

**Ninth United Nations Conference on the  
Standardization of Geographical Names**

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*

**Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and  
on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names  
since the Eighth Conference**

**New Marine Geographical Names in the Republic of Korea**

Submitted by the Republic of Korea \*\*

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\*\* Prepared by the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names, National Oceanographic Research Institute, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

## **New Marine Geographical Names in the Republic of Korea**

As reported at the Eighth Conference in Berlin, 2002 (E/CONF.94/INF.48: New Establishment of the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names) and in the Twenty-second Session of the UNGEGN in New York, 2004 (WP No.88: The Establishment of the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names and other Development), the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names (KCMGN) established in 2002 with fifteen experts from the relevant ministries and academia and headed by the Director General of National Oceanographic Research Institute (NORI) of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea.

The KCMGN has assumed the role of designating marine geographical names based on the comprehensive hydrographic surveying data which is provided by NORI and exerted efforts for the systematic management of marine geographical names.

Since 2002, the KCMGN has approved one hundred and fifty-one new marine geographical designations, of which eighteen are names of undersea features in the East Sea. All these names were registered in *Gwanbo*, the official government gazette, with details of the name, including its historical background, and the location and characteristics of the geographical feature. Basic information on undersea features including three-dimensional data has been extensively collected by NORI since 1996.

Of the undersea feature names approved by the KCMGN, ten names were submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN), held at the International Hydrographic Bureau(IHB) in Monaco on 9-12 July 2007. All of these names were accepted as appropriate. The newly accepted undersea feature names in the East Sea include: two plateaus (*Gangwon, Ulleung*) ; one trough (*Usan*) ; one escarpment (*Usan*) ; two basins (*Onnuri, Saenal*) ; one bank (*Hupo*) ; two seamounts (*Kiminu, Anyongbok*) ; and one ridge (*Igyuwon*). These features are geologically connected and thus understood as a whole.

The KCMGN plans to continue the designation of marine geographical names on the sea areas around the Korean Peninsula, exert further efforts to standardize domestic marine geographical names, and submit new undersea feature names to future SCUFN meetings for the international application.

Table 1. Undersea Feature Names in the East Sea Accepted by SCUFN, 2007

International Name	Korean Name	Type of Generic Term	Type of Specific Term	Coordinates
Gangwon Plateau	강원대지	Plateau	Geographical feature	37° 45' N 130° 10' E
Ulleung Plateau	울릉대지	Plateau	Geographical feature	38° 12' N 131° 26' E
Usan Trough	우산해곡	Trough	Geographical feature	37° 39' N, 130° 51' E to 38° 35' N, 130° 54' E
Usan Escarpment	우산해저절벽	Escarpment	Geographical feature	37° 41' N, 131° 00' E to 38° 30' N, 130° 45' E
Onnuri Basin	온누리분지	Basin	Ship	37° 45' N 129° 51' E
Saenal Basin	새날분지	Basin	Symbolic meaning	38° 16' N 130° 25' E
Hupo Bank	후포퇴	Bank	Geographical feature	36° 40' N 129° 45' E
Kiminu Seamount	김인우해산	Seamount	Historical person	37° 24' N 130° 08' E
Igyuwon Ridge	이규원해산	Ridge	Historical person	37° 33' N 130° 27' E
Anyongbok Seamount	안옹복해산	Seamount	Historical person	37° 30.5' N 131° 21.5' E

