

**Twenty-sixth session  
Vienna, 6-11 May 2011**

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**Item 4 of the provisional agenda**

**Reports of the divisions**

**Report of the East Central and South-East Europe Division (ECSEED)  
of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)  
on the work between 25th (2009) and 26th (2011) UNGEGN Sessions**

Submitted by ECSEED Division Chairman\*

*Summary*

This is Division report of the East Central and South-East Europe Division (ECSEED) of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). The report is including work between 25th (2009) and 26th (2011) UNGEGN Sessions. Reported are the main ECSEED activities of common interest, and summaries of national reports; e.g. joint meetings of the ECSEED, Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers (WG TDFG) and EuroGeoNames workshop (EGN), ECSEED overview document, ECSEED Website, Division chairing, overview of the ECSEED informal meetings and summaries of the national reports.

The level of development and achievements in standardization of geographical names are not the same in all the ECSEED countries. But, the number of active countries participating in the ECSEED Session is increasing.

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\* Prepared by ECSEED Division Chairman and national reports submitting experts.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is the report of the East Central and South-East Europe Division (ECSEED) of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). It is including the activities between 25th (2009) and 26th (2011) UNGEGN Sessions. Reported are the main ECSEED activities of common interest, and the summaries of national reports; e.g. joint meetings of the ECSEED, Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers (WG TDFG) and EuroGeoNames workshop (EGN), ECSEED overview document, ECSEED Website, Division chairing, overview of the ECSEED informal meetings and summaries of the national reports.

With Montenegro joining ECSEED Division at the 19<sup>th</sup> ECSEED Session, ECSEED Division has reached the number of 16 member countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine (see Fig. 1).



Figure 1. ECSEED countries.

## 2. THE JOINT ECSEED, WG TDFG AND EGN MEETINGS

The joint meetings:

- 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the East Central and South - East Europe Division (ECSEED),
  - Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers (WG TDFG),
  - EuroGeoGraphics - EuroGeoNames workshop (EGN).
- were held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> February 2011 in Zagreb, Croatia.

In the past ECSEED hosted more joint meetings. In the Table 1 there is an overview of the joint meetings. Several ECSEED countries are also the members of EuroGeoNames (EGN) system of European geographical names infrastructure (see Fig. 2), and there is a tradition of joint activities between ECSEED and EGN.

Table 1. Overview of the ECSEED joint meetings

Nr.	Joint meeting	Location	Year	Date
1	ECSEED and Soviet Union Division Session	Budapest	1975	13-16 January
2	16th ECSEED Session and Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers	Ljubljana	2001	18-20 April
3	18th ECSEED Session and Working Group on Exonyms and the EuroGeoNames Project	Prague	2007	16-18 May
4	20th ECSEED Session and Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers and EuroGeoNames workshop	Zagreb	2011	9 – 11 February



Figure 2. ECSEED Division member countries and EuroGeoNames countries.

The 20th ECSEED Session was attended by 43 participants. There were 37 participants from 12 ECSEED Division countries and 5 from non ECSEED countries: Austria (1), Canada (1), Estonia (1), United Kingdom (1) and USA (1). There are 30 documents submitted to the Session. The complete list of the participants, list of the documents, agendas, program and other details about joint meetings are given on the ECSEED website <http://ungegn.cgi.hr>.

The Twentieth Session of the ECSEED of the UNGEGN made the following recognitions, conclusions and recommendations:

- (a) The Session recognized positive achievements and the progress made in the work of geographical names standardization by participating countries.
- (b) The submitted national reports and documents contain a lot of information referring the various items of the agenda, and the Session recognized the importance of the submitted documents by evaluating the progress made by participating countries.
- (c) The Session recognized the importance of geographical names, and the necessity to continue the important work on standardization of geographical names and to encourage the countries that have not yet done so to establish national geographical names boards.
- (d) The ECSEED Division Chairman recommends the usage of a system of single layout for the ECSEED documents with the unified first page on the ECSEED documents and unique index number.
- (e) The Session concluded that the countries will send national contributions (half-page reports) to the Division Chairman to implement them in to the ECSEED Division Report of 26<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session.

- (f) The Session encourages the countries of the Division to file their credentials as soon as possible with the United Nations in New York for participation at the 26<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session in Vienna in May 2011.
- (g) The ECSEE Division Chairman recommends continuous changing and updating of the ECSEED countries data in East Central and South-East Europe Division overview document.
- (h) The Session notes the value of the Division web site and suggests its continuity and ongoing updating. The Session recommends the inclusion of documents on the history of the Division.
- (i) The Session concluded that Slovenia will be the next ECSEE Division chairing country, after the next UN Conference on standardization on Geographical Names in 2012.
- (j) The next informal meeting of the Division will be held during the 26<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session in Vienna.

### **3. ECSEED CHAIRING**

The Division chairing is covering the time between two UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names held every five years. Croatia and the present Chairman took Division chairing at the Ninth UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 2007. At the 20<sup>th</sup> ECSEED Session it was concluded that Slovenia will be the next ECSEE Division chairing country.

### **4. ECSEE DIVISION OVERVIEW DOCUMENT**

ECSEED overview document is giving the main information about Division and its member countries. It is introducing ECSEE Division and division member countries. It has been prepared by Division experts. The first edition of the ECSEED overview document was introduced at the 19<sup>th</sup> ECSEED Session in 2008 in Zagreb (Document Symbol: ECSEED/Session.19/2008/1). The second, corrected edition was introduced at the 20<sup>th</sup> ECSEED Session in 2011 in Zagreb (Document Symbol: ECSEED/Session.20/2011/1). It can be downloaded from Division web site [http://ungegn.cgi.hr/ungegn20/list\\_of\\_documents20.html](http://ungegn.cgi.hr/ungegn20/list_of_documents20.html). The Division overview document should be updated and corrected continuously and the latest version can be downloaded from the Division main website <http://ungegn.cgi.hr/index.html> as "ECSEED overview".

### **5. ECSEE DIVISION WEB SITE**

ECSEE Division websites <http://ungegn.cgi.hr/> is the main Division information point. It is continuously updated and changed. After the website is established, the changes are made according to the discussions at the Division Sessions and informal meetings and according to the national experts' contributions. The division website is a central point for getting the data about: ECSEED, the main national data, standardizations bodies, experts, organization of ECSEED Sessions and other Division activities. The page "Experts/Delegates" has been changed mostly, and it is the most accurate ECSEED Experts/Delegates list.

### **6. ECSEE DIVISION DOCUMENTATION**

To find documents/reports/contributions submitted to previous ECSEE Division Sessions is not an easy task. In order to systematize ECSEE Division documentation at the 19<sup>th</sup> ECSEED meeting (2008, Zagreb) the unified identification of the ECSEE Division documents and the unified first page of the ECSEE Division documents were introduced. Using this system each division document, submitted to the Division Session can be uniquely identified.

### **7. ECSEE DIVISION INFORMAL MEETINGS**

#### **7.1 ECSEE Division meeting at the 25<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session in Nairobi, Kenya**

The 25<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNGEGN was held from 5<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> May 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya. There were 138 participants from 53 countries. During the 25<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session ECSEED Division had an informal meeting. At the meeting there were 12 participants from ECSEED countries present: Czech Republic (1), Croatia (1), Cyprus (2), Greece (3), Slovenia (1), Turkey (3) and Ukraine (1).

At the ECSEED Meeting the chairman reported on updating Division website and documents, preparations of the joint Division meeting in February 2011 in Zagreb and other matters. The main discussion topics were: development of standardization of geographical names on national level, how to stimulate passive countries to be more active and other topics.

## **7.2 ECSEE Division meeting in Tainach, Austria**

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the UNGEGN Working Group on Exonyms (Tainach, Austria, 28-30 April 2010) the meetings of the UNGEGN East Central and South-East Europe Division (ECSEED) and the Meeting of the UNGEGN Dutch- and German-speaking Division (DGSD) were organized. The ECSEED meeting was attended by the 18 participants: UNGEGN Chair Helen Kerfoot, 13 participants from ECSEED countries (Croatia (1), Czech Republic (1), Greece (1), Hungary (3), Poland (3), Slovakia (1), Slovenia (1), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1) and Ukraine (1)) and 4 guests (Estonia (1), Finland (1), Romania (1) and New Zealand (1)).

UNEGN Chair Helen Kerfoot informed the members of the Meeting about 26<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session from 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> May 2011 in Vienna or Geneva. The Session will be shorter than previous UNGEGN Sessions. The problem of presenting the Session documents was discussed. UNGEGN Chair Helen Kerfoot also informed about a new UN Statistical Division (UNSD) body. It is the United Nations Committee on Global Geographic Information Management, and the relation with UNGEGN was discussed.

The other main meeting discussion topics were: updating Division website, preparations of the joint Division meeting in February 2011 in Zagreb, UNGEGN World geographical names database, development of standardization of geographical names on national level, Division chairing mandate, how to stimulate passive countries to be more active and other topics.

## **8. SUMMARIES OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS**

According to the 20<sup>th</sup> ECSEED Session conclusion, the countries sent national contributions (half-page reports) to the Division Chairman to implement them in to the ECSEE Division Report of 26<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session. The summary national reports sent are the following:

### **BULGARIA**

Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency is the administrative body, in accordance with the Geography and Cartography Act, which is responsible for the standardization of the geographical names, transliteration and transcription of the geographical names, and their concession for usage.

The tasks that lie in front of us, we define as follows:

- Work on the normative base related to the geographical names;
- Work on transcriptions of geographical names outside Bulgaria;
- Register of the geographical names;

Presenting the Bulgarian geographical names through Latin letters or combination of Latin letter is implemented in accordance with the *Transliteration Act as of March 13, 2009*.

Transcription and spelling of the geographical names outside the territory of Bulgaria is implemented in accordance with the *Regulation №6 as of June 12, 1995*. The work on elaboration of transcriptions and spelling of the geographical names outside Bulgaria will continue as old databases will be updated; and for countries, for which there is no elaborated transcriptions yet, transcription and spelling rules are to be prepared.

The *Regulation for Creation, Renewal, Maintenance and Adoption of Large-scale Topographical Map in scales 1:5 000 and 1:10 000* is being worked out, and they will serve as a normative arrangement for the creation of the Database with geographical names for the territory of Bulgaria. The order for creation, maintenance and functioning of a Register of the geographical names is to be set up through the development of an Instruction not later than May 2012.

The Instruction for creation, structure, maintenance and functioning of a Register of the geographical names will give huge impetus to the work on the elaboration of the database.

## CROATIA

**1. Administrative structure of national names authorities, legislation, policies and procedures changed in Croatia.** According to the Law on State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre (Official Gazette, NN 16/07) the Croatian Geodetic Institute (hrv: *Hrvatski geodetski institut, HGI*) is responsible for establishing and maintaining the register of geographic names in Croatia. According to the Act on the Amendments to the Law of State Survey and the Real Estate Cadastre (Official Gazette, NN 124/2010) the Croatian Geodetic Institute joined the State Geodetic Administration (hrv: *Državna geodetska uprava, DGU*). According to the Law, DGU took over the tasks, employees, equipment, the rights and obligations of the Croatian Geodetic Institute.

**2. Gazetteer of the Republic of Croatia is published.** According to the Law on State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre (Official Gazette, NN 16/07) and Act on the Amendments to the Law of State Survey and the Real Estate Cadastre (Official Gazette, NN 124/2010), the State Geodetic Administration is responsible for establishing and maintaining the register of geographic names. The Gazetteer is continuously being updated with new names. The Gazetteer is made public on the Internet address <http://cgnd.cgi.hr:8081>. The service makes it possible to report correction of the name or name attributes. It is also possible to make a proposal of the new geographical name.

**3. In 2009 Croatia was incorporated into the EuroGeoNames service** of European infrastructure of geographical names. The Croatian database of geographical names is located in the State Geodetic Administration.

**4. Production of the new topographic map in the scale 1:25 000 (TK25) between 1990 and 2010.** In 2010 the last sheet of the new topographic map in the scale 1:25000 was published.

**5. Register of the names of the new maps sheets of the Republic of Croatia** is made. For the new Croatian cartographic map grids in the new Croatian reference system the new name is assigned to each map sheet.

## CYPRUS

**1.** The Cyprus Republic always complying with the resolutions of the U.N. Conferences for the Standardization of Geographical Names has kept abreast of the subject and participates actively to all relevant Conferences, Sessions and Divisions' Meetings to which Cyprus is a member.

1.1 The Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names constitutes the only competent National Authority for the Standardization of Geographical Names and acts under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Committee in 2009 was reappointed for the next 5 years.

### **2. Publications:**

2.1 A "*Booklet/Guide for the Standardization of Names*" has been compiled and published in December 2007. It covers all the sectors involved with naming and geographical names, guides and principles for the standardization of names, the Romanization system of the Greek alphabet, etc. It is especially suitable for local use and needs.

2.2 The "*UNGEEN Promotional Brochure*" translated in the Greek language and after some corrections it has been published as the 2nd Edition in 2009. (Both, the Booklet / Guide and the UNGEEN Promotional Brochure, Greek version, were distributed to all Government and Authorities' services and the individuals interested in the topic.)

2.3 The "*toponymic guidelines*" originally in draft form was revised and it is anticipated to be published within this year, 2011.

2.4 "*Country Names*". The existing list in draft form has been revised and updated and it will be published within this year, 2011.

2.5 The existing national gazetteers prepared by the C.P.C.S.G.N. in 1982 and 1987 respectively, the "*Concise Gazetteer of Cyprus*" (about 2000 entries) and the "*A Complete Gazetteer of Cyprus*" (about 67.000 entries), both need to be updated.

3. Cyprus gives a great meaning and importance to the implementation of the resolutions of the U.N. Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and to the protection of the Geographical Names, as part of the cultural heritage.

## HUNGARY

The Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names has been working in the Ministry of Rural Development for more than 20 years. The latest legal basis of the Committee is Gov. Decree No. 303/2007.(XI. 14.) Korm. (on the establishment and recording of official geographical names in Hungary). It is a decision-making and advisory body responsible for official geo-graphical names in Hungary and on names suggested for use in Hungarian for features outside Hungary. It held 8 meetings in the past two years and brought 66 decisions and recommendations on various subjects. They are published on the website of the Ministry of RD in Hungarian (<http://www.kormany.hu/hu/videkfejlesztési-miniszterium/kozigazgatasi-allamtitkarsag> ).

The website also includes the updated list of country names recommended for the use in Hungary.

The decisions of the Committee may be grouped as follows:

- names of new railway stations, stops,
- recommendation for use of name forms in railway loudspeaker announcements,
- naming of three major road bridges,
- recommendation on the promotion of cartographic use of minority geographical names,
- recommendation on geographical names whose knowledge should be required at maturity exams,
- naming of a few minor features of relief, hydrography, area (field) and small populated places.

Much of the decisions of the Committee are advices on names of streets and parts of settlements (boroughs, districts), that are within the legal authority of municipalities, but the Committee always tries to promote aspects of traditions, onomastics and practicality.

The work on upgrading the Gazetteer-database at the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing has continued. About 60 % of the topographic sheets have been checked and their toponymic data recorded in the enlarged database. The location of place names is now also facilitated by means of orthophotography and digital cadastral maps.

## POLAND

In Poland there are two advisory commissions engaged in the standardization of geographical names: Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland.

**Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographical Objects**, affiliated to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, establishes names used within Poland's boundaries. After receiving the opinion of the Commission the Minister publishes the changes of names in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland*. In the years 2009-2011 five new official names of hills, mountain passes and forests as well as 105 new names of localities or its parts were established; 322 names of localities or its parts were changed and 391 names of localities or its parts were abolished.

**Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland**, affiliated at the Surveyor General of Poland, is responsible for standardizing Polish geographical names of the world. The Commission met 15 times in the years 2009-2011, during which it delivered 1102 decisions on geographical names. The fourth edition of the *Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users* was published in 2010 by the Commission (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/tgp.php>). In May 2009 the actualization of the list "Names of countries, their capitals and inhabitants" was published on Commission's website: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz.php>. In 2009 and 2010 the Commission published two last volumes of *Geographical Names of the World* (the gazetteer of the world's more important geographical objects) with names of app. 17,500 geographic features from 51 European countries and territories, including Polish exonyms for app. 6100 features (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wydawnictwa.php>).

According to the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on regional languages* traditional names in a minority language may be used as “additional names”. In the years 2009-2011, 448 new names of localities were established: 25 Belarusian, 135 German and 288 Kashubian names, so in 2011 the total number of names in the minority languages in Poland increased to 740. The complete list of these names is available on the website : [http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list\\_of\\_minority\\_names.pdf](http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list_of_minority_names.pdf).

The final stage of work on elaborating the State Register of Geographical Names is presently being worked on, consisting of names verification. Currently the Register holds approximately 195,000 names. All names, contained in the Register, are also accessible on official Polish geoportal ([www.geoportal.gov.pl](http://www.geoportal.gov.pl)). The Central Statistical Office runs the National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country. That base contains a regularly updated lists of units of the territorial division, names of localities (~103,000 names) and names of streets (~235,000 names). All names are accessible on the website: <http://www.stat.gov.pl/broker/access/index.jspa>. Moreover, the General Directorate for Environmental Protection runs the Central Register of Nature Conservation Forms that includes all areas of nature conservation in Poland (<http://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/index.php>).

## **SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- The main point of current activity is harmonization of the attribute structure in the database of geographical names from the territory of the Slovak Republic with the requirements of the EuroGeoNames system. The database comprises almost 90 000 names. All names in the database are standardized by geographical names authority. New names are currently collected, standardized and added into the database from cadastral maps or on the basis of requirements and information of central and local institutions. The database is being updated continuously.

At the moment it is possible only to browse in the database (VMS service). The data from the database can be distributed to the interested parties by means of printed reports or on CD. The formats in which geographical names are available: MS Excel, Geodatabase, Shape.

- The fourth edition of the Slovak toponymic guidelines was published in 2010 and takes into account legislative changes introduced after 2008. It contains parallel Slovak and English versions.

- The information concerning geographical names in as well as selected sets of standardized names are continuously published and updated on the home page of the authority on the address <http://www.geodesy.gov.sk/>.

Until now besides common materials concerning the geographical names there have been the standardization lists of standardized names published as follows: names of mountains, valleys, passes and saddles, names of cadastral areas, names of protected areas, Slovak exonyms of geographical Features lying out of the territory of the Slovak Republic, country names.

- Geographical names authority has prepared for publication on website the Glossary of terms Used in Geographical Names Standardization and the document Resolutions Adopted at the Ninth United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998, 2002, 2007 both in the English and Slovak versions.

## **SLOVENIA**

After twenty-fifth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (CSGN) met on 10 occasions: 4 meetings and 6 corresponding meetings. It has adopted many decisions, mostly on toponyms.

The main task of CSGN is preparing decisions of correctness and suitability of new names and renames of streets and settlements in Slovenia. This engagement is provided by the law of defining territories and naming of settlements, streets and buildings. The accepted opinion of CSGN is obligatory for municipalities that finally officially announce new or changed names. In 2009 CSGN was deciding about 3 settlement names and 32 street names, and in 2010 about 1 settlement name and 72 street names.



The members of CSGN participated at the following international meetings about geographical names:

- 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms, Tinje/Tainach, Austria, 28.-30.5.2010
- 16<sup>th</sup> International Seminar on Sea Names, Haag, The Netherlands, 20.-22.8.2010
- 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the East Central and South - East Europe Division (ECSEED), Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers (WG TDFG), EuroGeoGraphics - EuroGeoNames workshop (EGN), Zagreb, Croatia, 9. - 11.2. 2011

Slovenia is connected to the EuroGeoNames web service (EGN) with the geographical names data for the scale level 1:25.000. The implementation of EGN was run as a project of European Commission – eContent*plus* program, the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia was a project consortium partner from the very beginning. Now EGN is led by EuroGeographics.

Because of financial crisis and for reasons of economy in Slovene public sector, the CSGN got only half of expected funds in 2009, but in 2010 none at all. Therefore the CSGN is more or less in standstill and implements only urgent matters.

## **SERBIA**

The Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Republic of Serbia has been founded by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia numbered 05 02-6496/2009 on October 22, 2009. The administrative and technical support for the Commission's work is in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia. The Commission has started to work in December 2009. Since its foundation the Commission has produced the working version of the Commission Work Regulations and completed a part of activities on medium-term work planning, vocational archive and library establishment and creation of Methodological Manual for the Geographical Names Standardization. The connections with all relevant institutions in the area of geographical names in Serbia have also been established, first of all with the Republic Geodetic Authority, Military Geographical Institute, Faculty of Geography and Faculty of Philology in Belgrade and with the Ministry for Kosovo and Metohia.

Considering the Law on State Survey and Cadastre, adopted by National Parliament on August 31, 2009 and published in "Službeni glasnik 72/09" (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia) the geographical names evidence managing and proposition of members for the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names to the Government of the Republic of Serbia are in charge of Republic Geodetic Authority. In this Law the area of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is defined as well. As the most important activities which have been completed until today, the following should be mentioned: the formation of The Council of NSDI, the adoption of the Strategy for establishing of Spatial Data Infrastructure in Serbia for the period from 2010-2012, the establishment of the Initial Geoportal «GeoSrbija» ([www.geosrbija.rs](http://www.geosrbija.rs)). The implementation of activities, and Law regulation in the area of geographical names standardization is realized as a part of NSDI.

The main areas of Commission activities during 2010 were Basic activities for choosing toponymic data sources for the production of Gazetteers and Geographical Names Database and Data preparation for the name of the country, capital and others cities in Serbia with population bigger than 100,000 inhabitants for the UN World Geographical Names Database. In the Military Geographical Institute there were also Geographical Names Databases produced that are based on General Geographic Map at the scale 1:1000000 and Topographic Map at the scale 1:300000. In these moments Military Geographical Institute is realizing the activities on the production of Geographical Names Database based on Topographic Map at the scale 1:25000. We planned their standardization and incorporation considering INSPIRE Instructions in NSDI of Republic of Serbia.

## **TURKEY**

“The Board of Experts for Geographical Names of Turkey (BEGeON\_T)” which is responsible for the standardization of geographic names in Turkey, was founded in July 2004 in accordance with

the directive of the Ministry of Interior. The Board is a joint inter-ministerial and academic body, responsible for coordinating and accelerating the efforts for the standardization of geographical names. It organizes two meetings every year. Since its establishment, The Board has been working on the publication of following documents: “Multilingual Glossary of Geographical Features”, “Turkish exonyms of countries and capitals” based on the list of ISO 3166, “Toponymy Guidelines for Authors, Map Publishers and Other Editors”, “Glossary of Toponymic Terminology”, “Gazetteers and Names Databases at various scales”. Currently, the standardization of topographic, nautical, local names is carried out by the General Command of Mapping, the Department of Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography and local municipal boards, respectively with the authorization of the Ministry of Interior and the Board.

1:250 000 scale “Turkey and Neighborhood Gazetteer” has been released on General Command of Mapping Web Site ([www.hgk.msb.gov.tr](http://www.hgk.msb.gov.tr)). This gazetteer comprises approximately 53000 geographical names with the attributes as follows; name, feature type, longitude, latitude, MGRS coordinate.

“Turkish exonyms of countries and capitals” based on the list of ISO 3166 was prepared and is going to be approved by the board after the examination of the Ministry of International Affairs. It will also be published on web sites of the Board of Experts for Geographical Names of Turkey and member organizations.

Populated Places Data Base of Turkey in hierarchical order has been continuously updated and opened to users on General Command of Mapping Web site since 2004.

The new version of the “Glossary of terms for the standardization of geographical names” containing 375 terms is still being translated into Turkish in order to enable the correct interpretation of United Nations documents on the standardization of geographical names and the creation of a database.

## **UKRAINE**

In Ukraine the State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre and the Interdepartmental Scientific and Methodological Council in the Issues of Geographical Names are engaged in carrying out the activity concerning standardization of geographical names. The legal basis for the activity in the sphere of standardization of geographical names is provided by: The Law of Ukraine *On Geographical Names* (2005), The Law of Ukraine *On Topographic, Geodetic and Cartographic Activity* (1998), Temporary rules of collection and establishment of geographical names on topographic maps and plans (1998), Provision on the Interdepartmental Scientific and Methodological Council in the Issues of Geographical Names, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2006), Provision on the State Register of Geographical Names, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2006), Procedure of carrying out an expert examination of proposals and decisions of public authorities concerning naming and renaming of geographical objects (2009). The 28 Instructions on rendering of foreign geographical names and terms into Ukrainian are being used in the process of edition of cartographic works.

In 2009–2010 the development of the structure and contents of the State Register of Geographical Names had been carried out actively in Ukraine.

In 2010 The Toponymic Guidelines (for map and other editors) were approved.

Reference book “The names of administrative division units and their capitals of European countries” has been prepared in 2010.

The Table of Transliteration of the Ukrainian Alphabet by Means of the Latin Alphabet“ was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2010.