

visional agenda

REPORTS OF THE DIVISIONS

Report of the UNGEGN “East Central and South-East Europe” Division*

the agenda item N.6 of the session

After taking over the chairmanship from Republic of Slovenia, the Czech Republic has chaired and represented UNGEGN "East Central and South-East Europe" Division since September 2002. The representatives of the member states of that Division decided to plan the divisional meeting for the year 2003 in Prague. In accordance with Resolution N.5 of the 8th UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names the meeting was held in September 2003 as the joint meeting of the 17th Session of the "East Central and South-East Europe" Division and the meeting of the UNGEGN Working Group on Exonyms.

Thanks to this decision, meeting program has been enriched both materially and personally. There were 27 participants who came to Prague from 8 member countries of the Division and 6 non-member countries, including Prof. H. Kerfoot, Chairperson of the UNGEGN, Mr. J. Sievers, Vice-chairperson of the UNGEGN, Mr. M. Orožen Adamić, Convenor of the WG on Exonyms, Mr. P. Päll, Convenor of the WG on Romanization Systems.

The meeting took 3 days. The guided visit to the National Library of the Czech Republic was included. The main part of the meeting was chaired by member of the Board of the Directors of the International Council of Historical Sciences (ICOS) Mr. M. Harvalík. Mr. Orožen Adamić and me chaired the separated parts of the meeting.

One of the aims of the meeting has been focused on researching into the results or possibilities to reduce the number of exonyms. Several main items were at issue:

- Criteria for the terminological division of exonyms;
- Criteria for the use of exonyms;
- Differences in the usage of exonyms depending on the level of communication;
- Methodological criteria used by the preparation for the national lists of exonyms.

Besides many delegates from the member states informed about news and changes concerning the standardization in their countries.

To the national standardization processing, the important achievements have been improved for last years. The tasks and goals of standardization process in that UNGEGN Division are to be described in this report. The results are listed after countries and provisional agenda items of the 22nd session of the UNGEGN.

Cyprus

the agenda item N.5 of the session

There is the *Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names* in Cyprus created in 1977 and re-established 1992 and 1998 that has the own independent office at the Ministry of Education and Culture and meets about once a month. Since 1998 it has dealt in accordance with the act No. 66(1).

the agenda item N.9 of the session

The Cyprus Permanent Committee prepared the *Concise Gazetteer of Cyprus* (comprehending about 2000 entries) and *Complete Gazetteer of Cyprus* (comprehending about 67000 entries).

the agenda item N.12 of the session

Cyprus proceeded with the compilation of the list of countries and capitals in the Greek language. This list of countries and capitals was submitted in draft form as well. It is also expected to be officially presented during the 22nd session of UNGEGN (New York, April 2004).

the agenda item N.17 of the session

The *Toponymic Guidelines* was prepared in 2000 and was submitted in draft form to the two Romano-Hellenic Commission Meetings held the first in Firenze, Italy and the second in Athens, Greece. It was also submitted in draft form

ie 16th Session of the East Central and South-East Europe Division held in Ljubljana, Slovenia. This has been also ibuted to the delegates, during the Eighth United Nations Conference for the Standardization of Geographical es, in Berlin last year. It is in the English language and comprises all the items enough for the user, for correct ementation of geographical Names. It is to be officially presented during the 22nd Session of UNGEGN (New c, April 2004). A limited number of copies will be distributed to you during this meeting.

Czech Republic

he agenda item N.5 of the session

In the Czech Republic, there is no act regulating all geographical names in entirety. However, the *Commission Geographical Names* has been reconstituted as an advisory body to the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and astre since 2001. The members are obliged to collaborate and function as connecting persons to the institutes and es which they are working for. At the present time there are 18 members representing 16 state institutes and es.

he agenda item N.9 of the session

Extensive, primarily anoikonymical¹ collections are deposited in the archives of the Onomastic Section of the ch Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague. They are the original lists of konyms (minor place-names) from 1963-1980 for more than 86% of Czech villages and settlements in Bohemia, inal lists of minor place-names from 1974-1980 of more than 1,500 villages and settlements in the borderlands, in h up to 1945 German population prevailed, as well as about half a million of minor place-names derived through erts from the above-mentioned lists in 1963-1980, nearly 180,000 minor place-names excerpted from printed erials and literature, over 240,000 minor place-names from the Theresian cadastre, 22,000 minor place-names ved through excerpts from manuscript collections deposited in the archives and museums in Bohemia, and last but least, materials from an effort organised by E. Schwarz between the two world wars – a portion of the original rds of minor place-names from particular municipalities in the borderlands in which German population prevailed 1945, and a manuscript collection of minor place-names from those lists. For the facilitation of working on the onary of minor place-names in Bohemia, minor place-names from 1963-1980 have been gradually, since 1995, ed into a computer database. The copying is expected to be finished, and the database complete, in early 2004.

A collection of minor place-names, with 250,000 naming units, is deposited in the archives of the Czech guage Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Brno. Those materials cover 96% of the ch-settled territory of Moravia and Silesia and were obtained by three means: a) through the same way as in emia, b) through some 110 diploma and seminar works of students of the universities in Brno and Ostrava, c) ough direct field research. The materials thus obtained have been fully excerpted and saved in four catalogues.

During the research into minor place-names in Bohemia in 2000, K. Olivová-Nezbedová and J. Malenínská lished an introductory volume of *Dictionary of Minor Place-Names in Bohemia*.

The *database GEONAMES* is administered by the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for eying Mapping and Cadastre. The report of the database was given on the body of the UNGEGN in the last years y times. Only main data concerning the database are mentioned in this report. The geographical names ocurring he State Map sheets in the scale 1:10 000 have been inserted into the database since 1998. The data are formed bles of the database ORACLE. Most of them are attached to the features of ZABAGED at the same time which is Fundamental Base of Geographic Data of the Czech Republic using the technology GIS. Since 2000 the ONAMES has represented one of the sources to the issue of the Digital Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000. At ient more than 70 % of the territory of the Czech Republic are covered by the data included to GEONAMES. mpleting the database is planned at the end of the year 2005.

The administrators are able to offer the graphic data in the DGN and DXF vector formats while the descriptive i in the form of the ASCII files tables, according to the parameters as may be required from the customers.

The *Concise Gazetteer of the Czech Republic* was published in December 2002. It is issued in printed form , and the digital version on CD-ROM is discussed and prepared. It consists of the list of more than 6 000 names of ements and non-settlement features in two parts, two attached maps in the scale 1:500 000 and the instruction for of the Czech geographical names. There are the names of 488 mountains and 324 rivers a. o. standardized in the tteer.

Several added data are given there - the grammatical characteristics of names, the type of features, the location atures. The publishing of the genitive ending of names, stating of grammatical gender and derived adjective has

Slavonic onomastic terminology, anoikonyms (minor place-names) include not only names of pieces of land, but also yms, hydronyms, and hodonyms.

is intended for the aim of better understanding. In order to their identification the type and location of features are being added. The main types of geographical features have been chosen as follows: Towns, municipalities, parts of rivers (municipalities), mountains, mountain passes, abysses, caves, geomorphological areas (mountains, plains, valleys), rivers, water canals, lakes, ponds, water reservoirs, protected landscape areas and national parks with respective data of their sea-level, depth, length and area. The authors put in practice two different ways to let the users locate the features easier, namely they put firstly the administrative or geographical classification and secondly cartographical classification to them. While the corresponding administrative units if the settlements and protected rural areas are being described, the geomorphological areas for the mounts, mountains and valleys, the water courses of higher rank for the rivers and the corresponding water courses for the water reservoirs as well can always utilize, the location by means of the map sheet lines can be made by the conjunction with the Basic Map of the Czech Republic only. For this reason a scheme of map sheet lines will be attached.

Ways of multi-word names abbreviating are brought out in the supplemented instruction. Furthermore the users find the rules of writing and reading of the Czech names there. Finally they can also draw any useful information from the small terminology glossary included in the gazetteer.

The pleated two-sided map 1:500 000 is attached. The both sides of the map refer to the both parts of the gazetteer. The structure of country's population is shown by means of settlements classification although the map generalization affected the disharmonious selection of the municipalities. While each town or village having more than thousand inhabitants was to be presented on the map there was too big insufficiency of space for the authors to apply this rule in several areas showing the enormous population density.

Two most important categories of the protected nature's territories are listed, namely the names of the national parks and the ones of the protected landscape areas. The names of the mountain passes, saddles and caves have been collected optionally. From the amount of the geomorphological units only those names have been presented in gazetteer that are of more frequency in the media and communication in general. The complete *List of the Names of the Geomorphological Units* has been prepared in the Land Survey Office and standardized by the Commission on Geographical Names in February 2004.

the agenda item N.12 of the session

As to country names the national version of the international standard ISO 3166-1 *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions. Part 1: Country codes* has been adopted in 1998. The amendment data of this international standard have been included to the Czech national standard at the beginning of 2004.

the agenda item N.15 of the session

The process leading to the elaboration of the List of the Czech Exonyms has been started at the beginning of 2004. The publishing of it is expected in several years.

the agenda item N.17 of the session

The *Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic* was published in 1997 for the first time. This handbook has been recommended to all foreign users interested in the Czech toponymy. The second edition of the guidelines was prepared by the occasion of the Eighth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, sign. ONF.94/CRP.70. The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre publisher has modernized the content because of the new state legislation and administrative division while the structure of the book had not to be changed. The guidelines is similar in form and contents to the toponymic guidelines of other countries. The first part deals with language and orthographic form of the Czech geographical names. It gives the principal rules for writing the Czech geographical names to the readers. The outline of the national standardization of geographical names carried out by national authorities is presented in the second part of the guidelines. The third one includes information concerning maps and other sources of the Czech toponymy. The next parts are of the big value for practice. The Czech-Glossary of Designations and Generic Terms on State Map Series is intended to make the usage of the maps easier for foreigners easier. To the glossary items the other grammatical variants including the diminutives are added if any. The last articles bring the overview of the abbreviations of Czech words on State Map Series and the changes in the administrative division of the Czech Republic supplemented by a map scheme. The publication of the modernized guidelines on web sites is being discussed now with connection to the arrangement of the digital version of the toponymic gazetteer "Geographical Names of the Czech Republic".

Hungary

the agenda item N.5 of the session

The *Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names* continues to act under Gov. Decree No. 71/1989 as an inter-ministerial decision-making and advisory board operating in the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development. The expert advice of the Committee is needed before naming or re-naming the settlements.

the agenda item N.9 of the session

The database-gazetteer contains 78 500 geographical names that cover the entire area of Hungary. If the town or village has a name in the language of one of the national minorities, it is also given. A single record of a geographical name may contain up to 60 attributes or other data from coordinates through population and elevation to the variants. Maintenance of the database is continuous. The database is being developed in a PC environment, the current version is handled in Microsoft Access. This set of names may be considered complete for a topographic map at a scale of 1:50,000. The programme of updating the Gazetteer-database corresponding to the name density of 1:10,000 topographic series has continued in the past 15 years under shifting financial and staff conditions. The current readiness is in excess of 40 % of the territory of the country. Digital processing of this work is under way.

the agenda item N.12 of the session

The Committee on Geographical Names regularly updates its list of country names, the main sources being the relevant official UN documents. In cases of doubt the practice of other countries (especially European ones) are followed. The latest version was completed in 2003 and is planned to be discussed on the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee often faces questions that are connected with place names of pre-World War I Hungary, that is, following the changes of borders, were afterwards designating features outside the sovereignty of Hungary. They represent the bulk of Hungarian exonyms. Private map publishers in Hungary usually base their map use on the last name gazetteer published before World War I, a practice that has not been approved by the Committee. One of the important principles of the Committee is to avoid homonyms among Hungarian place names possibly including exonyms too. Obviously they may happen when other national name authorities (e.g. that of Romania in the case of law on minority names). There is some inconsistency in following the Hungarian academy's orthography in place names. It has been stated that there are no adequate organizations either in Hungary or in the neighbouring countries that could handle these exonyms considering the aspects of philological exactness and actual linguistic usage. The Committee offered its readiness for cooperation.

the agenda item N.17 of the session

The 3rd edition of the *Toponymic Guidelines* was prepared by Ervin Földi, Chairman, Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names, for the delegates of the 8th Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Berlin.

Poland

the agenda item N.5 of the session

There are two standardization commissions in Poland: *Commission for Establishing Names of Localities and Geographical Objects*, affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and *Commission for Standardization of Geographical Names outside Poland*, affiliated to Surveyor General of Poland. First Commission deals with geographical names within the Republic of Poland, while the second outside Poland. Works on collecting and publishing standardized geographical names are carried out at the *Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography* within activities of state geodetic and cartographic service.

the agenda item N.9 of the session

State Register of Geographical Names exists since 1995. It is located at the Main Centre of Geodetic and Cartographic Documentation, Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography in Warsaw. The Register contains sets of names of localities, physiographic and natural objects and regions called in common as geographical names. Main functions of software used for handling bank of geographical names enable to enter to database spatially referenced, named objects with their basic characteristics, to update data and to search for information, according to the specified search criteria. Characteristic includes information concerning name itself (main name, ending of a name in a possessive case, variant name, status of a name, sources, which were used for its establishing), as well information concerning object related to a name (type of object, name of object of higher level, number of inhabitants – only for localities, location within administrative units, geographical coordinates of object).

Maps at a scale of 10 000, issued by geodetic and cartographic service, are the basic source of information on geographical names in the Register. The remaining names, not included in the topographic maps, for instance names of large physiographic objects (e.g. mountain ranges), natural regions and small objects (e.g. natural sites) are complemented on the basis of the other cartographic and scientific publications and succeeding editions of topographic maps.

Until now database contains about 165 000 names of objects with their characteristics, including ca. 103 000 names of localities and ca. 62 000 names of physiographic objects.

Nowadays the most important task is to reach such a register's state, to have as much as possible names with official status. As a result of the activities national gazetteer will be published. Currently, about 70 % of names of localities and about 25 % of names of physiographic objects in the Register were verified on the basis of official lists of

ies (approved by the Commission for Establishing of Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects and listed officially by the respective unit of public administration).

In 1999 group of linguists - specialists on hydronyms was created at the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, in order to supplement names of waters in the State Register of Geographical Names, using additional materials derived from onomastics publications and historical sources. Within two years almost 50 000 names of waters were found, including various variants of names.

Lists of hydronyms, prepared by linguists, are currently verified and completed by cartographers and hydrographers from the State Register of Geographical Names, as well as by hydrographers working on new version of *Cartographic division of Poland*. They are successively sent for approval to the Commission for Establishing Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects. We hope, that these works will be completed by 2004.

Works on collecting mountain's names (oronyms) were started in 2001. Within nearly two years about 15 000 oronym names, in standard and variant form, were collected. In the course of the works a decision was taken to extend range, incorporating names of the remaining physiographic objects e.g. forests, clearings, islands, peninsulas, coastal sites, etc.

Due to creation of databases related to onomastics it is planned to modernize and extend system of the Register in such a way, to have it compatible the existing databases. It was also planned to change completely computer software used for the State Register of Geographical Names. In 2002 The Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography started preparation of the following documents:

- *State Register of Geographical Names. Assumptions for system modernization*
- Technical and exploitation assumptions for modernization of BANG system (Bank of Geographical Names).

the agenda item N.12 of the session

At the end of 2003 the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography has published "List of countries and dependent territories". In addition to the main list, where names of countries, being the members of the United Nations and candidates, are included, also lists of dependent and autonomic territories are appended.

the agenda item N.15 of the session

The new publication *Onomastics of the world*, which is prepared currently in Poland, will contain recently used toponyms and exonyms. At the same time we verify and supplement four volumes, issued in 1994-1996 *Polish geographical names of the world*. New version comprises much more recent Polish exonyms, than previous four volumes.

However, collection and publication of historical exonyms is also planned by the Commission for Standardization of Geographical Names outside Poland. Working Group was created in 2003, to conduct these works. Instruction for collection of names was prepared and first works on acquisition of materials from former Inflanty region were started.

the agenda item N.17 of the session

Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography initiated issue of handbook for cartographers, who collected names in the field, made their preparation and publication. It is planned to publish several parts of the handbook under title: *Collection and preparation of geographical names. Toponymic guide*.

In 2002 first part *Field collection of names* was issued. This part describes in details way and rules of collecting geographical names in the field. It also consists examples of official letters, needed in cartographer's work and examples of map overlays. In 2003 it is planned to publish second part "Lingual preparation of names". This part comprises information about Polish language and its dialects, about rules of writing geographical names, etc. Information about alphabets used in the neighbouring countries was also given. Special attention was put to Cyrillic alphabet; rules of transcription and transliteration, applied in Poland were described, as well as systems recommended by the United Nations. Besides, in the second part of the handbook there is outline of origins of Polish geographical names, glossary of historical and recent toponymic terms, list of abbreviations used on the maps, list of countries and their capitals, list of Polish administrative units of first and second order. History of standardization works in Poland was also presented, as well as rules of standardization of geographical names in the country and outside its boundaries. Maps, which illustrate dialect's division of Poland in regard to geographical names, are the supplement to publication. Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography is going to issue next parts of the handbook. They will comprise among others instructions and guidelines, how to insert geographical names on various types of maps (including maps for blind and eyesight-handicapped people).

In 2002 the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography issued *Toponymic Guidelines of Poland for Map Editors and Other Users* in English and Russian. It was already third edition of toponymic guidelines (previous editions in 1983 and 1999). Russian version is titled *Pol'skoje toponimiceskoje rukovodstvo dla izdatelej kart i drugih izdaniy*. The Guidelines were presented and disseminated to the conference participants during the Eight United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names (Berlin, August 27 – September 5, 2002).

Slovakia

the agenda item N.5 of the session

On the territory of the Slovak Republic, there were no changes of competent bodies that provide the standardization of geographical names. At present authorities deal with geographical names as follows: National Council of the Slovak Republic, Government of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, municipalities, Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic, Cadastral centers.

the agenda item N.9 of the session

The database of geographical names from the Slovak Republic's territory has been continued in the PC GEOS computer-aided program. The database comprises the file of the names of residential and non-residential geographical objects named on the 1:10 000 (ZM 10) and 1: 50 000 Basic map of the Slovak Republic. Basic information resource is the published lists of standardized names. To every name the additional information entering database is supplied.

The introductory form of every name contains, besides the standardized form of the name also its location according to the cadastral district and present administrative division. In addition, the name is located by means of the 10 map sheet and geographic coordinates. Water courses and hills are included in the corresponding drainage basins or orographic units. Another data entering the database is the date of standardization, and also the previous form of the name in the case it exists, with the period of its validity and the object type designation. Information on every name can be supplied with the selected data, which is characteristic for a certain kind of object (e.g. dimension units).

Data is processed in the PC GEOS program in the FoxPro environment. The retrieval of database is possible according to the arbitrarily selected combination of the introductory form fields. At present the database conversion to the WINDOWS operation systems is being carried out.

To 31 July 2003 database in the extent of all 79 districts of the Slovak Republic has been completed. Data from database can be distributed to those interested by means of printed reports or on diskettes. The database is being updated continuously. The data on standardized names will be gradually published on the Internet.

After completing the standardization of geographical names in the extent of the 1:10 000 Basic map of the Slovak Republic in the year 1994 the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as „ÚGKK SR“ or „Authority“) continued standardization of the names of triangulation points on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic. The *List of the names of triangulation points from the territory of the Slovak Republic* was published in 2001. During the whole period the Authority has been continuously standardizing names of protected areas. At present the Authority is concerned with standardization of the names of hydrological important and boundary watercourses.

Besides the publications are being prepared as follows: *Names of protected areas from the territory of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Historical Geographical Names, Names of Cadastral Districts in Slovakia, Slovak exonyms of seas, rivers and under seas features.*

the agenda item N.12 of the session

The 2nd edition of the list of the *Slovak names of countries and dependencies* was published in the year 2000. It includes, apart from the abbreviated and full forms of the names in an official language (official languages), the year of establishment, the name of official language in Slovak, the name of the capital and its geographical coordinates.

the agenda item N.15 of the session

In the Slovak cartographic production, the use of endonyms is preferred on principle. In the maps and atlases intended for national use, from the areas outside the Slovak Republic's territory apart from endonyms also Slovak exonyms are given in brackets, if necessary. On principle the degree of exonym usage in cartographic series depends on a map scale, thematic specialization and a possible user. The number of generic names used in cartographic series has been reduced and stabilized. The exonyms, which are used rarely have been re-qualified into the group of proper exonyms. In cartographic production less exonyms are used on principle than is given in the worked-out lists. This situation is outside the Authority department, i.e. in the press and mass media, where reduction of exonyms is advancing so fast. The Geographical Names Commission of the ÚGKK SR has worked out the *list of the Slovak generic Names of Geographical Objects - Exonyms - lying outside the territory of the Slovak Republic*, whose 2nd edition was published late in 1999. The part thereof is also Slovak names of municipalities in selected European countries, in which the Slovak population lives as an ethnic minority. The list of generic Slovak names of extraterrestrial objects was published for the public as early as 1975.

Slovenia

the agenda item N.5 of the session

In 1986, on the initiative of Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and the Geographical Society, the Executive Council of Slovenia appointed a *Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Government of the Republic of Slovenia reappointed the Commission for Standardization of Geographical Names in 1995, 1998 and 2001. The Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names is having 16 members, representing 9 institutions. It is only advisor and not decision maker. Now it is solving the problems of the new nomenclature rules and their impact on geographical names.

the agenda item N.9 of the session

At the end of 1992, the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia began the project of preparing technological bases for the establishment of the *Register of Geographical Names* (RGN). By the year 2001 the geographical names from sheets of the 1:5,000, 1:10,000 and 1:25,000 scale national topographic maps and sheets of the 1:250,000 and 1:1,000,000 scale maps were captured.

Geographical names appearing in the source material are not standardized. The names taken from 1:25,000 scale national topographic maps and from 1:250,000 scale map are inspected and checked by a work group of the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names with the goal of preparing professional data bases for the process of standardization of these names. The inspected names represent the source for the upgrading of the 1:5,000 scale national topographic maps and 1:250,000 scale map.

The database conforms to the modern technology and needs. The basis of the data model consists of two fields:

- endonym (geographical name)
- appearance (inscription on a map)

At least one appearance should pertain to each endonym; however, any number of appearances may pertain to one endonym (ratio 1:m), and each appearance belongs to only one geographical name. Each object a certain geographical name on the map refers to be defined by 31 attributes.

- Data review. Data review functions are simple and surveyable. The register data can be displayed as a structure of the cartographic material so that the names are drawn on the layer of digital orthophoto or scanned national maps. Functions that can be found in any standard geographical information system are used when reviewing the data.

- Data updating. The existing functions, needed for data updating, enable recording of changes. After entering changes in the database, the previous state is automatically recorded in the archive. In addition to the name changes the graphic inscription form can also be altered. These changes are caused by cartographic design when designing the maps.

- Data output. The register data are output in standard formats. Attribute data on geographical names in a form of tables or texts may be issued and so can be data with their entire graphic contents.

The Concise Gazetteer of Slovenia is based on resolutions of seven United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names. The Gazetteer contains the Slovene geographical names on the 1:1,000,000 scale map of the Republic of Slovenia. The Commission standardized all geographical names within the territory of the Republic of Slovenia for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Slovene government in 2001. A short geographical overview of Slovenia, a short description of Slovene language and Slovene alphabet, a table with some Slovene geographical terms in English, German, French and Spanish, and a list of references are included as well.

Gazetteer of Slovenia that contains geographical names captured from 1:250,000 scale is preparing and in the future also gazetteer of Slovenia that contains geographical names captured from 1:25,000 scale maps will be prepared.

the agenda item N.15 of the session

The Slovene version of a geographical name (if exist) must be written in a way that is clearly understandable.

Slovene form of the name must be in brackets or written in smaller, different typography. An extensive research was done and results are available on the Internet (<http://www.sigov.si/kszi>). *List of exonyms* is divided in two lists of exonyms: urgent use (549 names) and recommended use (1765 names) of exonyms in the different kind of Slovene publications. List was found as useful tool for authors and editors.

the agenda item N.17 of the session

Along with the *Toponymic Guide for Slovenia* (published in 1995), the *Dictionary of Toponymic Terminology* was prepared and published. The Dictionary includes Slovene translations of English terms, Slovene synonyms, the original English terms with synonyms, and the translated definition of the terms with additional practical examples. The dictionary is intended for use of cartographers, geodesists, and geographers. It was done a very attentive elaboration of geographical names in special orthographic study of Slovene language. Main aspects of Slovene grammar were

orated. After 7th UN meeting where 4th edition of toponymic terminology was elaborated new updated Slovene one is planned.

Ukraine

the agenda item N.5 of the session

Since 2001 some organizational changes have taken place in the structure of agencies engaged in national standardization of geographical names of Ukraine. According to existing legislation the State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre is responsible for coordination of activities in the sphere of establishment, standardization, registration, use and maintenance of geographical names in Ukraine both on national and international levels. In 2002 the draft law of Ukraine *On Geographical names* has been under consideration of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The draft law of Ukraine *On Geographical names* was worked out in 1997-1998 on the initiative of Geodesy and Cartography and *National Council on Geographical Names* with participation of scientists and experts of appropriate ministers, organizations and institutions. The elaboration of normative and legal acts aimed for realization of the law is envisaged.

the agenda item N.12 of the session

Names of countries are used in accordance with *Names of Countries and Territories of the World* reference book. This reference book contains information about names of countries, dependent territories, territories that have special status as well as about names of capitals of countries and centers of dominions. Names are indicated in official and national ways of spelling: names of countries using Cyrillic and Latin alphabets are given in original spelling, names of countries that do not use Latin alphabet are spelled by Latin letters in official or in the most commonly used form. National forms of names are spelled in official or State language/languages of country. Names of dependent territories as well as of territories that have special status are spelled in language of the country they belong to. Last editing of the reference book was done in 2002. State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre and National Council on Geographical Names participated in establishing of State ISO 3166 standard *Codes for representation of names of countries* based on the international ISO standard. For creation of cartographic works (maps) for foreign territories 16 instructions on transmission of names of geographical features of foreign countries by means of Ukrainian language were brought into force in 2002.

the agenda item N.15 of the session

A uniform register of exonyms is not yet compiled in Ukraine. The most frequently used groups of exonyms are mentioned in above-mentioned instructions on transmission of names of foreign states by means of Ukrainian language, in *Names of countries and territories of the world* reference book, atlas of the world as well as in the series of dictionaries of continent names. The *List of Exonyms of Europe*, the most frequently used in creation of cartographic products in Ukraine, has been made in 2003.