

17. MARITIME AND UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

II/22 Standardization of maritime nomenclature

The Conference.

Recognizing that the increased interest and activities of countries in the marine environment require an improvement in international nomenclatural standardization,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names study existing national and international practices concerning the delimitation and naming of oceans and seas, including their integral subdivisions, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, with a view to recommending improvements in current nomenclatural practices and procedures.

II/23 Names of Antarctic and undersea features

The Conference.

Noting that the high degree of agreement on Antarctic names reached by the nations actively interested in that area has been achieved through informal co-operation, including the adoption of similar naming policies and the exchange of information supporting new name proposals and counter-proposals, if any,

Recognizing that these procedures come within the established framework of national standardization bodies,

Considering that these procedures are also applicable to co-operation on the naming of undersea features,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names work on a model statement or statements on the treatment of undersea feature names that can be suggested for adoption by interested countries;
2. Recommends further that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names develop model forms for proposing names of undersea features and Antarctic geographical entities for consideration by national names authorities, patterned after those used by the United States Board on Geographic Names and by similar organizations in other countries, and a form or forms for use by a national names authority in notifying any interested countries or institutions of its intention to name an undersea or Antarctic feature.

II/26 Standardization of names of undersea features beyond a single sovereignty

I

The Conference.

Recognizing the importance of the international standardization of names of undersea features beyond a single sovereignty,

/...

Recognizing further the absence nowadays of a definite system and procedure for naming such features,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations and, in particular, with the International Hydrographic Organization, draw up a system for naming undersea features beyond a single sovereignty and propose it as a basis for preparing an international convention on the subject.

II

The Conference

Noting that problems of terminology of undersea features inhibit international standardization of geographical names employing these terms,

Noting further the discussions on terminology of undersea features that are in progress among various countries and with the oceanography profession,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, in co-operation with interested national names authorities and international organizations, attempt to standardize the definitions of undersea feature terms and definitions and to promote their acceptance and use by names authorities.

III/21 Maritime feature names

The Conference

Having considered resolution 22 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Noting that the International Hydrographic Organization has designated a technical committee to recommend improvements in procedures for naming oceans and seas and their integral subdivisions - referred to as maritime features - beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recognizing the progress made by the International Hydrographic Organization in standardizing names of maritime features,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Hydrographic Association for its offer to assist in United Nations programmes related to maritime features;
2. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names co-ordinate its programmes with those of the International Hydrographic Organization.

/...

III/22 Undersea feature names

I

The Conference.

Recalling resolution 26 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Considering the increased activity in ocean research and the need to develop names to identify a rapidly growing number of newly discovered undersea features,

Recognizing that such names are required for certain hydrographic publications and for bathymetric charts or related material used for research documentation,

Noting that a set of procedures developed by the United Nations would, if implemented by all Member States, lead to a desirable degree of uniformity in naming new features, while also establishing a mechanism for resolving conflicts over or duplication of names,

Realizing the interest of the International Hydrographic Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in standardizing not only procedures for naming but also the names themselves,

Recommends that the principles and policies, as well as the name proposal form put before the Conference, be submitted to the International Hydrographic Organization for the purpose of developing an agreed statement to meet requirements for an internationally acceptable set of guidelines designed to ensure maximum standardization of undersea feature names.

II

The Conference.

Noting that national and international organizations may employ different terms and definitions for undersea features,

Realizing that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names has elaborated a list of terms and definitions that differ from those approved and submitted to the Conference by the International Hydrographic Organization,

Recommends that the Group of Experts, in collaboration with the International Hydrographic Organization, develop, for international use, a joint list of terms and definitions for undersea features.

IV/12 Maritime and undersea feature names

The Conference.

Noting that the Working Group on Undersea and Maritime Features of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names has completed its tasks in regard to undersea features, as called for by resolution 22 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

/...

Observing that work in maritime features has not been finished, but should be further co-ordinated with similar work of the International Hydrographic Office, as recommended by the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its resolution 21,

1. Recommends that the task of the Working Group should be limited to maritime features;
2. Further recommends that the Group of Experts should identify a point of contact to carry out essential liaison and communications regarding names of undersea features proposed by national bodies.

18. NAMES OF FEATURES BEYOND A SINGLE SOVEREIGNTY

I/8 Treatment of names of features beyond a single sovereignty

A. GENERAL

The Conference.

Recognizing that some features common to, or extending across the frontiers of, two or more nations have more than one name applied to them,

Further recognizing that the names of some features of this kind have different applications or extent,

1. Considers that it is preferable that a common name or a common application be established, wherever practicable, in the interest of international standardization;
2. Recommends that the geographical names authorities of the nations concerned attempt to reach agreement on these conflicting names or applications.

B. MARITIME AND UNDERSEA FEATURES

The Conference.

Having discussed some of the problems arising from a lack of international standardization of names of maritime and undersea features,

Recognizing the necessity for international standardization of names in and under ocean areas to promote the safety of navigation and to facilitate the exchange of scientific oceanographic data,

Noting that valuable initial steps have been taken towards standardization of both the nomenclature of hydrographic and undersea features and the geographical names of some of

/...

these features by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB), the International Association of Physical Oceanography (IAPO), and member nations,

1. Recommends that the proposed United Nations Permanent Committee of Experts on Geographical Names should:

- (a) Obtain from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) and the International Association of Physical Oceanography (IAPO), full particulars of the work already accomplished by those organizations;
- (b) Establish means for the collection, approval and distribution by the United Nations of both a list of agreed terms and definitions for nomenclature of maritime and undersea features and an initial list of recommended geographical names for features requiring names;
- (c) Develop procedures for international standardization of naming new undersea features as they are discovered, defined and identified in the future;
- (d) Continue to consult with and, as appropriate, to use the facilities of IOC, IHB, IAPO and other relevant bodies to further United Nations objectives in international standardization of names of maritime and undersea features;

2. Further recommends that copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to IOC, IHB and IAPO.

II/23 Names of Antarctic and undersea features

The Conference.

Noting that the high degree of agreement on Antarctic names reached by the nations actively interested in that area has been achieved through informal co-operation, including the adoption of similar naming policies and the exchange of information supporting new name proposals and counter-proposals, if any,

Recognizing that these procedures come within the established framework of national standardization bodies,

Considering that these procedures are also applicable to co-operation on the naming of undersea features,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names work on a model statement or statements on the treatment of undersea feature names that can be suggested for adoption by interested countries;

2. Recommends further that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names develop model forms for proposing names of undersea features and Antarctic geographical entities for consideration by national names authorities, patterned after those used by the United States Board on Geographic Names and by similar organizations in other countries, and a form or forms for use by a national names authority in notifying any interested countries or institutions of its intention to name an undersea or Antarctic feature.

II/24 Standardization of names beyond a single sovereignty

The Conference.

Recognizing the increased tempo and volume of research and investigations of the world, the ocean, Antarctica and space, including the moon and the solar planets,

Recognizing further that the absence of an international convention or any other international document determining the rules and procedures of naming and designating features beyond a single sovereignty presents an obstacle to production and application of maps and other documents for international use,

Considering that a special document elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations might provide a general base for adopting technical rules and procedures for the naming and renaming of various kinds of extraterrestrial topographic features and geographical features beyond a single sovereignty,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names give consideration to the elaboration of such a document in collaboration with the corresponding United Nations bodies and other international organizations competent in this problem.

II/25 Names of features beyond a single sovereignty

The Conference.

Considering the necessity of an international standardization of names of geographical features which are under the sovereignty of more than one country or are divided among two or more countries,

1. Recommends that countries sharing a given geographical feature under a different name form should endeavour to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned;

2. Further recommends that when countries sharing a given geographical feature and having different official languages do not succeed in agreeing on a common name form, it should be a general rule of international cartography that the name forms of each of the languages in question should be accepted. A policy of accepting only one or some of such name forms while

excluding the rest on principle would be inconsistent as well as inexpedient in practice. Only technical reasons may sometimes make it necessary, especially in the case of small-scale maps, to dispense with the use of certain name forms belonging to one language or another.

II/26 Standardization of names of undersea features beyond a single sovereignty

I

The Conference.

Recognizing the importance of the international standardization of names of undersea features beyond a single sovereignty,

Recognizing further the absence nowadays of a definite system and procedure for naming such features,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations and, in particular, with the International Hydrographic Organization, draw up a system for naming undersea features beyond a single sovereignty and propose it as a basis for preparing an international convention on the subject.

II

The Conference.

Noting that problems of terminology of undersea features inhibit international standardization of geographical names employing these terms,

Noting further the discussions on terminology of undersea features that are in progress among various countries and with the oceanography profession,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, in co-operation with interested national names authorities and international organizations, attempt to standardize the definitions of undersea feature terms and definitions and to promote their acceptance and use by names authorities.

II/34 International standardization of names beyond a single sovereignty

The Conference.

Having discussed the problems of the international standardization of geographical names,

Having agreed that its field of application extends to the establishment of standardized names of geographical entities lying beyond a single sovereignty,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical names continue to study this wider aspect.

/...

III/20 Names of features beyond a single sovereignty

The Conference

Recommends that resolution 25 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names be reworded as follows:

The Conference

Considering the need for international standardization of names of geographical features that are under the sovereignty of more than one country or are divided among two or more countries,

"1. **Recommends** that countries sharing a given geographical feature under different names should endeavour, as far as possible, to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned;

"2. **Further recommends** that when countries sharing a given geographical feature do not succeed in agreeing on a common name, it should be a general rule of international cartography that the name used by each of the countries concerned will be accepted. A policy of accepting only one or some of such names while excluding the rest would be inconsistent in principle as well as inexpedient in practice. Only technical reasons may sometimes make it necessary, especially in the case of small-scale maps, to dispense with the use of certain names belonging to one language or another."

V/25 Features beyond a single sovereignty

The Conference

Recalling resolution 25 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Considering that it would be useful to know and compare the practical experience acquired by neighbouring countries in the standardization of names of geographical features extending across their common borders,

1. **Recommends** that Member States systematically inform future United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names of their achievements in this field;

2. **Recommends** to that end that those national geographical names authorities that have not yet done so establish with neighbouring authorities joint or interrelated programmes for the collection and treatment of names of features extending across their common borders.

19. EXTRATERRESTRIAL FEATURE NAMES

II/21 Standardization of names of extraterrestrial topographic features

The Conference,

Having discussed the current situation with regard to the naming of extraterrestrial topographic features,

Recognizing that greatly increased lunar and planetary exploration, study and associated detailed large-scale mapping require a new perspective on the naming of extraterrestrial features and a wider base for international agreement,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names study the question of drafting an international convention on the standardization of extraterrestrial nomenclature, in co-operation with other competent international bodies.

III/23 Extraterrestrial feature names

The Conference,

Recalling resolution 21 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Noting that recent planetary research programmes have resulted in a growing requirement for names for newly discovered features on the surface of the planets,

Anticipating that names for many features as yet unidentified will be required for the future,

Recognizing that nations active in planetary research must meet requirements for names for maps and charts,

Recognizing that in view of the great importance of space exploration for the whole of humanity, world-wide participation in the procedure for naming extraterrestrial features would ensure that succeeding generations will inherit a nomenclature less confused than that bequeathed by the past,

Realizing that those nations actively engaged in planetary exploration have developed certain procedures for producing names for maps, charts and other publications,

Aware of the role played by the International Astronomical Union in the establishment of names lists and the application of names to features for international purposes,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names collaborate with the International Astronomical Union and other interested international bodies in programmes for the allocation of names to extraterrestrial features so that all requirements for names information may be met;

/...

2. **Also recommends** that, as required, nations employ their own languages and writing systems in the treatment of generic terminology;
3. **Further recommends** that proposal forms be devised by the Group of Experts for the use of all countries that may wish to suggest names for extraterrestrial features.

IV/13 Extraterrestrial feature names

The Conference,

Considering the statement on the present state of affairs made by the chairman of the Working Group on Extraterrestrial Features of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/CONF.74/L.93),

Noting that the naming of extraterrestrial features is done in a satisfactory way by the Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature of the International Astronomical Union,

1. **Recommends** that the Working Group on Extraterrestrial Features of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names should be dissolved;
2. **Further recommends** that the chairman of the Working Group on Extraterrestrial Features should continue to maintain liaison between the United Nations Group of Experts and the Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature of the International Astronomical Union.

20. GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FROM UNWRITTEN LANGUAGES

I/16 Recording geographical names from unwritten languages

The Conference,

Recognizing the many problems resulting from the lack of a writing system for many languages of the world,

Recognizing further the need to record such languages as scientifically as possible in a suitable writing system,

Recommends that for the purpose of recording geographical names of unwritten languages, the methods to be employed, in order of preference, will be:

- (a) Recording in a phonetic writing system;

/...

- (b) Recording in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association (IPA):
- (i) Where necessary, a narrow transcription of the pronunciation of the geographical name will be carried out in order to record as precisely as possible the full phonetic character of each name;
 - (ii) In normal circumstances, the broad transcription of a name in the IPA alphabet will be carried out;
 - (iii) The final writing of the geographical name will be in an appropriate conventional alphabet or script, to approximate as nearly as possible the sound represented by the IPA broad transcription;
- (c) Recording in the alphabet of a kindred language for which an alphabet exists;
- (c) Recording directly into a conventional alphabet or other writing system, if possible by a person familiar with the language from which the recording is made; if the person making the recording is unfamiliar with the language, as much information as possible will be recorded in order to assess the reliability of the names as finally written.

I/18 Writing of African geographical names

The Conference.

Recognizing the existence of a large number of unwritten languages in Africa whose rendition in the Roman alphabet presents very complex problems in the transcription of geographical names,

Noting that the French and English alphabets are mostly employed in the rendering of geographical names in these languages,

1. **Draws the attention to the proposed United Nations Permanent Committee of Experts on Geographical Names to the peculiar nature of these problems;**
2. **Requests the proposed Commission to give special attention to these problems with a view to achieving an accurate rendering of the sounds, by using either the French or the English orthography, depending on the language area.**

I/20 Revision of recommendation VII of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Conference.

Having considered recommendation VII of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names,²⁴

1. **Suggests that the following paragraphs replace those previously contained in that recommendation:**

/...

"It is recommended that, if they have not already done so, countries of complicated ethnic and linguistic constitution consider and attempt to solve the problems brought about by the existence within their boundaries of geographical names from unwritten languages, or from minority languages (written or unwritten) or from dialects of the principal languages. Since the solutions of the problems brought about by the existence of names from unwritten languages or from dialects of the principal language may be exceedingly difficult, it is suggested that the countries concerned work together with, and profit from the experience of, other nations with similar problems, to bring about solutions satisfactory for their own needs.

"For the treatment of names from unwritten languages two stages are necessary. First, for recording names from oral evidence, one can develop an unambiguous phonemic notation for each language. Alternatively, where there is in use a phonetic alphabet adaptable to a number of unwritten languages, for example the International African Alphabet, it may be advantageous to apply it. Secondly, one can write the names in final form by means of regular correspondence established between that phonemic notation or phonetic alphabet and the writing system adopted by the country concerned for the language in question.

"It is recommended that names from languages with different writing systems be rendered systematically by transliteration or transcription as appropriate";

2. Recommends that the proposed United Nations Permanent Committee of Experts on Geographical Names consider this question further.

21. MANUAL OF NATIONAL NAME STANDARDIZATION

IV/3 Systematization and generalization of experience in the sphere of the standardization of geographical names

The Conference

Considering that substantial experience has been acquired in this field since the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Considering also that that experience should be systematized and generalized for its better use by all interested countries,

Aware that some countries are still in the process of drafting national instructions for the standardization of geographical names,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names should, at its next session, initiate the systematization of the experience acquired so far by preparing a handbook of general technical and methodological principles for the standardization of geographical names which could be used by interested countries as a guide in the elaboration of their own standardization procedures;

2. Recommends also that the document in question should be circulated to all participating countries and should be examined at the next Conference.

IV/9 Manual of national name standardization

The Conference

Noting the importance of resolution 4 of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names as the primary document that provides recommended guidelines for accomplishing national standardization,

Noting further that a need has been expressed for a manual of simplified guidelines to assist Member States which are beginning or are in the initial stage of national standardization,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, at its eleventh session, should examine the possibility of developing such a manual by amplifying recommendations A, B and C of the said resolution 4.

V/23 National standardization manual

The Conference

Noting that the need for a manual of simplified guidelines to assist Member States with the national standardization of geographical names has repeatedly been expressed,

Noting also that a manual entitled "Organization and function of a national geographical names standardization programme" has been compiled under the direction of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names,

Recommends that the United Nations publish the manual - perhaps as a volume of *World Cartography* - as soon as possible, and distribute it widely.

22. AIDS TO PRONUNCIATION

III/7 Aids to pronunciation

The Conference

Noting that the transfer of names from one writing system into another would be facilitated by information on pronunciation,

Recognizing the practical difficulty of indicating precise pronunciations but the feasibility of providing indications of approximate pronunciations adequate for comprehension in the received script,

Recommends that the Group of Experts consider the nature and design of research and experimentation that may help to establish the ranges of comprehensible pronunciation.

/...

23. MINORITY LANGUAGES

II/36 Problems of minority languages

The Conference

Noting that in some areas, e.g., the Lappish-speaking part of northern Europe, a minority language is spoken inside the territory of more than one country,

Noting further that geographical names in the minority language are sometimes spelt according to different principles in the different countries where the minority language is spoken,

Recognizing the desirability of a uniform treatment of the names in the minority language in such areas,

Recommends that, where possible, the countries in question, in consultation with native speakers of the minority language:

- (a) Adopt a common orthography for all geographical names of the minority language;
- (b) Use that orthography for the standardization of the place names in the minority language in their territory;
- (c) Publish the standardized names in their official maps and national gazetteers.

V/22 Aboriginal/native geographical names

The Conference

Aware that groups of aboriginal/native people exist in many countries throughout the world,

Also aware that these groups have their own languages, cultures and traditions,

Recognizing that the geographical names of these groups are a significant part of the toponymic traditions of every area or country in which they live,

Recognizing also that aboriginal/native people have an inherent interest in having their geographical nomenclature recognized as important,

1. Recommends that all countries having groups of aboriginal/native people make a special effort to collect their geographical names along with other appropriate information;
2. Recommends also that, whenever possible and appropriate, a written form of those names be adopted for official use on maps and other publications;
3. Recommends further that regional and international meetings be held to discuss the methodology for collecting and recording aboriginal/native geographical names.

/...

24. **PHYSIOGEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

IV/7 **Standardization of physiogeographic names**

The Conference

Considering that it is necessary to identify activities within the framework of national standardization of geographical names, in accordance with resolution 16 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Recognizing that the standardization of named physiogeographic regions contributes to the solution of various problems,

1. Recommends that named physiogeographic regions should be registered and characterized unambiguously;
2. Further recommends that the named physiogeographic regions should be listed in surveys and other documents along with locations and dimensions of the features, and that the same procedures should be followed also with respect to regional features divided among two or more countries.

25. **GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ON TOURIST MAPS**

II/38 **Use of names on tourist maps**

The Conference

Desiring to ensure the consistent and systematic use in tourist maps of the geographical names standardized by each country,

Having regard to the increasing distribution and influence of tourist maps in the modern world,

Recommends that the Group of Experts get in touch with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and suggest that it should recommend all its members to use, in their tourist maps, geographical names standardized in accordance with the principles of national standardization endorsed by the work of the First and Second United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

26. **VOTE OF THANKS**

II/39 **Vote of thanks**

The Conference

Expresses

- (a) Its heartfelt thanks to the Government of the United Kingdom for the excellent arrangements made by it for the organization of the Second United Nations

/...

Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and for the hospitality extended to each and every participant;

- (b) Its gratitude to the President for the excellent way in which he conducted the meetings and the way and manner in which he looked after the welfare of the participants;
- (c) Its appreciation to the officers and staff of the United Nations for their hard work.

III/27 Vote of thanks

The Conference.

1. **Expresses** its heartfelt thanks to the Government of Greece for the excellent arrangements made by it for the organization of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and for the hospitality extended to the participants;
2. **Also expresses** its appreciation to the President for the excellent way in which he conducted the meetings and the manner in which he looked after the welfare of the participants;
3. **Expresses** its gratitude to the officers and staff of the United Nations Secretariat for their hard work.

IV/26 Vote of thanks

The Conference.

1. **Expresses its gratitude** to the President of the Conference and the Chairman of the Committee for the excellent way in which they conducted the meetings, and to the Editor-in-Chief and the editorial committees for their dedication;
2. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Government of Switzerland, through its Federal Office of Topography, for the hospitality extended to the participants;
3. **Expresses its thanks** to the outgoing Chairman of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names for the valuable work done by Professor J. Breu of Austria;
4. **Expresses its thanks** to the officers and staff of the United Nations for their hard and dedicated work.

/...

V/26 Vote of thanks

The Conference,

1. Extends its heartfelt thanks to the Government of Canada for the excellent arrangements and services provided for the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended to the participants;
2. Expresses its gratitude to the Commission de toponymie du Québec and to the Ministère des relations internationales et des affaires culturelles du Québec for their hospitality;
3. Expresses its thanks to the International Congress of Onomastic Sciences for inviting the Conference to take part in a joint session;
4. Expresses its gratitude to the President of the Conference for the excellent way in which he conducted the meetings and looked after the interests of the participants;
5. Expresses its appreciation to the Officers of the Conference and to the officers and staff of both the Government of Canada and the United Nations for their hard work.

NOTES

- 1 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 239.*
- 2 *Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1982, p. 390.*
- 3 *Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, 1987, p. 83.*
- 4 *Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, 1987, p. 85.*
- 5 *Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1982, p. 369.*
- 6 *Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1982, p. 86.*
- 7 *Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1982, p. 235 and p. 238.*
- 8 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical Papers, 1972, p. 48.*
- 9 *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1977, p. 232.*
- 10 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 50.*
- 11 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 48 and Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1977, p. 232.*
- 12 *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1977, p. 435.*
- 13 **Data elements** are the result of separating data into categories for the purpose of determining the arrangement of gazetteers by vertical or horizontal columns or for the descriptive coding of data for either gazetteer layout or automatic data processing.
- 14 *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1977, p. 234.*
- 15 *United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. 2. Proceedings of the Conference and Technical papers, 1967, p. 122.*
- 16 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 31.*

/...

- 17 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 5.*
- 18 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 163.*
- 19 Revised edition, May 1972, edited by D.N. Sharma Atri Harnal, Survey of India.
- 20 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 30.*
- 21 *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1977, p. 393.*
- 22 *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1972, p. 117.*
- 23 *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, 1977, p. 393.*
- 24 *World Cartography, vol. VII (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.I.25), p. 13.*

B. RESOLUTIONS CROSS-REFERENCED BY CONFERENCE

Conference	Resolution	Section	Conference	Resolution	Section
I	1	2		24	18
	2	1		25	18
	3	13		26	17,18
	4	5		27	5
	4 (E)	10		28	14
	5	11		29	14
	6	12		30	13
	7	6		31	3
	8	18		32	5
	9	15		33	3
	10	15		34	18
	11	16		35	10,14
	12	16		36	23
	13	16		37	8
	14	16		38	25
	15	16		39	26
	16	20			
	17	16			
	18	20	III	1	1
	19	8		2	10
	20	20		3	13
				4	5
II	1	1		5	2
	2	2		6	9
	3	2		7	22
	4	2		8	16
	5	16		9	16
	6	16		10	16
	7	16		11	16
	8	16		12	16
	9	16		13	16
	10	16		14	8
	11	16		15	7
	12	6		16	5
	13	15		17	9
	14	8		18	14
	15	11		19	14
	16	8		20	18
	17	10		21	17
	18	7		22	17
	19	6		23	19
	20	12		24	1
	21	19		25	15
	22	17		26	2
	23	17,18		27	26

/...

Conference	Resolution	Section	Conference	Resolution	Section
IV	1	1	V	1	1
	2	3		2	2
	3	21		3	2
	4	4		4	2
	5	7		5	6
	6	7		6	3
	7	24		7	1
	8	8		8	1
	9	21		9	11
	10	9		10	2
	11	9		11	4
	12	17		12	5
	13	19		13	14
	14	16		14	4
	15	15		15	5
	16	15		16	10
	17	16		17	13
	18	10,13		18	16
	19	13		19	16
	20	14		20	16
	21	2		21	7
	22	2		22	22
	23	2		23	21
	24	2		24	11
	25	2		25	18
	26	26		26	26

APPENDIX 1

List of UN reports of the five conferences

- United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, Geneva, 4-22 September 1967, United Nations Publication E.68.I.9. (1968).*
- United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. 2. Proceedings of the Conference and technical papers, Geneva, 4-22 September 1967, United Nations Publication E.69.I.8. (1969).*
- Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, London 10-31 May 1972, United Nations Publication E.74.I.2. (1974).*
- Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, London 10-31 May 1972, United Nations Publication E.74.I.4. (1974).*
- Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977, United Nations Publication E.79.I.4. (1979).*
- Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977, United Nations Publication E/F/S.81.I.7. (1981).*
- Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, Geneva, 24 August - 14 September 1982, United Nations Publication E.83.I.7. (1983).*
- Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, Geneva, 24 August - 14 September 1982, United Nations Publication E/F/S.86.I.21. (1987).*
- Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. I. Report of the Conference, Montreal, 18-31 August 1987, United Nations Publication E.88.I.7. (1988).*
- Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Vol. II. Technical papers, Montreal, 18-31 August 1987, United Nations Publication E/F/S.90.I.21. (1991).*
