

**Belarusian Romanization Table**  
**2013 version**

Earlier versions: [2012](#), [2011](#), [1997](#)

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
<i>Upper case letters</i>		<i>Lower case letters</i>	
А	А	а	а
Б	Б	б	б
В	В	в	в
Г	Г	г	г
І (see Note 1)	Г	і (see Note 1)	г
Д	Д	д	д
Е	Е	е	е
Ё	Ё	ё	ё
Ж	Ж	ж	ж
З	З	з	з
И (see Note 2)	І	и (see Note 2)	і
Ї	Ї	ї	ї
І	І	і	і
Й	Ї	й	ї
К	К	к	к
Л	Л	л	л
М	М	м	м
Н	Н	н	н
О	О	о	о
П	П	п	п
Р	Р	р	р
С	С	с	с
Т	Т	т	т
У	У	у	у
Ў	Ў	ў	ў
Ф	Ф	ф	ф
Х (see Note 3)	Х	х (see Note 3)	х
Ц	Ц	ц	ц
Ч	Ч	ч	ч
Ш	Ш	ш	ш
Щ (see Note 4)	ШЧ	щ (see Note 4)	шч
Ў	" (hard sign)	Ў	" (hard sign)
Ы	Ы	ы	ы

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<i>Upper case letters</i>		<i>Lower case letters</i>	
Ў	' (soft sign)	Ў	' (soft sign)
Ў (see Note 2)	Ё	Ў (see Note 2)	ё
Э	Ё	Э	ё
Ю	ЎU	Ю	ўu
Я	ЎA	Я	ўa

**Note**

1. Letter found in Old Belarusian and in modern publications in Tarashkevitsa orthography.
2. Letter is considered obsolete for the modern Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet; found primarily in Old Belarusian and occasionally in late 19th- and early 20th-century texts.
3. Do not confuse with the digraph Ӯг (also romanized as “kh”). Manual review may be needed when transcribing data in vernacular characters in order to distinguish Ӯ from Ӯг.
4. Letter is considered obsolete for the modern Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet; found primarily in Old Belarusian and occasionally in late 19th- and early 20th-century texts. Do not confuse with the digraph Ӯч (also romanized as “shch”). Manual review may be needed when transcribing data in vernacular characters in order to distinguish Ӯ from Ӯч.