

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Ukraine

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



September 2015

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 US Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 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).

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

The population of Ukraine is estimated to be 44.2 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 predominately Orthodox Christian.¹

b. Languages

Ukrainian (ISO 639-3 code ukr) is the official language of Ukraine.² The Ukrainian Constitution guarantees the free use and development of Russian and other national minority languages. Per the 2012 law titled *On State Language Policy № 5029-VI (Number 1190)*,³ in local regions where a linguistic minority comprises at least ten percent of the population, the minority language is granted the status of “regional language” and may be used in courts, schools, and other government institutions.⁴ Russian, Hungarian, Moldavian, and Romanian are regional languages. Crimean Tatar is widely used on the Crimean Peninsula.

All 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-

¹ Ukraine: People. CIA World Factbook. <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/up.html>>. (Accessed 12 January 2015).

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

⁴ “Yanukovich signs language bill into law”, Kyiv Post, <<http://www.kyivpost.com/content/ukraine/yanukovich-signs-language-bill-into-law-311230.html>>, 8 August 2012 (Accessed 4 February 2015).

language geographic names have been preserved and are recorded in accordance with Ukrainian orthographic rules.⁵

c. Geographic Names Standardization

The 2005 law *On Geographical Names*⁶ provides the legal basis for determining geographic names, their normalization, registration, use, and preservation. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is responsible for standardizing geographic names.⁷ The State Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine is responsible for the determination, normalization, accounting, registering, and preservation of geographical names. The Interdepartmental Scientific and Methodological Council on Geographical Names Issues is responsible for the formation of 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 *Kartohrafiya* is the primary producer of cartographic products for the Ukrainian government.⁸

The State Agency of Land Resources of 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.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

Ukrainian geographic names—including those derived from minority languages—conform to the orthographic conventions of the Ukrainian language.

b. Romanization

Ukrainian is written in Cyrillic script. Geographic names in Ukraine are romanized with the 1965 BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Ukrainian (Appendix C). The Ukrainian government published a transliteration system in *Toponymic Guidelines for Internal Use*; this transliteration

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

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

⁷ The States Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre (*Ukrgeodescartographia*) was responsible for standardizing geographical names prior to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 200, dated 22 February 2012, when the State Service was dissolved.

⁸ 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 29 January 2015)

system is included in Appendix D for reference. Appendix E highlights the differences between the BGN/PCGN and the Ukrainian romanization systems.

c. Diacritics

Romanized Ukrainian does not include diacritics. However, single and double quotes are used, as follows:

<u>Cyrillic Character</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value</u>
б, ь	'	2019
,	”	201D

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 to be 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-Kaya*.

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.

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.

<i>Feature name on source</i>	<i>Feature name recorded in the GNDB</i>
Ясенове Друге	Yasenove Druhe
Одеса-Застава II	Odesa-Zastava II
Одеська загальноосвітня школа №55	Odes’ka Zahal’noosvitnya 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 such features as country name (PCLI), landings (LDNG), and railroad features including stations (RSTN) and stops (RSTP).

Railroad stations frequently appear on railroad atlases without generics.

h. Abbreviations

Following is a list of abbreviations of generics and common terms which are regularly found on Ukrainian cartographic products. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the Geographic Names Database.

<i>Abbreviated Form</i>	<i>Unabbreviated Form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
аерд.	Аеродром	Airport
б., бал.	Балка	Ravine
бол.	Болото	Swamp, Marsh
бух.	Бухта	Bay
дол.	Долина	Valley
дж., джер.	Джерело	Spring
г.	Гора	Hill, Mountain
гав.	Гавань	Harbor
ім.	Імені	Named After
к.	Колодязь	Well
к.п.	Колійний Пост	Railroad Signal
кан.	Канал	Canal
хр.	Хребет	Mountain Ridge
лим.	Лиман	Gulf
м.	Мис	Cape
мал.	Малий	Small
майд.	Майдан	Square
Н., нежитл.	Нежитловий	Uninhabited
нац.	Національний	National
нов.	Новий	New
№	Номер	Number
ниж.	Нижній	Lower
о.	Острів	Island

Abbreviated Form	Unabbreviated Form	Meaning
обл.	Область	First-order Administrative Division
о-ви	Острови	Islands
оз.	Озеро	Lake, Reservoir
пер.	Перевал	Mountain Pass
півд.	Південний	Southern
півн.	Північний	Northern
пл.	Платформа	Railroad stop
прот.	Протока	Strait
рзд.	Роз'їзд	Railroad siding
с.	Село	Populated Place
сер.	Середній	Middle
сх.	Східний	Eastern
сол.	Солоний	Salty
с-ще	Селище	Populated Place
стар.	Старий	Old
сух.	Сухий	Dry
ур.	Урочище	Area, Locality
ущ.	Ущелина	Gorge
вдсх.	Водосховище	Lake, Reservoir
вел.	Великий	Large
верх.	Верхній	Upper
з.п.	Зупиночний Пункт	Railroad stop
зах.	Західний	Western
запов.	Заповідник	Park, National Park
зат.	Затока	Bay, Gulf

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name and Capital

Country name

Conventional	Ukraine
Approved	Ukrayina
Native Script	Україна

Capital

Conventional Name	Kiev
Approved	Kyiv ⁹ (See Appendix F)
Native Script	Київ

b. Primary Administrative Divisions

	<u>Name</u>	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>	<u>Seat</u>
1	Avtonomna Respublika Krym Автономна Республіка Крим	UP11	UA-43	Simferopol' Сімферополь
2	Cherkas'ka Oblast' Черкаська Область	UP01	UA-71	Cherkasy Черкаси
3	Chernihivs'ka Oblast' Чернігівська Область	UP02	UA-74	Chernihiv Чернігів
4	Chernivets'ka Oblast' Чернівецька Область	UP03	UA-77	Chernivtsi Чернівці
5	Dnipropetrovs'ka Oblast' Дніпропетровська Область	UP04	UA-12	Dnipropetrovs'k Дніпропетровськ
6	Donets'ka Oblast' Донецька Область	UP05	UA-14	Donets'k Донецьк
7	Ivano-Frankivs'ka Oblast' Івано-Франківська Область	UP06	UA-26	Ivano-Frankivs'k Івано-Франківськ
8	Kharkivs'ka Oblast' Харківська Область	UP07	UA-63	Kharkiv Харків
9	Khersons'ka Oblast' Херсонська Область	UP08	UA-65	Kherson Херсон
10	Khmel'nyts'ka Oblast' Хмельницька Область	UP09	UA-68	Khmel'nyts'kyu Хмельницький
11	Kirovohrads'ka Oblast'	UP10	UA-35	Kirovohrad

⁹ The spelling of the capital Kyiv deviates from the BGN/PCGN 1965 system. The BGN adopted this spelling as it is the locally preferred Latin-alphabet rendering of the place name.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>	<u>Seat</u>
	Кіровоградська Область			Кіровоград
12	Kyyivs'ka Oblast' Київська Область	UP13	UA-32	Kyiv Київ
13	L'vivs'ka Oblast' Львівська Область	UP15	UA-46	L'viv Львів
14	Luhans'ka Oblast' Луганська Область	UP14	UA-09	Luhans'k Луганськ
15	Misto Kyyiv Місто Київ	UP12	UA-30	Kyiv Київ
16	Mykolayivs'ka Oblast' Миколаївська Область	UP16	UA-48	Mykolayiv Миколаїв
17	Odes'ka Oblast' Одеська Область	UP17	UA-51	Odesa Одеса
18	Poltavs'ka Oblast' Полтавська Область	UP18	UA-53	Poltava Полтава
19	Rivnens'ka Oblast' Рівненська Область	UP19	UA-56	Rivne Рівне
20	Misto Sevastopol' Місто Севастополь	UP20	UA-40	Sevastopol' Севастополь
21	Sums'ka Oblast' Сумська Область	UP21	UA-59	Sumy Суми
22	Ternopil's'ka Oblast' Тернопільська Область	UP22	UA-61	Ternopil' Тернопіль
23	Vinnyts'ka Oblast' Вінницька Область	UP23	UA-05	Vinnytsya Вінниця
24	Volyns'ka Oblast' Волинська Область	UP24	UA-07	Luts'k Луцьк
25	Zakarpats'ka Oblast' Закарпатська Область	UP25	UA-21	Uzhhorod Ужгород
26	Zaporiz'ka Oblast' Запорізька Область	UP26	UA-23	Zaporizhzhya Запоріжжя
27	Zhytomyrs'ka Oblast' Житомирська Область	UP27	UA-18	Zhytomyr Житомир

c. Conventional and Anglicized names

Conventional Names

<u>Name</u>	<u>UFI</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>Designation Code</u>
Dnieper Lowland	-2987783	-4186496	PLN
Black Sea Lowland	-2987767	-4186473	PLN
Dniester	-2902207	9252184	STM
Dnieper	-2902197	9252193	STM
Carpathian Mountains	-1154783	-1702875	MTS
Danube Delta	-1157723	-1707157	DLTA
Volhynia	-1058794	-1572527	RGN
Ukraine	-1057067	-1569817	PCLI
Kiev	-1044367	-1548677	PPLC
Crimean Peninsula	-1043950	-1547914	PEN
Crimea	-1043928	-1536681	RGN
Donets Basin	-1038077	-1537823	RGN
Great Alfold	-842100	-1254970	PLN
Danube River	-78134	-1267701	STM
Soviet Union	11578227	13822714	PCLH

Anglicized Variant Names

<u>Name</u>	<u>UFI</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>Designation Code</u>
Crimea	-1043929	14784479	ADM1
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	-1043929	14784481	ADM1

d. Disputes

Note: For the latest country specific boundary dispute information, visit the US Department of State Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at <http://base.us-state.osis.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 16 March 2014 referendum deemed illegitimate by the United States government, residents of Crimea voted in favor of integration into Russia. On 17 March 2014, Crimea declared independence and formally asked to join Russia. On 18 March 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. The border has not been demarcated, however, due to Moldova's difficulties with the break-away region of Transnistria.

The Ukraine-Belarus border is not fully demarcated as of 2013, primarily due to environmental contamination resulting from the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident.

5. Source Material

a. Preferred Sources

Following is a list of authoritative map and other geographic data sources published by *Kartohrafiya* 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:

- 1:250,000 scale road atlas. *Atlas Avtoshlyakhiv Ukrayina*, Kartohrafiya, 2008
- 1:250,000 scale road atlas. *Karpaty – Autotourist's Atlas*, Kartohrafiya, 2006
- 1:1,000,000 scale railroad atlas. *Ukrayina Karta Zaliznyts'*, Kartohrafiya, 2005
- 1:750,000 scale railroad atlas. *Ukrayina Atlas Zaliznyts'*, Kartohrafiya, 2008
- Various scales, 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, political atlas. *Political-Administrative Atlas of Ukraine*, Kartohrafiya, 2006
- Various scales, 1:50,000 to 1:75,000, Second-order Administrative Maps. *Karpaty, Karohrafia*, 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.

Appendix A: Glossary of Generic Terms

<i>Native Script Generic</i>	<i>Romanized Generic</i>	<i>Designation Code</i>	<i>Designation Name</i>
Автономна Республіка	Avtonomna Respublika	ADM1	Primary Administrative Division
Балка	Balka	RVN	Ravine(s)
Болото	Boloto	MRSH, SWMP	Marsh(es), Swamp
Бухта	Bukhta	BAY	Bay
Дача	Dacha	HSEC, TREE	Country House, Tree(s)
Долина	Dolyna	VAL	Valley
Фортеця	Fortetsya	FT	Fort
Гай	Hay	FRST	Forest(s)
Гірський Хребет	Hirs'kyy Khrebet	RDGE	Ridge(s)
Гора	Hora	HLL, MT	Hill, Mountain
Гори	Hory	MTS	Mountains
Каменярня	Kamenyarnya	MNQR	Quarry(-ies)
Канал	Kanal	CNL	Canal
Хребет	Khrebet	MTS, RDGE	Mountains, Ridge(s)
Колійний Пост	Koliynyy Post	RSGNL	Railroad Signal
Коса	Kosa	SPIT	Spit
Колодязь	Kolodyaz'	WLL	Well
Курган	Kurhan	MND	Mound(s)
Курорт	Kurort	RSRT	Resort
Ліс	Lis	FRST	Forest(s)
Лиман	Lyman	LK	Lake
Міськрада	Mis'krada	ADM2	Second-order Administrative Division
Місто	Misto	ADM1, PPL	Primary Administrative Division, Populated Place
Море	More	LK	Lake
Мис	Mys	CAPE, PT	Cape, Point
Національний Парк	Natsional'nyy Park	RES, RESN, RESW	Reserve, Nature Reserve, Wildlife Reserve
Низовина	Nyzovyna	PLN	Plain(s)
Область	Oblast'	ADM1	Primary Administrative Division
Острів	Ostriv	ISL	Island
Острови	Ostrovyy	ISLS	Islands

<i>Native Script Generic</i>	<i>Romanized Generic</i>	<i>Designation Code</i>	<i>Designation Name</i>
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	Rayon	ADM2, ADM3	Second-order Administrative Division, Third-order Administrative Division
Роз'їзд	Roz'yizd	RSTN, RSD	Railroad Station, Railroad Siding
Річка	Richka	STM	Stream
Рукав	Rukav	CHN	Channel
Руїни	Ruyiny	RUIN	Ruin(s)
Садина	Sadyba	HSEC	Country House
Скеля	Skelya	RK	Rock
Станція	Stantsiya	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	Zupynochnyy Punkt	RSTP	Railroad Stop

Appendix B: Primary Administrative Divisions Of Ukraine

The number in each ADM1 is the GEC identifier.



Appendix C: Romanization System for Ukraine

The BGN/PCGN system for Ukrainian was designed for use in romanizing names written in the Ukrainian alphabet. The Ukrainian alphabet contains five characters not present in the Russian alphabet: *r*, *є*, *і*, *ї*, and *'*

	Cyrillic		Roman		
1.	А	а	А	а	a
2.	Б	б	Б	б	b
3.	В	в	В	в	v
4.	Г	г	Г	г	h
5.	Ґ	ґ	Ґ	ґ	g
6.	Д	д	Д	д	d
7.	Е	е	Е	е	e
8.	Є	є	Є	є	ye
9.	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	zh
10.	З	з	З	з	z
11.	И	и	И	и	y
12.	І	і	І	і	i
13.	Ї	ї	Ї	ї	yi
14.	Й	й	Й	й	y
15.	К	к	К	к	k
16.	Л	л	Л	л	l
17.	М	м	М	м	m

	Cyrillic		Roman		
18.	Н	н	Н	н	n
19.	О	о	О	о	o
20.	П	п	П	п	p
21.	Р	р	Р	р	r
22.	С	с	С	с	s
23.	Т	т	Т	т	t
24.	У	у	У	у	u
25.	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	f
26.	Х	х	Х	х	kh
27.	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	ts
28.	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	ch
29.	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	sh
30.	Щ	щ	Щ	щ	shch
31.	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	yu
32.	Я	я	Я	я	ya
33.	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	'
34.	'	'	'	'	''

NOTE:

The character sequences зґ, кґ, сґ, тґ, and цґ may be romanized **z•h**, **k•h**, **s•h**, **t•s**, and **ts•h** in order to differentiate those romanizations from the digraphs **zh**, **kh**, **sh**, **ts**, and the letter sequence **tsh**, which are used to render the characters ж, х, ш, ц, and the character sequence тш.

Appendix D: Table of Transliteration of Ukrainian Alphabet

The Ukrainian government published the *Table of Transliteration of Ukrainian Alphabet by Means of Latin Alphabet* for romanizing names written in the Ukrainian alphabet. The Ukrainian system has minor differences from the BGN/PCGN system. The Ukrainian alphabet contains five characters not present in the Russian alphabet: *r*, *є*, *і*, *ї*, and *'*

	Cyrillic				Roman
1.	А	а	А	а	a
2.	Б	б	Б	б	b
3.	В	в	В	в	v
4.	Г	г	Г	г	h
5.	Ґ	ґ	Ґ	ґ	g
6.	Д	д	Д	д	d
7.	Е	е	Е	е	e
8.	Є	є	Є	є	Ye ie ³
9.	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	zh
10.	З	з	З	з	z
11.	И	и	И	и	y
12.	І	і	І	і	i
13.	Ї	ї	Ї	ї	Yi j ³
14.	Й	й	Й	й	Y j ³
15.	К	к	К	к	k
16.	Л	л	Л	л	l
17.	М	м	М	м	m

	Cyrillic				Roman
18.	Н	н	Н	н	n
19.	О	о	О	о	o
20.	П	п	П	п	p
21.	Р	р	Р	р	r
22.	С	с	С	с	s
23.	Т	т	Т	т	t
24.	У	у	У	у	u
25.	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	f
26.	Х	х	Х	х	kh
27.	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	ts
28.	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	ch
29.	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	sh
30.	Щ	щ	Щ	щ	shch
31.	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	Yu iu ³
32.	Я	я	Я	я	Ya ia ³
33.	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	None²
34.	'	'	'	'	None²

NOTES¹⁰

1. The character sequence *зr* is transliterated as “**zgh**”.
2. The soft sign (**ь**) and apostrophe (') are not transliterated.
3. The characters **Є, Ї, Й, Ю, and Я** should be Romanized differently if they appear initially or in other positions. In initial positions, these letters should be Romanized **Ye, Yi, Y, Yu, and Ya** accordingly. In all other positions, these letters should be Romanized **ie, i, i, iu, and ia** accordingly.

¹⁰ Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, For International Use. State Service of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre, <<http://www.ukrmap.com/ua/u/1/files/Verstka.pdf>>, 2011 (Accessed 29 January 2015)

Appendix E: Comparison of Romanization Systems for Ukraine

This table displays the changes between the BGN/PCGN system and the *Table of Transliteration of Ukrainian Alphabet by Means of Latin Alphabet* system. Characters 8, 13, 14, 31, 32, 33, and 34 are transliterated differently in the two systems; **bold** text indicate differences.

	Cyrillic		BGN/PCGN	Ukrainian
1.	А	а	a	a
2.	Б	б	b	b
3.	В	в	v	v
4.	Г	г	h	h
5.	Ґ	ґ	g	g
6.	Д	д	d	d
7.	Е	е	e	e
8.	Є	є	ye	Ye ie
9.	Ж	ж	zh	zh
10.	З	з	z	z
11.	И	и	y	y
12.	І	і	i	i
13.	Ї	ї	yi	Yi i
14.	Й	й	y	Y i
15.	К	к	k	k
16.	Л	л	l	l
17.	М	м	m	m
18.	Н	н	n	n
19.	О	о	o	o
20.	П	п	p	p
21.	Р	р	r	r
22.	С	с	s	s
23.	Т	т	t	t
24.	У	у	u	u
25.	Ф	ф	f	f
26.	Х	х	kh	kh
27.	Ц	ц	ts	ts
28.	Ч	ч	ch	ch
29.	Ш	ш	sh	sh
30.	Щ	щ	shch	shch
31.	Ю	ю	yu	Yu iu
32.	Я	я	ya	Ya ia
33.	Ь	ь	'	None
34.	'	'	”	None

Appendix F: Kyiv

US Board on Geographic Names Statement on the Status of Kyiv

In October 2006 the Foreign Names Committee of the US Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) decided to approve the spelling Kyiv as one of the USBGN official standard forms of the name of Ukraine's capital. Official US Government documents may continue to refer to the city using the conventional spelling Kiev when context calls for that spelling.

The Board based its decision on recommendations from the Department of State that Kyiv is the locally preferred Latin-alphabet rendering of the place name and should be available for official use to better assist the people and Government of Ukraine to promote that country's national identity.

Congress established the US Board on Geographic Names in its present form in 1947 with the express mandate to standardize geographic nomenclature for official US Government use.