

**Twenty-eight session
28 April – 2 May 2014**

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda

Report of the divisions

Report of the East Central and South-East Europe Division (ECSEED) *

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**UNITED NATIONS
GROUP OF EXPERTS
ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

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Reports of the divisions

Report of the East Central and South-East Europe Division (ECSEED)

Summary

Since the 27th UNGEGN Session in New York 2012, the East Central and South-East Europe Division did not have meetings. The next division meeting will take place in April or May 2015 in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

The East Central and South-East Europe Division has its own website: <http://ecseed.zrc-sazu.si/index.html>. There have been no major revisions of the homepage since last report.

I. Divisional meetings

Since the 27th UNGEGN Session in New York 2012, the East Central and South-East Europe Division did not have meetings. The next division meeting will take place in April or May 2015 in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

II. Divisional homepage

The East Central and South-East Europe Division has its own website: <http://ecseed.zrc-sazu.si/index.html>. There have been no major revisions of the homepage since last report.

III. National activities

Below is information about the activities in some countries, ECSEED members: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine.

Czech Republic

Since the recent UN conference, the Czech Republic has continued both standardization the names for the territory of the Czech Republic and standardization the names outside this territory. The already standardized names are updated and the updated list of names of countries is maintained on the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre website. Standardized names are maintained according to the plan, especially names on the territory of the Czech Republic, which are maintained with an array of attributes in the national database of geographical names - Geonames since the year 2007. All terminology data are gradually centralised and converged in one office. Non-standardized names (official, especially names of settlements) are kept in the national database which is in charge of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre. The interconnection of these systems together with other systems that register geographical names, such as cadastral map, will be ready during next 5 years.

Names authorities

In compliance with the Parliamentary delegation, the position and functions of the national geographical names authorities are carried out by ministries and other relevant central offices. The chapter introduces individual authorities represented by representatives in the Commission on Geographical Names.

Relevant laws and other generally binding legal regulations are applied by various activities in the field of standardization of geographical names.

There are several main state bodies responsible for the names standardization:

- The Ministry of the Interior supervises the names of settlements i.e. municipalities and their part,
- The Ministry of the Regional Development oversees the names of regional entities in relation to tourism,
- The Ministry of Agriculture cooperates on the water names,
- The Ministry of the Environment creates the names of protected landscape areas,
- The Czech Statistical Office standardizes the names of basic settlement units for purpose of the territorial planning, statistics and elections,

- The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre is responsible for the names of cadastral units and for the standardization of other names that are to be included in the state map series (field names, oronyms etc.)

Names Sources

The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (web site: <http://www.cuzk.cz>) is the publisher of the State Map Series on the territory of the Czech Republic. The State Map Series consist of Large-Scale Maps, Medium-Scale Basic Maps, Maps of Landscape Units, Maps of Administrative Division, Sheet Lines of the State Map Series and Thematic State Map Series. Maps are published within various scales from 1: 5 000 to 1: 1 mil. in printed or digital forms, which are regularly renewed in the short period of time. The GIS administered by the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre is called ZABAGED. Both, maps and database ZABAGED, are available at the web site of the business module and map services of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre <http://www.geoportal.cuzk.cz>.

The expert body of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre for names standardization has been since 1971 the Commission on Geographical Names, which has been continuing in the same working structure since 2000. It is responsible for the database of geographical names, whose administration and update is realized by the Land Survey Office. The database, which is called Geonames, was established in 1997 and names from the whole territory of the Czech Republic occurring on map sheets 1:10 000 were adopted into the database before 2014.

The update of geographical names on cadastral maps in scale of 1:2880 takes place within the scope of Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre.

Names gazetteers

Since 2012 several gazetteers were published in the Czech Republic. In this article, only those issued by the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre are showed.

1. List of the Czech Exonyms, Standardized Forms and Variants (in 2011).

The aim of the gazetteer List of Czech Exonyms is to codify the Czech domestic forms of geographical names abroad - exonyms. The idea was to present the contemporary stage of their usage that is why the forms of some exonyms have been changed in comparison to forms that were standardized in lists that were issued earlier. The integral parts of the publication are the list of selected literature related to exonyms and map appendices. There is the special UN Conference WP concerning the gazetteer. It is available only in printed version.

2. Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names (2013) was elaborated by the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in 2012, The Glossary is available at the Land Survey Office's website in both PDF and RTF formats <http://www.cuzk.cz/Zivotni-situace/Poradci-a-poradni-organy/Nazvoslovna-komise-CUZK/Geograficke-nazvoslovne-seznamy.aspx>)

3. Czech Names of Oceans, Seas, Their Bodies, Submarine Object, Ocean Currents and Names in Antarctica (2014) was elaborated by the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in 2013, The Glossary is available on the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre website only in PDF.

4. Project for searching standardized Czech geographical names „UN Gazetteer on the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre website”.

International cooperation

The Czech Republic is an active member of various international projects both, within cooperation with neighbouring countries (joint working meeting with colleagues from Poland in 2013) and within the EU (EuroGeonames, INSPIRE) and in other international meetings, i.e.:

- 14th Meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms, [Kerkyra], Greece, 23-25 May 2013,
- Seminar “Historical maps, atlas maps, and toponymy”, Leipzig, Germany, 21-23 August 2013 (Place names on 3rd Military Mapping of Těšín Silesia),
- 26th International Cartographic Conference, Dresden, Germany, 26-30 August 2013 (Geonames-Database of Geographical Names of the Czech Republic).

Hungary

The report covers the period between the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (31 July – 9 August 2012) to the present.

Activities between the 9th and 10th Conferences are contained in the Report of Hungary 2007-2012 (E/CONF.101/CRP23/Rev.1). It is available at the UNGEGN website at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/ungegnConf10.html>.

Government Decree No. 303/2007. (XI. 14.) Korm. on the establishment and recording of the official geographical names in Hungary continues to be the legal basis of standardizing geographical names in the country and of the Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names.

The committee held seven meetings and brought 68 rulings in the period. Among them a few *decisions* on proposed new railway stations, some bridges, water engineering objects and a renaming of a small spring near the town of Pécs may be mentioned. *Expert advice* on proposed names for roads, parts of communities were more numerous. A proposal to rename a small town with a celebrated spa to include the word “spa” in its name was turned down. Changing historical place names even for some touristic advantage are not encouraged. *Recommendations* for Hungarian equivalents of several foreign place names in neighbouring countries were also given. In a number of cases these may differ from names used by the local ethnic Hungarian population so as to avoid identical place names of different locations. E.g. the town of *Komárom* in Hungary on the Danube faces a neighbouring town in Slovakia on the opposite side of the river. The latter, that has a majority ethnic Hungarian population and the official Slovak name *Komárno*, is also locally called *Komárom*, and is actually the larger of the two. In order to avoid misunderstanding, the alternative historical *Révkomárom* is used in Hungary as a recommended name for this town.

It has also advised the Hungarian government and Hungarian specialists of the EU translation service in Brussels to use standard forms of names of NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) Level 1 and 2 regions of Europe in the Hungarian language.

Apart from the Committee’s activities and administrative change in Hungary is worth mentioning from toponymic aspects.

By 1 January, 2013 a new administrative unit, the *district* (Hungarian: *járás*) entered into force in Hungary. The 175 districts (plus 23 districts in the City of Budapest) come in rank between the 3152 municipalities (or communes) and the 19 counties (plus the City of Budapest with county rank). Gov. Decree No. 218/2012. (VIII. 13.) Korm. lists the names of the districts. The position of the districts in Hungary is shown on the map below. Their names

may be derived through the displayed district seats, e.g. the *District of Esztergom* (Hung.: *Esztergomi járás*) near Budapest is shown by the name *Esztergom* (Hung.: *Esztergomi járás*).

Poland

1. National standardization

In Poland there are two 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 Administration and Digitization, establishes names used within Poland's boundaries. After receiving the opinion of the Commission the Minister publishes names' changes in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland*.

Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland, affiliated at the Surveyor General of Poland, responsible for: standardizing Polish geographical names of the world, establishing the principles of romanization from languages which use non-Roman writing systems, representing Poland on UNGEGN forum, and participation in international conferences and meetings devoted to standardization of geographical names

2. National gazetteer: “List of official names of localities and their parts”

The national gazetteer entitled “List of official names of localities and their parts” (“Wykaz urzędowych nazw miejscowości i ich części”) was published at the end of 2012¹. The list contains **103,225** official names of localities and their parts, of which: 908 names of towns and cities, 43,051 names of villages, 6,708 names of parts of towns and cities, 36,349 names of parts of villages, 5,136 names of hamlets, 4,641 names of hamlets of villages. The list is arranged in a table with eight columns: the name of locality is indicated in the first column, in the second – officially established type of locality, in the third, fourth and fifth columns – administrative unit: commune, county and voivodship, in the sixth column – the identifier of locality from the National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country (TERYT), in the seventh – genitive ending for names of localities, in the eighth column – adjective (only for names of towns and villages).

Changes of the names given in the list are published each year in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland*, and come into force on January 1 – these changes are effect of changes in the names, as well as changes in type of name (changes of type can be result of changes of boundaries of cities and towns). In the past two years the following changes were made: 27 new names of localities or its parts were established; 66 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 59 localities or parts of localities were changed, and 111 names of localities or its parts were abolished.

3. Multilingual areas

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”. 285 new names of localities were established in the years 2012-2014 – 18 German, and 267 Kashubian.

¹ The list is available on website: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/official_names.php.

Since 2005 additional names in minority languages were introduced for 1072 localities. This number consists of 342 German names in 29 communes, 664 Kashubian names in 18 communes, 30 Lithuanian names in one commune, 27 Belarusian names in one commune and 9 Lemko names in 2 communes².

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	total
Belarusian	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	27
German	11	15	149	63	48	38	11	7	–	342
Kashubian	–	76	10	81	88	142	–	263	4	664
Lemko	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	9
Lithuanian	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
total	11	91	190	144	136	215	11	270	4	1072

Table 1. Number of additional names in minority languages, as adopted in given years.

4. Exonyms

The new list of Polish exonyms, entitled “Official list of Polish geographical names of the world” (“Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata”), was published in the end of 2013³. It lists Polish names for **13,359** geographical objects that lie outside the boundaries of Poland. For each object, there are given: the Polish name, and the original name (endonym). For names in languages that are written in non-Roman scripts, Romanized forms are given in accordance with the principles adopted by the Commission for use in Poland for geographical names in a given language. Following these names, the objects’ coordinates have been posted. If necessary, the additional information and observations are provided, such as information about localization of the transboundary object in other countries, additional characteristics of the object or its localization, information about the location of part of locality in the boundaries of independent locality, and selected historical names of the object.

The list has been divided into eight parts (chapters): seven of them correspond to the traditionally determined parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, Antarctica), the eighth one is devoted to undersea objects. Next, the names are posted according to alphabetically arranged countries and non-self-government territories. Names of geographical features from the areas of individual countries or territories are arranged by categories.

6. Romanization systems

One of the scopes of activity of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland refers to establishment of romanization rules governing names of geographical objects originally expressed by means of non-Roman writing systems⁴. Since 2012 the following rules were adopted: Bulgarian (revised rules), Ukrainian (revised rules), Hindi, Nepali, Bengali, Sinhalese, Maldivian, Urdu, Arabic, Tamil, Amharic, Hebrew, and Lemko.

² Full, consistently updated, list of the additional names in minority languages is available on the website: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list_of_minority_names.pdf.

³ The list is available on website: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/wykaz_polskich_nazw_geograficznych.pdf.

⁴ Rules of romanization, adopted by the Commission, available on Commission’s web site: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/latynizacja.php>.

7. Country names

In consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Council for the Polish Language the second edition of the “Official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories” was published in the end of 2013⁵. The list contains 195 countries recognized by the Republic of Poland and 69 non-self-governing territories. Attached to the register is a list of ten territories with undetermined or disputed international status and others. The names of countries, territories, and their capitals included in the list have obtained approval of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The footnotes explaining the status of countries and territories have been provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The adjectives derived from names of countries and territories, as well as names of citizens and inhabitants have been provided in line with the opinion provided by the Orthography and Onomastics Unit of the Council for the Polish Language.

8. Co-operation with neighborhood countries and international organizations

Members of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland participated actively in:

- 16–18 May, 2012 (Gdańsk): 12th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms and meeting of the Working Group on Romanization Systems (hosted by the Polish Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography)
- 31 July – 9 August, 2012 (New York): 10th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
- 1 August, 2012 (New York): Meeting of the East Central and South-East Europe Division
- 3 August, 2012 (New York): Meeting of the Working Group on Romanization Systems
- 6 August, 2012 (New York): 13th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms
- 8 August, 2012 (New York): Meeting of the Baltic Division
- 23–25 May, 2013 (Corfu): 14th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms and meeting of the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology
- 18–20 September, 2013 (Tallinn): 16th meeting of the Baltic Division
- 8 November, 2013 (Prague): Czech-Polish meeting on terminology used in the standardization of geographical names
- 3–4 March, 2014 (Görlitz): German-Polish meeting on geographical names (jointly organized by Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland).

Republic of Serbia

The Committee for Standardization of Geographical Names of the Republic of Serbia was formed by the Decision of Government of Republic of Serbia 05 No. 02-6496/2009, on October 22nd, 2009. At the meeting held on June 4th, 2013 The Serbian Government adopted the Decision about Amendments and Supplements to the Decision (05 No. 02-4392/2013). Among other things, adopted Decision changed the name of the Commission at the Commission for Standardization of Geographical Names and the composition of the Commission.

⁵ The list is available on Commission’s website: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz.php>.

Law on State Survey and Cadastre adopted in 2009 by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia ("RS Official Gazette", No. 72/09) establishes the jurisdiction of the Republic Geodetic Authority in the field of keeping record of geographical names and proposals of the Commissioners to the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

According to new Decision, the Commission consists of 10 members, including the president and vice president. A representative of the Republic Geodetic Authority was appointed for the President of the Commission. In addition, a representative of the Military Geographical Institute was appointed for the Vice-president. Apart from these institutions, the Commission appointed representatives from other public administration bodies: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning; Ministry of Regional Development and Local Administration; Office for Kosovo and Metohija and the Office for Human and Minority Rights, as well as representatives of research institutes of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts: Institute of Serbian Language and Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijic".

The headquarters of the Commission is in Belgrade in the premises of Republic Geodetic Authority, which provides professional, administrative and technical support to the Commission.

The Commission has held three meetings up to now and implemented the following activities: adoption of the Working Report of the Commission in the previous composition; adoption of the Rules of Procedure and the logo of the Commission; Establishing of contact with the Chairman of the Division for Eastern, Central and Eastern Europe and providing of new contact information on the Commission and members of the Commission; activities on the collection of data for cities over 100 000 inhabitants for the formation UNGEGN database Gazetteer of the World are continued; the collection of materials and documents for the establishment of professional archives and libraries of the Commission was started.

As support to the work of the Commission since the third quarter of 2013, the Republic Geodetic Authority began with analysis of data/toponyms in the records and the establishment of a database of geographical names. As the source for data collection the Law on Territorial Organization of the Republic of Serbia, topographic maps in scales 1:200 000, 1:100 000 1:50 000 and 1:25 000, Register of Spatial Units and digital orthophoto were used.

The names of settlements were taken from the Register of Spatial Units and harmonized with the Law on Territorial Organization of the Republic of Serbia (total number of settlements is 4702), which will be the first set of data for the standardization process. The database is supplemented by data about population of each settlement according to the Census from 2011 taken from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Positioning of names of the settlements was made on the basis of digital orthophotos and topographic maps in scale 1:25 000. Together with names of towns collected in the Serbian language, five decisions of the national councils of national minorities were collected with 528 names of settlements in the languages of national minorities, in areas where the next to Serbian language, the official language of the national minority has been in use.

Apart from the names of settlements, the collection of other geographic names is in progress, so that by the end of 2013 the following names were collected: 9688 names of parts of the settlement and hamlets; 3355 names of peaks, saddles, caves, pits and rocks; 1124 names of fields, landscapes, fields and named places; 86 names of buildings (hydroelectric power plants, monasteries, tourist facilities, etc.).

Implementation of activities in the field of standardization of geographical names is carried out in coordination with the activities of the establishment of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) in the Republic of Serbia.

Republic of Slovenia

After Tenth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names the Slovenian Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names (hereinafter: CSGN) met on 18 occasions: 4 meetings and 14 corresponding meetings. It has adopted many decisions, mostly on toponyms, especially on the names of streets and settlements.

Last years the main task of the 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 2012 CSGN was deciding about 2 settlement names and 18 street names, in 2013 about 3 settlement names and 53 street names, in 2014 about 1 settlement name and 4 street names.

Slovenia active participates in the UNGEGN Working Group on Exonyms and also otherwise is very active in the field of exonyms. In 2013 were issued three publications:

1. A List of Slovenian Exonyms / Drago Kladnik ... [et al.]

This volume is a contribution to fostering greater consistency in the use of Slovenian exonyms, or geographical names adapted to Slovenian. It provides material for their standardization and at the same time ensures that this important aspect of Slovenian will not to sink into oblivion.

Based on a table containing somewhat more than 5,000 exonyms, we have prepared a list of the most frequently used names, which are presented in this research volume.

The volume has three parts. Part one contains theoretical and methodological reflections on exonyms, with an emphasis on explaining basic concepts, the use of exonyms, gathering and selecting them to design a collection of exonyms, and presentation of an analysis of their frequency. It concludes with two chapters that serve as links to the other two parts of the volume. The first presents the format of the table in detail. This table, with a list of the most frequently used exonyms (3,818), comprises the second part of the book and is supplemented by a table with a list of over 350 of the most established alternative exonyms. The third part of the volume contains color maps containing exonyms from the table in part two, arranged by part of the world and divided according to semantic type of exonym.

2. Slovenian Country Names / Drago Kladnik, Drago Perko

Country names are among the rare foreign geographical names that are standardized in Slovenian.

This volume offers a detailed analysis of naming all independent countries and non-self-governing territories. Alongside the Slovenian short and full names of individual political territorial units, the genitive, locative, and adjectival forms of the short names, native short and full forms transliterated into the Roman alphabet (if applicable) or English and French official short and full names of individual territorial political communities, it also contains coded labels, an etymological explanation of the names, notes if needed, any alternative names, archaic names, or nicknames, and demonyms.

The volume is organized into three sections. The first is a theoretical and methodological discussion of exonyms, and it also presents the reasons for selected name forms for independent countries and dependent territories. Certain names whose usage is not uniform are presented in greater detail. The second part, in tabular format, is a detailed presentation of the names of 198 independent countries and fifty-one major non-self-governing territories with

a high degree of autonomy for which corresponding political decisions could lead to their independence at any time. The third section is cartographic and presents territorial political units on colored maps with borders. The volume will contribute to more correct and more uniform use of country names, and it will be a useful aid for both individuals and institutions dealing with this issue.

3. Dictionary of Slovenian exonyms / Drago Kladnik, Drago Perko

A Dictionary includes 5,044 of the most frequently used exonyms that were collected from more than 50,000 documented various forms of these types of geographical names. Every exonym is determined by thirty-four categories, sorted in seven groups. In addition to the basic properties of Slovenian exonyms (nominative and genitive forms, adjectival forms, their original form, language of original form), also their forms in the majority of major world languages (English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian) and neighboring languages (Italian, Croatian, and Hungarian), essential geographical information (semantic type, location, and coordinates), other attributes (adaptation type, standardization status, recommended usage, and their alternative forms) and their forms used in the nine most important Slovenian reference atlases (Cigale's *Atlant* (Atlas, 1869–1877), Orožen's *Šolski atlas* (School Atlas, 1902), De Agostini Šolski atlas (School Atlas, 1941), Medved's *Veliki atlas sveta* (Great World Atlas, 1972), *Veliki družinski atlas sveta* (Great Family World Atlas, 1992, 1996), *Atlas 2000* (1997), Monde Neuf (2003), *Atlas sveta za osnovne in srednje šole* (Primary and Secondary School World Atlas, 2005), *Veliki atlas sveta* (Great World Atlas, 2005) and other sources are also provided. In the next-to-last field, an etymological explanation of their origin and meaning is added to the majority of exonyms, and the last column also contains various note of interest connected with them.

Online version and explanatory notes are published on the website: <http://giam2.zrc-sazu.si/en/programi-in-projekti/slovenian-exonyms#v>.

Slovak Republic

Administrative structure of national names authorities, legislation, policies and procedures (without changes)

On the territory of the Slovak Republic authorities for geographical names are National Council of the Slovak Republic, the Government of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic. Competence of the authorities for geographical names is implied in the Acts of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

Toponymic data files and gazetteers

New names are currently collected, standardized and added into the database from cadastral maps, from forestry maps or on the basis of requirements and information of central and local institutions. Gradually variant names are added. The database is being updated continuously.

Automated data processing systems

Database of geographical names from the territory of the Slovak Republic was incorporated to ZB GIS in 2013. Data from the database can be distributed as MS Excel, Geodatabase or Shape formats

Publications

1. Rules for the Use of Slovak Geographical Names in Foreign Language Publications Published in the Slovak Republic, 2012,
2. UNGEGN Brochure was translated to the Slovak language.

Both were published on website <http://www.skgeodesy.sk/sk/ugkk/geodezia-kartografia/standardizacia-geografickeho-nazvoslovia/>.

Country names (ongoing activity)

The list of country names is continuously updated on homepage of ÚGKK SR <http://www.skgeodesy.sk/sk/ugkk/geodezia-kartografia/standardizacia-geografickeho-nazvoslovia/>

Toponymic websites

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 at the address <http://www.skgeodesy.sk/sk/ugkk/geodezia-kartografia/standardizacia-geografickeho-nazvoslovia/>.

Until now there were published besides common materials concerning the geographical names standardization lists of standardized names 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.

Names of waters – waterfalls, reservoirs, ponds, springs, tarns, canals, lakes and others.

Data services, applications and products

Geographical names from the whole territory of the Slovak republic are available on the internet page of the Geodetic and Cartographic Institute Bratislava at the address: <http://www.geoportal.sk> through web services by means of the WMS, WFS together with the ZB GIS data

Implementation of resolutions and the aims and functions of UNGEGN (ongoing activity)

The Authority provided for the general public information about international activities and international collaboration in the field of geographical names standardization via the periodical *Názvoslovné informácie* (Geographical Names Information), which were published twice a year (2012, 2013). In the publications were published also informative technical papers, results of the UN conference proceeding, of linguistic/geographical regional groups, findings of the Division of UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names, decisions on geographical names standardization and gazetteers, as well as the changes of standardized names.

Ukraine

In 2012 the Law of Ukraine "On Geographic Names" was amended regarding writing of toponyms in state, regional and minority languages, as well as competence of central executive bodies in topographic surveying and mapping activities with exclusion of unusual powers on Geographical Names of the President of Ukraine and activities of the Interdepartmental Scientific and Methodological Council on geographic names.

The Presidential Decree of April 8, 2011 has assigned *coordination of activities* related to establishment, normalization, accounting, registration, use and maintenance of geographical names, establishment and maintenance of the State Register of Geographical Names to the State Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine.

Due to the changes in functions of the central executive bodies in topographic surveying and mapping activities, appropriate changes have been made to the Regulations on the State Register of Geographical Names and order of examination of proposals and decisions of public authorities on assigning of names and renaming of geographical objects together with revision of existing legal documents on geographical names.

In accordance with the Regulations on the State Register of Geographical Names adopted in 2006 by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the appropriate bodies continue their work on creation of the State Register of Geographical Names. The state has approved structure and contents of the State Register of Geographical Names, has developed the basic principles of electronic database of standardized geographical names in Ukraine and the world. On January 1, 2014 there are filled about 36,000 accounting and registration forms for names of settlements in Ukraine. The work on creation of the State Register of Geographical Names is planned to be continued until 2015.

The Tenth United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names (2012) has adopted a resolution X/9 "On Latinization of Ukrainian geographical names", which recommends to adopt the presented *Ukrainian Latinization system* as the international one for Latinization of Ukrainian geographical names. The Ukrainian Latinization system is based on Latin transliteration table for the Ukrainian alphabet officially approved by the government in 2010 and widely used at the national level.

The Tenth United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names has approved "Toponymic guidelines for publishers of maps and other publishers (for international use). Ukraine", which sets out rules for writing of Ukrainian geographical names and their transformation through the Ukrainian Latinization system ([http://unstats.un.org/unsd/UNGEGN_RCC/UNGEGN/docs/Toponymic guidelines PDF / Ukraine / Verstka.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/UNGEGN_RCC/UNGEGN/docs/Toponymic_guidelines_PDF_Ukraine_Verstka.pdf)).

In December 2012 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has issued a reference book "Ukraine. Administrative and territorial structure" (784 pages) as of January 1, 2012. The new edition takes into account all the changes that have occurred in the administrative and territorial structure of the country over the past 25 years.

The order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2012 has lead to publication of a reference book "Ukraine. Administrative and territorial structure" as of November 1, 2012.

In 2012, the State Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine has opened a geographic Web portal "Administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine", which contains cartographic materials on the administrative and territorial system. The state border, borders of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, districts; city, town and village councils are marked onto cartographic base with scale of 1:170000-1:250000 (<http://atu.gki.com.ua>).

To establish a national writing of geographical names used in Ukraine there are constantly updated regulations and reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries and gazetteers. In 2010 there was published a reference book "Countries of Europe. Proper names of administrative units and their centers" and reissued a reference book "Names of countries and territories of the world".