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REPORT PRESENTED BY SWEDEN

Since the Second Conference in London in 1972, a number of organizational changes have been made which are important with regard to the handling of name problems. In 1974 the National Survey Board and the Geographical Survey Office were merged to form the National Land Survey of Sweden (Statens Lantmäteriverk). One of the tasks of this authority is "to promote a well adapted and correct use of place names with the authority to standardize place names". This means that the Land Survey now standardize names used both in the property registers and on the official maps. Standardization is always preceded by a philological examination at the Place-Name Institute in Uppsala. However, the Land Survey does not have the total responsibility in these matters, for example, regarding the names of administrative districts (municipalities, parishes), names of post-offices and railway stations, street names, etc., which are standardized by other bodies.

The Board of Dialect and Toponymy Archives (Styrelsen för dialekt- och ortnamnsarkiven m m), mentioned in the 1972 report, has been reorganized to a committee, the Committee of Dialect and Toponymy Institutes (Nämnden för dialekt- och ortnamnsarkiven m m), under the National Board of Archives (Statens arkivstyrelse), which was established at the same time (1 July 1977). The Committee functions through the Place-Name Institute in Uppsala as an advisory authority on the standardization of place-names.

The National Land Survey of Sweden has begun reorganizing the property registers with the aim of achieving an integrated property register for the whole country. This register will be ADP-based. At the same time, the property names will be rechecked. In the report to the Second Conference in London, fears were expressed that many traditional and well-known place-names and place-names exceeding a certain number of letters would disappear. According to new general outlines laid down in 1974 almost every name can be retained.

In 1978, publication of the first edition of the Land Use Map and the Topographic Map will be completed. The Land Use Map will run to 12,800 sheets, about 1,000 of them on the scale of 1:20,000 and the rest on the scale of 1:10,000. The map will cover the whole country except for the greater part of the high mountain areas. The Topographic Map will run to 690 sheets, edited on the scale of 1:100,000 for the mainly mountainous north-west part of the country, and on the scale of 1:50,000 for the rest of the country. This means that from 1978 there will be, in map form, a philologically approved place-name collection covering the whole country. A typical Land Use Map sheet covers 25 square kilometers and contains about 80 place-names, a Topographic Map sheet covering 625 square kilometers, contains about 1,200 place-names.