use at the same time, and the goal of establishing a single standardized form for each name is still a long way away. This increased with the mentioned amendments of the Act in 2015, in which the property owner got a stronger influence on the spelling of the name of his single holding, even though the name is an old, inherited one. In the ongoing amendments, it has furthermore been proposed that the municipalities should receive more influence on the spelling of all geographical names.

## 3 Source material

### 3.1 Map Series

The Norwegian national, official map series are:

	Map series	Producer
1.	Topographic maps, 1:50.000-1:250.000	Norwegian Mapping Authority
2.	Nautical charts 1:5.000-1:10.000.000	Norwegian Mapping Authority

The Topographic Main Map Series, Norway 1:50.000, cover the whole country in 727 sheets. The map series were completed in 1988 and contain approximately 340.000 names. The Nautical charts cover the coast with 143 sheets together with harbour maps, other coastal charts and general charts.

### 3.2 Geospatial data

Geospatial data is available and can be downloaded free of charge from the national geoportal Geonorge (<https://www.geonorge.no/en>):

- Topographical land data at scale 1:50.000 and smaller
- Road network
- Geographical names from The Norwegian Place Name Register
- Administrative boundaries
- National elevation model



Other available geospatial data:

- Marine geospatial data
- FKB standard data (detailed vector data in scale 1:1.000-1:5.000).

Services for retrieving geographical names

- Full service from The Norwegian Place Name Register:  
<http://wfs.geonorge.no/skwms1/wfs.stedsnavn50?service=WFS&version=2.0.0&request=GetCapabilities>
- Inspire service from The Norwegian Place Name Register:  
<https://wfs.geonorge.no/skwms1/wfs.inspire-gn?service=WFS&request=GetCapabilities>

### 3.3 Online maps

Digital map available at <http://www.norgeskart.no/> include service for searching all geographical names in The Norwegian Place Name Register (SSR).

### 3.4 Gazetteers

An index for names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway was published by The Norwegian Mapping Authority and Norwegian Military Geographic Service in three volumes (1990-91). It contains names from the Topographic Main Map Series, approximately 340.000 names. This gazetteer was official when it was published.

The spelling of the names in the Index for names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway has not been evaluated or treated by the rules of the Norwegian Place Name Act, which came into force in 1991. Names which have been treated by these rules, are found in The Norwegian Place Name Register (SSR), an official database at The Norwegian Mapping Authority.

## 4 Glossary of appellatives, adjectives, and other words necessary for understanding of maps

### 4.1 Norwegian

Below follows a list of appellatives commonly used as parts of Norwegian geographical names. The list only provides examples and is not regarded to be complete. According to the Act, geographical names are to be spelled on the basis of the local inherited pronunciation at the same time following official Norwegian orthographic rules; that means the rules for Nynorsk where the local dialect is closer to Nynorsk, and the rules for Bokmål where the local dialect is closer to Bokmål. However, a number of dialectal forms are admitted. If several different pronunciation varieties exist, a strictly local form may be chosen where special reasons (as defined in the regulations of the Act) apply.

The appellatives listed below mostly occur as generics in geographical names, and then most commonly in the definite form. For instance, the definite form *dalen* is more frequent than the indefinite form *dal*. The endings *-en*, *-et* are definite articles in the singular, and *-an(e)*, *-ene* are definite articles in the plural. The endings *-a*, *-i*, (in some areas *-e* or *-o*) may be the definite article either in the singular or in the plural, depending on which noun group the word belongs to.

#### **Decoding**

aksel, akselen  
aksel, aksla

#### **English equivalent**

shoulder, mountain  
shoulder, mountain

**Decoding**

bakke, Bakken  
 bekk, bekken  
 benk, benken  
 berg, berget, berga, bergi  
 boe, boen  
 bog, bogen  
 botn, botnen  
 botn, botnen  
 bre, breen  
 brot, brotet  
 brott, brottet  
 bru, brua, brui  
 brun, brunen  
 bug, bugen  
 bukt, bukta, bukti  
 bygd, bygda, bygdi  
 b  , b  en  
 dal, dalen  
 dam, dammen  
 dokk, dokka, dokki  
 egg, egga, eggi  
 egg, eggen  
 eid, eidet  
 elv, elva, elvi  
 eng, enga, engi  
 evje, evja  
 fall, fallet  
 fet, feta, feti  
 fit, fita, fiti  
 fjell, fjellet, fjella, fjelli  
 fjellstue  
 fjord, fjorden, fjordene  
 fjord, fjorden, fjordan(e)  
 fj  dd, fj  ddet, fj  dda, fj  ddi  
 flak, flaket  
 fles, fles  , flesi  
 flo, floa, floi  
 floe, floen  
 floe, floen  
 flog, floget  
 flot, flota, floti  
 fly, flya, flyi  
 flu, flua, flui  
 fonn, fonna, fonni  
 for  , for  en  
 foss, fossen, fossene  
 foss, fossen, fossan(e)  
 gard, garden, gardene  
 gard, garden, gardan(e)  
 gil, gilet  
 gjel, gjelet  
 gjuv, gjuvet  
 glup, glupen  
 grend, grenda  
 grunne, grunnen, grunna, grunnene  
 grunne, grunna, grunnan(e)  
 g  rd, g  rden, g  rdene  
 hall, halla  
 hall, hallet

**English equivalent**

mountain, plain  
 brook, little stream  
 ledge  
 mountain, hill  
 shoal, reef  
 bay, cove  
 head of fjord  
 upper end of valley  
 glacier  
 break, edge  
 break, edge  
 bridge  
 mountain, hill  
 bay, cove  
 bay, cove  
 rural district  
 shoal, reef  
 valley  
 pond  
 hollow  
 hill, mountain, ridge  
 hill, mountain, ridge  
 isthmus  
 river, stream  
 meadow  
 back water, creek  
 cliff  
 meadow  
 meadow  
 mountain  
 hospice, hut  
 fjord, cove, lake  
 fjord, cove, lake  
 mountain  
 shoal  
 island  
 flat land  
 small pool  
 marsh, pen  
 cliff, mountain  
 plateau  
 mountain plateau  
 shoal, half tide rock  
 snowfield, glacier  
 waterfall  
 waterfall  
 farm  
 farm  
 canyon, gorge  
 canyon, gorge  
 canyon, gorge  
 gap  
 hamlet  
 shoal  
 shoal  
 farm  
 slope  
 slope

**Decoding**

hals, halsen  
 halvøy, halvøya, halvøyi  
 hamar, hamaren  
 hammar, hammaren, hamrene  
 hammar, hammaren, hamran(e)  
 hamn, hamna  
 hatt, hatten  
 haug, haugen, haugene  
 haug, haugen, haugan(e)  
 hav, havet  
 havn, havna  
 hei(d), hei(d)a  
 hette, hetta  
 holme, holmen, holmene  
 holme, holmen, holman(e)  
 hø, høa, høi  
 høgda, høgda, høgdi, høgdene  
 jøkel, jøkelen  
 jøkul, jøkulen  
 kam, kammen  
 kamp, kampen, kampene  
 kamp, kampen, kampan(e)  
 kil, kilen  
 kjøl, kjølen  
 klakk, klakken  
 kleiv, kleiva, kleivi  
 klepp, kleppen  
 klett, kletten  
 klubb, klubben  
 kluft, klufta, klufti  
 klump, klumpen  
 kløft, kløfta, kløfti  
 knatt, knatten  
 knaus, knausen  
 knippe, knippa  
 knoll, knollen  
 knopp, knoppen  
 knud, knuden  
 knut, knuten, knutene  
 knut, knuten, knutan(e)  
 koll(e), kollen, kollene  
 koll(e), kollen, kollan(e)  
 kulp, kulpen  
 kvam, kvam(m)en  
 kvelv, kvelven  
 kvæv, kvæven  
 lei, leia, leii  
 li(d), li(d)a, li(d)i  
 lon, lona, loni  
 læger, lægeret  
 løk, løken  
 mo, moen  
 myr, myra, myrene  
 myr, myra, myri, myran(e)  
 nakke, nakken  
 natt, natten  
 nase, nasen  
 nebb, nebben  
 nebbe, nebba

**English equivalent**

mountain neck, ridge  
 peninsula  
 crag, mountain  
 crag, mountain  
 crag, mountain  
 harbour  
 hat (mountain)  
 hill, small mountain  
 hill, small mountain  
 sea, ocean  
 harbour  
 hill, mountain  
 mountain  
 holm, islet  
 holm, islet  
 hill  
 hill, small mountain  
 glacier  
 glacier  
 hill, mountain, ridge  
 hill, mountain  
 hill, mountain  
 cove, inner part of fjord  
 ridge, marsh  
 islet, small island  
 hillside, ascent  
 hill, mountain  
 cliff, mountain  
 hill, mountain  
 canyon  
 hill, mountain  
 canyon  
 hill, mountain  
 hill, crag  
 peak  
 peak  
 peak, top  
 peak, mountain  
 peak, mountain  
 peak, mountain  
 rounded mountain top  
 rounded mountain top  
 deep pool in a river  
 valley  
 short valley  
 valley  
 fairway  
 mountain slope  
 calm, pool  
 drovers camp (past)  
 brook, pool  
 heath  
 marsh  
 marsh  
 hill, mountain  
 hill, mountain  
 hill, mountain, peak  
 hill, mountain, peak  
 hill, mountain, peak

**Decoding**

nes, neset  
 nibbe, nibba  
 nip, nipen  
 nipe, nipa  
 nos, nosa, nosi  
 nud, nuden  
 nut, nuten, nutene  
 nut, nuten, nutan(e)  
 næring, næringen  
 odde, odden  
 oksel, oksla, oksli  
 os, osen  
 os, oset  
 pigg, piggen  
 pik, piken  
 plass, plassen, plassene  
 plass, plassen, plassan(e)  
 poll, pollen  
 putt, putten  
 pynt, pynten  
 pytt, pytten  
 rabb(e), rabben  
 rand, randen  
 res, reset  
 rev, revet  
 rinde, rinden  
 rust, rusta, rusti  
 rygg, ryggen  
 sal, salen  
 seter, setra, setri, setrene  
 sjø, sjøen  
 sjå, sjåen  
 skag, skaget  
 skage, skagen  
 skar, skaret  
 skard, skardet  
 skarv, skarvet  
 skau, skauen  
 skjer, skjeret, skjera  
 skjær, skjæret, skjæra  
 skog, skogen  
 skolt, skolten  
 skor, skora, skori  
 sla, slaet  
 slepe, slepa  
 staul, staulen, staulene  
 staul, staulen, staulan(e)  
 stein, steinen  
 stove, stova  
 strand, stranda  
 strond, stronda, strondi  
 straum, straumen  
 strøm, strømmen  
 stue, stua  
 stugu, stugua  
 stul, stulen  
 stup, stupet  
 støl, stølen, stølene  
 støl, stølen, stølan(e)

**English equivalent**

promontory, headland  
 hill, mountain, peak  
 hill, mountain, peak  
 hill, mountain, peak  
 peak, hill, mountain  
 peak, hill, mountain  
 peak, hill, mountain  
 peak, hill, mountain  
 promontory  
 point  
 shoulder (mountain)  
 mouth of river, narrow neck of water  
 mouth of river, narrow neck of water  
 peak, mountain  
 peak  
 place, spot  
 place, spot  
 bay, fjord, cove  
 small lake, pool  
 point  
 small lake, pool  
 hill, mountain  
 edge  
 ridge  
 reef  
 ridge  
 ridge  
 ridge  
 mountain  
 chalet  
 lake, sea  
 lake  
 windy, open place  
 point  
 pass  
 pass  
 mountain  
 forest  
 rock, reef  
 rock, reef  
 forest  
 mountain, hill  
 canyon, gorge, ledge  
 slope, hollow  
 trail, track  
 chalet  
 chalet  
 reef, skerry  
 hut, building  
 shore, beach  
 shore, beach  
 strait, stream, current  
 strait, stream, current  
 hut, building  
 hut, building  
 chalet  
 cliff  
 cahlet  
 chalet

**Decoding**

støyl, støylen, støylen(e)  
sund, sundet  
sva(d), sva(d)et  
sæ  
sæter, sætra, sætrene  
sæter, sætra, sætri, sætran(e)  
såte, såta  
tagg(e), taggen  
tange, tangen  
tare, taren  
tind, tinden, tindene  
tind, tinden, tindan(e)  
tjenn, tjenna, tjennan(e)  
tjenn, tjennet, tjenna, tjenni  
tjern, tjerna, tjernan(e)  
tjern, tjernet, tjerna, tjerni  
tjønn, tjønna, tjønnan(e)  
tjønn, tjønnet, tjønna, tjønne  
tjørn, tjørna, tjørnan(e)  
tjørn, tjørnet, tjørna, tjørni  
topp, toppen  
tue, tua  
tunge, tunga  
tunnel, tunnelen  
tuve, tuva  
ur, ura, uri  
urd, urda, urdi  
vad, vadet  
varde, varden  
vann, vannet, vanna  
vatn, vatnet, vatna, vatni  
vegg, veggen  
vete, veten  
vidde, vidda  
vig, viga  
vigge, vigga  
vik, vika, viki  
vol, vola  
voll, vollen  
vord, vorda  
vær, været  
våg, vågen  
ør, øra, øri  
øyr, øyra, øyri  
å, åa, åi  
ål, ålen  
ås, åsen, åsan(e)

**Decoding**

Austre  
Indre  
Lille, Litle, Lisle, Litje  
Mellom, Midtre  
Nedre, Nedste  
Nordre, Nørdre, Nørdste  
Søndre, Søre, Sørste  
Store, Største  
Vestre

**English equivalent**

chalet  
sound  
naked rock  
lake  
chalet  
chalet  
hill, mountain  
top, peak  
point, promontory  
shoal, reef  
peak, mountain  
peak, mountain  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
small lake, pond  
top, peak  
top, peak  
point  
tunnel  
top, peak  
stony slope, talus  
stony slope, talus  
lake  
hill, peak, mountain, ridge  
lake  
lake  
wall (mountain), wall of rock  
mountain, hill  
mountain plateau  
cove, bay  
mountain field  
cove, bay  
mountain, hill  
field, meadow  
mountain, hill  
island, fishing camp  
cove, inlet  
delta, sandbank  
island, peninsula  
delta, sandbank  
stream, river  
hill, mountain, ridge  
hill, ridge, mountain

**English equivalent**

Eastern  
Inner  
Little, Small  
Middle  
Lower  
Northern, Northernmost  
Southern, Southernmost  
Great, Greatest  
Western

**Decoding**

Vesle, Vetle  
Ytre, Ytste  
Østre, Øystre  
Øvre, Øvste

**English equivalent**

Little, Small  
Outer, Outmost  
Eastern  
Upper

## 4.2 North Sami

List of the most common appellatives used in North Sami geographical names:

**North Sami**

áhpi  
áidi  
ávži  
áidi  
bákti  
bálggis  
boadđu  
boatka  
boazoáidi  
boldni  
borri  
buolža  
čacha  
čearru  
čielgi  
čolbmá  
čohkka  
čopma  
čorru  
dállu  
dearbmi  
deatnu/eatnu  
dievvá  
duottar  
eana  
fávli  
fielbmá  
gáisá/gáisi  
gárg(g)u  
geađgi  
gieddi  
gielas  
goahti  
gohpi  
gohppi  
gorša  
gorži  
guoika  
guolbba  
gurra  
jávri  
jeaggi  
jiehkká  
johka  
láhku  
leahki  
luohkká  
luokta

**English equivalent**

ocean, wide moor  
fence, isthmus  
narrow valley  
isthmus  
cliff, rock  
path  
rock, reef  
narrow  
reindeer fence  
little round hill  
mountain side  
hill, ridge  
high pass between two mountains  
mountain plateau  
mountain ridge  
sound  
mountain top  
small mountain  
hill, ridge  
farm  
hillside, ground  
big river  
round hill  
mountain plateau  
land, ground  
ocean  
small stream  
mountain top  
delta, sand point  
stone  
meadow  
hill, ridge  
turf hut  
hollow  
cove, bay  
cleft, gorge  
waterfall  
rapid  
heath  
cleft, pass  
lake  
heath  
glacier  
river  
mountain plateau  
valley  
hillside  
cove, bay

**North Sami**

luoppal  
mohkki  
muotki  
njálbmi  
njárga  
njunni  
nuorri  
oaivi  
oaivvoš  
oalgi  
rášša  
riehppi  
roavvi  
rohtu  
skáidi  
suolo  
vađđa  
vággi  
váhki  
várri  
vuohppi  
vuopmi  
vuotna

**English equivalent**

small lake  
cove, bay, hook  
isthmus  
mouth, outlet  
promontory, point  
spur  
sound  
rounded mountain top  
mouth, outlet  
small mountain  
stony mountain area  
narrow valley  
wooded hill  
scrub  
stretch of land between two rivers  
small island  
plain without trees  
valley  
cove, bay  
mountain  
inlet  
wooded valley  
fjord

## 4.3 Lule Sami

List of the most common appellatives used in Lule Sami geographical names:

**Lule Sami**

bállne  
bårre  
diermme  
dievvá  
duottar  
ednam  
gájsse  
gárdde  
giedde  
gielas  
giergge  
gievttse  
goahte  
gåbbå  
gåhpe  
jåhkå  
láhko  
luokta  
luoppal  
lusspe  
merra  
muorkke  
måhkke  
njálme  
njárgga  
njunne  
oajvve  
oalgge  
riehppe

**English equivalent**

little round hill  
mountain side, hill, ridge  
hillside, ground  
round hill  
mountain plateau  
land, ground  
mountain top  
reindeer fence  
meadow  
hill, ridge  
stone  
high pass between two mountains  
turf hut  
wooded hill  
hollow  
river  
mountain plateau  
cove, bay  
small lake  
mouth, outlet  
ocean  
isthmus  
cove, bay, hook  
mouth, outlet  
promontory, point  
spur  
rounded mountain top  
small mountain  
narrow valley

<b>Lule Sami</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>
rijdda	hillside
roahtjo	stony area
råhto	scrub
sijdda, hæjmma	farm
skájdde	stretch of land between two rivers
skåhppe	cove, bay
suoloj	island
tjavelk	mountain ridge
tjoalmme	sound
tjærro	lower mountain plateau
tjåhkkå	mountain top
tjårro	hill, ridge
vágge	valley
váhke	cove, bay
vahta, ujtto	plain without trees
vårre	mountain
vuobme	forrest, wooded valley, taiga
vuohppe	bay with narrow inlet
ædno	big river

#### 4.4 Kven

List of the most common appellatives used in Kven geographical names:

<b>Kven</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>
eno	river
fierua	shore, beach
joki	river
juova	stony slope, talus
jänkkä	marsh
järvi	lake
kaisa	high mountain
kartano	big building
keino	path
kenttä	meadow
kesäsija	summer farm, chalet
komuuni	municipality
koppa	ocean bay
koski	small waterfall
kuolpano	heath
kurkkii/kurkkio	waterfall
kuru	cleft, canyon
köngäs	big waterfall
laassa	rock, reef
lahti	bay, cove
laki	mountain top
lantto	small lake, pond
meri	see, ocean
mettä	forest
mukka	bay, cove
muotka	isthmus
niemi	promontory, point
niva	small waterfall, stream
nuora	sound in bodies of salt water
oja	brook
outa	forest, wood
pahta	mountain, rock



<b>Kven</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>
palo	area where a forest fire has occurred
perä	upper end of valley, inner end of fjord
puas/puđas	small inlet
ranta	shore, beach
reikä	passage
ruto	dense wood, forest
rässi	shore, beach
saari	island in bodies of fresh water
salmi	sound in bodies of fresh water
silta	bridge
šoru	small mountain
sullu	island, in bodies of salt water
suu	mouth, outlet
suvanto	pool in a river
tie	road
tieva	hill
tunturi	mountain plateau
törmä	hill
vaara	mountain
vankka	river valley
vuoma	river valley
vuono	fjord

## 5 Administrative divisions

### 5.1 The names and numbers of counties and municipalities of Norway

Norway is divided into 15 counties (fylker) including the capital city Oslo, which is distinct from the surrounding counties. The 15 counties are divided into 357 municipalities (kommuner/herad).

Ecclesiastically, the country consists of 1156 parishes (sogn/sokn).

The number of administrative divisions is not stable and may change. The biggest change in recent years was made 1. January 2020, number of counties was reduced from 18 to 11 and municipalities from 422 to 356. Since then, there have been several changes and in some cases reversion such as the counties Akershus, Buskerud and Østfold which were merged into Viken County by the 2020 reform and later broke apart as of 1. January 2024.

The indexes of counties and municipalities should be read from left to right. Note that the first to digits in a municipality number relate to the county it belongs to.

Five municipalities in Finnmark, four in Troms, seven in Nordland and six in Trøndelag have double names (Norwegian and Sami). Three municipalities in Troms and one in Finnmark have three official names (Norwegian, Sami and Kven).

Multilingual counties and municipalities with more than one official name are marked in yellow.

Official administrative number and name of municipalities and counties in Norway since 1. January 2024:

## Counties

Nr.	Language	Name
3	Norwegian	Akershus
3	Norwegian	Oslo
11	Norwegian	Rogaland
15	Norwegian	Møre og Romsdal
18	Norwegian	Nordland
18	Lule Sami	Nordlánda
31	Norwegian	Østfold
33	Norwegian	Buskerud
34	Norwegian	Innlandet
39	Norwegian	Vestfold
40	Norwegian	Telemark
42	Norwegian	Agder
46	Norwegian	Vestland
50	Norwegian	Trøndelag
50	Southern Sami	Trööndelage
55	Norwegian	Troms
55	Northern Sami	Romsa
55	Kven	Tromssa
56	Norwegian	Finnmark
56	Northern Sami	Finnmárku
56	Kven	Finmarkku

## Municipalities

Nr.	Language	Name	County
0301	Norwegian	Oslo	Oslo
1101	Norwegian	Eigersund	Rogaland
1103	Norwegian	Stavanger	Rogaland
1106	Norwegian	Haugesund	Rogaland
1108	Norwegian	Sandnes	Rogaland
1111	Norwegian	Sokndal	Rogaland
1112	Norwegian	Lund	Rogaland
1114	Norwegian	Bjerkreim	Rogaland
1119	Norwegian	Hå	Rogaland
1120	Norwegian	Klepp	Rogaland
1121	Norwegian	Time	Rogaland

1122	Norwegian	Gjesdal	Rogaland
1124	Norwegian	Sola	Rogaland
1127	Norwegian	Randaberg	Rogaland
1130	Norwegian	Strand	Rogaland
1133	Norwegian	Hjelmeland	Rogaland
1134	Norwegian	Suldal	Rogaland
1135	Norwegian	Sauda	Rogaland
1144	Norwegian	Kvitsøy	Rogaland
1145	Norwegian	Bokn	Rogaland
1146	Norwegian	Tysvær	Rogaland
1149	Norwegian	Karmøy	Rogaland
1151	Norwegian	Utsira	Rogaland
1160	Norwegian	Vindafjord	Rogaland
1505	Norwegian	Kristiansund	Møre og Romsdal
1506	Norwegian	Molde	Møre og Romsdal
1508	Norwegian	Ålesund	Møre og Romsdal
1511	Norwegian	Vanylven	Møre og Romsdal
1514	Norwegian	Sande	Møre og Romsdal
1515	Norwegian	Herøy	Møre og Romsdal
1516	Norwegian	Ulstein	Møre og Romsdal
1517	Norwegian	Hareid	Møre og Romsdal
1520	Norwegian	Ørsta	Møre og Romsdal
1525	Norwegian	Stranda	Møre og Romsdal
1528	Norwegian	Sykkylven	Møre og Romsdal
1531	Norwegian	Sula	Møre og Romsdal
1532	Norwegian	Giske	Møre og Romsdal
1535	Norwegian	Vestnes	Møre og Romsdal
1539	Norwegian	Rauma	Møre og Romsdal
1547	Norwegian	Aukra	Møre og Romsdal
1554	Norwegian	Averøy	Møre og Romsdal
1557	Norwegian	Gjemnes	Møre og Romsdal
1560	Norwegian	Tingvoll	Møre og Romsdal
1563	Norwegian	Sunndal	Møre og Romsdal
1566	Norwegian	Surnadal	Møre og Romsdal
1573	Norwegian	Smøla	Møre og Romsdal
1576	Norwegian	Aure	Møre og Romsdal
1577	Norwegian	Volda	Møre og Romsdal
1578	Norwegian	Fjord	Møre og Romsdal
1579	Norwegian	Hustadvika	Møre og Romsdal
1580	Norwegian	Haram	Møre og Romsdal
1804	Norwegian	Bodø	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1806	Norwegian	Narvik	Nordland - Nordlânnda

1811	Norwegian	Bindal	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1812	Norwegian	Sømna	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1813	Norwegian	Brønnøy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1815	Norwegian	Vega	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1816	Norwegian	Vevelstad	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1818	Norwegian	Herøy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1820	Norwegian	Alstahaug	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1822	Norwegian	Leirfjord	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1824	Norwegian	Vefsn	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1825	Norwegian	Grane	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1826	Southern Sami	Aarborte	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1826	Norwegian	Hattfjelldal	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1827	Norwegian	Dønna	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1828	Norwegian	Nesna	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1832	Norwegian	Hemnes	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1833	Southern Sami	Raane	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1833	Norwegian	Rana	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1834	Norwegian	Lurøy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1835	Norwegian	Træna	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1836	Norwegian	Rødøy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1837	Norwegian	Meløy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1838	Norwegian	Gildeskål	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1839	Norwegian	Beiarn	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1840	Norwegian	Saltdal	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1841	Norwegian	Fauske	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1841	Lule Sami	Fuosso	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1845	Lule Sami	Fuolldá	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1845	Norwegian	Sørfold	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1848	Norwegian	Steigen	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1851	Norwegian	Lødingen	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1853	Norwegian	Evenes	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1853	Northern Sami	Evenášši	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1856	Norwegian	Røst	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1857	Norwegian	Værøy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1859	Norwegian	Flakstad	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1860	Norwegian	Vestvågøy	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1865	Norwegian	Vågan	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1866	Norwegian	Hadsel	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1867	Norwegian	Bø	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1868	Norwegian	Øksnes	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1870	Norwegian	Sortland	Nordland - Nordlânnda
1870	Northern Sami	Suortá	Nordland - Nordlânnda

1871	Norwegian	Andøy	Nordland - Nordlånnda
1874	Norwegian	Moskenes	Nordland - Nordlånnda
1875	Norwegian	Hamarøy	Nordland - Nordlånnda
1875	Lule Sami	Hábmer	Nordland - Nordlånnda
3101	Norwegian	Halden	Østfold
3103	Norwegian	Moss	Østfold
3105	Norwegian	Sarpsborg	Østfold
3107	Norwegian	Fredrikstad	Østfold
3110	Norwegian	Hvaler	Østfold
3112	Norwegian	Råde	Østfold
3114	Norwegian	Våler	Østfold
3116	Norwegian	Skiptvet	Østfold
3118	Norwegian	Indre Østfold	Østfold
3120	Norwegian	Rakkestad	Østfold
3122	Norwegian	Marker	Østfold
3124	Norwegian	Aremark	Østfold
3201	Norwegian	Bærum	Akershus
3203	Norwegian	Asker	Akershus
3205	Norwegian	Lillestrøm	Akershus
3207	Norwegian	Nordre Follo	Akershus
3209	Norwegian	Ullensaker	Akershus
3212	Norwegian	Nesodden	Akershus
3214	Norwegian	Frogn	Akershus
3216	Norwegian	Vestby	Akershus
3218	Norwegian	Ås	Akershus
3220	Norwegian	Enebakk	Akershus
3222	Norwegian	Lørenskog	Akershus
3224	Norwegian	Rælingen	Akershus
3226	Norwegian	Aurskog-Høland	Akershus
3228	Norwegian	Nes	Akershus
3230	Norwegian	Gjerdrum	Akershus
3232	Norwegian	Nittedal	Akershus
3234	Norwegian	Lunner	Akershus
3236	Norwegian	Jevnaker	Akershus
3238	Norwegian	Nannestad	Akershus
3240	Norwegian	Eidsvoll	Akershus
3242	Norwegian	Hurdal	Akershus
3301	Norwegian	Drammen	Buskerud
3303	Norwegian	Kongsberg	Buskerud
3305	Norwegian	Ringerike	Buskerud
3310	Norwegian	Hole	Buskerud
3312	Norwegian	Lier	Buskerud

3314	Norwegian	Øvre Eiker	Buskerud
3316	Norwegian	Modum	Buskerud
3318	Norwegian	Krødsherad	Buskerud
3320	Norwegian	Flå	Buskerud
3322	Norwegian	Nesbyen	Buskerud
3324	Norwegian	Gol	Buskerud
3326	Norwegian	Hemsedal	Buskerud
3328	Norwegian	Ål	Buskerud
3330	Norwegian	Hol	Buskerud
3332	Norwegian	Sigdal	Buskerud
3334	Norwegian	Flesberg	Buskerud
3336	Norwegian	Rollag	Buskerud
3338	Norwegian	Nore og Uvdal	Buskerud
3401	Norwegian	Kongsvinger	Innlandet
3403	Norwegian	Hamar	Innlandet
3405	Norwegian	Lillehammer	Innlandet
3407	Norwegian	Gjøvik	Innlandet
3411	Norwegian	Ringsaker	Innlandet
3412	Norwegian	Løten	Innlandet
3413	Norwegian	Stange	Innlandet
3414	Norwegian	Nord-Odal	Innlandet
3415	Norwegian	Sør-Odal	Innlandet
3416	Norwegian	Eidskog	Innlandet
3417	Norwegian	Grue	Innlandet
3418	Norwegian	Åsnes	Innlandet
3419	Norwegian	Våler	Innlandet
3420	Norwegian	Elverum	Innlandet
3421	Norwegian	Trysil	Innlandet
3422	Norwegian	Åmot	Innlandet
3423	Norwegian	Stor-Elvdal	Innlandet
3424	Norwegian	Rendalen	Innlandet
3425	Norwegian	Engerdal	Innlandet
3426	Norwegian	Tolga	Innlandet
3427	Norwegian	Tynset	Innlandet
3428	Norwegian	Alvdal	Innlandet
3429	Norwegian	Folldal	Innlandet
3430	Norwegian	Os	Innlandet
3431	Norwegian	Dovre	Innlandet
3432	Norwegian	Lesja	Innlandet
3433	Norwegian	Skjåk	Innlandet
3434	Norwegian	Lom	Innlandet
3435	Norwegian	Vågå	Innlandet

3436	Norwegian	Nord-Fron	Innlandet
3437	Norwegian	Sel	Innlandet
3438	Norwegian	Sør-Fron	Innlandet
3439	Norwegian	Ringebu	Innlandet
3440	Norwegian	Øyer	Innlandet
3441	Norwegian	Gausdal	Innlandet
3442	Norwegian	Østre Toten	Innlandet
3443	Norwegian	Vestre Toten	Innlandet
3446	Norwegian	Gran	Innlandet
3447	Norwegian	Søndre Land	Innlandet
3448	Norwegian	Nordre Land	Innlandet
3449	Norwegian	Sør-Aurdal	Innlandet
3450	Norwegian	Etnedal	Innlandet
3451	Norwegian	Nord-Aurdal	Innlandet
3452	Norwegian	Vestre Slidre	Innlandet
3453	Norwegian	Øystre Slidre	Innlandet
3454	Norwegian	Vang	Innlandet
3901	Norwegian	Horten	Vestfold
3903	Norwegian	Holmestrand	Vestfold
3905	Norwegian	Tønsberg	Vestfold
3907	Norwegian	Sandefjord	Vestfold
3909	Norwegian	Larvik	Vestfold
3911	Norwegian	Færder	Vestfold
4001	Norwegian	Porsgrunn	Telemark
4003	Norwegian	Skien	Telemark
4005	Norwegian	Notodden	Telemark
4010	Norwegian	Siljan	Telemark
4012	Norwegian	Bamble	Telemark
4014	Norwegian	Kragerø	Telemark
4016	Norwegian	Drangedal	Telemark
4018	Norwegian	Nome	Telemark
4020	Norwegian	Midt-Telemark	Telemark
4022	Norwegian	Seljord	Telemark
4024	Norwegian	Hjartdal	Telemark
4026	Norwegian	Tinn	Telemark
4028	Norwegian	Kviteseid	Telemark
4030	Norwegian	Nissedal	Telemark
4032	Norwegian	Fyresdal	Telemark
4034	Norwegian	Tokke	Telemark
4036	Norwegian	Vinje	Telemark
4201	Norwegian	Risør	Agder
4202	Norwegian	Grimstad	Agder

4203	Norwegian	Arendal	Agder
4204	Norwegian	Kristiansand	Agder
4205	Norwegian	Lindesnes	Agder
4206	Norwegian	Farsund	Agder
4207	Norwegian	Flekkefjord	Agder
4211	Norwegian	Gjerstad	Agder
4212	Norwegian	Vegårshei	Agder
4213	Norwegian	Tvedestrand	Agder
4214	Norwegian	Froland	Agder
4215	Norwegian	Lillesand	Agder
4216	Norwegian	Birkenes	Agder
4217	Norwegian	Åmli	Agder
4218	Norwegian	Iveland	Agder
4219	Norwegian	Evje og Hornnes	Agder
4220	Norwegian	Bygland	Agder
4221	Norwegian	Valle	Agder
4222	Norwegian	Bykle	Agder
4223	Norwegian	Vennesla	Agder
4224	Norwegian	Åseral	Agder
4225	Norwegian	Lyngdal	Agder
4226	Norwegian	Hægebostad	Agder
4227	Norwegian	Kvinesdal	Agder
4228	Norwegian	Sirdal	Agder
4601	Norwegian	Bergen	Vestland
4602	Norwegian	Kinn	Vestland
4611	Norwegian	Etne	Vestland
4612	Norwegian	Sveio	Vestland
4613	Norwegian	Bømlo	Vestland
4614	Norwegian	Stord	Vestland
4615	Norwegian	Fitjar	Vestland
4616	Norwegian	Tysnes	Vestland
4617	Norwegian	Kvinnherad	Vestland
4618	Norwegian	Ullensvang	Vestland
4619	Norwegian	Eidfjord	Vestland
4620	Norwegian	Ulvik	Vestland
4620	Norwegian	Ulvik herad	Vestland
4621	Norwegian	Voss	Vestland
4622	Norwegian	Kvam	Vestland
4622	Norwegian	Kvam herad	Vestland
4623	Norwegian	Samnanger	Vestland
4624	Norwegian	Bjørnafjorden	Vestland
4625	Norwegian	Austevoll	Vestland



4626	Norwegian	Øygarden	Vestland
4627	Norwegian	Askøy	Vestland
4628	Norwegian	Vaksdal	Vestland
4629	Norwegian	Modalen	Vestland
4630	Norwegian	Osterøy	Vestland
4631	Norwegian	Alver	Vestland
4632	Norwegian	Austrheim	Vestland
4633	Norwegian	Fedje	Vestland
4634	Norwegian	Masfjorden	Vestland
4635	Norwegian	Gulen	Vestland
4636	Norwegian	Solund	Vestland
4637	Norwegian	Hyllestad	Vestland
4638	Norwegian	Høyanger	Vestland
4639	Norwegian	Vik	Vestland
4640	Norwegian	Sogndal	Vestland
4641	Norwegian	Aurland	Vestland
4642	Norwegian	Lærdal	Vestland
4643	Norwegian	Årdal	Vestland
4644	Norwegian	Luster	Vestland
4645	Norwegian	Askvoll	Vestland
4646	Norwegian	Fjaler	Vestland
4647	Norwegian	Sunnfjord	Vestland
4648	Norwegian	Bremanger	Vestland
4649	Norwegian	Stad	Vestland
4650	Norwegian	Gloppen	Vestland
4651	Norwegian	Stryn	Vestland
5001	Norwegian	Trondheim	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5001	Southern Sami	Tråante	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5006	Norwegian	Steinkjer	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5007	Norwegian	Namsos	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5007	Southern Sami	Nåavmesjenjaelmie	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5014	Norwegian	Frøya	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5020	Norwegian	Osen	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5021	Norwegian	Oppdal	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5022	Norwegian	Rennebu	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5025	Southern Sami	Rosse	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5025	Norwegian	Rørø	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5026	Norwegian	Holtålen	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5027	Norwegian	Midtre Gauldal	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5028	Norwegian	Melhus	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5029	Norwegian	Skaun	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5031	Norwegian	Malvik	Trøndelag - Trööndelage

5032	Norwegian	Selbu	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5033	Norwegian	Tydal	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5034	Norwegian	Meråker	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5035	Norwegian	Stjørdal	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5036	Norwegian	Frosta	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5037	Norwegian	Levanger	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5037	Southern Sami	Levangke	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5038	Norwegian	Verdal	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5041	Southern Sami	Snåase	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5041	Norwegian	Snåsa	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5042	Norwegian	Lierne	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5043	Southern Sami	Raarvihke	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5043	Norwegian	Røyrvik	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5044	Norwegian	Namsskogan	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5045	Norwegian	Grong	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5046	Norwegian	Høylandet	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5047	Norwegian	Overhalla	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5049	Norwegian	Flatanger	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5052	Norwegian	Leka	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5053	Norwegian	Inderøy	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5054	Norwegian	Indre Fosen	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5055	Norwegian	Heim	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5056	Norwegian	Hitra	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5057	Norwegian	Ørland	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5058	Norwegian	Åfjord	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5059	Norwegian	Orkland	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5060	Norwegian	Nærøysund	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5061	Norwegian	Rindal	Trøndelag - Trööndelage
5501	Norwegian	Tromsø	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5503	Norwegian	Harstad	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5503	Northern Sami	Hárstták	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5510	Norwegian	Kvæfjord	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5512	Northern Sami	Dielddanuorri	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5512	Norwegian	Tjeldsund	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5514	Norwegian	Ibestad	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5516	Norwegian	Gratangen	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5516	Northern Sami	Rivtták	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5518	Norwegian	Lavangen	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5518	Northern Sami	Loabák	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5520	Norwegian	Bardu	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5522	Norwegian	Salangen	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5524	Norwegian	Målselv	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa

5526	Norwegian	Sørreisa	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5528	Norwegian	Dyrøy	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5530	Norwegian	Senja	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5532	Norwegian	Balsfjord	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5534	Norwegian	Karlsøy	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5536	Norwegian	Lyngen	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5538	Kven	Omasvuono	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5538	Northern Sami	Omasvuotna	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5538	Norwegian	Storfjord	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5540	Northern Sami	Gáivuotna	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5540	Kven	Kaivuono	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5540	Norwegian	Kåfjord	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5542	Norwegian	Skjervøy	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5544	Norwegian	Nordreisa	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5544	Kven	Raisi	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5544	Northern Sami	Ráisa	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5546	Norwegian	Kvænangen	Troms – Romsa - Tromssa
5601	Norwegian	Alta	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5603	Norwegian	Hammerfest	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5603	Northern Sami	Hámmerfeasta	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5605	Norwegian	Sør-Varanger	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5607	Norwegian	Vadsø	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5610	Norwegian	Karasjok	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5610	Northern Sami	Kárášjohka	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5612	Northern Sami	Guovdageaidnu	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5612	Norwegian	Kautokeino	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5614	Norwegian	Loppa	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5616	Norwegian	Hasvik	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5618	Norwegian	Måsøy	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5620	Norwegian	Nordkapp	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5622	Norwegian	Porsanger	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5622	Kven	Porsanki	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5622	Northern Sami	Porsáŋgu	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5624	Norwegian	Lebesby	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5626	Norwegian	Gamvik	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5628	Northern Sami	Deatnu	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5628	Norwegian	Tana	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5630	Norwegian	Berlevåg	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5632	Norwegian	Båtsfjord	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5634	Norwegian	Vardø	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5636	Norwegian	Nesseby	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku
5636	Northern Sami	Unjárga	Finnmark – Finnmarkku - Finmarkku

Counties are often grouped in larger regions:

- Sør-Noreg/Sør-Norge (Southern Norway): counties Oslo, Akershus, Østfold, Buskerud, Innlandet, Vestfold, Telemark, Agder, Rogaland, Vestland and Møre og Romsdal.
- Austlandet/Østlandet (the east): counties Oslo, Akershus, Østfold, Buskerud, Innlandet and Vestfold, .
- Sørlandet (the south, mostly coastal districts): Agder county.
- Vestlandet (the west): counties Rogaland, Vestland and Møre og Romsdal.
- Trøndelag: Trøndelag county.
- Nord-Noreg/Nord-Norge (Northern Norway): counties Nordland, Troms and Finnmark.

A number of old district names are still widely used, some as names of municipalities or even counties, but most cover larger areas within a county. Some commonly used district names are:

- Akershus: Follo, Romerike.
- Buskerud: Hallingdal, Numedal, Ringerike.
- Innlandet: Hedmark fylke, Oppland fylke, Hedmarken, Odalen, Solør, Østerdalen, Gudbrandsdalen, Hadeland, Land, Toten, Valdres
- Telemark: Grenland
- Agder: Aust-Agder fylke, Vest-Agder fylke, Setesdal, Lista
- Rogaland fylke: Dalane, Jæren, Ryfylke
- Vestland fylke: Hordaland fylke, Sogn og Fjordane fylke, Hardanger, Nordhordland, Sunnhordland, Nordfjord, Sogn, Sunnfjord
- Møre og Romsdal fylke: Nordmøre, Romsdal, Sunnmøre
- Trøndelag fylke: Gauldalen, Orkdalen, Fosen, Namdalen
- Nordland fylke: Helgeland, Lofoten, Ofoten, Vesterålen

## 5.2 Administrative divisions of Norway (fylke)

