Geographic Names Standardization Policy
for Ukraine

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee

Revised December 2021

1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of **Ukraine** for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law U.S.C. 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. This policy shall be applied to all Ukrainian geographic names and features in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). In recent years, several initiatives by the Ukrainian government have brought about significant changes in geographic names, administrative boundaries, and the romanization system, thus warranting an update of this policy.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

The population of Ukraine is estimated to be 43.7 million. Ukrainians are the largest single ethnic group, comprising 78% of the population, followed by Russians at 17%. Other ethnic minorities include Belarusian, Moldovan, Tatar, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Polish, and Jewish. The nation is predominantly Orthodox Christian.[1]

b. Languages

Ukrainian (ISO 639-3 code ukr) is the official language of Ukraine.[2] Minority languages include Russian, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, Hungarian, Rusyn, and others. Over the last decade, laws determining language use in Ukraine have faced some controversies. A 2012 law[3] granting "regional language" status to minority languages, thus allowing their use in courts, schools, and government institutions, was declared unconstitutional in 2018 and replaced by a new law in June 2019, which aimed to increase the use of Ukrainian in media, business, education, and

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[1] Ukraine: People. CIA World Factbook. July 2021. Accessible at <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/ukraine/>.

[2] Article 10, Konstytutsiia Ukrainy, Office of the President of Ukraine, <http://www.president.gov.ua/content/chapter01.html>. (Accessed February 4, 2015).

[3] An attempt to repeal the law "On State Language Policy" and accordingly classify Ukrainian as the sole language in Ukraine has passed through the Parliament. As of January 2015, this law has neither been signed nor vetoed by the President. "Draft Law on Recognition of Voiding the Law of Ukraine 'On State Language Policy', Ukraine Rada, <http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=45291> (Accessed February 4, 2015).

other areas[4]. The new law, titled "On Provision of the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language" was likewise considered controversial however, after many appeals to cancel it, as of July 2021, the Constitutional Court upheld the law as constitutional.

Geographic names in Ukraine are written using the Ukrainian Cyrillic alphabet. In regions that have historically had a minority population living within a compact, defined area, minority-language geographic names have been preserved and are recorded in accordance with Ukrainian orthographic rules.[5]

BGN/PCGN Russian and Rusyn Systems of Romanization and a Tatar Table of Correspondences are developed and may be used for recording Variant Names when supported by evidence, however these systems should not be used for collecting Approved Names in Ukraine.[6]

c. *Geographic Names Standardization*

The 2005 law, *On Geographical Names*,[7] provides the legal basis for determining geographic names, their standardization, registration, use, and preservation. The State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre (StateGeoCadastre) is responsible for the determination, standardization, accounting, registering, and preservation of geographical names. [8] The Interdepartmental Scientific and Methodological Council on Geographical Names Issues is responsible for forming the main principles of national geographic names standardization. It considers drafts of legal documents concerning geographic names, as well as recommendations concerning the naming and renaming of geographic features. The State Scientific and Production Enterprise *Kartohrafiia* is the primary producer of cartographic products for the Ukrainian government.[9]

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[4] Sukhov, Oleg. Parliament passes Ukrainian Language Bill. Kyiv Post, April 25, 2019. Accessible at <http://www.kyivpost.com/content/ukraine-politics/parliament-passes-ukrainian-language-bill.html>.

[5] Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, For International Use. State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre; State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartohrafiia", <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/Toponymic%20guidelines%20PDF/Ukraine/Verstka.pdf>, 2011 (Accessed January 29, 2015).

[6] BGN/PCGN Romanization of Russian (1947 System), Romanization of Rusyn (2016 System), and Tatar Table of Correspondences – Cyrillic (2007) are available at <http://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html/romanization.html>.

[7] Про Географічні Назви (*Pro Heografichni Nazvy*), Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy <http://zakon2.rada.gov/ua/laws/show/2604-15>, May 31, 2005 (Accessed August 6, 2015).

[8] Derzhavna Sluzhba Ukrainy z Pytan Geodezii, Kartohrafii ta Kadastru <land.gov.ua/en> (Accessed December 2, 2021).

[9] Report: Standardization of Geographical Names in Ukraine for the period of 2007-2012. Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/10th-uncsgn-docs/econf/E_CONF.101_85_Standardization%20of%20Geographical%20Names%20_eng.pdf>. (Accessed August 16, 2021).

Ukraine participates in the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). It is active in the East Central and South-East Europe Division and the Eastern Europe, North and Central Asia Division. It also takes part in the meetings of the Baltic Division.

d. Recent changes

In recent years, several major initiatives brought about significant changes in the romanization system, geographic names, and administrative boundaries in Ukraine.

2019 system of romanization

The first of these changes was the adoption of a new system for romanization. In January 2010, the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution Number 55, "On Standardization of Transliteration of the Ukrainian Alphabet by Means of the Latin Alphabet," introducing a system of romanization that differed significantly from the previous 1965 system in use by BGN/PCGN.[10] Although there are valid criticisms of this new system, particularly because of the potential for errors in reverse transliteration, the BGN and PCGN adopted it in 2019. The 2019 BGN/PCGN Romanization Agreement for Ukrainian, which mirrors the national system implemented by Ukraine in 2010, is now the accepted system for romanizing Ukrainian Cyrillic names.[11] Please refer to section 3.b below for additional details on romanization in Ukraine.

Decommunization

Aside from the new system of romanization, a series of resolutions passed in 2015 mandated that nearly 1,000 populated place names, as well as many streets, monuments, and other public places associated with the Soviet regime be renamed. Populated places named after Soviet symbols, politicians, military figures, the Red Army, the October Revolution, and similar references were renamed in a nationwide campaign not without some controversy.[12, 13]
The decommunization effort mandated the change of many features to more authentically Ukrainian names, for example, renaming towns in honor of the famous Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, or removing the Russian term *krasnyi* for 'red,' a probable reference to the communist party, as in the case of the town of *Krasnyi Lyman*, which was renamed to simply *Lyman*.

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[10] United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names (UNGEGN) 26th Session, May 2011. Working paper 21, Submitted by Ukraine. "Romanization system in Ukraine" Available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/26th-gegn-docs/WP/WP21_Roma_system_Ukraine%20_engl._.pdf>.

[11] Romanization of Ukrainian, BGN/PCGN 2019 Agreement. Available at <www.geonames.nga.mil/gns/html/romanization.html>.

[12] "Ukraine to rewrite Soviet history with controversial decommunisation' laws"
The Guardian. April 20, 2015 Accessible at <www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/20/ukraine-decommunisation-law-soviet>.

[13] 31st BGN/PCGN Conference, Agenda Item 6.1 xiv, Ukraine's 'decommunization programme.'

Decentralization and Administrative Changes

The last major change resulted from the adoption of Resolution Number 3650 by the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) on 17 July 2020. This resolution approved major changes to the country's administrative and boundary structure. In a continuation of the nationwide decentralization effort which started in 2014, Ukraine now consolidated the previous second-order administrative divisions (ADM2) (*raions* and *miskradas*), which previously numbered close to 500, into 136 *raions*. In some cases, Ukraine retained the old name of the *raion* while expanding or otherwise altering its boundaries. In other cases, Ukraine created an entirely new name and new boundaries for the *raion*. [14,15] Decentralization also extended to the third-order administrative divisions (ADM3), when on June 12, 2020, Ukraine empowered lower-level administrative divisions (*hromadas*) to take on a more active role in providing civic services and in resolving local community issues.[16,17]

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

Ukrainian geographic names—including those derived from minority languages—conform to the orthographic conventions of the Ukrainian language. The user should note that while many high-quality Soviet General Staff-produced maps of Ukraine exist, they should only be used for referencing historical or variant names. These maps were originally published in Russian, which is no longer an official language in Ukraine.

b. Romanization

Ukrainian is written in Cyrillic script. Geographic names in Ukraine are romanized per the 2019 BGN/PCGN Romanization Agreement, which includes significant differences from the earlier 1965 Romanization System (Refer to section ***2.d. Recent Changes/Decommunization*** above). Examples of the differences between the two systems are provided below:

Ukrainian Cyrillic	1965 System	2019 Agreement
Бобровиця	Bobrovytsya	Bobrovyts**ia**

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[14] Foreign Names Committee 403, Recommended File Changes – Ukraine.

[15] Verkhovna Rada Resolution #3650 On the Formation and Liquidation of Districts (Про утворення та ліквідацію районів / Pro utvorennia ta likvidatsiiu raioniv) accessible at <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/807-IX#Text> and <http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_2?id=&pf3516=3650&skl=10>.

[16] Decentralization "Why do Hromadas Amalgamate?" <https://decentralization.gov.ua/en/gromadas>, <https://decentralization.gov.ua/admin/articles/12533.html> (Accessed July 16, 2021).

[17] What has never been in Ukraine: The government has approved a basic level administrative structure that will ensure the universality of local self-government. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/admin/articles/12533.html> (Accessed July 16, 2021).

Ukrainian Cyrillic	1965 System	2019 Agreement
Знам'янка	Znam''yanka	Znam**ia**nka
Малий Ржавець	Malyy Rzhavets'	Maly**i** Rzhavet**s**
Овсюки	Ovsyuky	Ovs**iu**ky
Сергіївка	Serhiyivka	Serhi**i**vka
Старий Биків	Staryy Bykiv	Stary**i** Bykiv
Старий Іржавець	Staryy Irzhavets'	Stary**i** Irzhavet**s**

c. *Diacritics*

Romanized Ukrainian in accordance with the 2019 System does not include diacritical marks or single or double quotes. Older, romanized sources may include single and double quotes to designate the Cyrillic characters ъ, ь, and ' respectively.

d. *Generic Terms*

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' Except in cases in which the generic term does not match the feature type, generics appearing in standardized name forms should be considered true generics. Otherwise, the term is considered a false generic and should not be collected as a generic. Generics are not recorded separately for populated places in Ukraine.

A glossary of commonly-found generic terms used in Ukraine is available in ***Appendix A.***

e. *Hyphenation and Capitalization*

Hyphenated names that appear on official Ukrainian sources as part of the name are recorded as they appear. For instance, the feature *Гора Куш-Кая* is recorded as *Hora Kush-Kaia*.

In accordance with BGN policy, all romanized generic terms occurring as a separate name element should be capitalized, even if such terms occur uncapitalized in official romanized sources, for example, *Національній парк Сколівскі Бескиди* is collected as *Natsionalnyi Park Skolivski Beskydy,* with the term *Natsionalnyi Park* in its full form as the Generic term.

f. Numbers

Cardinal and ordinal numerals that occur as integral parts in geographic names should be recorded as they appear on the most authoritative source.

Feature name on source	Feature name recorded in the GNDB
Ясенове Друге	Yasenove Druhe
Одеса-Застава II	Odesa-Zastava II
Одеська загальноосвітня школа №55	Odeska Zahalnoosvitnia Shkola Nomer 55

Railroad stops (RSTP) and sidings (RSD) in Ukraine frequently appear on maps as a generic term and distance in kilometers, for example *рзд. 10 км*. These labels are map information and are not collected as geographic names.

g. Short Forms

Short forms of geographic names in Ukraine are collected for features including country names (PCLI), landings (LDNG), and railroad stations (RSTN) and stops (RSTP). These features frequently appear on map sources without generics; generic terms are collected for their long-form names only. For example, a railroad feature that appears on the map as *Підгородна* will be collected as *Підгородна (Pidhorodna)* as the short form, Name Rank 1 name, and *Зупиночний Пункт Підгородна (Zupynochnyi Punkt Pidhorodna)* as the long form, Name Rank 2 name, specifying that *Зупиночний Пункт (Zupynochnyi Punkt)* is the generic term.

h. Abbreviations

Below is a list of abbreviations of generics and common terms which are regularly found on Ukrainian cartographic products. Abbreviations must be capitalized and expanded in the Geographic Names Database, even if they do not appear as such on the source; for example, *Канівське вдсх.* is collected as *Kanivske Vodoskhovysche* and *г. Парашка* is collected as *Hora Parashka.*

Abbreviated Form	Unabbreviated Form	Romanization	Meaning
аерд.	Аеродром	Aerodrom	Airport
б., бал.	Балка	Balka	Ravine
бол.	Болото	Boloto	Swamp, Marsh
бух.	Бухта	Bukhta	Bay
вдсх.	Водосховище	Vodoskhovyshche	Reservoir
дол.	Долина	Dolyna	Valley

Abbreviated Form	Unabbreviated Form	Romanization	Meaning
дж., джер.	Джерело	Dzherelo	Spring
г.	Гора	Hora	Hill, Mountain
гав.	Гавань	Havan	Harbor
ім.	Імені	Imeni	Named After
к.	Колодязь	Kolodiaz	Well
к.п.	Колійний Пост	Koliinyi Post	Railroad Signal
кан.	Канал	Kanal	Canal
хр.	Хребет	Khrebet	Mountain Ridge
лим.	Лиман	Lyman	Gulf
м.	Мис	Mys	Cape
мал.	Малий	Malyi	Small
майд.	Майдан	Maidan	Square
Н., нежитл.	Нежитловий	Nezhytlovyi	Uninhabited
нац.	Національний	Natsionalnyi	National
нов.	Новий	Novyi	New
№	Nomer	Nomer	Number
ниж.	Нижній	Nyzhnii	Lower
о.	Острів	Ostriv	Island
обл.	Область	Oblast	First-order Administrative Division
о-ви	Острови	Ostrovy	Islands
оз.	Озеро	Ozero	Lake, Reservoir
пер.	Перевал	Pereval	Mountain Pass
півд.	Південний	Pivdennyi	Southern
півн.	Північний	Pivnichnyi	Northern
пл.	Платформа	Platforma	Railroad Stop
прот.	Протока	Protoka	Strait
рзд.	Роз'їзд	Rozizd	Railroad Siding
с.	Село	Selo	Populated Place
сер.	Середній	Serednii	Middle

Abbreviated Form	Unabbreviated Form	Romanization	Meaning
сх.	Східний	Skhidnyi	Eastern
сол.	Солоний	Solonyi	Salty
с-ще	Селище	Selyshche	Populated Place
стар.	Старий	Staryi	Old
сух.	Сухий	Sukhyi	Dry
ур.	Урочище	Urochyshche	Area, Locality
ущ.	Ущелина	Ushchelyna	Gorge
вдсх.	Водосховище	Vodoskhovyshche	Lake, Reservoir
вел.	Великий	Velykyi	Large
верх.	Верхній	Verkhnii	Upper
з.п.	Зупиночний Пункт	Zupynochnyi Punkt	Railroad Stop
зах.	Західний	Zakhidnyi	Western
запов.	Заповідник	Zapovidnyk	Park, National Park
зат.	Затока	Zatoka	Bay, Gulf

4. Political Geography Policy

a. *Country Name*

Conventional   Ukraine

Approved   Ukraina

Non-Roman Script   Україна

b. *Capital*

Approved   Kyiv

Non-Roman Script   Київ

c. First-order Administrative Divisions

As of the latest administrative updates in 2020, Ukraine is divided into 27 first-order administrative divisions, which includes 24 provinces (*oblasts*), one Autonomous Republic (Avtonomna Respublika Krym, or Crimea), and two cities with special status (Misto Kyiv and Misto Sevastopol). The 24 oblasts and Crimea are further subdivided into 136 second-order administrative divisions, or *raions,* and further still into 1,469 third-order administrative divisions, *hromadas*[18]. The first-order administrative divisions (ADM1) and their seats (PPLA) are below:

	Name	GEC	GENC	Seat
1	Avtonomna Respublika Krym Автономна Республіка Крим	UP11	UA-43	Simferopol Сімферополь
2	Cherkaska Oblast Черкаська Область	UP01	UA-71	Cherkasy Черкаси
3	Chernihivska Oblast Чернігівська Область	UP02	UA-74	Chernihiv Чернігів
4	Chernivetska Oblast Чернівецька Область	UP03	UA-77	Chernivtsi Чернівці
5	Dnipropetrovska Oblast Дніпропетровська Область	UP04	UA-12	Dnipro Дніпро
6	Donetska Oblast Донецька Область	UP05	UA-14	Donetsk Донецьк
7	Ivano-Frankivska Oblast Івано-Франківська Область	UP06	UA-26	Ivano-Frankivsk Івано-Франківськ
8	Kharkivska Oblast Харківська Область	UP07	UA-63	Kharkiv Харків
9	Khersonska Oblast Херсонська Область	UP08	UA-65	Kherson Херсон
10	Khmelnytska Oblast Хмельницька Область	UP09	UA-68	Khmelnytskyi Хмельницький
11	Kirovohradska Oblast Кіровоградська Область	UP10	UA-35	Kropyvnytskyi Кропивницький
12	Kyivska Oblast Київська Область	UP13	UA-32	Kyiv[18] Київ
13	Lvivska Oblast Львівська Область	UP15	UA-46	Lviv Львів

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[18] *Atlas Administratyvno-Terytorialnoho Ustroiu Ukrainy*. Ministerstvo Pozvytku Hromad Ta Terytorii Ukrainy. Available at <atu.decentralization.gov.ua> (Accessed August 30, 2021).

	Name	GEC	GENC	Seat
14	Luhanska Oblast Луганська Область	UP14	UA-09	Luhansk Луганськ
15	Misto Kyiv Місто Київ	UP12	UA-30	Kyiv[19] Київ
16	Mykolaivska Oblast Миколаївська Область	UP16	UA-48	Mykolaiv Миколаїв
17	Odeska Oblast Одеська Область	UP17	UA-51	Odesa Одеса
18	Poltavska Oblast Полтавська Область	UP18	UA-53	Poltava Полтава
19	Rivnenska Oblast Рівненська Область	UP19	UA-56	Rivne Рівне
20	Misto Sevastopol Місто Севастополь	UP20	UA-40	Sevastopol Севастополь
21	Sumska Oblast Сумська Область	UP21	UA-59	Sumy Суми
22	Ternopilska Oblast Тернопільська Область	UP22	UA-61	Ternopil Тернопіль
23	Vinnytska Oblast Вінницька Область	UP23	UA-05	Vinnytsia Вінниця
24	Volynska Oblast Волинська Область	UP24	UA-07	Lutsk Луцьк
25	Zakarpatska Oblast Закарпатська Область	UP25	UA-21	Uzhhorod Ужгород
26	Zaporizka Oblast Запорізька Область	UP26	UA-23	Zaporizhzhia Запоріжжя
27	Zhytomyrska Oblast Житомирська Область	UP27	UA-18	Zhytomyr Житомир

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[19] Kyiv is also the national capital (PPLC) of Ukraine.

d. *Conventional and Anglicized names*

Conventional Name	UFI	UNI	Designation Code
Black Sea Lowland	-2987767	-4186473	PLN
Carpathian Mountains	-1154783	-1702875	MTS
Carpathians *(short form)*	-1154783	-1702876	MTS
Crimea	-1043928	-1536681	RGN
Crimean Peninsula	-1043950	-1547914	PEN
Danube Delta	-1157723	-1707157	DLTA
Danube River	-78134	-114451	STM
Danube *(short form)*	-78134	-1267701	STM
Dnieper	-2902197	9252193	STM
Dnieper Lowland	-2987783	-4186496	PLN
Dniester	-2902207	9252184	STM
Donets Basin	-1038077	-1537823	RGN
Great Alfold	-842100	-1254970	PLN
Soviet Union	11578227	13822714	PCLH
Ukraine	-1057067	-1569817	PCLI
Volhynia	-1058794	-1572527	RGN

Anglicized Variant Name	UFI	UNI	Designation Code
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	-1043929	14784481	ADM1
Crimea *(short form)*	-1043929	14784479	ADM1
Cherkasy	-1036990	19980968	ADM1
Cherkasy Oblast	-1036990	19980969	ADM1
Chernihiv	-1037058	19980985	ADM1
Chernihiv Oblast	-1037058	19980987	ADM1
Chernivtsi	-1037072	19981242	ADM1
Chernivtsi Oblast	-1037072	19981243	ADM1
Crimea	-1043929	14784479	ADM1
Dnipropetrovsk	-1037866	19981376	ADM1
Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	-1037866	19981378	ADM1
Donetsk	-1038079	19981420	ADM1

Anglicized Variant Name	UFI	UNI	Designation Code
Donetsk Oblast	-1038079	19981419	ADM1
Ivano-Frankivsk	-1040328	19981422	ADM1
Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast	-1040328	19981423	ADM1
Kharkiv	-1041322	19981431	ADM1
Kharkiv Oblast	-1041322	19981432	ADM1
Kherson	-1041362	19982367	ADM1
Kherson Oblast	-1041362	19982368	ADM1
Khmelnytskyi	-1041434	19982369	ADM1
Khmelnytskyi Oblast	-1041434	19982370	ADM1
Kirovohrad	-1041994	19982371	ADM1
Kirovohrad Oblast	-1041994	19982372	ADM1
Kyiv City	-1044368	19982846	ADM1
Kyiv Oblast	-1044369	19982841	ADM1
Kyiv *(short form)*	-1044369	19982840	ADM1
Luhansk	-1045161	19982842	ADM1
Luhansk Oblast	-1045161	19982843	ADM1
Lviv	-1045269	19982845	ADM1
Lviv Oblast	-1045269	19982844	ADM1
Mykolaiv	-1047259	19982849	ADM1
Mykolaiv Oblast	-1047259	19982850	ADM1
Odesa	-1049094	19982851	ADM1
Odesa Oblast	-1049094	19982852	ADM1
Poltava	-1051204	19982853	ADM1
Poltava Oblast	-1051204	-1559852	ADM1
Rivne	-1052249	19982854	ADM1
Rivne Oblast	-1052249	19982935	ADM1
Sevastopol City	-1053420	19982848	ADM1
Sumy	-1055657	19982936	ADM1
Sumy Oblast	-1055657	-1567330	ADM1
Ternopil	-1056205	19982937	ADM1
Ternopil Oblast	-1056205	19982938	ADM1
Vinnytsia	-1058302	19982939	ADM1

Anglicized Variant Name	UFI	UNI	Designation Code
Vinnytsia Oblast	-1058302	19982940	ADM1
Volyn	-1058797	19982941	ADM1
Volyn Oblast	-1058797	19982942	ADM1
Zakarpattia	-1059998	19983203	ADM1
Zakarpattia Oblast	-1059998	19983202	ADM1
Zaporizhzhia	-1060169	19982945	ADM1
Zaporizhzhia Oblast	-1060169	19982946	ADM1
Zhytomyr	-1060904	19982948	ADM1
Zhytomyr Oblast	-1060904	19982949	ADM1

e. Disputes

For the latest information on country-specific boundary disputes, consult the U.S. Department of State Office of the Geographer and Global Issues (internationalboundaries@state.gov).

Ukraine and Russia delineated the border in 2010 and began demarcating the border in 2012. In late February 2014, pro-Russian forces took control of parts of Crimea. In a March 16, 2014 referendum deemed illegitimate by the United States government, residents of Crimea voted in favor of integration into Russia. On March 17, 2014, Crimea declared independence and formally asked to join Russia. On March 18, 2014, Russia formally annexed Crimea. This act has not been recognized by the United States Government; the United States Government unambiguously continues to recognize Crimea as part of Ukraine.

Ukraine and Moldova signed an agreement in 1999 officially delimiting the border. As of March 2021, the border has not been demarcated, however, due to Moldova's difficulties with the break-away region of Transnistria.

5. Source Material

a. Preferred Sources

Following is a list of authoritative map and other geographic data sources published by *Kartohrafiia* and the Ukrainian government. They are listed in order of preference based on their authoritativeness, scale, and utility. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Research Center, except where noted:

> 1:500,000 scale road atlas. *Atlas Avtoshliakhiv Ukraina*, Ukrheodezkartohrafiia, 2017

Atlas Administratyvno-Terytorialnoho Ustroiu Ukrainy, 2021. Produced by Ministerstvo Rosvytku Hromad Ta Terytorii Ukrainy available at atu.decentralization.gov.ua

Ukraine Decentralization Reform Site. Authoritative website of the decentralization initiatives, which lists important updates to the country's administrative structure and publishes corresponding maps. Available at decentralization.gov.ua, English version available.

1:250,000 scale road atlas. *Atlas Avtoshliakhiv Ukraina*, Kartohrafiia, 2008

1:250,000 scale road atlas. *Karpaty – Autotourist's Atlas,* Kartohrafiia, 2006

1:1,000,000 scale railroad atlas. *Ukraina Karta Zaliznyts*, Kartohrafiia, 2005

1:750,000 scale railroad atlas. *Ukraina Atlas Zaliznyts*, Kartohrafiia, 2008

Various scales, 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, political atlas. *Political-Administrative Atlas of Ukraine*, Kartohrafiia, 2006

Various scales, 1:50,000 to 1:75,000, Second-order Administrative Maps. *Karpaty,* Karohrafiia, 2006-2010.

b. Other Sources

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine maintains a reference book with indices of current populated places, new and old place names, and features that were removed from the official register. This reference book covers the time period from 1 January 1986 to present. It is available at http://static.rada.gov.ua/zakon/new/NEWSAIT/ADM/zmist.html.
- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine publishes all laws documenting place name changes and changes in administrative borders at <http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/z7503/a034>.
- The State Service of Statistics published the 2001 Census and is scheduled to publish the 2016 Census. It is available at <http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/>.
- Soviet General Staff maps of Ukraine should only be used for referencing historical names. Note that these maps were published in Russian, which is no longer an official language in Ukraine.

Appendix A: Glossary of Generic Terms

Ukrainian Cyrillic Generic	Romanized Generic	Designation Code	Designation Name
Автономна Республіка	Avtonomna Respublika	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Балка	Balka	RVN	Ravine(s)
Болото	Boloto	MRSH, SWMP	Marsh(es), Swamp
Бухта	Bukhta	BAY	Bay
Водосховище	Vodoskhovyshche	RSVR	Reservoir
Дача	Dacha	HSEC	Country House
Долина	Dolyna	VAL	Valley
Фортеця	Fortetsia	FT	Fort
Гай	Hai	FRST	Forest(s)
Гірський Хребет	Hirskyi Khrebet	RDGE	Ridge(s)
Гора	Hora	HLL, MT	Hill, Mountain
Гори	Hory	MTS	Mountains
Громада	Hromada	ADM3	Third-order Administrative Division
Каменярня	Kameniarnia	MNQR	Quarry(-ies)
Канал	Kanal	CNL	Canal
Хребет	Khrebet	MTS, RDGE	Mountains, Ridge(s)
Колійний Пост	Koliinyi Post	RSGNL	Railroad Signal
Коса	Kosa	SPIT	Spit
Колодязь	Kolodiaz	WLL	Well
Курган	Kurhan	MND	Mound(s)
Курорт	Kurort	RSRT	Resort
Ліс	Lis	FRST	Forest(s)
Лиман	Lyman	LK	Lake
Міськрада	Miskrada	ADM2	Second-order Administrative Division
Місто	Misto	ADM1, PPL	First-order Administrative Division, Populated Place
Море	More	LK	Lake
Мис	Mys	CAPE, PT	Cape, Point
Національний Парк	Natsionalnyi Park	RES, RESN, RESW	Reserve, Nature Reserve, Wildlife Reserve
Низовина	Nyzovyna	PLN	Plain(s)

Ukrainian Cyrillic Generic	Romanized Generic	Designation Code	Designation Name
Область	Oblast	ADM1	First-order Administrative Division
Острів	Ostriv	ISL	Island
Острови	Ostrovy	ISLS	Islands
Озеро	Ozero	LK, LKN	Lake, Salt Lake
Печера	Pechera	CAVE	Cave(s)
Перевал	Pereval	PASS	Pass
Піски	Pisky	SAND	Sand Area
Півострів	Pivostriv	PEN	Peninsula
Платформа	Platforma	RSTP, RSTN	Railroad Stop, Railroad Station
Площа	Ploshcha	SQR	Square
Протока	Protoka	STRT	Strait
Пристань	Prystan	LDNG	Landing
Район	Raion	ADM2	Second-order Administrative Division,
Роз'їзд	Rozizd	RSTN, RSD	Railroad Station, Railroad Siding
Річка	Richka	STM	Stream
Рукав	Rukav	CHN	Channel
Руїни	Ruiny	RUIN	Ruin(s)
Садиба	Sadyba	HSEC	Country House
Скеля	Skelia	RK	Rock
Станція	Stantsiia	RSTN	Railroad Station
Ставок	Stavok	PND	Pond
Урочище	Urochyshche	AREA, LCTY	Area, Locality
Вал	Val	MND	Mound(s)
Водосховище	Vodoskhovyshche	LK, RSV	Lake, Reservoir(s)
Водоспад	Vodospad	FLLS	Waterfall(s)
Височина	Vysochyna	UPLD	Upland
Заказник	Zakaznyk	RES, RESN, RESW	Reserve, Nature Reserve, Wildlife Reserve
Заповідник	Zapovidnyk	PRK, RES, RESN	Park, Reserve, Nature Reserve
Затока	Zatoka	BAY	Bay
Зупиночний Пункт	Zupynochnyi Punkt	RSTP	Railroad Stop

Appendix B: First-order Administrative Divisions of Ukraine

The number in each ADM1 is the GEC identifier.