



United Nations

Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

Berlin, 27 August-5 September 2002

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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Note

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Chapter I

Organization of the work of the Conference

A. Terms of reference

1. The Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was held at the Federal Foreign Ministry, Berlin, from 27 August to 5 September 2002, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1998/221 of 23 July 1998 and Council resolution 1999/9 of 26 July 1999.

B. Opening of the Conference

2. The Director of the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat opened the Conference and made a statement.

3. Otto Schily, Federal Minister of the Interior of Germany, Sergei Ordzhonikidze, Under-Secretary-General and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Gunter Pleuger, State Secretary of the Foreign Office of Germany, and Klaus Wowereit, Governing Mayor of Berlin and the President of the Second Federal Chamber, addressed the Conference.

C. Attendance

4. The Conference was attended by representatives of 88 States members and 1 non-member State of the United Nations, two specialized agencies, one intergovernmental organization, four international scientific organizations and 39 observers. The list of participants is contained in annex I.

D. Election of the President

5. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 August, the Conference elected, by acclamation, as President of the Conference, Klaus-Henning Rosen, who gave a welcoming address.

E. Organizational matters

1. Adoption of the rules of procedure

6. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 August, the Conference adopted the provisional rules of procedure contained in document E/CONF.94/2 and Corr.1 (see annex II).

2. Adoption of the agenda

7. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda (E/CONF.94/1), as corrected. The agenda as adopted was as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President of the Conference.
3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (c) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (d) Organization of work;
 - (e) Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
4. Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Seventh Conference.
5. Reports by divisions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the situation in their divisions and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Seventh Conference.
6. Meetings and conferences:
 - (a) United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names;
 - (b) Divisional and interdivisional meetings and programmes;
 - (c) National names meetings, conferences and symposiums;
 - (d) International names meetings, conferences and symposiums.
7. Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names.
8. Economic and social benefits of the national and international standardization of geographical names.
9. National standardization:
 - (a) Field collection of names;
 - (b) Office treatment of names;
 - (c) Treatment of names in multilingual areas;
 - (d) Administrative structure of national names authorities;
 - (e) Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors.
10. Exonyms.
11. Reports on programmes to assist with pronunciation of names.
12. Toponymic data files:
 - (a) Data-collection procedures;
 - (b) Data elements required;
 - (c) Toponymic data transfer standards and formats;

-
- (d) Automated data-processing (ADP) systems;
 - (e) Compatibility and structure of systems;
 - (f) National gazetteers;
 - (g) Other publications.
13. Toponymic web sites.
 14. Terminology in the standardization of geographical names.
 15. Features beyond a single sovereignty:
 - (a) Policies, procedures and cooperative arrangements;
 - (b) Features common to two or more nations.
 16. Writing systems:
 - (a) Romanization;
 - (b) Conversion into non-Roman writing systems;
 - (c) Writing of names in unwritten languages.
 17. Toponymic education and practice and international cooperation:
 - (a) Existing education and practice;
 - (b) Training courses in toponymy;
 - (c) Exchange of advice and information;
 - (d) Exchange of personnel;
 - (e) Technical assistance;
 - (f) Cooperation with national organizations;
 - (g) Cooperation with international organizations;
 - (h) Cooperation with public information media.
 18. Country names.
 19. Arrangements for the Ninth Conference.
 20. Adoption of resolutions drafted during the Conference.
 21. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
 22. Closing of the Conference.
8. At the same meeting, the Conference approved the annotations to the provisional agenda (E/CONF.94/MISC.1 (English only)).

3. Election of officers other than the President

9. Also at its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference elected the following officers:

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. David Munro (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Mr. Atoui Brahim (Algeria)

Rapporteur:

Mr. Brian Goodchild (Australia)

Editor-in-Chief:

Helen Kerfoot (Canada)

4. Organization of work

10. At the same meeting, the Conference approved its proposed organization of work, as contained in document E/CONF.94/MISC.2 (English only), established three Technical Committees and elected the officers thereof, as follows:

Committee I

Chairman:

Naftali Kadmon (Israel)

Vice-Chairman:

Hans Ringstam (Sweden)

Rapporteur:

Peter Jordan (Austria)*

National standardization (item 9 and sub-items (a)-(e))

Exonyms (item 10)

Committee II

Chairman:

Randall Flynn (United States of America)

Vice-Chairman:

Botolv Helleland (Norway)

Rapporteur:

Isolde Hausner (Austria), assisted
by Felicia Akinyemi (Nigeria)

Toponymic data files (item 12 and sub-items (a)-(g))

Toponymic web sites (item 13)

Terminology in the standardization of geographical names (item 14)

Committee III

Chairman:

Ferjan Ormeling (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairman:

Peeter Päll (Estonia)

Rapporteur:

Caroline Burgess (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland)

Reports on programmes to assist with pronunciation of names (item 11)

Features beyond a single sovereignty (item 15 and sub-items (a) and (b))

* Leo Dillon (United States of America) completed the work of the Rapporteur upon the departure of Mr. Jordan.

Writing systems (item 16 and sub-items (a)-(c))

Toponymic education and practice and international cooperation (item 17 and sub-items (a)-(h))

Country names (item 18)

11. Items 1-8 and 19-22 were considered in plenary meetings.

12. The President drew the attention of the Conference to former members of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names who had passed away in recent years. These included H. A. G. (Bunny) Lewis (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Josef Breu (Austria), Ferjan Ormeling, Snr (Netherlands), Jean-Paul Drolet (Canada) and Jerzy Kondracki (Poland). It was agreed that similar acknowledgements would be made at future conferences.

5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference

13. The Credentials Committee, composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur and the Deputy Executive Secretary met on 3 September 2002 to consider the credentials of the representatives to the Conference.

14. At the 6th plenary meeting, on 3 September, the Credentials Committee reported that credentials of the representatives had been found to be in order.

F. Documentation

15. The list of documents before the Conference is contained in annex IV.

Chapter II

Summary of the work of the Conference

A. Plenary meetings

Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Seventh Conference (item 4)

16. The Conference considered item 4 of its agenda (Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Seventh Conference) at its 2nd to 6th meetings, on 27 and 28 August and 3 September 2002, and heard presentations of the following reports.

17. The Conference took note of the report of Moldova contained in document E/CONF.94/CRP.1.

18. The report of Mozambique (E/CONF.94/CRP.3) noted progress on the geographical dictionary of Mozambique and Canadian support for the development of a database and gazetteer of all Mozambique geographical names. Mozambique is also at an advanced stage in the establishment of a national geographical names authority.

19. The report of Qatar (E/CONF.94/CRP.4 and Add.1) advised that the State of Qatar had commenced a comprehensive project to collect, standardize and document the geographical names in the country. The first phase of the project was field collection, and in the second phase the names would be compiled in a database, and then categorized, the spellings standardized, and the names romanized. A national gazetteer has now been prepared.

20. The report of Poland (E/CONF.94/CRP.10 and Add.1) commented on organizational changes in Poland, a new edition of the "Toponymic Guidelines of Poland for Map Editors and other Users" in English and Russian, and work undertaken for establishing official names of localities and physiographic objects and standardizing hydronyms for a detailed national gazetteer. There was also comment on name changes, new laws for populated places and a web page.

21. The report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/CONF.94/CRP.14 and Add.1) spoke of administrative restructuring in England, Scotland and Wales, and plans for further reorganization. The Ordnance Survey has reviewed its names policy for topographical maps, and recommended that the standardization of geographical names spellings throughout all of its products be addressed.

22. The report of Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.21 and Add.1) summarized the strategic plan and role of the national names authority, and focused on community education, dual naming in respect to Aboriginal names, and new guidelines currently being developed. The National Committee is to meet in Townsville, Queensland, in March 2003.

23. The report of China (E/CONF.94/CRP.23 and Add.1) advised of a new legal framework for place names which had strengthened the work of naming and renaming of places, but respected the views of local people. It also commented on

name changes, new toponymic signs, the standardization of the names of buildings and the Dictionary of Geographical Names of the People's Republic of China. The national geographical names database is being comprehensively built up by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the national geographic information system (GIS) developed. China is continuing with comprehensive training of toponymic staff.

24. The verbal report of Myanmar commented on maps and gazetteers, transliteration, pronunciation and changes to names. Myanmar is interested in training and technical assistance, and is considering the establishment of a permanent committee on geographical names in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

25. The report of Jordan (E/CONF.94/CRP.27) advised of changes to the National Committee on Geographical Names, the publishing of world and school atlases and the membership, duties and authority of the National Committee. Lists of name changes and the names of the Administrative Divisions of Jordan were included in the report.

26. The report of Germany (E/CONF.94/CRP.28 and Add.1) commented on the meetings of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (StAGN), the Gazetteer of Germany, a database of European geographical names, an index of German-language Antarctic names, toponymic guidelines and other publications. The report also commented on geographical names and the national spatial data infrastructure, a pronunciation database for the German Broadcasting Association, the organization of this Eighth Conference and associated technical exhibitions, technical excursions and a toponymic training course. Two GeoNames meetings had been held, in 2000 and 2001.

27. The report of Austria (E/CONF.94/CRP.51 and Add.1) advised about the national map series and commented that the Toponymic Committee of Burgenland had reported on the new regulations for Croat and Hungarian minority names. A new CD-ROM of the geographical names database of Austria was issued in March 2001 and is a new edition of the Gazetteer of Austria.

28. A verbal report from Yugoslavia indicated that Yugoslavia was attending the Conference and reporting to it for the first time following democratic changes in Yugoslavia. Comments were made on geographical names issues (GPS) surveys, a Cartographic Association, and a Committee for Yugoslavia Geomatics. Name changes in Yugoslavia is a complex and sensitive issue. Cooperation in settling any open issue of this kind with maximum respect for all involved in such processes is needed.

29. The report of France (E/CONF.94/CRP.56) referred to the standardization of geographical names, map publication, the toponymic database and a list of all names of countries and capitals in French and official local languages. A French version of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) publicity brochure has been published.

30. The report of Switzerland (E/CONF.94/CRP.57) referred to the toponymic database for 1:25,000 scale maps. In 2001, there were 190,000 geographical names in the database, including 154,000 places or features within Switzerland.

31. The report of Italy (E/CONF.94/CRP.58 and Add.1) commented on the structures dealing with geographical names in Italy, updating of the "Toponymic

Guidelines for Map Editors and Other Editors”, a “Concise Gazetteer of Italian Geographical Names”, an exonym inventory, a “Multilingual Glossary of Geographical Features” and an Italian version of the UNGEGN brochure. An official web page will soon be available.

32. The report of Sweden (E/CONF.94/CRP.67) referred to legislative changes regarding place names, the Swedish place names database, changes to the web site and work to introduce new orthographies for Saami names. New publications available deal with names in the Real Property Register and matters concerning the Act concerning Ancient Monuments and Finds.

33. The report of Lithuania (E/CONF.94/CRP.68 and Add.1) mentioned the collection and standardization of place names, the work of the Language Commission, the mapping and charting programmes, dictionaries, databases and official lists of names. Foreign place names have also now been written in the Lithuanian language.

34. The report of Greece (E/CONF.94/CRP.69) commented on the administrative structures for determination of geographical names and the collection of geographical names in Greece. Odonyms and microtoponyms, maritime and undersea feature names and the national cartographic programme were also commented on.

35. The report of Finland (E/CONF.94/CRP.72 and Add.1) advised that the major events of the last five years had been the publishing of guidelines for name planners in bilingual areas, the establishment of the Geographical Names Register, and the holding of seminars, workshops and a Congress on Onomastics.

36. The report of Estonia (E/CONF.94/CRP.79 and Add.1) commented on the work of the Place Names Board of Estonia, work to recognize and record minority names, the publishing of new maps and charts and the National Place Names Register and database. A new dictionary of foreign geographical names has also been published.

37. The report of the Islamic Republic of Iran (E/CONF.94/CRP.82) advised of extensive activities for mapping programmes and the collecting of geographical names, the office recording of geographical names and work on the national gazetteer. A geographical names conference for the Islamic Republic of Iran was held in 2002 and work is continuing on the database, specialist committees and a toponymic web site.

38. The verbal report from Turkey commented that the Ministry of the Interior had been authorized to standardize geographical names. An updated list of residential areas in the gazetteer was now available and a part of the gazetteer had been submitted to the United Nations.

39. The report of Israel (E/CONF.94/CRP.84 and Add.1) noted that no amendments to the romanization of Hebrew had currently been introduced. It also noted the transliteration from Hebrew into Arabic, the work on digital maps and the national GIS with monolingual and bilingual versions, toponymic training and the three-dimensional cadastre of Israel. Israel is also beginning to incorporate Arab town and village names in a digital triscriptual database.

40. The report of South Africa (E/CONF.94/CRP.91) advised that, according to the South African Geographical Names Council Act of 1998 (Act No. 118 of 1998), the National Place Names Committee had been replaced by the South African

Geographical Names Council, and the people of South Africa had now been given the opportunity to have a say in the matter of South African geographical names. New staff has been appointed; principles policies and objectives have been established; work to establish a new database has commenced; and a review of existing names has begun.

41. The report of the United States of America (E/CONF.94/CRP.94 and Add.1) commented on names activities in the United States since the Seventh Conference, the review of principles, policies and procedures, web sites, the names databases and database maintenance, foreign names and undersea feature names and toponymic training. It also indicated that the goal is standardization, not regulation.

42. The report of Japan (E/CONF.94/CRP.95) noted there was no single authority to standardize geographical names in Japan. Residential geographical names are standardized, geographical names of natural features are unified, and work is continuing on maritime and Antarctic geographical names. A new geographical names database has now been developed.

43. The report for Vanuatu (E/CONF.94/CRP.96) commented on the national statistics, the government mapping programme for Vanuatu and a proposal to develop a gazetteer for the country.

44. The report of Namibia (E/CONF.94/CRP.103) noted that, although the country did not have a functional names authority, a workshop on place names had been held in 1998. The Government has now concluded its deliberations on the structure of a proposed Namibian geographical names authority.

45. The report of Ireland (E/CONF.94/INF.5) commented on the two forms of names in Ireland, Irish and English, recent administrative changes, Ordnance Survey Ireland, the Placenames Office, gazetteers and the database of geographical names.

46. The report of Chile (E/CONF.94/INF.6) referred to the Chile Dictionary of Geographical Names, new publications, digital transfer of names data, a proposed dictionary of Latin American place names with English, Spanish and Portuguese names, and Chilean efforts to standardize geographical names.

47. The report of Peru (E/CONF.94/INF.78) commented on the Geographical National Institute, the two official languages, Quechua and Spanish, and the work to standardize names and publish gazetteers. Many Peruvian names are only oral at present and remain to be recorded.

48. The report of Lebanon (E/CONF.94/INF.7) spoke of the mapping programme, names in Arabic and French, romanization and the recent updating of maps with satellite data. La Direction des Affaires Géographiques (DAG) de l'Armée Libanaise has attempted to establish a list of approved names as a standardization experiment, and will appoint a special committee to deal with standardization problems.

49. The report of Jordan (E/CONF.94/INF.8) commented on the National Committee on Geographical Names, Jordan and the world atlas, a school atlas and Jordanian building names and administrative names. The report also included comprehensive details regarding the National Committee on Geographical Names.

50. The report of Hungary (E/CONF.94/INF.10) referred to the Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names, rulings of the Committee, 1998-2002, the

importance of orthography in writing geographical names and the updated Hungarian toponymic guidelines.

51. The report of Canada (E/CONF.94/INF.13) commented on Canada's goals and national programmes, administrative/political structural changes in Canada, publications, databases and web sites. New policies and policy changes were referred to, and also municipal names and street name duplication, derogatory names, commemorative names and toponymy and heritage.

52. The report of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (E/CONF.94/INF.71) noted that the Government had formed a working party to determine geographical names, the Linguistic Institute was working for the goal of national standardization of the 300,000 toponyms, and names and maps were now in an electronic database. The romanization of the Cyrillic alphabet was now complete and had been adopted by a resolution. A point of order was raised by the delegation from Greece on the use of the official United Nations country names in the report. The Chairman made a statement on the importance of using the official United Nations country names.

53. The report of Morocco (E/CONF.94/INF.76) commented on the precise mapping of the country at various scales, and the fact that geographical names are an important part of the social and cultural heritage of the country, that geographical names are given by the higher authorities, that the first National Conference on Toponymy had been organized and that people in Morocco are aware of the importance of toponyms.

54. The report of Cambodia (E/CONF.94/INF.30 and Corr.1) commented on geographical names activities in Cambodia since 1991. It referred to the national gazetteers, the geographical coding system, the National Committee on Geographical Names and the romanization of Khmer names. It also included information on transliteration, approved names of provinces and municipalities, and a request for technical support.

55. The report of Spain (E/CONF.94/INF.31) mentioned the official register of names of local entities, the responsibility for names in autonomous communities and State responsibility for main names, and progress and problems in standardization. A Commission for Geographical Names is being established in 2002.

56. The report of the Netherlands (E/CONF.94/INF.32) referred to progress in geographical names standardization in the Netherlands, a list of exonyms and a toponymic database for the Frisian language minority area. It also referred to gazetteers, a law on the collection of geographical names, standardization of street addresses and toponymic training courses.

57. The report of Algeria (E/CONF.94/INF.37) commented on the toponymic authority for Algeria, toponymic guides, the compilation of the names database and standardization of names and writing systems in Algeria. It also referred to publications, meetings and conferences and the transliteration system used in Algeria.

58. The report of Latvia (E/CONF.94/INF.40) commented on achievements and problems in the standardization of names. The report indicated the necessity for a national programme on geographical names standardization and for a body able to coordinate the efforts of different geographical names authorities in Latvia. It

referred to collaboration between the cartographers and place names specialists, completion of new maps rich in Latvian toponymy, office treatment of names, the card indexes, the electronic geographical names database of Latvia, standardization of dialectal place names and exonyms.

59. The report of Thailand (E/CONF.94/INF.42 and 63) mentioned the names approved by the National Committee on Geographical Names, the work of the subcommittee on names standardization and guidelines for map editors and other editors. It also referred to the Thai geographical names gazetteer and the romanization system for Thai.

60. The report of Viet Nam (E/CONF.94/INF.44) referred to its first-time participation at a Conference. The report provided background information on the country and on the writing systems and unique features of the language in respect of geographical names. It also noted the administration of geographical names in Viet Nam and referred to standardization and principles of geographical naming. Viet Nam is seeking support from the United Nations and countries represented at the Conference to help develop its geographical names programme.

61. The report of Malaysia (E/CONF.94/INF.54) commented on the National Gazetteer data file, the establishment of State names authorities and standardization of names and the National Digital Gazetteer. Establishment of a National Geographical Names Committee to coordinate the functions of the State committees has been proposed and is awaiting approval.

62. The report of Cyprus (E/CONF.94/INF.56) referred to the work on geographical names in Cyprus since 1950, the Cyprus Permanent Committee for Standardization of Geographical Names, the place names law, romanization, toponymic guidelines, names of countries and their capitals, odonyms and the work programme. It also mentioned conferences and meetings and toponymic training courses. Turkey commented on the contents of the report and explained its views on Cyprus. Cyprus commented that the report was for the United Nations-recognized Republic of Cyprus.

63. The report of Romania (E/CONF.94/INF.57) noted that Romania was a founding member of UNGEGN and had participated in all United Nations Conferences. Comment was made on the national gazetteer in final preparation with about 45,000 entries, toponymic dictionaries, the Romanian atlases and exonyms. Special consideration was given to the recent official recognition of the graphical form in the ethnical minority languages for the localities where the minorities represent over 20 per cent of the local population. It also referred to the Romanian Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names as a consultative body under the aegis of the Romanian Academy. The Hungarian delegate welcomed the new law on minority names and offered an exchange of relevant information.

64. The report of the Russian Federation (E/CONF.94/INF.58) referred to the Russian federal law on the naming of geographical features, the ongoing work on standardization of geographical names in the Russian Federation and the work and achievements of the Commission on Geographical Names. Transliteration, international cooperation and meetings were also mentioned.

65. The report of Slovenia (E/CONF.94/INF.65) addressed the action taken in Slovenia with respect to national standardization in field collection and office treatment of geographical names, names in multilingual areas, the national names

authority and exonyms. Toponymic guidelines and a concise gazetteer have been published. The web site (<http://www.gov.si/kszi>) and various publications have been completed.

66. The report of Uganda (E/CONF.94/INF.69) provided background information on the country, maps and an old gazetteer. It reported also on goals, achievements and problems, identified a need for training and noted that the establishment of a national names authority was being sought. The representative of Uganda expressed her thanks to the organizers of the training course on behalf of government organizations in conjunction with the Conference.

67. The report of Madagascar (E/CONF.94/INF.70) commented on representation from Madagascar, the 1973 National Committee and the 2001 revision and standardization of names. It also referred to the toponymic database. The representative also expressed her thanks to the organizers of the training course.

68. The report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (E/CONF.94/INF.74) noted progress in the country in a number of areas, including standardization of politico-administrative names, a place names dictionary, a digital gazetteer, publications and transcription of foreign names.

69. The report of Ukraine (E/CONF.94/INF.81) noted structural organizational changes in Ukraine resulting in the establishment of an agency to coordinate standardization of geographical names and a draft law regarding geographical names. It also referred to field collection, romanization, toponymic databases and exonyms.

70. The report of New Zealand (E/CONF.94/INF.83) mentioned the New Zealand Geographic Board, a review of the New Zealand Geographic Board Act, Maori names and changes in the functions of the names board. The collection of Maori names and the replacement of European names with Maori names were reported as important emerging issues.

71. The report of Norway (E/CONF.94/INF.79) referred to the place names act, national standardization, names authorities, field collection of names and toponymic training in Norway. It also mentioned the gazetteers, toponymic data files, exonyms and names in multilingual areas and the Norwegian Society for Names Studies.

72. The verbal (oral) report of the Sudan commented on the 1978 National Commission on Geographical Names, the 1996 Standing Committee, language problems and progress in names standardization.

73. The report of Guinea (E/CONF.94/INF.90), a new participant in names conferences, outlined details of the country and commented on its name. There is no proper names authority, some database work has commenced and names have been collected from maps. There are some language problems, but standardization of names is important for Guinea's development. The representative of Guinea expressed his thanks to the organizers of the training course, and expressed a wish for technical assistance and training from the United Nations and member States at the Conference.

Reports by divisions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the situation in their divisions and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Seventh Conference (item 5)

74. The Conference considered item 5 of its agenda (Reports by divisions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the situation in their divisions and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Seventh Conference) at its 4th meeting, on 28 August 2002, and heard the presentations of the following reports.

75. The report of the Nordic Division (E/CONF.94/CRP.40 and Add.1) commented on the continued work of place names standardization, onomastic research, education and training, the toponymic database and names in multilingual areas in Finland.

76. The report of the United States/Canada Division (E/CONF.94/CRP.44) referred to the meetings of the division, agreements and collaboration, work on new principles, policies and procedures, a symposium on digital gazetteers, and electronic data exchange and web-based applications.

77. The report of the French-speaking Division (E/CONF.94/CRP.55) noted that this was the newest division and that recent work had been devoted to setting up the division. The programme was outlined on the division's Internet page and work is continuing on French exonyms and country names.

78. The report of the Romano-Hellenic Division (E/CONF.94/CRP.60) commented on cooperation with the French-speaking Division, meetings held by the Division and its related programme of work and activity. The Romano-Hellenic Division drew attention to an error in the list of member countries in their divisional report (E/CONF.94/60/Corr.1 and 2).

79. The report of the Baltic Division (E/CONF.94/CRP.64) referred to meetings held by the Division, the web site, interdivisional cooperation, and national standardization and geographical names activities within the various countries in the Division.

80. The report of the Asia South-East, and Pacific South-West Division (E/CONF.94/CRP.66) commented that, although no recent meetings had been held by the division, goals and objectives had been promoted at the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, plans were being formulated for a new regional gazetteer and toponymic training was being promoted.

81. The report of the Dutch- and German-speaking Division (E/CONF.94/INF.52) noted the membership and participation in the Division, meetings and activities, two geographical names symposiums held by the Division and the involvement of the Division in organizing matters associated with the Eighth United Nations Conference. The Toponymic Training Course held from 12 August to 6 September 2002 was also referred to.

82. The report of the Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division (E/CONF.94/INF.62) noted that two meetings of the Division had been held, in Moscow and Minsk. It also commented on activities promoting national standardization in member countries of the Division.

83. The verbal report of the South-West Asia Division (other than Arabic) noted that a regional meeting had been held in Tehran in July 2002 and commented on a permanent secretariat, newsletter, web page, proposed training course, transcription, standards and promotion of the goals of UNGEGN.

84. The verbal report of the Africa West Division noted that the group had been formed and had met during the Conference. Nigeria will chair the Division and Guinea will provide the secretariat.

85. The report of the East Central and South-East Europe Division (E/CONF.94/INF.43) noted that three meetings of the Division had been held since the last Conference, that the Division has a web page (<http://www.gov.si/kszi>) and that the Czech Republic will now chair the Division. A joint meeting with the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers has been organized.

86. Reference was made to the membership of divisions, inter alia, a note that the Asia South-East, and Pacific South-West Division includes in its membership the United States of America (through some of its Territories).

87. The verbal (oral) report of the Latin America Division noted that, although this group had not been represented at recent meetings and conferences, members had met in Berlin and agreed to reactivate the Division for UNGEGN purposes. A representative from Venezuela will act as the temporary coordinator of the Division.

88. The verbal (oral) report of the Africa South Division noted this group had not been active, but had met in Berlin and aimed to revive geographical names practices in the Division. A number of countries in the Division have name problems. The Division agreed to elect representatives from South Africa as Chair, and Mozambique as Deputy Chair; South Africa would provide the secretariat. They would meet again later in the week in Berlin to determine how they could assist divisional member countries.

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (item 6 (a))

89. The Conference considered sub-items (a)-(d) of item 6 of its agenda (Meetings and Conferences) at its 6th meeting, on 3 September 2002.

90. The secretariat of UNGEGN submitted a report entitled "Statute and rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names" (E/CONF.94/CRP.2), which set out the aims, principles, functions and composition of UNGEGN as approved at the nineteenth session. The annex outlined the divisions and rules of procedures. This new composition of the divisions included the French-speaking Division, but there were no changes to the statutes and rules.

91. The Chairman of UNGEGN extended his thanks to the Vice-Chairman for chairing the last session of UNGEGN and for the preparation of the above-mentioned document on the statute and rules of procedure. He also presented an oral report on activities during his term of office, noting, in particular, meetings in divisions, training courses, publications, documents and new challenges, particularly requests for assistance from a number of countries. He expressed his thanks to the Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur and officers and experts of UNGEGN for their help and cooperation.

Divisional and interdivisional meetings and programmes (item 6 (b))

92. The representative of Germany presented the report of the Second International Symposium on Geographical Names, GeoNames 2000 (E/CONF.94/CRP.34 and Add.1). The detailed programme and the published comprehensive report of the Symposium were presented. Seventy-seven participants had attended and 25 papers were presented at this very successful symposium. The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commented on the success of the symposium and thanked the German organizers for such an exceptional event.

93. The representative of Germany also presented the report on the two-day International Workshop on Exonyms, GeoNames 2001 (E/CONF.94/CRP.35 and Add.1) held in Berchtesgaden, Germany, in October 2001. Twenty-two participants had attended the workshop. The report gave details of the proceedings of the workshop.

National names meetings, conferences and symposiums (item 6 (c))

94. The representative of the United States of America reported on the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (E/CONF.94/CRP.46). From 1998, this Council has had membership comprising all States, Commonwealths and Territories of the United States, and the Federal Government. It meets annually to promote national standardization, cooperation and information-sharing and to share papers and reports. Visitors to the annual conference are welcome to submit papers and to participate.

95. The representative of Finland presented a report on place names: the memory of places (E/CONF.94/CRP.75 and Add.1) which discussed the theme of the European Heritage Days held in Finland in 1999. It referred to the interest in Finland in name-planning and the significance of place names in an urban environment. There had been publications, articles and television appearances that promoted place names, and a video on nomenclature was produced.

96. The representative of Morocco verbally reported on heritage days in Morocco, particularly in reference to Ibn Battoutah, the celebrated Moroccan scholar and geographer. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is to invite member States to celebrate 24 February 2004 as the international day in commemoration of Ibn Battoutah.

97. The representative of Israel presented a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.85) acknowledging the honouring of Avraham Biran, the Israeli scholar and leader in the field of domestic geographical names in Israel. He had received the Israel Prize, the highest distinction conferred annually by the State of Israel.

98. The representative of Algeria presented a report (E/CONF.94/INF.34) providing details of the six regional and national meetings held in Algeria since the Seventh Conference. The meetings had promoted standardization to local members, names and places, toponymy, onomastics, regional toponyms, research, linguistics and transliteration.

International meetings, conferences and symposiums (item 6 (d))

99. The representative of Canada presented a report on the 1999 International Cartographic Association conference (E/CONF.94/INF.14). Geographical names

were promoted through a workshop, papers, display panels and a conference session concerned with geographical names, boundaries and quality.

100. The representative of the Republic of Korea presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.45) on a series of international seminars on the naming of seas. Eight seminars had been held and up to 50 papers presented over four years. The seminars were sponsored by the Society for the East Sea. A comment by Japan was noted.

101. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presented a report (E/CONF.94/INF.91) on the proposed thirtieth International Geographical Congress to be held in Glasgow in August 2004. Suggestions for a session on geographical names at the Congress are welcome.

102. The representative of Germany commented on the conference paper (E/CONF.94/INF.92) on the Technical Exhibition which was a new concept introduced at the Conference. The Exhibition had consisted of three parts (topical, country and commercial exhibitions). Visits to the exhibits were stimulated, especially, by having coffee breaks and presentations in this venue. The exhibits will also be displayed at conferences of the International Cartographic Association (ICA) conference (2003), the International Geographical Union (IGU) meeting (2004) and the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS) congress (2005) and it was proposed that a CD-ROM of the exhibition be produced. Twenty-three countries participated in the Exhibition and the coordinator thanked all authors and topical coordinators of the exhibits. The report also mentioned the winners of the competition linked to the exhibition: Poland, Israel and New Zealand.

Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names (item 7)

103. The Conference considered item 7 of its agenda (Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names) at its 4th meeting, on 28 August 2002, and heard the following presentations.

104. The representative of the United Nations Statistics Division introduced the report (E/CONF.94/CRP.41 and Add.1) on the new web site of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (<http://www.unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo>), produced in accordance with Conference resolution VII/9, para. 2, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. It provides content on the activities of UNGEGN and its secretariat, documents of conferences and sessions and other material. It has links to the UNGEGN divisions and working groups and also national names authorities.

105. The representative of Canada introduced document E/CONF.94/CRP.42 and Add.1 which contained a comprehensive listing of documents from the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. Some 2,000 documents were listed, and copies of only some documents are available at United Nations Headquarters. However, all new documents will be tracked by the Statistics Division secretariat.

106. The secretariat also reported on actions taken on resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

(E/CONF.94/CRP.93 and Add.1). The resolutions were summarized and the actions taken thereon were noted. The same format was proposed for monitoring action on future Conference resolutions.

Economic and social benefits of the national and international standardization of geographical names (item 8)

107. The Conference considered item 8 of its agenda (Economic and social benefits of the national and international standardization of geographical names) at its 4th meeting, on 28 August 2002, and heard the following presentations.

108. The representative of Australia presented a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.100 and Add.1) detailing a report by Australia on a proposal to secure geographical names for community use as Internet domain names. The one-city one-site proposal explained how a community-driven working group had developed a proposal, submitted to the Australian domain names administration, for a simple web site address for towns and communities which would be as useful as a normal mailing address and provide benefits to the whole community.

109. The representative of Norway presented a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.106 and Add.1) on the social and cultural value of names. The paper promoted the non-material value of place names, and commented on the historical documentation, the natural and cultural aspects and the environmental aspects of place names. It also noted that place names are links between individuals and their topographic surroundings, and are thus part of the identity of the users of the names.

110. The Vice-Chairperson of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (Canada) presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.4), providing comprehensive details of resolutions adopted at the previous seven United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held between 1967 and 1998.

111. The representative of Canada presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.15) that commented on the use of commemorative names and, in this regard, recommended that the names of living or recently deceased persons not be used. A proposal was made to draft a resolution to support national names authorities that sometimes had little control over this issue.

Arrangements for the Ninth Conference (item 19)

112. The Conference considered item 19 (Arrangements for the Ninth Conference) at its 6th meeting, on 3 September 2002.

113. The Conference had before it the draft provisional agenda for the Ninth Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, as contained in document E/CONF.94/L.1. Following a correction made by the Secretary, the Conference adopted the draft provisional agenda (see annex III).

Closing of the Conference (item 22)

114. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 5 September, the President made a concluding statement.

115. Following a statement by the representative of the Sudan, the President declared the Conference closed.

Action taken by the Conference

Adoption of resolutions drafted during the Conference (item 20)

116. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 5 September 2002, the Conference adopted 17 resolutions (see chap. III below).

Adoption of the report of the Conference (item 21)

117. Technical Committees I, II and III, at their respective 3rd meetings held consecutively on 4 September, reviewed the draft reports submitted by their Rapporteurs and agreed on the final texts. The plenary of the Conference began its consideration of item 21 (Adoption of the report of the Conference) at its 7th and 8th meetings, on 4 and 5 September, when it reviewed and agreed on the final text of its draft report.

118. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 5 September, the Rapporteur of the Conference introduced the draft report contained in document E/CONF.94/L.2, as well as the final agreed text (English only), together with the agreed texts of the draft reports of Committee I, II and III, as amended, and the draft resolutions of the Conference, contained in E/CONF.94/L.3, as amended.

119. Following a comment made by the representative of France, the Conference adopted the draft report and authorized the Rapporteur, in consultation with the Secretariat, to complete the report.

B. Technical Committee I (National programmes)

120. Technical Committee I considered items 9 (National standardization), sub-items (a)-(e), as well as item 10 (Exonyms), allocated to it by the Conference at its 1st and 2nd meetings, held on 29 August 2002, and heard the following presentations.

National standardization (item 9)

Field collection of names (sub-item 9 (a))

121. The report of the Republic of Korea (E/CONF.94/INF.46) noted that field collection and documentation of geographical names have been carried out in the Republic of Korea since 1958. A central names authority and a local names committee exist. The national names gazetteer, revised in 1998, contains over 146,000 names.

122. The representative of Australia reported on the process, begun in 1985, of recording aboriginal places names in South Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.17 and Add.1). Names have been collected in the field and from data previously compiled by anthropologists. In highlighting five recent projects, the problems of limited financial resources, cultural erosion in indigenous communities, and intellectual property rights of names were noted.

123. Another report from Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.22 and Add.1) outlined guidelines for the recording and use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names. Differences in legislation, communities, and physical circumstances require

guidelines to be broad enough to address the different contexts of each State and Territory. The right of indigenous communities to decide their geographical names is acknowledged. The report proposes the preparation of a summary report outlining the activities throughout the world associated with the recording and use of indigenous/minority group toponyms.

124. A report submitted by the Sudan (E/CONF.94/CRP.83 and Add.1) identified obstacles in applying Arabic characters to non-Arabic sounds for geographical names. A comment was made that an agreement had been reached among Arabic delegates to the Conference concerning a unified Arabic romanization system.

Office treatment of names (item 9 (b))

125. The report of Poland (E/CONF.94/CRP.6 and Add.1) indicated that nearly 1,200 German place names had been adjusted in the Polish language as part of a dynamic process of language integration. These adaptations were achieved through phonetic, morphemic and lexical substitution. It was suggested that this model might be applied to adaptation from other languages.

126. Another report from Poland (E/CONF.94/CRP.9 and Add.1) identified the following problems with standardizing the names of waters: the varying physical configuration of water features, terminological aspects, and linguistic issues such as variant names and pronunciations. A programme to standardize water names in Poland has collected 50,000 entries so far.

127. In a paper submitted by Canada (E/CONF.94/INF.17), it was reported that the Commission de toponymie du Québec, Canada, had developed a guide to the reduction of odonym duplication. A set of evaluation criteria were proposed: conformity with toponymic principles, age of a given name, population affected by a possible change, the feature's size, the impact of the change, and the link between the name and its environment. Australia commented that it had similar guidelines and proposed an exchange of ideas.

128. A report from the Republic of Korea (E/CONF.94/INF.47) defined the responsibilities of ministries and other authorities for standardizing different categories of place names. Several reference works, on the Internet and in print, were cited.

Treatment of names in multilingual areas (sub-item 9 (c))

129. Poland submitted a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.8 and Add.1) noting that geographical names were evidence of the cultural and historical development of a nation and its contacts with other nations and languages. Place names can be ancestrally inherited, emerge from the territory of a given language, or be borrowed from other languages.

130. A report from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/CONF.94/CRP.15 and Add.1) summarized the status of Gaelic place names in Scotland. A new policy is being established whereby the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain formalizes the collection of Gaelic place names in Scotland and then consults a developing Gaelic Names Liaison Committee to determine the appropriate Gaelic spellings.

131. Another paper from the United Kingdom (E/CONF.94/CRP.16 and Add.1) reported that in July 2001 the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain had published a Welsh Language Scheme to comply with the Welsh Language Act of 1993. With a revival of the Welsh language, many large-scale Ordnance Survey maps are being revised to include a greater consistency of Welsh place names.

132. China submitted a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.24 and Add.1) on the toponymic culture of its 55 ethnic minorities, 53 of which have their own languages. Minority language names for Chinese features can trace migration routes and refer to historical events and social characteristics of the society. Minority names must be regarded as an enrichment of culture.

133. A report from Austria (E/CONF.94/CRP.49) discussed the Toponymic Committee of Burgenland, the easternmost Austrian federal province with Croat, Hungarian and Roma minorities. The Federal Law on the Legal Status of National Minority Groups states that dual naming shall appear in areas with a considerable minority population (that is to say, one quarter). However, this Law had not been enacted in Burgenland until June 2000, when bilingual signposts were set up in 47 German/Croatian settlements and 4 German/Hungarian settlements.

134. Finland submitted a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.73 and Add.1) on guidelines for the planning of names in a bilingual area. These guidelines were published in 2001 and cover both the Finnish-Swedish and Finnish-Saami areas. The main principle is that translations should be avoided and names should be preserved in the original language.

135. A paper submitted by Canada (E/CONF.94/INF.19) discussed a policy of the Ontario Geographic Names Board regarding the linguistic treatment of geographical names in French in Ontario, introducing the dichotomy of alternate form or equivalent form alongside the official form. This protocol demonstrates that there is no incompatibility between the univocity principle and linguistic pluralism. Although alternate forms in Ontario are thus far only in French, it could be possible for indigenous names to be considered under a similar model.

136. Another paper from Canada (E/CONF.94/INF.20) discussed toponymic activities in the new territory of Nunavut, created in 1999. Although 6,000 traditional place names have been approved, another 2,000 known place names are missing in the Nunavut Geographical Names Data Base. The Nunavut Geographical Names Board will be in charge of changes to traditional Inuit names. Fieldwork activity will start with Igloolik Island. The Inuktitut language can be written in syllabics or in romanized form.

Administrative structure of national names authorities (sub-item 9 (d))

137. A paper from Spain (E/CONF.94/CRP.102 and Add.1) reported that official responsibility for standardizing names lay at the principal administrative level (municipalities, provinces etc.). Bilingual autonomous units were named bilingually. The paper listed the names and addresses of authorities concerned with naming.

138. Norway presented a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.77 and Add.1) reporting that a Place Name Act had been passed in 1990. The Act stipulates that place names have to be written on the basis of inherited, local pronunciation and in accordance with current spelling principles. The Act also regulates consultancy and responsibilities. After 12 years, an evaluation was carried out and amendments were proposed.

139. A paper submitted by the Republic of Korea (E/CONF.94/INF.48) outlined the investigation into and the recognition of marine names for official use, and reported the establishment of a new Committee on Marine Geographical Names in July 2002.

140. A report from the Russian Federation (E/CONF.94/INF.59) discussed the recent history of the development of national standardization of geographical names in the Russian Federation. In 1997, a federal law on naming geographical objects had been adopted. Recent federal laws have renamed several cities. It was noted that names in languages other than Russian have been approved.

141. Algeria submitted a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.36) on the organizational structure of Algerian toponymy. The permanent Commission on Toponymy is the authority deciding on all matters connected with official treatment of names. The Toponymic Committee approves toponymic databases, standardizes generic terms and abbreviations for official mapping, and approves guides for toponymic fieldwork.

Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors (item 9 (e))

142. A paper submitted by Poland (E/CONF.94/CRP.7) discussed recent activity in toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users. The third edition of Poland's toponymic guidelines was published in 2002, along with a Russian version thereof.

143. A paper from Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.19 and Add.1) reported a major revision in the guidelines for the consistent use of place names in Australia, last published in 1993.

144. Germany submitted a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.29 and Add.1) on the fourth edition, in English and German, of its toponymic guidelines publication, which takes into account the orthographic reform of the German language and its implications for the spelling of geographical names. A working group of the Permanent Committee of Geographical Names had issued a recommendation that encouraged all responsible authorities to follow the new rules.

145. Italy submitted a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.61) on a preliminary version of the Italian toponymic guidelines issued in 1987. A general revision and update is to be concluded within the next year. The legal aspects of the paragraphs entitled "Minority languages" and "Names authorities and names standardization" will be elucidated.

146. The Czech Republic reported (E/CONF.94/CRP.70) on a toponymic guideline update based on the introduction of a new administrative structure, depicted on an accompanying map. It contains new laws and decrees on names treatment and refers to the GEONAMES toponymic database founded by the Land Survey Office in 1998.

147. Finland reported (E/CONF.94/CRP.76 and Add.1) that a new language law, expected to become effective 1 January 2004, will cover only the two national languages of Finnish and Swedish; the Saami language will continue to be regulated by a separate law. With the exception of Åland with its Swedish majority, all provinces are either unilingual Finnish or bilingual with a Finnish majority, but all provinces have names in the two official languages.

148. The report of Hungary (E/CONF.94/INF.9) indicated that the third edition of their toponymic guidelines, updated May 2002, adds reference to source materials, a glossary of generic terms and abbreviations.

149. The paper of the Republic of Korea (E/CONF.94/INF.49) on national standardization of toponymic guidelines indicated that, in principle, official names currently used are adopted. Unofficial variant names are labelled parenthetically. Korean and English alphabets and Chinese and Arabic numerals are used.

150. Thailand submitted a set of toponymic guidelines (E/CONF.94/INF.50) comprising four chapters (National Committee on Geographical Names, Place names and toponyms of Thailand, Mapping systems of Thailand, Transcription romanization system for Thai script) and two annexes. The romanization system had been revised in 2000.

151. Austria noted that in a paper not presented at the time (E.CONF.94/INF.80) it had been reported that the Austrian toponymic guidelines were now available on the Internet at: <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/dinamlex>.

152. Norway made a similar statement, and urged all countries to post their toponymic guidelines on the Internet.

153. The United States of America urged that standardization of names should not necessarily be limited to names on maps, but should by necessity be derived from any acceptable source available.

Exonyms (item 10)

154. A report of Germany (E/CONF.94/CRP.33 and Add.1) introduced a list of selected German-language exonyms with their phonetic transcription, first published by the Permanent Committee of Geographical Names in 1995. For each German exonym, the pronunciation, the respective endonym, the endonym pronunciation adapted to German, the language of the endonym, the feature category and the coordinates of the feature are given. A lengthy discussion from the floor followed, with appreciation of the effort undertaken and several questions raised concerning the nature of individual exonyms in the report and their compliance with United Nations resolutions. The Russian delegation did not accept the use of German exonyms for features in the Kaliningrad region.

155. Austria submitted a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.47) on a recently published volume on the use of geographical names and exonyms. Exonym use is determined by the type of publication, its audience, and the range of circulation (local, national, international). Exonyms are classified according to their currency and applicability. The register contains 5,800 entries arranged by country.

156. A paper submitted by France (E/CONF.94/CRP.53) reported on the French exonym database, a common effort of the Commission de toponymie du Québec, Canada, the Commission de toponymie de France and the Institut géographique national (France).

157. Italy submitted a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.63) that reported that, while some exonyms had recently been replaced, the effort to reduce exonyms in Italy was difficult since many exonyms were traditional and stable and poor pronunciation impeded the correct use of endonyms. Several questions arose concerning individual

exonyms listed in the report, which was indicated as unofficial, but based on collected evidence.

158. A paper submitted by the United States of America (E/CONF.94/CRP.78 and Add.1) reported on recent discussions in the United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) on the use and application of English-form exonyms. It has been acknowledged that domestic users of geographical names within the United States Government cannot effectively utilize native-form endonyms of geographical features in an English-speaking context. Discussions on how to standardize anglicized names are under way in USBGN. Comments from the floor indicated that these discussions seemed contradictory to United Nations resolutions on the reduction of exonyms.

159. A paper submitted by the Republic of Korea (E/CONF.94/INF.67) reported on Japanese exonyms.

160. The representative of Greece made a comment and asked the experts to respect the United Nations decision on the use of the officially recognized name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia when referring to this country.

C. Technical Committee II (Technical programmes)

161. Technical Committee II considered agenda item 12 (Toponymic data files), sub-items (a)-(g), item 13 (Toponymic web sites) and item 14 (Terminology in the standardization of geographical names), allocated to it by the Conference, at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 30 August 2002, and heard the following presentations.

Toponymic data files (item 12)

162. The Chairman of the Committee introduced document E/CONF.94/INF.12 and pointed out the progress made by the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers since the Seventh Conference. Liaison had been established with the Unicode Consortium concerning special needs for text encoding in digital geographic information systems and a paper was presented to the Thirteenth International Unicode Conference in San Jose, California; this paper was also published in the proceedings of the Conference. Furthermore in 2001, a series of discussions with the Outreach Committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee (TC) 211 (Geographic Information/Geomatics) regarding the injection of the toponymic expertise of UNGEGN into the data standards development process of ISO/TC 211 led to category A liaison with the Technical Committee which was accepted in its plenary meeting in May 2002. A Letter Database, which displays languages together with their special characters and Unicode codes, is available on the Internet at <http://www.eki.ee/letter>). The Chairman reported on a joint international meeting on geographical names held at the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia from 18 to 20 April 2001. It had been organized by the UNGEGN East Central and South-East Europe Regional Division in collaboration with the UNGEGN Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers (<http://www.zrc-sazu.si/ungegn>). He recommended that all experts follow the practice of convening joint meetings of working groups with divisional meetings for the exchange of experience and expertise, among other benefits.

Data-collection procedures (sub-item 12 (a))

163. The representative of Latvia reported (E/CONF.94/CRP.65 and Add.1) on the compilation and elaboration of toponymic data for the digital Satellite Map of Latvia Scale 1:50,000 (1994-1999) and the creation of the electronic Geographical Names Database of Latvia. She provided a survey on the database and stated that it would become the main source of toponymic information for the State mapping programmes.

Data elements required (sub-item 12 (b))

164. No paper was presented under the item.

Toponymic data transfer standards and formats (sub-item 12 (c))

165. The representative of Poland laid stress (E/CONF.94/CRP.5 and Add.1) on the physiognomic, social and cultural aspects of geographical names. Changes in those features to which the toponyms referred showed the space and time-linked characteristic of toponyms. In the following discussion, there was common agreement that the collection of non-existing toponyms should not be excluded.

166. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire reported on the needs of a rather young State concerning the standardization of geographical names on all levels (E/CONF.94/CRP.52). There are about 60 different ethnical groups and 4 main linguistic areas. The National Commission on Toponymy (CNT) currently being formed will have as its aims the production of a toponymic guide and the establishment and maintenance of a National Toponymic Gazetteer (RTN). It is projected to provide a list of names for the local authorities on the basis of the history of the localities.

167. The representative of Canada reported on the Canadian Geographical Names Service (CGNS) which is being developed to address the toponymic aspects of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI) (E/CONF.94/INF.21). The goals are to coordinate Canada's numerous databases of geographical information in order for organizations to have consistent and harmonized access to geographical information services.

Automated data-processing (ADP) systems (sub-item 12 (d))

168. The representative of Australia gave a summary of the report of Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.18 and Add.1) on the movement of the South Australian Gazetteer into a geographic information system (GIS) (E/CONF.94/CRP.18 and Add.1). The gazetteer is a database containing 85,000 place names. The basic aim of the gazetteer is to maintain a single data set that can be used as source of place names in a mapping, database, GIS or textual environment. The data is free of charge and can be obtained under the following address: <http://www.placenames.sa.gov.au>.

169. The representative of Finland presented the report submitted by Finland (E/CONF.94/CRP.26 and Add.1) on the Geographic Names Register (GNR) of the National Land Survey of Finland. This database serves the needs of national standardization and map production. It comprises the National Place Name Register (PNR) and the National Map Name Register (MNR). The aim of the GNR data model is multiple cartographic representation of geographical names. In a lengthy discussion, delegates from various countries stressed the need for the collection of

names other than for map production. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that in the United States names on maps amount to only 20-30 per cent of all known names. The Finnish archive of place names, which contains about 2.5 million toponyms, was mentioned as an outstanding example of its type.

170. The representative of the Czech Republic presented a survey of the GEONAMES database (E/CONF.94/CRP.71 and Add.1), which had been established by the Commission for Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in 1998. The fundamental geographical database ZABAGED and GEONAMES have provided the source data for the creation of the Digital Basic Map of the Czech Republic since the year 2000. Users from outside can forward their requests to the Land Survey Office, Prague (<http://www.vugtk.cz/~cuzk>). E-mail: zu.praha@cuzk.cz.

171. The representative of Canada presented a report on the Canadian Geographical Names Database (CGNDB) (E/CONF.94/INF.22). The database now contains over 510,000 authoritative geographical names records available for government and public use. On the CGNDB, names for a wide range of geographical features are stored; in addition to this, it contains a number of satellite files of information related to geographical names and mapping, for example, the names of Canada's Second World War fatal casualties and "Special Records", such as names of roads, dams, railways, bridges etc. The data are available online: in English (<http://www.geonames.NRCan.gc.ca>) and in French (<http://www.toponymes.RNCan.gc.ca>). CGNDB data can also be purchased.

172. The representative of Algeria reported on the National Geographical Names Database (BDT_DZ) (E/CONF.94/INF.38) in the Institut National de Cartographie et de Télédétection (INCT), regarding the contents and the progress made since the last report in the twentieth session of UNGEGN in the year 2000. Stress was laid upon the conservation of inherited names and on the distribution of standardized toponyms.

173. The representative of the Russian Federation described the State Catalogue of Geographical Names of the Russian Federation, its current status and future development (E/CONF.94/INF.61). In 1997 the federal law on naming geographical features had been adopted; and in 1998, the Federal Service for Geodesy and Cartography of Russia (Roscartography) was confirmed as names authority. The State Catalogue is a database of geographical names with information on the State topographic map 1:100,000 and smaller scales. The State Catalogue shall provide information for the federal Administration, the local authorities and the mass media. The paper contains the programme for Catalogue development in 2002 and 2003.

174. The discussion that followed encouraged on a broad basis further discussion on the contents, design and use of toponymic data files.

175. The Chairman made a brief statement on the paper to be presented by the chairman of ISO/Technical Committee 211 (E/CONF.94/INF.85), responsible in the ISO Consortium for global standards. He reported that Class A liaison status had recently been awarded to UNGEGN. ISO/Technical Committee 211 is a standardization body, but it does not standardize geographical names. It provides models for gazetteers, metadata, quality descriptions, terminology etc. (for further information, see the web site: <http://www.isotc211.org>).

Compatibility and structure of systems (sub-item 12 (e))

176. The representative of Australia presented the report of Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.99 and Add.1) on a recent project at the Asia-Pacific Institute for Toponymy to investigate the feasibility of devising a harmonized set of designations for geographical features. The method of semantic analysis is described as well as the semantic components and the feature code definitions.

177. The representative of Germany (E/CONF.94/INF.53) reported on interoperable gazetteer services. He stressed the need of data interchange which can be achieved by collection and by a services approach. The Open GIS Consortium's approach of a "Web Gazetteer Service" conforms to ISO Draft International Standard 19112 "Geographic Information: Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers" as the basis for designing interoperable gazetteer services.

National gazetteers (sub-item 12 (f))

178. The representative of the United Kingdom described a database held by the Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain (E/CONF.94/CRP.12 and Add.1). It contains over 250,000 names taken from the 1:50,000 scale Landranger map series. The Gazetteer is available in hard copy and as a CD-ROM. The National Street Gazetteer is a comprehensive street-referencing framework for Great Britain, created in partnership with local authorities. The Gazetteer for Scotland is available online at <http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/>. An online database of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in Scotland has also been created.

179. The delegate of Australia gave information on the history, production, maintenance and revision of the Gazetteer of Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.20 and Add 1). Details such as data requirements and production methodology are described, as well as features of the interactive web version of the Gazetteer. Further developments focus on the establishment of a feature code dictionary and the inclusion of additional fields such as historical information and significant roads.

180. The representative of Germany reported on the continuous updating of the Gazetteer of the Federal Republic of Germany GN 250 (E/CONF.94/CRP.32 and Add.1). The database contains about 47,000 entries. There is also a short version GN 1000 with about 14,000 entries, which shows the names only of cities, communes and administrative units. The data are available only in digital form.

181. The delegate of Austria presented the report of Austria (E/CONF.94/CRP.48 and Add.1) on the Geographical Names Database of Austria. This CD-ROM publication contains the names of the more important features of Austria on the basis of the map 1:500,000, along with the names of nature parks, main roads, railways etc. It offers about 7,500 entries with the following attributes: standardized spelling, pronunciation in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription, topographic category, geographical coordinates, elevation above sea level, related administrative unit, variant forms, short description of the location, and reference to map scales. The main goal is to provide standardized data for national and international purposes.

182. The representative of Italy presented the report of Italy (E/CONF.94/CRP.62 and Add.1) on the Concise Gazetteer of Italian Geographical Names, published in 2001 by the Istituto Geografico Militare Italiano. The gazetteer contains about 3,500 geographical names from the map 1:1,000,000 of World Map 1301. The attributes

are feature, category, geographical coordinates, remarks (full name) and note (revised name).

183. The report on the Concise Gazetteer of the Czech Republic (E/CONF.94/CRP.101 and Add.1) was presented by the delegate of the Czech Republic. It is still undergoing work and will be published in a print version in 2002 or 2003, including one map scale 1:500,000.

184. The representative of Hungary informed about changes in administrative divisions in Hungary affecting geographical names and populated places between 2 January 2000 and 31 October 2002 (E/CONF.94/INF.11).

185. The representative of Canada presented a survey (E/CONF.94/INF.27) of National Gazetteers and Gazetteer Substitutes in her country, comprising paper copy gazetteers and gazetteers in microfiche versions, digital gazetteers, Internet versions etc. As to the future, the Canadian Geographical Names Service is working on an initiative to make Canada's geographical information accessible by means of the Internet.

186. The representative of Spain presented a report (E/CONF.94/INF.55) containing an outline of the planned Concise Nomenclature of Spain to be produced under the auspices of the newly established Commission on Geographical Names and to comprise the following five elements: toponym, type of feature, numerical code, province and geographical coordinates. The nomenclature is being worked out in cooperation with the autonomous communities. It is based upon the new edition of the map at the scale 1:1,000,000. The Chairman stressed the multilingual aspect of this project.

Other publications (sub-item 12 (g))

187. The first report under this sub-item (E/CONF.94/CRP.38) was presented by the representative of Germany, who distributed a special edition of a geographical map of Germany at the scale 1:1,000,000, showing the names and boundaries of natural and other geographical regions ("landscapes") of the country. All names on the map are standardized.

188. Thereafter, Austria presented a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.43 and Add.1) informing about its new map series. The country is now changing the national map series at the scales 1:50,000/1:25,000 and 1:200,000 from the national Austrian Land Survey (MGI) system to the international Universal Transversal Mercator System (UTM).

189. The representative of Italy presented a report on the Multilingual Glossary of Geographical Features, fourth edition (2002) (E/CONF.94/CRP.59), which gives the translation of geographical features in six different languages (English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Romanian). It is intended to also include the other versions of the remaining countries forming the Romano-Hellenic Division, like Turkey, Portugal etc., plus the German and Slovenian forms.

190. The delegate of Algeria presented a report (E/CONF.94/INF.35) giving a survey of the most important toponymic publications in his country over the last few years, such as journals, bulletins and a book entitled *Names and Places: Memories of the Forgotten Algeria*.

Toponymic web sites (item 13)

191. The section under this item started with a short presentation by the representative of the United Kingdom on a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.13) on a new toponymic web site (<http://www.pcgn.org.uk>). The purpose of the web site is to provide a short introduction to the United Kingdom's Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and to provide links to other toponymic web sites throughout the world.

192. Similar information was given in the subsequent paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.54), presented by the delegate of France. On the web site of the French-speaking Division (<http://www.divisionfrancophone.org>), diversified information on the work of the Division and of UNGEGN may be found.

193. The representative of Canada presented a report (E/CONF.94/INF.28) containing information on two web sites hosted by the Geographical Names Section: GeoNames (<http://www.GeoNames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/Home.html>) and SchoolNet (<http://www.GeoNames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/Home.html>). Both give many useful links to relevant Internet addresses. Both can also be accessed in French.

194. The section on toponymic web sites concluded with the presentation by the representative of the Republic of Korea of the report (E/CONF.94/INF.66) on toponymic web sites (<http://www.ngi.go.kr/ngi/kimyung/jum1.asp>). The web site gives access to the names database of the National Geography Institute.

Terminology in the standardization of geographical names (item 14)

195. Four papers were submitted under this item. The first (E/CONF.94/CRP.30 and Add.1), presented by the German representative, described a booklet entitled "German Glossary of Toponymic Terminology", second edition, giving an alphabetical list of 392 terms in English together with their equivalents and definitions in German.

196. The report presented by the representative of Israel (E/CONF.94/CRP.86 and Add.1) related to the United Nations Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, which had recently been published in all six languages of the United Nations and distributed to the participants of the Eighth Conference. The glossary contains 375 terms with examples in 20 languages and scripts. Subsequent to the presentation on the Glossary, the representative of Israel presented to the Committee the text of a draft resolution recommending to the Working Group on Terminology that it continue its function and periodically update the Glossary.

197. A report submitted by the representative of Canada (E/CONF.94/INF.24) informed about toponymic terminology used in Canada. Three groups were mentioned: official toponyms, official toponyms in designated contexts, and unofficial toponyms, the last group containing formerly approved toponyms, variants in local usage, toponyms under investigation etc.

198. The final paper relating to the work of Technical Committee II (E/CONF.94/INF.33), presented by the representative of Algeria, contained a list of the 41 generics used in Algerian place names in standardized forms.

199. In his concluding statement the chairman briefly summarized the contents of the papers and pointed out that substantial progress had been made in the instalment of databases, national gazetteers and web sites with links to other organizations. He

stressed again the importance of collaboration with other organizations, such as ISO Technical Committee 211 and the Unicode Consortium. Furthermore, he pointed out the continued progress in developing the standard terminology.

D. Technical Committee III (International programmes and exchanges)

200. Technical Committee III considered agenda item 11 (Reports on programmes to assist with pronunciation of names), item 15 (Features beyond a single sovereignty), sub-items (a) and (b), item 16 (Writing systems), sub-items (a)-(c), item 17 (Toponymic education and practice and international cooperation), sub-items (a)-(h), and item 18 (Country names) allocated to it by the Conference at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 2 September 2002, and heard the following presentations.

Reports on programmes to assist with pronunciation of names (item 11)

201. The representative of Germany presented a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.37 and Add.1) outlining the procedures employed in its media organizations in standardizing the pronunciation of geographical names for use in radio and television programmes in Germany. The inclusion of regional variant pronunciation was discussed in reply to a question from Austria. The representative from China outlined the efforts made in that country with regard to geographical names pronunciation. Slovenia recommended that local speakers be consulted when collecting information on pronunciation.

202. Israel submitted a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.89 and Add.1) proposing the establishment of a working group on the pronunciation of geographical names, the members of which would deal with the transcription and pronunciation of Roman and non-Roman characters. A draft resolution to this effect was submitted.

203. The Committee recognized the importance of reflecting the correct pronunciation of a name and recommended that guides thereon be developed, particularly in a digital environment. The establishment of a working group would be beneficial and would potentially assist in the overall reduction of exonyms.

Features beyond a single sovereignty (item 15)

Policies, procedures and cooperative arrangements (sub-item 15 (a))

204. No papers were presented on item 15 (a).

Features common to two or more nations (sub-item 15 (b))

205. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented two papers (E/CONF.94/CRP.104 and E/CONF.94/INF.73) on the subject of the name of the sea between the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago, stating the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and outlining the history of the various names used for this body of water. A paper (E/CONF.94/INF.87) introduced by the Republic of Korea outlined its position on the name. Both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea requested the simultaneous adoption of the names to be used as an interim measure. The delegate of Japan, in presenting paper E/CONF.94/INF.88, stated that this matter should not be discussed at this

Conference and that Japan favoured a resolution of this issue by the countries concerned outside this Conference. Afterwards, the three countries made statements on each other's views.

206. The question of the name of this sea had been raised in connection with International Hydrographic Organization Special Publication S-23 (*Limits of Oceans and Seas*) which was in the process of being updated. The interpretation of resolution 20 entitled "Names of features beyond a single sovereignty" adopted by the Third Conference in 1977, and its applicability to this issue were also discussed.

207. Contributions by the representatives of Vanuatu and Morocco were noted.

208. The Committee encouraged the three countries to continue their efforts to find a solution acceptable to all of them, taking into account relevant resolutions, or else to agree to differ, and to report the outcome of their discussions to the next Conference. The Chairman stated in his summary that individual countries could not impose specific names on the international community and standardization could be promoted only when a consensus existed.

Writing systems (item 16)

Romanization (sub-item 16 (a))

209. The Convener of the Working Group on Romanization Systems introduced a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.80 and Add.1) detailing the Working Group's activities since the Seventh Conference in 1998. The compilation of a comprehensive report on romanization systems (E/CONF.94/CRP.81 and Add.1) had been one of the main outcomes of the work and this updated document was available on the Working Group's recently created web site. The Convener explained the content of the report and reported on developments concerning the Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Khmer, Georgian, Korean, Turkmen and Uzbek languages. Very helpful new and additional information, which would be incorporated into the document, had also been received at the present Conference from the representatives of Bhutan, Cambodia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Nepal.

210. A comment made by Israel was noted and a remark made by Slovenia about the term "Serbo-Croatian Cyrillic language" was taken into account.

211. A copy of a new German publication, *Dictionary of Geographical Names of the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States*, was distributed to delegates, the contents of which were described by the representative of Germany (E/CONF.94/CRP.39 and Add.1). Much discussion ensued, with comments and questions from Estonia, the Sudan, Lithuania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Hungary and Morocco.

212. A report on a new system for the romanization of Thai, which was now in use nationally, was presented by Thailand (E/CONF.94/INF.41) and a draft resolution concerning this system had been prepared. The delegate from Thailand elucidated several points in response to questions from Australia and the Sudan.

213. A paper providing information on the Russian experience in employing the GOST 83 system for the romanization of Russian Cyrillic and the durability of this system (E/CONF.94/INF.60) was introduced by the Russian Federation.

214. A new romanization system for Korean was outlined in a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.68) presented by the Republic of Korea. A further paper (E/CONF.94/INF.72) on the romanization of Korean was presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Recalling resolution 9 on a single romanization system adopted by the First Conference in 1967, which had advocated one system for one language, and the evident divergences between the two systems for Korean presented to the present Conference, the two countries hoped to attempt to discuss this question in order to find a single solution for the romanization of their script.

215. The representative of Myanmar presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.75 and Add.1) which listed changes to the spellings of the more important features in Myanmar and stated that no officially approved standardized transliteration system yet existed for the romanization of names in his country's script.

216. The representative of Saudi Arabia presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.77) on the automated transliteration of geographical names by the country's General Directorate of Military Surveys (GDMS). The United Nations-approved system of romanization was methodically applied, thereby supporting the Conference's basic principle of standardization.

217. The representative of Morocco summarized recent discussions among members of the Arabic Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, whereby a reworking of the United Nations-approved amended Beirut system for the romanization of Arabic had been arrived at. The Division would submit this agreement to the League of Arab States.

218. The Convener of the Working Group on Romanization Systems summarized the deliberations by underlining the fruitful cooperation between the Working Group and national authorities and emphasizing the importance of such collaboration. He emphasized that unnecessary changes to romanization systems already adopted by previous Conferences should be discouraged.

Conversion into non-Roman writing systems (sub-item 16 (b))

219. No papers were presented under sub-item 16 (b).

Writing of names in unwritten languages (sub-item 16 (c))

220. No papers were presented under sub-item 16 (c).

Toponymic education and practice and international cooperation (item 17)

221. The Convener of the Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.51) on the progress of the Working Group since the last Conference. The aim of the Working Group was to facilitate the holding of toponymic training courses and distribute course material. Ten courses had been held in the last five years, including the recent course held in conjunction with the present Conference, and two were planned for the near future. The possibility of a web course was also being discussed, as were funding priorities for such courses.

Existing education and practice (sub-item 17 (a))

222. The representative of Canada reported on a course in toponymy which had been offered at Université Laval, Québec, Canada, and, inter alia, dealt also with international standardization.

223. The representative of China encouraged the publication of training materials on the Internet to facilitate access to information thereon. The delegate also gave details of the content of toponymic training courses which had been offered in China.

224. A paper submitted by Australia (E/CONF.94/CRP.98 and Add.1) provided background information on the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Institute for Toponymy which would secure the future of the Australian National Placenames Survey, at the same time as it provided support and training for toponymic work throughout the region.

225. A new general textbook on geographical names, entitled *Toponymy: The Lore, Laws and Language of Geographical Names*, which was intended as a general reference for toponymists, was described in a paper presented by Israel (E/CONF.94/CRP.87 and Add.1).

Training courses in toponymy (sub-item 17 (b))

226. The representative of Germany presented a paper (E/CONF.94/CRP.36) in which he provided details of the training course in toponymy that had been held in Enschede (Netherlands), and in Frankfurt am Main and Berlin (Germany), in conjunction with the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The courses had been organized in cooperation with the Dutch- and German-speaking Division of UNGEGN and the participants were in attendance at the present Conference. The criteria for participation and the aims of the training course were summarized.

227. The representatives of Canada and Zambia stressed the benefits of such training courses.

228. The Liaison Officer of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) presented a report (E/CONF.94/CRP.45) on the activities of PAIGH since the previous Conference, highlighting the publication of a Geographical Dictionary of Central America, and listing the five recent PAIGH training courses on geographical names. The structure of the course was explained, the requirement for national standardization committees dealing with geographical names was emphasized, and alternate methods of achieving standardization were described. The establishment in March 2000 of the Permanent Committee on Spatial Data Infrastructures (PC-IDEA) — one of whose working groups was to deal with geographical names with a view to establishing a digital gazetteer for Latin America — was described. The Permanent Committee was not under the auspices of PAIGH, but its work and goals were supported by PAIGH.

229. In response to a question from the Sudan, the Liaison Officer of PAIGH described the format of the material. This gave rise to a short discussion on the availability of training materials in a digital environment.

230. The representative of Venezuela outlined work carried out in that country with regard to geographical names, including a gazetteer of geographical names in Venezuela.

231. A proposal for a future toponymy course to be held under the aegis of the United Nations in Australia in 2004 was detailed by the representative of Australia in document E/CONF.94/CRP.97 and Add.1. The criteria for attendance were envisaged to be the same as those stipulated by the Dutch- and German-speaking Division for the recent course in Enschede and Frankfurt am Main.

232. The representative of Canada presented a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.25) describing a geographical names workshop that had been held during the nineteenth International Cartographic Association conference in Ottawa, Canada, in 1999.

Exchange of advice and information (sub-item 17 (c))

233. The Committee took note of the paper written by Uzbekistan (E/CONF.94/CRP.92). No discussion was held since no paper had been presented under the sub-item.

Exchange of personnel (sub-item 17 (d))

234. No papers were presented on the sub-item.

Technical assistance (sub-item 17 (e))

235. The representative of Canada introduced a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.26) highlighting recent technical cooperation between Canada and Mozambique in the form of the development of a digital toponymic database for geographical names in Mozambique. An overview of the database was given and the choice of software discussed. The representative of Mozambique hoped that information on further developments concerning this cooperation could be brought to the attention of UNGEGN at its next session.

Cooperation with national organizations (sub-item 17 (f))

236. The representative of Norway introduced a paper (E/CONF.94/INF.39) encouraging member States to regard geographical names as part of a nation's cultural and historical heritage and to intensify systematic collection thereof through fieldwork. Support for this notion was expressed particularly by the representatives of Australia and Austria and the Convener of the Working Group on Publicity and Funding.

Cooperation with international organizations (sub-item 17 (g))

237. The representative of Austria submitted two papers (E/CONF.94/CRP.50 and E/CONF.94/INF.84) reporting on the work of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS). A 2001 publication of the Council's journal ONOMA dedicated to the topic "Aspects of names standardization" was detailed along with information on the contributing authors; and an outline of the Twenty-first International Congress which had taken place in Uppsala, Sweden, in August 2002, was provided. Continued contact between ICOS and UNGEGN was stressed by the delegate from Norway, who also congratulated the representative of Austria on her productive Presidency of the Council.

238. The report of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) (E/CONF.94/INF.86) was presented by the IHO Liaison Officer who highlighted two aspects of its work, namely, the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans' (GEBCO) Subcommittee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) and the new edition of Special Publication S-23 (*Limits of Oceans and Seas*). The Republic of Korea

expressed its support for the efforts of IHO in endeavouring to publish the new edition of that work.

Cooperation with public information media (sub-item 17 (h))

239. A paper (E/CONF.94/INF.29) on the cooperation with the public information media of the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC) was introduced by the representative of Canada. In that paper, various methods of providing information on geographical names had been discussed.

240. The Convener of the Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy (Chairman of Committee III) stressed the importance of attempting to reach those areas of the world that had not hitherto benefited from toponymic training courses, and stated that the Working Group would prioritize documents for potential publication for educational purposes.

Country names (item 18)

241. The Convener of the UNGEGN Working Group on Country Names presented a detailed updated list of country names compiled by the Working Group, as contained in document E/CONF.94/CRP.11. The Convener highlighted the revised elements of the document and explained that the format had been amended to include more predominantly the country names as used in the *United Nations Terminology Bulletin, No. 347/Rev.1* and Corr.1. In cases where a national authority of a country employing the United Nations languages differed therefrom, the form used was also included for reference purposes. The names of countries in Russian Cyrillic would be added in the next stage of work.

242. The representative of France introduced a draft resolution in which the cooperation between UNGEGN and the Terminology and Reference Section of the United Nations Secretariat was encouraged.

243. Comments and suggested amendments on the country names listing were received from the representatives of Myanmar, Israel, Bhutan, South Africa and the United Nations Statistics Division. The representative of Greece also made a statement on the ISO 3166 country code (MK) employed for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, mentioning that this code did not correspond to the full title of this country and suggested code XM with the letter X meaning "former".

244. The representative of Germany described his country's work in publishing a list of country names in the German language (E/CONF.94/CRP.31 and Add.1). This list contained the name of countries as used by the Governments of Austria, Germany and Switzerland and was available for viewing on the Internet.

245. The representative of Zambia questioned whether such lists encouraged the retention of exonyms.

246. A contribution was made by the representative of Norway, which had made a list of foreign names, including exonyms, available on the Internet. A comment by Slovenia was also noted.

247. Paper E/CONF.94/CRP.90 submitted by Israel was withdrawn at the request of its author.

Chapter III

Resolutions adopted by the Conference

VIII/1. Promotion of minority group and indigenous geographical names

The Conference,

Considering that the preservation of minority and indigenous group culture is recognized as being an important aspect of the work of the standardization of geographical names,

Recalling the intent of the resolutions of earlier Conferences, namely, resolution 36 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names relating to multilingual geographical names and resolution 22 of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names relating to the recording and use of aboriginal/native geographical names,

Recognizing that there are many agencies throughout the world actively pursuing the retention/revitalization of minority and indigenous group culture through the recording, recognition and promotion of the toponyms representing such groups,

Recognizing also that the promotion of this work will benefit the geographical names authorities and the United Nations, as well as provide valuable information for the community in general,

Noting that Australia has offered to assist the United Nations Secretariat in the compilation and presentation of a report on this work,

Recommends that geographical names authorities throughout the world be invited to present a summary of such activities for inclusion in a general report, scheduled to appear in 2007, on these activities to be prepared by the United Nations for subsequent dissemination to all interested parties.

VIII/2. Commemorative naming practices for geographical features

The Conference,

Noting that the use of names of persons or events to designate features for commemorative purposes or as geographical reminders constitutes an active practice,

Recognizing that the attribution of a personal name to a geographical feature during the lifetime or shortly after the death of a person is a widespread practice,

Recalling that, during a meeting in 1960, the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names acknowledged that the naming or renaming of a geographical feature to include the name of a living person could be a source of problems,

Recognizing that the practice is generally disadvantageous, as this type of designation is subject to subsequent changes not recommended by the Conference,

Noting that little guidance exists on the practice of adopting a personal name during the lifetime or shortly after the death of a person,

1. *Recommends* that the appropriate national authorities discourage the use of personal names to designate a geographical feature during the lifetime of the person in question;

2. *Also recommends* that the appropriate national authorities include in their guidelines clear statements on the length of the waiting period they wish to establish before using a commemorative name.

VIII/3. Working Group on Terminology of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Conference,

Noting that the new *Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names*¹ was prepared by the Working Group on Terminology in the six official languages of the United Nations, namely, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish,

Noting also that the *Glossary* has now been published,

Recognizing that changes in terminology will require additions and/or amendments to the definitions of terms,

1. *Wishes* to express its appreciation and thanks to the members of the Working Group on Terminology for having contributed their expertise and time on a personal and voluntary basis in compiling the *Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names*;

2. *Recommends* that the Working Group on Terminology continue to function, with the aim of reviewing the *Glossary* periodically and updating it as required by a procedure to be agreed upon by the members of the Working Group.

VIII/4. Working Group on Exonyms of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Conference,

Recalling resolutions 28, 29, 31 and 38 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, resolutions 18 and 19 of the Third Conference, resolution 20 of the Fourth Conference and resolution 13 of the Fifth Conference, as well as resolutions 4 and 10 of the First Conference, resolution 35 of the Second Conference, resolution 7 of the Third Conference and resolution 4 of the Fourth Conference,

Noting that, notwithstanding the general goal of limiting the use of exonyms, in several countries there has been a tendency to increase their number,

Recognizing that measures such as the categorization of exonym use, the publication of pronunciation guides for endonyms, and the formulation of guidelines ensuring a politically sensitive use of exonyms would help in the reduction of the number of exonyms,

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. M.01.XVII.7.

Recommends the establishment of a Working Group on Exonyms of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, with the aim of preparing such measures as those mentioned above.

VIII/5. Joint meetings of the linguistic/geographical divisions and working groups of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Conference,

Considering resolution 7 of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,

Considering also the success achieved at the joint meeting of the East Central and South-East Europe Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers of the Group of Experts,

Noting that the exchange of ideas, experience and materials at such a joint meeting would further the accomplishment of the recommendations and resolutions of the present Conference,

Recommends the continued organization of joint meetings of the linguistic/geographical divisions and the working groups of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names to address substantively regional needs in the areas of toponymic training, data files and gazetteers, romanization systems, publicity and funding, and terminology.

VIII/6. Integration of geographical names data into national and regional spatial data infrastructures

The Conference,

Emphasizing that standardized geographical names information is a crucial component of the efficient development of national economies in all countries,

Noting that geographical names serve as a common means of access to geo-information and spatial data infrastructures,

Recalling that the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held in Kuala Lumpur in 2000, recognized the promotion of national and regional geographical names standardization programmes,²

Recalling also that the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, held in New York in 2001, recognized the importance

² See *Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, 11-14 April 2000: Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.I.2), chap. VIII, sect. 8, resolution 7.

of standardized and consistent geographical names as a fundamental data set of national and regional spatial data infrastructures,³

Recommends that standardized geographical names data should be considered in the establishment of national and regional spatial data infrastructures and included in their design, development and implementation.

VIII/7. Toponymic data exchange formats and standards

The Conference,

Recalling that, in its resolution VII/6, the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names recommended the digital exchange of nationally standardized geographical names, and the establishment of a liaison with the Unicode Consortium,

Recalling also that, in its resolution VII/13, the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names recommended the establishment of a liaison with the International Organization for Standardization,

Noting that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names has now established a liaison with both the Unicode Consortium and the International Organization for Standardization,

Noting also that suitable international standards for digital toponymic data exchange require development,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, through its established liaison relationships with standards organizations, vigorously promote the development of international toponymic data exchange standards.

VIII/8. Assistance to the United Nations Geographic Information Working Group

The Conference,

Noting that the United Nations Geographic Information Working Group endeavours to establish a spatial data infrastructure for the United Nations,

Noting also that the Working Group has identified standardized geographical names information as a crucial and fundamental component of this infrastructure,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in assisting the United Nations in matters pertaining to geographical names,

Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names collaborate with the United Nations Geographic Information Working Group in the design and construction of the toponymic component of the United Nations spatial data infrastructure,

³ See *Report of the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, New York, 22-26 January 2001: Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.I.13), chap. VI, sect. B, resolution 7.

Also recommends that the Group of Experts, through its structure of working groups and divisions, actively facilitate the provision of standardized geographical names information from appropriate national authorities to the United Nations Geographic Information Working Group.

VIII/9. Geographical names as cultural heritage

The Conference,

Recognizing the emphasis placed by delegates at the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names on the importance of geographical names as part of a nation's historical and cultural heritage,

Noting that the collection of geographical names in many countries of the world is made increasingly difficult as a result of the rapid pace of socio-economic change impacting on society and landscape,

Recalling the recommendation made by the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its resolution 27, as well as the recommendations made by the Seventh Conference in its resolution VII/5, that measures be taken nationally to ensure that the names that are yet to be collected are recorded through fieldwork according to the local usage of name forms,

Urges countries that have not already done so, to undertake both the systematic collection of geographical names and the promotion of a greater understanding among the wider public of the significance of inherited geographical names with respect to local, regional and national heritage and identity.

VIII/10. Toponymic data-collection procedures

The Conference,

Recalling the importance of field collection of geographical names as conveyed in resolution 4, recommendation B, of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and as noted in resolution 27 of the Second Conference,

Recognizing the rapidly developing requirement for highly accurate and complete geographical names and associated information,

Noting the increasing demand for geographical names of all categories for use in a geographic information system (GIS) environment as well as in specialized and multi-purpose automated databases,

Recommends that Governments expand their existing data-collection procedures for geographical names, and establish procedures for collecting names from all acceptable sources so as to be responsive to the needs of geographical names users.

VIII/11. Working Group on the Pronunciation of Geographical Names

The Conference,

Noting that a geographical name has both oral and written forms,

Noting also that the transliteration of geographical names from the script of one language into the script of another with or without diacritical marks, such as romanization, does not normally provide a guide to the correct pronunciation of such names by persons who are unacquainted with the source language,

Noting further that the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its resolution 7 recommended taking up the subject of pronunciation,

Recommends that a Working Group on the Pronunciation of Geographical Names be established within the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

VIII/12. Standardization of names of countries

The Conference,

Recalling resolution VII/8 of the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, in which the Conference noted certain differences between the names of countries published by the Documentation, Reference and Terminology Section of the United Nations Secretariat⁴ and the forms recommended by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names,

Considering that it is desirable for the various entities of the United Nations to use the same names of countries in the official language(s) of each country and in the official languages of the United Nations,

Considering also that, because of the mission and competence of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, harmonization and consultation should be sought with the various entities of the United Nations involved in activities concerning geographical names,

Recommends that the Terminology and Reference Section of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names should consult when updating their lists of the names of the countries of the world in the official languages of the United Nations.

VIII/13. Romanization of Thai geographical names

The Conference,

Recognizing that, in its resolution 14, the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names had recommended the adoption of the modified general system of the Royal Institute of Thailand as the international system for the romanization of Thai geographical names,

⁴ Now the Terminology and Reference Section of the United Nations Secretariat.

Recognizing also that, in 2000, the Government of Thailand officially endorsed the revised version of this system as the national standard, and that it has been implemented,

Recommends that this revised system, the principles of which were set out in the report entitled “Principles of romanization for Thai script by the transcription method”,⁵ submitted by Thailand to the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, be adopted as the international system for the romanization of Thai geographical names.

VIII/14. Romanization of Serbian Cyrillic

The Conference,

Recalling that resolution 11 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names concerned, inter alia, the romanization of the Serbo-Croatian Cyrillic alphabet of Yugoslavia,⁶

Recognizing that the term “Serbo-Croatian Cyrillic” is no longer appropriate,

Recommends that future documents of the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names use the term “Serbian Cyrillic” instead.

VIII/15. Support for training and publications

The Conference

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Germany, the Netherlands and the United Nations through the United Nations Statistics Division for providing funding for participants from developing countries to attend the training course associated with the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names;

2. *Stresses* the importance of this training and requests the Statistics Division, within existing resources, to continue to provide funding for such training for participants from developing countries;

3. *Recognizes* the importance, for the foreseeable future, of both electronic and print versions of documents available in all official languages of the United Nations and, in this connection;

4. *Requests* the Statistics Division to include in its publication programme for the biennium 2004-2005 the following:

(a) A publication of about one hundred and sixty pages on romanization systems, and formats and standards for toponymic data exchange;

(b) A basic manual of about one hundred and fifty pages on geographical names.

⁵ E/CONF.94/INF.41.

⁶ As of 4 February 2003, the official name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

VIII/16. Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the twenty-second session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Conference,

Noting the progress made in the work of the standardization of geographical names, at both the national and international levels, by States Members of the United Nations,

Noting also the essential role played therein by the present United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and by the sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names,

Recognizing the necessity of continuing this important work,

1. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that the Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names be convened in the second half of 2007;

2. *Also recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that the twenty-second session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names be convened in 2004.

VIII/17. Vote of thanks

The Conference

1. *Extends its heartfelt thanks* to the Government of Germany for the excellent arrangements and services provided for the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and for the generous hospitality extended to its participants;

2. *Expresses its particular gratitude* to the Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy) for its excellent organization of Conference-related matters and of the associated technical exhibition;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the President of the Conference for the effective way in which he conducted the meetings;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the officers of the Conference and to the officers and staff of both the Government of Germany and the United Nations for their hard work and dedication, which greatly facilitated the business of the Conference.

Annex I

List of participants

A. States Members of the United Nations

Algeria

Representatives

Mr. Brahim **Atoui**, Second Director, Institut National de Cartographie et de Télédétection (INCT)

Mr. Abdelaziz **Medjrab**, Geographical Service of the Army

Mr. Mustapha **Benabdallah**, Counsellor, Ministry of the Interior

Mr. Aissa **Romani**, Botschaftsrat der Botschaft der Demokratischen Volksrepublik Algerien

Argentina

Representative

Mr. Rolando Andres **Burgener**, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Argentina in Germany

Australia

Representative

Mr. Brian Samuel **Goodchild**, Chairman, Committee for Geographical Names of Australia

Alternate Representatives

Mr. William Hughes **Watt**, Secretary, Geographical Names Advisory Committee South Australia

Mr. David **Blair**, Director, Australian National Placenames Survey

Austria

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Ms. Isolde **Hausner**, Director, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for the Lexicography of Austrian Dialects and Names, Head of Delegation

Mr. Markus **Lutterotti**, Ambassador of Austria to Germany

Mr. Peter **Jordan**, Director, Austrian Institute of East and Southeast European Studies

Adviser

Mr. Roman **Stani-Fertl**, Adviser, Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna

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Mr. Nur Uz **Zaman**, Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bhutan

Representative

Mr. Choeki **Khorlo**, Senior Survey Engineer, Department of Survey and Land Record

Botswana

Representative

Mr. Bryson **Morebodi**, Director, Department of Surveys and Mapping

Brunei Darussalam

Representatives

Mr. Pengiran Haji Matusin Pengiran **Matasan**, Surveyor General, Survey Department, Ministry of Development

Ms. Mas Suriaia **Hamid**, Mapping Officer, Survey Department, Ministry of Development

Bulgaria

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Adviser

Ms. Milka **Nanova**, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works

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Mr. Sotha **Ith**, Director of Geography Department, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

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Ms. Barbara **Macintosh**, Project Manager, Geographical Names, Natural Resources Canada

Ms. Helen **Kerfoot**, Emeritus Scientist, Natural Resources Canada

Mr. André **Lapierre**, Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Ottawa

Mr. Alain **Vallières**, Directeur général, Commission de toponymie du Québec

Mr. Henri **Dorion**, Professeur associé, Université de Laval

Chile*Representative*

Mr. Roberto **Bravo Leon**, Teniente Coronel, Instituto Geográfico Militar

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Adviser

Mr. Xiangming **Du**, Researcher, Institute of Geographical Names, State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping

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Mr. Zhi **Li**, Deputy Division Director, Ministry of Civil Affairs

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Mr. Lianan **Liu**, Deputy Chief, Research Office of Geographical Names Information System, China Institute of Toponymy

Mr. Zhongxiang **Wang**, Engineer, National Geomatics Centre of China

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Mr. Koffi **Attahi**, Directeur du Département de l’Aménagement Urbain et du Développement Local (DAUDL) du Bureau National d’Études Techniques et de Développement (BNETD)

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Mr. Tong Chol **Kwon**, Deputy Director, General Bureau for Geodesy and Cartography

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Ms. Sylvie **Lejeune**, Expert auprès de la Commission de toponymie de l'Institut Géographique National

Mr. Daniel M. **Hazard**, Adjoint-Chef du Service de la documentation géographique de l'Institut Géographique National

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Representatives

Mr. Bernd **Mützelburg**, Director-General, Federal Foreign Office, Berlin (Head of Delegation)

Mr. Klaus-Henning **Rosen**, Director-General, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Berlin

Mr. Peter **Wittig**, Deputy Director-General, Federal Foreign Office

Mr. Dietmar **Grünreich**, Director-General, Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy, Frankfurt/Main

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Mr. Walter Octavio **Suarez Gomez**, Member of Staff from Geographical Institute of Peru

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Mr. Young-hwan **Kim**, President, National Geography Institute

Mr. Eun-joong **Kim**, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea to Germany

Mr. Hae-yun **Park**, Deputy Director, United Nations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Mr. Jin-hyun **Kim**, Chairman, World Peace Forum

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Mr. Sang-keun **Byun**, Editorial Writer, Joongang Ilbo

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Mr. Alexander **Karasev**, Second Secretary, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Sao Tome and Principe*Representative*

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Mr. Mohammed **Al Shahrani**, Names Section Manager

Mr. Abdulrahman **Alhamidi**, GIS Unit Supervisor

Mr. Mohammed **Al Otaibi**, Solution Developer

Mr. Nasser **Al Mutairi**, Names, Collection

Mr. Othman Mojib **Alghamdi**, Cartographer

Mr. Mohammad **Al Rashed**, Saudi Geological Survey, Cartographer

Mr. Mohammed **Al-Morabet**, Saudi Geological Survey, Information Technology Manager

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Mr. Milan Orožen **Adamic**, Senior Scientific Associate, Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Anton Melik Geographical Institute

Mr. Jurij **Mlinar**, Counsellor to the Director, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia

Ms. Marija **Brnot**, Senior Specialized Staff Member II, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia

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Mr. Herman **Bell**, Consultant

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Representatives

Mr. Martin **Gurtner**, Ing. géom École polytechnique fédérale de Zurich, Office fédéral de topographie/Département fédéral de la défense, de la protection de la population et des sports (DDPS)

Mr. Hans Rudolf **Moesching**, Géographe dipl. Office fédéral de topographie/Département fédéral de la défense, de la protection de la population et des sports (DDPS)

Syrian Arab Republic

Representative

Mr. Mohamed **Idris**, General Director, General Establishment of Surveying

Deputy Representative

Mr. Marwan **Soukar**, Manager of Public Relations, General Establishment of Surveying

Thailand

Representative

Ms. Phatane **U-Omsin**, Deputy-Director of Geography Division, Royal Thai Survey Department, Supreme Command Headquarters, Ministry of Defence

Deputy Representatives

Mr. Rungsal **Hongthong**, Chief of Academic and Training Section, Plans and Projects Division, Royal Thai Survey Department, Supreme Command Headquarters, Ministry of Defence

Ms. Wanarat **Thothong**, Director of Surveying and Cartographic Division, Land Development Department

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*Representatives*

Mr. Blagoja **Zasov**, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Mr. Vasko **Grkov**, Second Secretary, Embassy of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Tunisia*Representative*

Mr. Hédi **Slimane**, Counsellor at the Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia

Turkey*Representative*

Mr. Osman **Gunes**, Director-General of the Administration of Provinces, Ministry of Interior

Deputy Representatives

Mr. Ahmet **Yildirm**, General Command of Mapping, Ministry of National Defence

Mr. Halil **Giray**, Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alternates

Mr. Muhsin **Kiliçaslan**, Counsellor, Embassy of Turkey, Berlin

Mr. E. Barkan **Öz**, First Secretary, Embassy of Turkey, Berlin

Uganda*Representative*

Ms. Margaret **Murindwa**, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment, Department of Survey and Mapping

Ukraine

Representatives

Mr. Ivan **Makarenko**, Head of State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of Ukraine, Member of National Council of Ukraine on Geographical Names

Mr. Rostislav **Sossa**, Director of Scientific and Production Enterprise “Kartographia”

Mr. Mykola **Triukhan**, Deputy Director and Chief Editor of Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Member of National Council of Ukraine on Geographical Names

United Arab Emirates

Representatives

Mr. Khaled **Al Melhi**, British Cartographic Society (BCS) in Surveying and Mapping

Mr. Khalifa **Al Romaihi**, GIS expert

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representatives

Dr. David M. **Munro**, Chairman, United Kingdom Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

Mr. Paul J. **Woodman**, Secretary, United Kingdom Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

Mrs. Caroline A. **Burgess**, Senior Toponymist, United Kingdom Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

United Republic of Tanzania

Representative

Ms. Salama **Waziri**, Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority

United States of America

Representative

Mr. Roger L. **Payne**, Executive Secretary, United States Board on Geographic Names; and Executive Secretary for Domestic Names, United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Advisers

Mr. Leo I. **Dillon**, Cartographer, and Chairman of the United States Board on Geographic Names, Office of the Geographer and Global Issues, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State

Mr. Randall **Flynn**, Geographer, and United States Board on Geographic Names, Executive Secretary for Foreign Names, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, Department of Defense

Mr. Gerd **Quinting**, Scientific Linguist and Staff Member of the United States Board on Geographic Names, Foreign Names Committee, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, Department of Defense

Mr. Louis A. **Yost**, Deputy Chief, Geographic Names Office, United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Uzbekistan

Representative

Mr. Ziyadulla **Pulatkhodjaev**, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Berlin

Deputy Representative

Mr. Ilkhom **Ochilov**, Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Berlin

Vanuatu

Representative

Mr. Harold **Moli**, Senior Photogrammetrist, Vanuatu Department of Survey

Venezuela

Representatives

Ms. Anna Francesca **Cazzadore**, Botschaftsraetin der Botschaft der Bolivarischen Republik, Venezuela

Mr. Jesus Rolando **Toro Montilla**, III. Sekretar der Botschaft der Bolivarischen Republik Venezuela

Ms. Maria **Vergara**, Geógrafa, funcionaria de la Dirección General de Soberanía, Límites y Asuntos Fronterizos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela

Ms. Yris **Bolivar**, Representante del Instituto Geográfico Simon Bolivar de Venezuela

Viet Nam

Representative

Mr. Le Minh **Tam**, Deputy Director of the Department of Survey and Mapping of the General Department of Land Administration

Yugoslavia

Representative

Mr. Milan **Filipovic**, Head of the Department for Scientific Research, Military Geographical Institute, Head of Delegation

Alternate Representatives

Ms. Jelisaveta **Djurickovic-Tuvic**, Minister/Counsellor, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Berlin, Alternate Head of Delegation

Mr. Milorad **Vuckovic**, Senior Adviser, Federal Ministry for Industry and Internal Trade, Alternate Head of Delegation

Advisers

Ms. Slavica **Radomirovic**, Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohija, Adviser

Ms. Aleksandra **Fulgosi**, Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohija, Adviser

Zambia

Representatives

Mr. Alick R. **Mwanza**, University of Zambia, School of Engineering, Department of Surveying

Ms. Emilia **Mtonga**, Survey Department

B. Non-member State

Holy See

Representative

Msgr. Tullio **Poli**, Official Secretariat of State, Section for Relations with States, Vatican City

C. Specialized agencies

International Maritime Organization

Mr. Georges **Ah-Fong**, Administrative Officer, External Relations Office, Legal Affairs and External Relations Division

World Bank

Mr. Gregory G. **Prakas**, Senior Cartographer, Map Design Unit, General Services Department, World Bank

D. Intergovernmental organization

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)

Mr. Roger L. **Payne**, Chairman

E. International scientific organizations

International Cartographic Association (ICA)

Mr. Ferjan **Ormeling**, Secretary General of ICA

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

Mr. Ioannis **Papaioannou**, representative

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Mr. Olaf **Ostensen**, Chairman of ISO/TC 211

Names Society of Southern Africa

Ms. Lucie Alida **Möller**, Names Researcher, Names Research Institute

F. Observers

Mr. Kai **Apel**, Student, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Mr. Achim **Bahnen**, Desk Officer, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Berlin, Germany

Mr. Paul **Breimaier**, Mitglied der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Vermessungsverwaltungen der Länder der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Germany

Ms. Niki **Christodoulou**, Cyprus

Mr. Gerhard **Fasching**, Vice-President, Austrian Geographical Society, Austria

Mr. Jens **Fitzke**, Researcher, Department of Geographie, University of Bonn, Germany

Mr. Kohei **Goto**, Botschaftssekretär

Mr. Roland **Heinemann**, Leiter der Aussprachedatenbank der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlich-Rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (ARD), Sendeleitung Hörfunk, ARD, Hessischer Rundfunk, Germany

Mr. Tomonobu **Hori**, Botschaftsattache

Mr. Thomas **Knaus**

Mr. Yasuhiro **Kobe**, Botschaftssekretär

Mr. Thilo **Koehler**, Assistant Head of Division, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Rolf **Krause**, Deputy Head of Division, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Klaus **Logge**, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany

Mr. Martin **Lutz**, Deputy Director-General, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Carsten **Meyer-Wiefhausen**, Desk Officer, Federal Foreign Office, Germany
Ms. Yuka **Mishima**, Entsandtes Mitglied
Mr. Manuel **Müller**, Desk Officer, Federal Foreign Office, Germany
Mr. Jiro **Nishimura**, Botschaftssekretär
Mr. Daisaku **Oka**, Entsandtes Mitglied
Mr. Brooks **Pearson**, Assistant Professor of Geography, Department of Geosciences, State University of West Georgia, United States of America
Mr. Wolfram **Pobanz**, Germany
Ms. Sigrid **Prause**, Deputy Head of Division, Federal Foreign Office, Germany
Mr. Michael **Riessler**, Doktorand, Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin, Germany
Mr. Tomio **Sakamoto**, Botschaftssekretär
Ms. Antje **Sember**, Desk Officer, Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Germany
Ms. Mitsuko **Shino**, Botschaftssekretär
Mr. Thomas **Solbach**, Assistant Head of Division, Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology, Germany
Mr. Hans Knut **Stabe**, Coordinator, Training Course on Toponymy, Germany
Ms. Nao **Tomita**, Entsandtes Mitglied
Ms. Kiyo **Ubukata**, Forschungsbeauftragte
Mr. Walter **Von Den Driesch**, Assistant Head of Division, Federal Foreign Office, Germany
Ms. Sayo **Yamauchi**, Forschungsbeauftragte
Ms. Liljana **Zašova**, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Mr. Wilhelm **Zeddies**
Ms. Sybille **Zikmund**, Germany
Mr. Hans **Zikmund**, Mitglied des Staendigen Ausschusses fuer Geographische Namen, Germany
Mr. Lothar **Zögner**, Staatsbibliothek, Mitglied des Staendigen Ausschusses fuer Geographische Namen, Germany
Ms. Gudrun **Zögner**, Germany

G. Secretariat of the Conference

Executive Secretary

Mr. Otto **Gustafik**, Secretary of the Conference, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

Ms. Lorna **Fidler**, Assistant to the Secretary of the Conference, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Statistics Division secretariat

Mr. Hermann **Habermann**, Director, United Nations Statistics Division

Mr. Amor **Laaribi**, Cartographer and GIS Specialist, United Nations Statistics Division

Ms. Tanja **Srebotniak**, Environment Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division

Ms. Jennifer C. **Javier**, Secretary, United Nations Statistics Division

Annex II

Rules of procedure

I. Representation and credentials

Rule 1

Each State participating in the Conference shall be represented by an accredited representative. If more than one representative is appointed, one of them shall be designated as head of the delegation. Each delegation may also include such alternate representatives, advisers and experts as may be required.

Rule 2

The credentials of representatives, and the names of alternate representatives, advisers and experts shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary, if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the Conference. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rule 3

A Credentials Committee shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. It shall consist of five members who shall be appointed by the Conference upon the proposal of the President. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report without delay.

Rule 4

Pending a decision of the Conference regarding an objection to the participation of a delegation, the latter shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Conference.

II. Agenda

Rule 5

The provisional agenda drawn up by the Secretariat and communicated to the Governments invited to the Conference by the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall form the provisional agenda for the Conference. Any representative of a State participating in the Conference may propose any item for inclusion in the provisional agenda.

III. Officers

Rule 6

The Conference shall elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Rapporteur and an Editor-in-Chief from among the representatives of the States participating in the Conference.

Rule 7

The President shall preside over the plenary meetings of the Conference. He shall not vote but may designate another member of his delegation to vote in his place.

Rule 8

If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, a Vice-President designated by him shall preside. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

IV. Secretariat**Rule 9**

The Executive Secretary of the Conference appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Conference. He may appoint a deputy to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 10

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any questions under consideration.

Rule 11

The Executive Secretary shall provide and direct such staff as is required by the Conference. He shall be responsible for making all necessary arrangements for meetings and generally shall perform all other work that the Conference may require.

V. Conduct of business**Rule 12**

A majority of the representatives participating in the Conference shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 13

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the Conference, shall direct the discussion at such meetings, shall accord the right to speak, shall put questions to the vote and shall announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules of procedure, shall have complete control over the proceedings.

Rule 14

The President may, in the course of the discussions, propose to the Conference the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate. He may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate

on the item under discussion. He may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the matter under discussion.

Rule 15

The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Conference.

Rule 16

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 17

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

Rule 18

During the course of the debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Conference, declare the list closed. The President may, however, accord the right of reply to any representative if, in his opinion, a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable. When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by the consent of the Conference.

Rule 19

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Rule 20

The Conference may limit the time allowed for each speaker.

Rule 21

Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary of the Conference, who shall circulate copies to the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the Conference unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. The President may,

however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or motions as to procedure even though those amendments or motions have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.

Rule 22

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion that has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 23

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be considered unless the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on the motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.

VI. Voting**Rule 24**

Each State represented at the Conference shall have one vote, and the decisions of the Conference shall be made by a majority of the representatives of States participating in the Conference present and voting.

Rule 25

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase “representatives present and voting” means representatives present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Rule 26

The Conference shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative may request a roll-call. A roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the delegations at the Conference, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President.

Rule 27

After the President has announced the beginning of the vote, no representative shall interrupt the vote except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Explanations of their votes by representatives may, however, be permitted by the President either before or after the voting. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanation.

Rule 28

Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately if a representative requests that the proposal be divided. Those parts of the proposal that have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered rejected as a whole.

Rule 29

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. When, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 30

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Conference may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 31

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

Rule 32

1. If, when one person or one delegation is to be elected, no candidate obtains the required majority in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If, in the second ballot, the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held; if a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot.

Rule 33

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken after an adjournment of the meeting for 15 minutes. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

VII. Official and working languages

Rule 34

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages and English, French and Spanish shall be the working languages of the Conference.

Rule 35

Speeches made in an official language shall be interpreted into the other official languages of the Conference.

Rule 36

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than an official language of the Conference. In this case, he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of the official languages of the Conference.

VIII. Records**Rule 37**

1. There shall be neither verbatim nor summary records of meetings.
2. Sound recording of meetings of the Conference and of any committees shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations.

IX. Publicity of meetings**Rule 38**

The plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of its committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides that exceptional circumstances require a particular meeting to be held in private.

X. Committees**Rule 39**

The Conference may establish such committees as may be necessary for the performance of its functions. Items relating to the same category of subjects shall be referred to the committee dealing with that category of subjects. Committees shall not introduce any item on their own initiative.

Rule 40

Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.

Rule 41

So far as they are applicable, the rules of procedure of the Conference shall apply to the proceedings of the committees. A committee may dispense with certain language interpretations.

XI. Other participants and observers

Rule 42

Representatives designated by entities, intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference and its committees.

Rule 43

Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference and its committees on questions within the scope of their activities.

Rule 44

Representatives designated by other intergovernmental organizations invited to the Conference may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference and its committees on questions within the scope of their activities.

Rule 45

1. Non-governmental organizations invited to the Conference may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Conference and its committees.
2. Upon the invitation of the presiding officer of the Conference body concerned, and subject to the approval of that body, such observers may make oral statements on questions in which they have special competence.

Rule 46

Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 42 to 45 shall be distributed by the Secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements are made available to the Secretariat for distribution, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is on a subject in which it has a special competence and is related to the work of the Conference.

XII. Amendments

Rule 47

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Conference.

Annex III

Provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President of the Conference.
3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (c) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (d) Organization of work;
 - (e) Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
4. Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Eighth Conference.
5. Reports by divisions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the situation in their divisions and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Eighth Conference.
6. Meetings and conferences:
 - (a) United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names;
 - (b) Divisional and interdivisional meetings and programmes;
 - (c) National names meetings, conferences and symposiums;
 - (d) International names meetings, conferences and symposiums.
7. Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names.
8. Economic and social benefits of the national and international standardization of geographical names.
9. National standardization:
 - (a) Field collection of names;
 - (b) Office treatment of names;
 - (c) Treatment of names in multilingual areas;
 - (d) Administrative structure of national names authorities;
 - (e) Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors.
10. Exonyms.
11. Reports on programmes to assist with the pronunciation of names.

12. Toponymic data files:
 - (a) Data-collection procedures;
 - (b) Data elements required;
 - (c) Toponymic data transfer standards and formats;
 - (d) Automated data-processing (ADP) systems;
 - (e) Compatibility and structure of systems;
 - (f) National gazetteers;
 - (g) Other publications.
13. Toponymic web sites.
14. Terminology in the standardization of geographical names.
15. Features beyond a single sovereignty:
 - (a) Policies, procedures and cooperative arrangements;
 - (b) Features common to two or more nations.
16. Writing systems:
 - (a) Romanization;
 - (b) Conversion into non-Roman writing systems;
 - (c) Writing of names in unwritten languages.
17. Toponymic education and practice and international cooperation:
 - (a) Existing education and practice;
 - (b) Training courses in toponymy;
 - (c) Exchange of advice and information;
 - (d) Exchange of personnel;
 - (e) Technical assistance;
 - (f) Cooperation with national organizations;
 - (g) Cooperation with international organizations;
 - (h) Cooperation with public information media.
18. Country names.
19. Arrangements for the Tenth Conference.
20. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
21. Adoption of resolutions drafted during the Conference.
22. Closing of the Conference.

Annex IV

List of documents*

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title/country</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/CONF.94/1	Provisional agenda	3 (b)
E/CONF.94/2 and Corr.1	Rules of procedure	3 (a)
E/CONF.94/L.1	Draft provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (Submitted by the Secretariat)	19
E/CONF.94/L.2	Draft report of the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names	
E/CONF.94/L.3	Draft resolutions of the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names	
E/CONF.94/MISC.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda (Submitted by the Secretariat)	3 (b)
E/CONF.94/MISC.2	Proposed organization of work	3 (d)
E/CONF.94/CRP.1	Standardization of geographical names in the Republic of Moldova (Submitted by Republic of Moldova)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.2	Statute and rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (Submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names)	6 (a)
E/CONF.94/CRP.3	Country report of Mozambique (Submitted by Mozambique)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.4 and Add.1	National report of Qatar on the standardization of geographical names (Submitted by Qatar)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.5 and Add.1	Characteristic features of toponym objects and their dynamics (Submitted by Poland)	12 (c)
E/CONF.94/CRP.6 and Add.1	Adaptations of German place names in the Polish language (Submitted by Poland)	9 (b)

* Abstracts of selected documents (Add.1) are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian or Spanish depending on the language of the parent document.

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title/country</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/CONF.94/CRP.7	Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users (Submitted by Poland)	9 (e)
E/CONF.94/CRP.8 and Add.1	Geographical names in a nation's culture (Submitted by Poland)	9 (c)
E/CONF.94/CRP.9 and Add.1	Problems encountered in the standardization of names of waters (Submitted by Poland)	9 (b)
E/CONF.94/CRP.10 and Add.1	Report on work in the standardization of geographical names in Poland between 1998 and 2002 (Submitted by Poland)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.11	List of country names (Submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names)	18
E/CONF.94/CRP.12 and Add.1	United Kingdom: national gazetteers (Submitted by United Kingdom)	12 (f)
E/CONF.94/CRP.13	United Kingdom: toponymic web sites (Submitted by United Kingdom)	13
E/CONF.94/CRP.14 and Add.1	Report of the United Kingdom (Submitted by United Kingdom)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.15 and Add.1	United Kingdom: Gaelic place names in Scotland (Submitted by United Kingdom)	9 (c)
E/CONF.94/CRP.16 and Add.1	United Kingdom: Welsh language place names in Wales (Submitted by United Kingdom)	9 (c)
E/CONF.94/CRP.17 and Add.1	Aboriginal places names: the recording process in South Australia (Submitted by Australia)	9 (a)
E/CONF.94/CRP.18 and Add.1	The State Gazetteer in a GIS environment (Submitted by Australia)	12 (d)
E/CONF.94/CRP.19 and Add.1	Guidelines for the consistent use of place names in Australia (Submitted by Australia)	9 (e)
E/CONF.94/CRP.20 and Add.1	Production of the Gazetteer of Australia (Submitted by Australia)	12 (f)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title/country</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/CONF.94/CRP.21 and Add.1	Report for Australia (Submitted by Australia)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.22 and Add.1	Guidelines for the recording and use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names (Submitted by Australia)	9 (b)
E/CONF.94/CRP.23 and Add.1	Work report on the geographical names of China (Submitted by China)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.24 and Add.1	Toponymic culture of China's ethnic minorities' languages (Submitted by China)	9 (c)
E/CONF.94/CRP.25	<i>Cancelled</i>	10
E/CONF.94/CRP.26 and Add.1	The Geographic Names Register of the National Land Survey of Finland (Submitted by Finland)	12 (d)
E/CONF.94/CRP.27	Jordan's activities in the field of geographical names (Submitted by Jordan)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.28 and Add.1	Report of Germany (Submitted by Germany)	4
E/CONF.94/CRP.29 and Add.1	Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors, Federal Republic of Germany, fourth edition (Submitted by Germany)	9 (e)
E/CONF.94/CRP.30 and Add.1	German Glossary of Toponymic Terminology, second edition (Submitted by Germany)	14
E/CONF.94/CRP.31 and Add.1	Country names available on the Internet in German (Submitted by Germany)	13 and 18
E/CONF.94/CRP.32 and Add.1	Digital database of geographical names of Germany (GN 250 and GN 1000) (Submitted by Germany)	12 (f)
E/CONF.94/CRP.33 and Add.1	List of selected German-language exonyms, including phonetic transcription (Submitted by Germany)	10

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title/country</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/CONF.94/CRP.34 and Add.1	Second International Symposium on Geographical Names, GeoNames 2000 (Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 28-30 March 2000) (Submitted by Germany)	6 (b)
E/CONF.94/CRP.35 and Add.1	International Workshop on Exonyms, GeoNames 2001 (Berchtesgaden, Germany, 1 and 2 October 2001) (Submitted by Germany)	6 (b)
E/CONF.94/CRP.36 and Add.1	Training courses in toponymy (Entscheder, Frankfurt am Main and Berlin, 11 August-6 September 2002) (Submitted by Germany)	17 (b)
E/CONF.94/CRP.37 and Add.1	Standardizing the pronunciation of geographical names for use in radio and television programmes in Germany (Submitted by Germany)	11
E/CONF.94/CRP.38 and Add.1	Map of the geographical regions of Germany at 1:1,000,000 scale, third edition (Submitted by Germany)	12 (g)
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E/CONF.94/CRP.42 and Add.1	Documents from United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (Submitted by Canada)	7
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E/CONF.94/CRP.48 and Add.1	Geographical Names Database of Austria (Submitted by Austria)	12 (f)
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E/CONF.94/CRP.59	Multilingual Glossary of Geographical Features, 4th edition (2002) (Submitted by Italy)	12 (g)
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E/CONF.94/CRP.61	Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors (Submitted by Italy)	9 (e)
E/CONF.94/CRP.62 and Add.1	Concise Gazetteer of Italian Geographical Names (Submitted by Italy)	12 (f)
E/CONF.94/CRP.63	Main Italian exonyms of European geographical elements (Submitted by Italy)	10
E/CONF.94/CRP.64	Report of the Baltic Division (Submitted by Latvia)	5
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E/CONF.94/CRP.66	Report of the Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division (Submitted by Australia)	5
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E/CONF.94/CRP.79 and Add.1	Report of Estonia (Submitted by Estonia)	4
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*English translation of E/CONF/94/INF.15.

**English translation of E/CONF.94/INF.17.

*** English translation of E/CONF.94/INF.23.

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