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Report of Slovenia

Submitted by Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and
Commission for Standardization of Geographical Names of Republic of Slovenia

Re Agenda Item 3. National Standardization

3 (a): Field Collection of Names

The main sources for entering the geographical names in the database are the topographic maps issued by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia. The map scales range from 1:5,000 to 1:1,000,000. These maps include the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia and some parts of neighboring countries.

An additional source that must be considered when entering the names are data from the Register of Spatial Units. This register is kept by the Surveying and Mapping Authority (SMA) of the Republic of Slovenia, and also includes official settlement names in addition to other data on spatial units. These names are defined by acts passed by the local communities. In February 2008 came into force a new law about names and definition of settlements, streets and buildings which first lawful define Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names (CSGN) as obligatory advisory organ.

Due to outdated sources and technical errors during data entry, the data needed to be checked and corrected immediately after entry. The oldest data sources were basic topographic maps at scales of 1:10,000 and 1:5,000. Some maps are already 20 years old, and because of their age they no longer represent the actual state of affairs in the environment. Although names do not frequently change in comparison to other contents of topographic maps, several errors were found when acquiring data from these maps.

3 (b): Office Treatment of Names

It was largely on account of this that the geographical names had already been thoroughly checked during their acquisition. Because on-the-spot checking is impossible due to high costs, we worked together with employees at the SMA branch offices. The SMA has 47 branch offices. Each of these covers a relatively small territory. The employees at the branch offices are well informed about local issues regarding geographical names. By using their knowledge and experience, we were able to inspect correct data acquisition and the correctness of name records on a cartographic source. An Intranet browser serves this purpose, and it is set up as part of the Intranet application. Through the browser, the register data are thus accessible to all employees at the branch offices for data review.

3 (c): Treatment of Names in Multilingual Areas

Based on the law dealing with Italian and Hungarian rights as indigenous ethnic groups within Slovenia (*Official Gazette of the SRS*, no. 16/1974), a special official rule was promulgated in 1980 (*Official Gazette of the SRS*, no. 45/D-102/2-79). It declared the equality of the use of Italian and Hungarian on territory recognized as ethnically mixed. These areas are defined by the statutes of the municipalities of Koper, Piran, and Izola for the Italian minority, and Dobrovnik, Hodoš, Lendava, Moravske Toplice and Šalovci for the Hungarian minority. In these areas, geographical names on the maps are to be written in two languages, first Slovene and then either Italian or Hungarian. These geographical names include names of settlements and hamlets (small villages), streets, field names, landscape names, rivers and lakes, peaks,

and mountain chains. It is important that the typeface, script, and size of fonts be equal in both languages.

In practice, on maps different typefaces and measures such as a slash are extensively used; for example: *Koper/Capodistria* and *Lendava/Lendva*.

Many of these names are not yet standardized, so they cause considerable errors on various maps and in databases, as well as communication problems. The purpose of establishing a Register of Geographical Names is to gradually overcome these problems and ensure a homogenous level of information. In this database, 208 Italian and 323 Hungarian geographical names are registered within the borders of Slovenia. This is not a large number, and in the future special research should be done to improve the present situation. Most of these 531 names refer to settlements only; that is, towns, villages, and so on. Discussions were held to encourage minorities to work on this problem.

3 (d): Administrative Structure of National Names Authorities, Legislation, Policies and Procedures

Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia

At the June 1986 proposal of the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovene Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names was established by a decision of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia (*Official Gazette of the SRS*, no. 45/86) and by a decision of the president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia of 13 November 1986. Its first chairman was Peter Svetik. During its first tenure, the commission standardized the Slovene names of independent countries and selected dependent territories in addition to dealing with procedural issues. It also accepted recommendations on proposed alterations of names of settlements and streets.

In 1990, the commission and its members were reappointed, which was the practice applied for all commissions established by the government during the social and political changes at this time. Because of staffing changes and the reorganization of participating bodies, the commission was inactive between 1992 and 1995. On 14 September 1995, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a decision establishing the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Republic of Slovenia and appointed its members. At the new formation's first meeting on 26 September 1995, Milan Orožen Adamič was elected its chairman.

The commission was first appointed as the governmental "Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia" on 22 February 2001 by decision no. 025-10/2001-1 of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. This decision was based on Article 21 of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act (*Official Gazette of the RS*, nos. 4/93, 71/94, 23/96, 47/97, 23/99, and 119/00). The commission was defined as a permanent working body of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, which at that time consisted of 16 active members from 8 participating institutions.

On 17 March 2005, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a decision terminating the activities of approximately 40 governmental commissions due to cost cutting, including the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names. Considering that the commission was strongly incorporated into UNGEGN international structures and the organization of the previously planned meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms in Ljubljana was underway, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia proposed its immediate reinstatement at the intervention of the commission's chairman, Milan Orožen Adamič.

On 14 April 2005, all previously participating institutions received a request to nominate a representative to the new Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names. In addition to the ZRC SAZU (Scientific Research Center of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts) institutes, which nominated their members verbally, responses were received from the Surveying and Mapping Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovene Institute for Standardization, the Faculty of Arts, and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Directorate for the Organization and Development of Administration at the Ministry of the Interior did not submit nominations. A representative of the Sector for the Slovene Language at the Ministry of Culture was appointed to participate in the commission.

The purpose of the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names (hereinafter: the CSGN) is to regulate the use of geographical names, to see to their preservation and proper transcription from linguistic, etymological, historical, and geographical viewpoints, to prevent duplication of names (especially names of settlements), and gradually, in sections, to standardize geographical names. Important tasks also include solving current issues at the proposals of individuals and monitoring events related to geographical names within the international framework.

To ensure the greatest possible effectiveness, the CSGN brings together experts in geodesy, geography, Slovene studies, statistics, and history, as well as representatives of various offices and ministries. The content of all important communications is created in cooperation with experts (CSGN members) in the relevant fields for the topic under discussion. If necessary, the CSGN seeks external expert help. Official replies or specific topics are always confirmed at CSGN meetings prior to their publication.

Since 1995, the CSGN's headquarters have been located at the Anton Melik Geographical Institute of the ZRC SAZU at Gosposka ulica 13, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia. On behalf of the CSGN, the Geographical Institute sends invitations to its meetings, chairs them, and takes minutes. In addition, it accepts letters addressed to the CSGN, replies to them, or draws attention to their content at CSGN meetings, and then forwards the commission's decisions to the letter writer. The institute maintains contacts with various bodies or institutions involved with geographical names, prepares answers to questions of principle, collects material connected with geographical names, keeps various CSGN records and statistics, and manages its archive. At the end of each year, it prepares a detailed overview of the CSGN's work in the form of a report.

As a rule, members of the CSGN meet every first Monday of the month in the hall of the institute's Geographical Museum. The CSGN's chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary (who is not a member of the commission) also come from this institute. In addition, the Geographical Institute maintains the websites of the UNGEGN Working groups on exonyms. CSGN members' participation at and preparation for meetings are unpaid, but the CSGN's

professional work is financed by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, which operates within the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. As a result, the CSGN's work at least partially accommodates the interests of the Surveying and Mapping Authority. Therefore the commission members continue to make efforts to create an appropriate legal basis to enable the commission to work more independently and, at the same time, ensure that the commission's role becomes indispensable in the process of analyzing and changing geographical names, and that its decisions and the results of its standardization efforts become more binding.

After 2005 the CSGN has met on 34 occasions. It has adopted many decisions, mostly on toponyms, oronyms, hydronyms, and the names of regions; it has discussed several questions of principle, and concentrated on updating the standard for names of countries, dependent territories, and names of foreign administrative units, and standardization of the names from the index map of the Republic of Slovenia (scale 1:250,000). Because chairman Milan Orožen Adamič was appointed Slovene ambassador to Zagreb in late 2005 (till late 2009), in this period his duties were temporarily assumed by Drago Perko, the head of the Anton Melik Geographical Institute of the ZRC SAZU.

Because of financial crisis and for reasons of economy in Slovene public sector, the CSGN got in 2009 only half of expected funds, but in 2010 even nothing. Therefore the CSGN last two years is more or less in standstill and implement only some urgent matters.

Subcommission for the Names of Countries

The Subcommission for the Names of Countries was newly formed at the CSGN's 32nd meeting in November 2003 in order to systematically reevaluate this topic in detail. Initially, it was composed of Metka Furlan, Alenka Gložančev, Jurij Mlinar (Marija Brnot since 2004), Drago Perko (chairman), Drago Kladnik, and Alenka Šivic Dular. When the CSGN was temporarily terminated by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 17 March 2005, its Subcommission for the Names of Countries ceased to operate as well. When a new CSGN was established, the subcommission was reinstated at the first CSGN meeting on 26 October 2005; in addition to the six previous members, Janez Hočevar joined the team. The chairman of the newly formed subcommission continues to be Drago Perko. The subcommission met on five occasions.

The subcommission has created a proposal of short, official short, and official full names of countries and selected dependent territories. Because these names must be harmonized with the names in the *Slovene Normative Guide*, the CSGN sent the proposal to academy member Jože Toporišič and the SAZU Expert Commission for the Slovene Language for consideration. Drago Kladnik prepared a cover letter presenting the key dilemmas that arose during the treatment of these names, as well as the principles that the subcommission followed in adopting consensus-based solutions.

The SIST ISO 3166-2 Subcommittee

The SIST ISO 3166-2 Subcommittee was established at the CSGN meeting on 2 October 2006. It deals with foreign geographical names at the level of NUTS 1 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics); that is, the names of administrative units or regions. The subcommittee consists of Janez Dular, Metka Furlan, Alenka Gložančev, Drago Kladnik, Drago Perko, and Alenka Šivic Dular. Initially, the members standardized the starting points and adopted principles for further discussion; currently, they meet regularly every fourteen days to seek optimal solutions.

Treatment of Geographical Names

a) Names of Settlements

As early as October 1997, the CSGN drew the attention of all Slovene municipalities to disputed names of settlements in each municipality, suggested appropriate changes, and invited them to consultations or to adjust the proposed new or changed geographical names before the adoption or issue of the decree. According to applicable legislation, all Slovene municipalities have jurisdiction over naming their appertaining settlements and streets, and consulting the CSGN would only become obligatory after the adoption of new legislation. The commission emphasized that it did not force any solutions, but sought to merely fulfill the agreed-upon principles that official names of settlements in Slovenia do not repeat and are written in line with the *Slovene Normative Guide*. At the same time, the commission wishes all proposed new geographical names to be sent to the CSGN for analysis.

In recent years, the CSGN has been dealing with numerous suggestions for changing the names of settlements. Because of its unarticulated and non-binding role in introducing new names, it has been (too) often faced with *faits accomplis* whereby it could only advise the municipal authorities that adopt names (for example, in the municipalities of Nova Gorica, Dravograd, Kanal, and Ig) to introduce unambiguous and well-recognizable epithets in order to prevent the occurrence of homonyms. Occasionally, it has found itself helpless in the face of completely inappropriate names that do not do justice to the expressiveness of the Slovene language, the tradition of settlement name use, and are not in line with Slovene toponomastics (for example, the name of the new settlement *Podjetniško naselje Kočevje* ‘Kočevje Business Park’). It also opposed the initiative for naming a new settlement *Terme Čatež* ‘Čatež Spa’, which was supposed to be named after a current local company and would thus also play an advertising role.

The commission carried out an extremely detailed analysis of the suitability of the newly named settlement *Murišče* or *Mirišče* on the left bank of the Mura River. After a thorough scholarly analysis performed by Metka Furlan, the commission suggested to the local people and the naming authority of the Municipality of Lendava that they could decide between either of the options proposed and choose the one closer to their perception of the region because, from the scholarly point of view, both versions are appropriate. The first one is closer to the practice of converting geographical names into standard Slovene, whereas the other is closer to folk pronunciation.

b) Names of Regions

At the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior, the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Macroeconomic Analyses and Development, and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, the CSGN discussed the names of Slovene regions at several meetings. After a thorough discussion, it decided to support the method of naming regions according to a uniform criterion – that is, the region’s largest settlement or its capital. This criterion enables further division of regions or a greater or smaller number of regions than proposed.

In light of Slovenia’s division proposed at that time, the following names of regions were suggested:

	Full Slovene Name	Short Slovene Name	(English Gloss)
1	Ljubljanska pokrajina	Ljubljansko	‘Ljubljana Region’
2	Koprska pokrajina	Koprsko	‘Koper Region’
3	Kranjska pokrajina	Kranjsko	‘Kranj Region’
4	Novogoriška pokrajina	Novogoriško	‘Nova Gorica Region’
5	Celjska pokrajina	Celjsko	‘Celje Region’
6	Novomeška pokrajina	Novomeško	‘Nove Mesto Region’
7	Murskosoboška pokrajina	Murskosoboško	‘Murska Sobota Region’
8	Mariborska pokrajina	Mariborsko	‘Maribor Region’

The CSGN suggested two equal versions for the full name containing the word *pokrajina* ‘region’ (for example, *Koprska pokrajina* ‘Koper region’) and its short name, which is grammatically a deadjectival eponymous neuter noun (for example, *Koprsko* ‘Koper region’). With regard to the declension of both name forms, the situation is as follows: with the full name, both components are declined according to the feminine declension (i.e., nom. *Koprska pokrajina*, gen. *Koprske pokrajine*), whereas the short form of the name is declined as a neuter adjective (i.e., nom. *Koprsko*, gen. *Koprskega*) and the preposition *na* ‘on’ is used to denote location (i.e., loc. *na Koprskem* ‘in the Koper region’).

Names are also formed at other levels in a similar way (e.g., *Novogoriška* or *Goriška razvojna regija* ‘Nova Gorica or Gorica Development Region’). The systematic and uniform criterion that has been adopted is independent of any division of Slovenia or any number of units. Because the issue of naming Slovene regional units still poses numerous questions at various levels, the CSGN decided to hold further discussions on these names as soon as one of the variant solutions with a suitable number of regions is chosen.

c) Names of Statistical Regions

At the initiative of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, the CSGN discussed the manner of using upper- and lower-case letters with the names of statistical regions, as well as the way these names are written if they appear in an English text.

The commission adopted a decision that statistical regions, as long as they exist only with the purpose of collecting statistical material, are not capitalized. When the same spatial units are used as geographical regions, they can be capitalized. In this case, they must be written with their full name, such as *zasavska statistična regija* ‘central Sava statistical region’ (a description of the area in which data is collected) and *Zasavska regija* ‘Central Sava Region’

(when referring to the geographical unit). The names of statistical regions are not translated into English, but they are capitalized in English.

d) Names of Toll Stations

At the initiative of the Local Community of Log, the CSGN thoroughly studied the names of all the toll stations and agreed to change the name of the toll station *Ljubljana – zahod* ‘Ljubljana – West’ to *Log*. CSGN decided that in principle it will not insist on naming these units after the full (official) name of settlements, but will permit the use of shortened names for practical reasons.

e) Oronyms

The CSGN discussed the geographical names used on the mountain map *Jalovec in Mangart* (Mt. Jalovec and Mt. Mangart), the suitable manner of writing the name of one of the highest Slovene mountain peaks (*Prisank/Prisojnik*), and the suitability of using the name *bohinjske gore* ‘Bohinj Mountains.’ The commission decided that the names *spodnje bohinjske gore* ‘lower Bohinj Mountains’ and *južne bohinjske gore* ‘southern Bohinj Mountains’ can generally be used; however, preferably not as proper names, but rather in a descriptive sense with none of the components capitalized. Instead of the disputed name *spodnje bohinjske gore*, the commission recommends the use of the geographical name *Peči*, which is a well-established name for the mountain ridge south of Bohinj among the local people of the Littoral Region.

f) Hydronyms

The CSGN discussed the name of the new reservoir in the Municipality of Lukovica. The commission established that the suggested name *Gradiško jezero* ‘Lake Gradišče’ for the new topographic structure – that is, the reservoir on Drtjščica Creek, is completely appropriate linguistically and conceptually. Also regarding its structure, the proposed name is in line with the names of other Slovene natural lakes and reservoirs such as *Blejsko jezero* ‘Lake Bled’, *Bohinjsko jezero* ‘Lake Bohinj’, *Velenjsko jezero* ‘Lake Velenje’, *Zbiljsko jezero* ‘Lake Zbilje’, and *Bukovniško jezero* ‘Lake Bukovnica’.

The commission also dealt with the suitability of the hydronym *Mlečni potok* (literally ‘Milky Stream’) vs. *Petrobrški potok* ‘Petrovo Brdo Creek’ in the Bača Gorge. At the initiative of Silvo Torkar, it studied the disputed name *Mlečni potok* and adopted a decision on justifiable reasons for its conversion to *Petrobrški potok*. The altered name was also entered into the Register of Geographical Names (REZI).

g) Miscellaneous

The CSGN also discussed the name *Bohinjska železnica* ‘Bohinj Railway’, the names of natural parks, karst caves and shafts, and their possible translations into English, the oronym *Biljensko-Vrtojbensko gričevje* ‘Bilje-Vrtojba Hills’ (as a possible variant, the version *Biljensko-Vrtojbenski griči* ‘Bilje-Vrtojba Hills’ is also acceptable), the geographical names in the Polhov Gradec Region and in the Soča Valley (emphasis was placed on defining the suitable range of the name *Trenta*), as well as the oronym *Mili vrh* (literally ‘Gentle Peak’), which also gradually became the name of the village *Mili Vrh*. However, the initiator of the

discussion tried to claim it as the registered name of her local inn and to gain exclusive right to its use.

Re Agenda Item 4. Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors

Toponymic Guidelines for Slovenia

The *Toponimska navodila za Slovenijo* (Toponymic Guidelines for Slovenia) was created in 1995. It is published in Slovene and English.

The content is arranged under the following main headings: population, official languages, the Slovene alphabet, Slovene dialects, rules for writing geographical names, nomenclature bodies and the standardization of geographical names, toponymic sources, a dictionary of general names, adjectives, descriptive marks on maps, abbreviations on maps, and the administrative division of Slovenia.

In the coming years we are planning to produce a new edition of the *Toponymic Guidelines for Slovenia* in which we will pay special attention to all remarks collected since 1995.

Re Agenda Item 6. Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers

6 (a): Data Collection Procedures

Slovenia has around 200,000 geographical names that appear in various sources. The current situation (non-standardized geographical names scattered throughout different sources) causes considerable confusion, errors on various maps and in databases, and communication problems. The intention of establishing the Register of Geographical Names is to overcome these problems and ensure uniform information for geographical names.

At the end of 1992, the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia began a project to prepare technological bases for establishing the Register of Geographical Names (RGN). In the 1997 and 1998 we modernized the concept of the RGN. Instead of two separate databases, we created one unique database (in ORACLE) and a special application for capturing, processing, and archiving data for geographical names. A special application was run on an intranet to checking captured data.

By 2001 all the geographical names from sheets of the 1:5,000, 1:10,000, and 1:25,000 scale national topographic maps and from sheets of the 1:250,000 and 1:1,000,000 scale maps had been captured.

Geographical names appearing in the source material are not standardized. The names taken from 1:25,000 scale national topographic maps and from the 1:250,000 scale map are inspected and checked by a working group of the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names with the goal of preparing professional databases for standardizing these names. The inspected names represent the source for revising the 1:25,000 scale national topographic maps and the 1:250,000 scale map.

6 (b): Data elements required

The database conforms to modern technology and needs. The basis of the data model consists of two entities:

- Geographical name,
- Appearance (written on a map).

At least one appearance should pertain to each geographical name; however, any number of appearances may pertain to it (ratio 1:m), and each appearance belongs to only one geographical name. Each object that a certain geographical name on the map refers to is defined by 31 attributes. The main attributes of a given object are:

- EN_MID = a geographical name identifier that uniquely denotes an object.
- ID_TIPA = the type identifier of a geographical name. The types of geographical names are defined according to the cartographic specification. The four basic types referring to settlement names, hydronyms, oronyms and choronyms are divided into a further 40 subtypes. The mode of recording and/or the font used on a map is conditioned by the type of a geographical name.
- IME ('NAME') = the geographical name; the full name.
- NAPIS ('INSCRIPTION') = the written form acquired from a map. In some cases, the written form differs from the geographical name due to cartographic design. This mostly occurs owing to certain abbreviations (e.g., Sveti Peter, Sv. Peter 'St. Peter').
- STAND = the standardization level of a geographical name; this denomination defines the standardization level of a single name. Technical inspection may be carried out only, or a name may be toponomastically checked, or it may have already been standardized.
- IME_DJ = the bilingual name. This attribute is defined only in regions that are officially declared to be bilingual in Slovenia. On the other hand, Slovene minority names are defined abroad.
- ID_SISTEMA = map system identifier. The attribute defines the acquisition source of a geographical name.
- Y1, X1, Y2, X2, Y3, X3, Y4, X4, Y5, X5 = inscription coordinates; the graphic course of either geographical names or their parts is acquired as an open polygon illustrating the course of a name or its part on the map. The polygon may contain not more than 5 defining points.

6 (c): Toponymic Data Transfer Standards and Formats

Data review. Data review functions are simple and surveyable. The register data can be displayed as a superstructure of the cartographic material so that the names are drawn on the layer of a digital orthophoto or scanned national maps. Functions that can be found in any standard geographical information system are used when reviewing data.

Data updating. The existing functions needed for updating data enable recording of changes. After entering the changes in the database, the previous state is automatically recorded in the archive. In addition to the name changes, the graphic inscription form can also be altered. These changes are caused by the cartographic design when revising the maps.

Data output. The register data are output in standard formats. Attribute data on geographical names in the form of tables or texts may be issued and so can be data with their entire graphic contents.

6 (d): Automated Data-Processing Systems

The demand for data from the Register of Geographical Names is modest. Therefore, it will be necessary to acquaint the broader public with the register in the near future. Data have been mainly used for the needs of cartography and local communities.

The register must provide support for national cartography at the levels of all standard scales used in national cartography. In this way we hope to increase the applicability of the database. The more data users apply, the clearer the database will be. Year by year, there will be more responses to it. There will be an increasing number of remarks and suggestions, and these are certainly welcome at the initial stage. Future plans include some independent institutions and/or individuals (foresters, mountaineers, national parks, etc.) to check data entered in the database because these possible data users are engaged in field work throughout all of Slovenia and, they are therefore familiar with the local geographical names. Our objective is to clean up the register data in order to manage a quality database on geographical names.

6 (e): National Gazetteers

The *Zgoščeni imenik zemljepisnih imen Slovenije* (Concise Gazetteer of Slovenia) is based on the resolutions of seven United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names, especially on resolutions I/4 (National Gazetteers), II/17 (Consultation on the Preparation of Gazetteers), II/35 (Interim Lists of Standardized Names), III/2 (Specifications for International Gazetteers of Countries), IV/18 (Combined Treatment of Toponymic Data), and V/16 (Publication of Geographical Names in Their National Official Form). The gazetteer contains Slovene geographical names on the 1:1,000,000 scale map of the Republic of Slovenia. The commission standardized all geographical names within the Republic of Slovenia for the Standardization of Geographical Names of the Slovene Government in 2001. A short geographical overview of Slovenia, a short description of the Slovene language and the Slovene alphabet, a table with some Slovene geographical terms in English, German, French and Spanish, and a list of references are also included.

A gazetteer of Slovenia with geographical names captured from the 1:250,000 scale map is also prepared and published. The work was based on collecting and standardizing all of the geographical names in the Republic of Slovenia – that is, on a traditional office toponomastic overview of Slovene geographical names. The evaluation concentrated on the accuracy of names used on the map (location, orthographic form, and typography of the name), accuracy of the definition of the geographical name type, and suitability of the editorial selection of geographical names used on the map. The results of the geographical name overview are the amended, corrected, and newly entered names in the REZI database. The examined names were submitted to the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia in the form of a report with tables containing the following information: geographical name, geographical name identifier, the name's coordinates, type of geographical name, written form of the name on the map, possible bilingual name, map nomenclature, name of the country, amended Slovene geographical name, amended foreign geographical name, amended name code, and notes.

The 1:250,000 scale index map of the Republic of Slovenia contains over 8,000 geographical names: 1,080 in Austria, 2,272 in Croatia, 101 in Hungary, 579 in Italy, and 4,272 in Slovenia. The majority of geographical names in the Republic of Slovenia (i.e., 3,609) consist of the

names of settlements (among these there are only four hamlets); there are 325 oronyms, 277 hydronyms (the names are written several times for major waterways), and 41 names of regions or choronyms. 20 names belong in the category of miscellaneous; the majority of these are the names of karst caves and shafts. With this kind of design, all Slovene settlements with a population of over 200 are presented on the map; where space permits, numerous smaller settlements are displayed as well. The index of names appears on the back of the map.

In the future, a gazetteer of Slovenia containing geographical names captured from 1:25,000 scale maps will also be prepared.

6 (f): Other Publications

It was determined that the standards of Slovene orthography (from the *Slovene Normative Guide*) are insufficient. Therefore in 2001 the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia published a study on the Orthographically Correct Representation of Proper Names in Register of Geographical Names and Register of Spatial Units (prepared by the linguists Metka Furlan, Alenka Gložančev, and Alenka Šivic-Dular).

Re Agenda Item 7. Terminology in the Standardization of Geographical Names

Dictionary of Toponymic Terminology

Along with the *Toponymic Guide for Slovenia*, the *Slovar toponimske terminologije* (Dictionary of Toponymic Terminology) was also prepared and published in 1995. The dictionary includes Slovene translations of English terms, Slovene synonyms, the original English terms with synonyms, and the translated definition of the terms with additional examples. The dictionary is intended for use by cartographers, geodesists, and geographers.

Great attention was given to the preparation of geographical names in a special orthographic study of Slovene. The main aspects of Slovene grammar were worked out. After the 7th UN meeting at which the 4th edition of toponymic terminology was worked out, a new updated Slovene edition is now planned.

In 1999, Dalibor Radovan and Milan Orožen Adamič prepared a report titled “UN Resolutions on Geographical Names” within the framework of the CSGN, which presents all the resolutions on this issue adopted to that date in Slovene.

In 2005, the *Geografski terminološki slovar* (Geographical Terminological Dictionary) was published, edited by three CSGN members (Drago Kladnik, Franc Lovrenčak, and Milan Orožen Adamič). They ensured that all the basic terms relating to geographical names are included in the dictionary.

Re Agenda Item 8. Writing systems

8 (a): Romanization

In Slovenia there are no serious issues with romanization because only three special characters are used (i.e., Č, Š, Ž – that is, C, S, Z with a wedge). Cyrillic and other non-roman systems are not in use. For Italian or Hungarian names in Slovenia, Italian and Hungarian orthography is extensively used.

Re Agenda Item 10. Country Names

A Slovene Standard for Names of Countries

In Slovenia discussion has dragged on for about 20 years on how to write the names of certain countries. The Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names therefore prepared a document on 195 names of countries. The basis for the preparation of this document was the ISO-3166 standard. Because of recent changes, incompletely prepared material, and discrepancies from the names used in the *Slovene Normative Guide*, the Subcommittee for the Names of Countries was established within the CSGN (see section 9 (d)). It prepared the final proposal in 2007 and submitted it to the SAZU Expert Commission for the Slovene Language for consideration.

In the meantime, it discussed the names of Macedonia (a photocopy of the article published in the *International Herald Tribune* on the US recognition of the name *Macedonia* as the name of a former Yugoslav republic), Moldova, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

With regard to specific issues, the CSGN also dealt with the use of the name *Evropska unija* 'European Union' in Slovene because both *Evropska unija* and *Evropska zveza* are in use. Because the word *unija* is of foreign origin, the CSGN recommended the second version: *Evropska zveza*. The CSGN's proposal was submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. Milan Orožen Adamič reported on the outcome of the discussion within his working group at the CSGN's meeting at the end of May 2003. The result of the vote was 5:4 in favor of the foreign version *Evropska unija*. The arguments supporting this decision included frequency of the use in Slovenia to date, the presence of this form in the majority of government documents to date, and the fact that all the countries in this political entity use this name. The use of the form *Evropska unija* has priority in Slovenia's National Assembly; otherwise, the name *Evropska zveza* has equal validity in Slovene.

Re Agenda Item 11. Exonyms

The Slovene version of a geographical name (if it exists) must be written in a way that is clearly understandable. The Slovene form of the name must appear in brackets or be written in a smaller, different typeface. Extensive research has been done and the results are available on the Internet (http://www.gu.gov.si/fileadmin/gu.gov.si/pageuploads/PROJEKTI/Registri/KSZI/tuj_imena.pdf). The list of exonyms is divided into two types of exonyms: required use (549 names) and

recommended use (1,765 names) of exonyms in various kinds of Slovene publications. The list has been found to be a useful tool for authors and editors.

Because the published list presented needs additional work due to the great number and non-uniform use of exonyms in Slovene, the CSGN started processing it even more thoroughly and systematically, and this will serve as the basis for standardization. To this end, all Slovenized foreign geographical names were collected from 18 different sources, 16 world atlases, the *Veliki splošni leksikon* (Large General Encyclopedia), and the lexicographic part of the *Slovenski pravopis* (Slovene Normative Guide). Based on the nine most representative sources, a comparative tabular overview of Slovene exonym use to date (with approximately 10,000 names) was prepared, from which it will be possible to define suitable names and standardize names in line with linguistic, geographical, historical, and other aspects.

The first chairman of the Working Group on Exonyms, established in 2002, was Milan Orožen Adamič. Together with Drago Kladnik, he later participated in the 2nd meeting of the working group in Prague and, under Adamič's presidency, the Anton Melik Geographical Institute of the ZRC SAZU organized the working group's 3rd meeting, which took place in Ljubljana from 19 to 21 May 2005. 35 experts from twelve countries participated in this meeting. As part of the meeting, an excursion was organized to the Slovene-Italian-Austrian Tripoint (Sln. *Peč*, Ital. *Forno*, Germ. *Ofen*), continuing to the Italian Canale Valley (Rudi Bartaloth, Slovensko kulturno središče Planika/Centro Culturale Sloveno Stella Alpina) and Austrian Carinthia (Heinz Pohl, University of Klagenfurt) with a presentation of geographical names. After Milan Orožen Adamič was appointed Slovene ambassador to the Republic of Croatia, he became the co-chairman of the Working Group on Exonyms alongside Peter Jordan. The 6th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms, which took place in Prague in May 2007, was attended by Drago Kladnik and Mimi Urbanc.

In April 2010 the 10th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms took place in Tinje/Tainach, Austria. The meeting was attended by Milan Orožen Adamič and Mimi Urbanc.

Re Agenda Item 13. Toponymic Websites

CSGN'S homepage

http://www.gu.gov.si/si/delovnapodrocja_gu/projekti_gu/registri/kszi/komisija_eng/, has been available on the Internet since 1997. It has been incorporated into government websites. The text is written in Slovene and English. This website presents the CSGN'S role, work, members, mission, and long-term goals. This website also includes the homepage of the 16th Session of the East Central and South-East Europe Division of UNGEGN, which was held in Ljubljana in April 2001. The homepage offers users the opportunity to keep up with important events related to international cooperation, and to read reports from UN conferences, regional group meetings, and the CSGN'S major decisions.

The server of the ZRC SAZU also hosts one UNGEGN websites, the editor of which is Mimi Urbanc, who took over the work from Milan Orožen Adamič in spring 2007. This is the website of the Working Group on Exonyms (<http://www.zrc-sazu.si/ungegn/WGE/exonyms.htm>).

Re Agenda Item 14. Co-operation with neighbourhood countries and international organisations

After meeting in Berlin in 2002, the representatives of the Korean embassy in Vienna wrote a letter to the Anton Melik Geographical Institute about the disputed sea name *Japonsko morje/Korejsko morje/Vzhodno morje* 'Sea of Japan/Sea of Korea/East Sea' and visited CSGN president Milan Orožen Adamič at the Geographical Institute. Presenting detailed arguments, they tried to win Slovenia over to their side. At its meeting in October 2002, the CSGN decided that, until the international community expresses its opinion regarding this matter, the present Slovene name (i.e., 'Sea of Japan') shall continue to be used, but the names 'East Sea' and 'Sea of Korea' are permitted as allonyms. In line with this decision, the name *Japonsko morje/Vzhodno morje* 'Sea of Japan/East Sea' was written on the world map prepared in 2005 as a supplement to the magazine *National Geographic Junior*.

In December 2004, Milan Orožen Adamič visited South Korea. He gave a lecture on exonyms at Seoul National University and presented Korean experts with the Slovene decision. In connection with the international standardization of sea names, he gave a talk on Slovene exonym use with a special emphasis on sea names at the international conference on sea names in Paris a month earlier.

In spring 2007, the CSGN submitted a completed questionnaire on the use of bilingual geographical names in the Republic of Slovenia to the UNGEGN Working Group on Indigenous and Minority Group Names.

Re Agenda Item 15. Toponymic Education

Exchange of advice and information

From the vice-president of the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes, Rudi Vouk, the CSGN acquired a list of 158 settlements in Austrian Carinthia for which Austria agreed to use bilingual signs in line with Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty. The commission also discussed the poor language of the Slovene text, especially the use of Slovene geographical names on the bilingual information board of the Ebriach (Sln. *Obir*) Natural Science Educational Path, set up next to the Eisenkappel Lodge (Sln. *Kapeljska koča*) beneath Mt. Hochobir (Sln. *Ojstrica*) in Austrian Carinthia.

In spring 2007, CSGN submitted a variant list of Slovene exonyms to Roman Stani-Fertl as part of the EuroGeoNames project, which is carried out as part of the European *eContentplus* program and in which the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia also participates.

CSGN member Drago Kladnik provides advice to the Slovene translation department of the European Commission in Luxembourg on behalf of the CSGN and maintains contact with the department's representative, Peter Jakša.

Re Agenda Item 16. Geographical names database

16 (a): Data models and classifications

Register of geographical names (REZI) is a stand alone database and not yet linked to the topographic database.

REZI comprises 3 basic levels:

- REZI 5 level (the source of data capture were basic topographic maps at 1:5000 and/or 1:10 000) – about 140 000 names,
- REZI 25 level (the source of data capture were topographic maps at 1:25 000) – about 60 000 names,
- REZI 250 level (the source of capture were general topographic maps at 1:250 000) – about 8000 names.

REZI of all three scales cover the entire territory of Slovenia and border areas of neighbouring countries.

Logical model is based on three entity types:

- geographical feature (object)
- geographical name and
- appearance (inscription).

Every geographical feature in the graphic database has at least one geographical name (it can have several if in a multilingual area or if there are traditional names for a geographical feature, e.g. nominal domestications). The ratio between a geographic feature and a geographic name is 1 : N. Inversely, a geographical name may refer to no geographical feature in the graphic database as the database comprises only the geographical features whose names have been standardised.

Each geographical name in a relational database may have several appearances if it appears on maps of different scales or if the same name appears on adjacent maps of the same scale because of sheet overlapping. The ratio between a geographical name and appearances on maps is also 1 : N. Inversely, each appearance refers to one and only one geographical name. In case of official bilinguality that is a majority name where under the attribute representing the map inscription there are both official names, which together form a single inscription (Koper/Capodistria).

Entities are linked with unique name identifier.

Procedural model:

The REZI procedural model is based on three privilege levels which individual database users are granted:

- **updating right**, which gives the user the option to update (add, change and delete) data
- **right to review and issue**, which grants the user the option to review and issue data, but not to update it
- **right to review**, which grants the user only the option to review data, but not to update it or issue it.

Physical data model:

- 12 graphic layers for the entity type geographical feature (object): settlements, peaks and mountain passes, waterfalls, rivers and streams, countries, environmentally sustainable macroregions, environmentally sustainable mesoregions, natural-geographical

mesoregions, natural-geographical microregions, peninsulas and islands, seas, lakes and parts of seas.

- Two relational database tables: names and appearances (inscription). Table “names” includes attributes of name feature (name, language, status, correctness, alternative/former name, object type identifier, date of standardization etc.). Table “appearances” includes data for cartographic use (name placement coordinates, map identifier, scale, etc.).

Types of geographical features:

1000 PLACE

1100 DOMICILE

- 1101 Town/city
- 1102 Non-urban settlement
- 1103 Hamlet
- 1104 Part of a settlement
- 1105 Street
- 1200 Building or complex
- 1201 Farm household
- 1202 Sacral object
- 1203 Castle building
- 1204 Solitary shelter
- 1205 Important building or complex

2000 WATERS

2100 FLOWING WATER

- 2101 River
- 2102 Part of a river
- 2103 Smaller natural watercourse
- 2104 Artificial watercourse
- 2105 Water spring
- 2106 Water mouth
- 2107 Waterfall

2200 STANDIND FRESH WATER

- 2201 Lake
- 2202 Part of a lake
- 2203 Smaller body of standing fresh water
- 2204 Glacier

2300 STANDIND SALT WATER

- 2301 Sea
- 2302 Part of a sea
- 2303 Salt pans

3000 RELIEF FEATURE

3100 SURFACE SHAPE

- 3101 Mountains groups, mountain valleys, plains
- 3102 Peak, rise
- 3103 Vale, valley
- 3104 Part of a rise or valley
- 3105 Mountain pass
- 3106 Solitary rock formation
- 3107 Cave

- 3200 COASTAL ELEMENTS
 - 3201 Peninsula, island
 - 3202 Cape
- 4000 AREA
 - 4100 REGION
 - 4101 Country
 - 4102 Province
 - 4200 REGION
 - 4201 Tract of landscape
- 5000 TRAFFIC FEATURE
 - 5100 TRAFFIC CONNECTION
 - 5101 Road
 - 5102 Track
 - 5103 Path
 - 5200 TRAFFIC OBJECT
 - 5201 Traffic junction
 - 5202 Important traffic building or section.

16 (b): Data maintenance

Maintenance of REZI data go centrally on Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia. Data are changed and updated on the basis of CSGN's resolutions and official gazetteers.

16 (c): Data standards and interoperability

Standard output format for REZI geographical names is ESRI ArcInfo Shape format. REZI also enable data exports in MS Excel, ASCII and ESRI ArcInfo Expoert format.

Structure of the input/output (exchange) format of REZI is following:

Field name	Type	Length	Dec	Null	Position	Field description
EN_MID	N	8	0	No	001-008	Unique object identifier within the tranche or an existing EN_MID
NO	N	4	0	No	009-012	Consecutive number of appearance (0 indicates record on the endonym)
ID_TIPA	N	4	0	No	013-016	Type of a geographical name from the list of codes of names
IME_P	C	50		No	017-066	Geographical name full
IME_K	C	50		No	067-116	Geographical name short
IME_DJ	C	50		Yes	117-166	Minority (bilingual) geographical name
D_OD	D	8		No	167-174	Date of the entry (capture) of data in the YYYYMMDD format
ID_VNASALCA	N	3	0	No	175-177	Registrar identifier
ID_SISTEMA	N	1	0	No	178-178	System of maps or an independent map
NOMEN	C	10		No	179-188	Nomenclature
D_VIRA	D	8		No	189-196	Date of the latest source situation in the YYYYMMDD format
RPE_ENOTA	C	3		Yes	197-199	Name of a spatial unit the Register of Spatial Units
RPE_MID	N	8	0	Yes	200-207	Interagency identifier of a spatial unit
ID_DRZAVE	C	3		No	208-210	Country code from the list of codes of countries
STAND	N	1	0	No	211-211	Level of control or standardisation
D_STAND	D	8		Yes	212-219	Date of the latest standardisation in the YYYYMMDD format
OPOMBA	C	250		Yes	220-469	Notes
NAPIS	C	50		No	470-519	Actual inscription on a map (appearance)
VISINA	N	2	1	No	520-523	Letter height in millimetres with an accuracy of one decimal space
Y1	N	6	3	No	524-533	Y-coordinate of the first point
X1	N	6	3	No	534-543	X-coordinate of the first point
Y2	N	6	3	No	544-553	Y-coordinate of the second point
X2	N	6	3	No	554-563	X-coordinate of the second point
Y3	N	6	3	Yes	564-573	Y-coordinate of the third point
X3	N	6	3	Yes	574-583	X-coordinate of the third point
Y4	N	6	3	Yes	584-593	Y-coordinate of the fourth point
X4	N	6	3	Yes	594-603	X-coordinate of the fourth point

Y5	N	6	3	Yes	604-613	Y-coordinate of the fifth point
X5	N	6	3	Yes	614-623	X-coordinate of the fifth point
DANOST_ID	N	8	0	No	624-631	ID of geographical feature in topographic database
IME_ID	N	8	0	No	632-639	ID of geographical name
ID	N	8	0	No	640-647	ID of appearance

Individual columns in the table above indicate the following:

- Field name – name of the field when the input file is in DBF format, otherwise it is the name of the column in the ORACLE database
- Type – field type, namely:
 - o C – alphanumeric field – always left justification
 - o N – numerical field – when there are decimal spaces it is written in 3.2 format (e.g. 123.12) which amounts to 6 spaces. All numerical fields are right justified.
 - o D - date, always written in the YYYYMMDD format (D=day, M=month, Y=year)
- Length – field length (without decimal spaces in case of numerical fields)
- Dec – number of decimal spaces
- Null – whether a field can be left empty (in the absence of values)
- Position – position within the record (applicable to textual records)
- Field description – brief description of the field contents.

Re Agenda Item 19. Implementation of resolutions and the aims and functions of UNGEGN

The CSGN accept and consider all resolution adopted by UNGEGN in CSGN’s expert’s reports, decisions and recommendations.