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**Reports: Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the
standardization of geographical names**

Report of Poland

Submitted by Poland **

Summary:

The full report provides information on the progress made by Poland on geographical names issues made since the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held from 8 to 17 August 2017.

National names authorities. There are two commissions engaged in the standardization of geographical names in Poland: the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects, which is affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and establishes names used within the country's boundaries, and the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland, which is affiliated to the Surveyor General of Poland and is responsible for standardizing geographical names of the world in Polish, establishing the principles of romanization from languages that use non-Roman writing systems, representing Poland in the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical names and participating in international conferences and meetings on geographical names.

National gazetteer. The new edition of the Polish national gazetteer, which contains 103,086 official names of localities and their parts, was published in October 2015. Changes to the names listed are published each year in the Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland, and enter into force on 1 January.

Multilingual areas. According to the Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and regional languages, traditional names in a minority language may be used as "additional names". Since 2005, minority names have been introduced for 1,246 localities, disaggregated as follows: 359 German names, 821 Kashubian names, 30 Lithuanian names, 27 Belarusian names and 9 Lemko names.

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Exonyms. The list of Polish exonyms was published at the end of 2013. It gives Polish names for 13,358 geographical objects outside the boundaries of Poland. A second edition of the list is scheduled to be published at the end of 2019.

Toponymic data files. The National Register of Geographical Names is maintained by the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, responsibility for which is vested in the Surveyor General of Poland. Currently, it holds approximately 252,000 names.

Country names. The fourth edition of the official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories was published at the end of 2017. The names of the countries and territories and their capitals included in the list have been approved by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A fifth edition of the list is scheduled to be published in the second half of 2019.

Report of Poland

1. National standardization

1.1. Legal basis for standardizing geographical names

Official geographical names of the objects from the territory of Poland are established in different ways, depending on the type of an object:

- names of voivodships are established by the act of Parliament,
- names of counties, communes and national parks are established by the regulation of the Council of the Ministers,
- names of auxiliary units of a commune (rural administrative units, housing estates, districts), street and square names are established by the resolution of a commune council,
- names of localities (settlements) and physiographic objects are established by the regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration after obtaining the opinion from the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects,
- names of nature reserves are established by the regulation of the regional director of the environmental protection,
- names of landscape parks are established by the regulation of a voivode,
- names of Natura 2000 areas are established by the regulation of the Minister of the Environment,
- names of the protected landscape areas, natural monuments and other protected areas are established by the regulation of a voivode or the resolution of a commune council.

Apart from official names, there are standardized names in Poland, which are established in different ways, depending on the type of an object:

- names of physiographic objects (in case when an object does not have an official name) are established by the resolution of the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects,
- additional names of localities and physiographic objects in the languages of the minorities are established by the decision of the Minister of the Interior and Administration after obtaining the opinion from the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects,
- additional names of streets, squares, etc. in the languages of the minorities are established by the resolution of the commune council after obtaining a consent from the Minister of the Interior and Administration,
- names of other objects such as buildings, railway stations, airports and harbor docks are established by their proprietors,
- Polish names of geographical objects outside Poland (exonyms) are established by the resolution of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland.

1.2. Legislation concerning geographical names

The *Act of 29 August 2003 on official names of localities and physiographic objects* [*Ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 2003 roku o urzędowych nazwach miejscowości i obiektów fizjograficznych*] (see English translation: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act_on_official_names_of_localities_and_physiographic_objects.pdf) was approved in 2003, in place of the *Regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland on establishing names of localities and numbering properties* [*Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej o ustaleniu nazw miejscowości i o numeracji nieruchomości*] which came into force in 1934. In this *Act* the following were defined:

- objects for which official names are established,
- principles and the mode of establishing, changing and abolishing names of localities and their parts, and official names of physiographic objects,
- principles of the activity of the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects,

- the way of establishing and proclaiming official lists of the names of localities and their parts and names of physiographic objects,
- principles of publishing national gazetteer.

The other acts, that are relevant for establishing geographical names:

- the *Act of 24 July 1998 on the implementation of a three-level territorial division of the country* [Ustawa z dnia 24 lipca 1998 r. o wprowadzeniu zasadniczego trójstopniowego podziału terytorialnego państwa] – official names of voivodships (first level administrative units),
- the *Act of 5 June 1990 on the county self-government* [Ustawa z dnia 5 czerwca 1990 r. o samorządzie powiatowym] – official names of the counties (second level administrative units),
- the *Act of 8 March 1990 on the commune self-government* [Ustawa z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie terytorialnym] – official names of communes (third level administrative units), auxiliary units of a commune, streets and squares,
- the *Act of 16 April 2004 on environment protection* [Ustawa z dnia 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody] – official names of national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, natural monuments and other protected areas,
- the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on the regional language* [Ustawa z dnia 6 stycznia 2005 r. o mniejszościach narodowych i etnicznych oraz o języku regionalnym] (see English translation: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act_on_national_minorities.pdf) – additional names of localities and physiographic objects, streets, squares etc. in the languages of the minorities,
- the *Act of 17 May 1989 “Geodesy and cartography law”* [Ustawa z dnia 17 maja 1989 r. – Prawo geodezyjne i kartograficzne] – Polish names of geographical objects outside Poland.

1.3. Organizations standardizing geographical names

In Poland there is no one separate agency dealing with geographical names standardization. There are, however, two advisory commissions engaged in the standardization of geographical names:

- **Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects** [Komisja Nazw Miejscowości i Obiektów Fizjograficznych], affiliated to the Minister of the Interior and Administration, establishes names used within Poland’s boundaries
- **Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland** [Komisja Standaryzacji Nazw Geograficznych poza Granicami Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej], affiliated to the Surveyor General of Poland, responsible for standardizing Polish geographical names of the world.

Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects (website: <http://knmiof.mswia.gov.pl/>), established by the Minister of the Interior and Administration, is a consultative body as far as the names of the Polish territory are concerned. The Commission pronounces judgments on applications coming from particular communes to the Minister which concern establishing, changing or abolishing Polish names of localities, their parts or physiographic objects. The Commission pronounces judgments on analogous applications concerning changes of the officially established type of a particular locality or physiographic objects. The Commission has the right to put forward a proposal to the Minister concerning establishing, changing or abolishing a name. Within the scope of its activities, the Commission also standardizes the names of those physiographic objects, which have not been officially established yet. The Commission participates in developing national gazetteer. Since 2005 the Commission has pronounced judgments on applications coming from particular communes to the Minister which concern establishing additional names of localities and physiographic objects in languages of the national and ethnic minorities and in a regional language.

The decision process on establishing, changing or abolishing names of localities, their parts or physiographic objects runs as follows: after receiving the opinion of the Commission the Minister of the Interior and Administration changes the names, such changes are being published once a year, as a Minister’s ordinance in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland* [Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej]. These changes always take effect on the 1st of January.

In the period 2017-2019 the following changes were made:

- on January 1, 2018: 33 new names of physiographic objects and 19 new names of localities or its parts were established; 14 names of physiographic objects and 32 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 25 localities or parts of localities were changed; 93 names of localities or its parts were abolished (full list in Polish: <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/DU/2017/2401/1>);
- on January 1, 2019: 9 new names of physiographic objects and 4 new names of localities or its parts were established; 6 names of physiographic objects and 8 names of localities or its parts were changed as well as types of 12 localities or parts of localities were changed; 32 names of localities or its parts were abolished (full list in Polish: <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/DU/2018/2447/1>).

Acting pursuant to the *Act on official names of localities and physiographic objects*, the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects, in the period of 2017-2019, issued its opinions on motions on determination, changing and abolishing official names of localities and types of localities proposed by the communes.

In 2018, the Commission also analyzed and standardized names of physiographic objects in the following voivodships: Łódzkie, Opolskie, Mazowieckie, Dolnośląskie, Podlaskie. In the case of Podlaskie Voivodeship, the Commission carried out an analysis of the principles of the standardization of names with East Slavonic phonetics, which preceded the work on the standardization of physiographic objects from the area of this voivodship.

Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland (website: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/index.php>), established by the Surveyor General of Poland, is an advisory body for the geographical names of objects outside Poland. It represents Poland in the matters of names on the international forum.

The Commission's tasks are:

- establishing, changing and abolishing the recommended Polish geographical names of the world (exonyms),
- publishing lists of the world's geographical names and the established Polish exonyms,
- establishing the principles of romanization from languages which use non-Roman writing systems,
- pronouncing the judgments on publications concerning geographical names of the objects outside Poland issued by a variety of Polish publishers,
- putting forward foreign-language forms of names of more important geographical objects located on the Polish territory for the international purposes,
- participation in UNGEGN works,
- representing Poland on UNGEGN forum,
- participation in international conferences and meetings devoted to standardization of geographical names,
- conveying information about the progress of the works on names in Poland and binding principles of the use of Polish geographical terminology on international forum,
- developing the Polish toponymic guidelines,
- informing Polish institutions about international arrangements.

1.4. List of official names of localities and their parts

The last edition of the *List of official names of localities and their parts* was published in October 2015 in the *Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland* as the *Announcement of the Minister of Administration and Digitization of 4 August 2015 on the list of official names of localities and their parts* [*Obwieszczenie Ministra Administracji i Cyfryzacji z dnia 4 sierpnia 2015 r. w sprawie wykazu urzędowych nazw miejscowości i ich części*]¹. This list is arranged similar as the previous one – as a table with eight columns.

The list contains **103,086** official names of localities and their parts, in it: 915 names of towns and cities, 43,068 names of villages, 6,710 names of parts of towns and cities, 36,263 names of parts of villages, 5,132 names

¹ The *List of official names of localities and their parts* is available on the website of the Government Legislation Centre: <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/DU/2015/1636/1>, as well as on the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/official_names.php.

of settlements, 4,619 names of hamlets of villages, and 6,379 other names. The list is arranged in a table with eight columns: the name of a locality is indicated in the first column, in the second – officially established type of a locality, in the third, fourth and fifth columns – an administrative unit: commune, county and voivodship, in the sixth column – the identifier of locality from the National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country (TERYT), in the seventh – genitive ending for names of localities, in the eighth column – adjective (only for names of towns and villages).

Amendments to the *List of official names of localities and their parts* are introduced each year on January 1 after publication in the *Journals of Laws of the Republic of Poland*. These changes are effect of changes in the names, as well as changes in types of a name (changes of a type can be result of changes of boundaries of cities and towns). Moreover, regulations of the Council of Ministers on boundaries change might bring changes of a type of locality.

1.5. Multilingual areas

Consistent with the definitions in the *Act of 6 January 2005 on national and ethnic minorities and on regional languages* [*Ustawa z dnia 6 stycznia 2005 r. o mniejszościach narodowych i etnicznych oraz o języku regionalnym*] (see English translation: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/act_on_national_minorities.pdf), national minorities (Belarusian, Czech, Lithuanian, German, Armenian, Russian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Jewish), ethnic minorities (Karaim, Lemko, Roma and Tartar) as well as a minority using a regional language (Kashubian) appear in Poland. The *Act* allows the language of these 14 minorities to be used as a “supporting language” in contacts with commune bodies. A minority language as a supporting language may be used exclusively within those communes where the population belonging to the minority whose language is to be used amounts to at least 20 percent of a given commune’s population and the commune has been entered in the *Official Register of Communes in which a supporting language is used* [*Urzędowy Rejestr Gmin, w których jest używany język pomocniczy*]. Entry into the Register is performed exclusively on an application of the council of the commune in which the minority language is to be obligatory. There are 33 communes in which a supporting language was introduced: 5 with Belarusian language, one with Lithuanian, 3 with Kashubian, and 22 with German.

The *Act* also lays down that traditional names in a minority language for localities, physiographic objects and streets may be used as “additional names” alongside geographic names established in the Polish language. The additional names may be established for objects located in communes inhabited by a minority in whose language these names are used, constituting at least 20 per cent of residents. Names of inhabited localities may also be established for communes, which do not fulfill the quantitative criterion for the number of residents belonging to a minority. In the case of such localities, an additional name may be introduced provided that, as a result of social consultations, over 50 per cent of residents were in favor of this name.

Additional names in minority languages have been introduced in 1246 localities and parts of them, located in 60 communes (as of 8th January 2019). This number consists of 359 German names in 31 communes, 821 Kashubian names in 25 communes, 30 Lithuanian names in one commune, 27 Belarusian names in one commune and 9 Lemko names in 2 communes. However, no additional names for physiographic objects and streets have been introduced yet. 6 minority names were introduced in the period 2017-2019: 6 Kashubian names in one commune: 1 name of town and 5 names of villages.

Full, consistently updated, list of additional names in minority languages is available on the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/files/list_of_minority_names.pdf

1.6 Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors

The fourth, revised and extended, edition of the *Toponymic guidelines of Poland for map editors and other users* was published in December 2010. The publication is available in electronic version in PDF format, at the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/tgp.php>.

Constantly updated information about administrative division of Poland is available at the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/mapa_adm.php. This contains lists of current administrative units, maps, and some additional information about administrative division in Poland.

2. Exonyms

Standardizing exonyms is the task of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland affiliated at the Surveyor General of Poland. The Commission's decisions do not have normative power but are recommendations. The Commission meets at least 4 times yearly, delivering its opinions on proposals standardizing Polish geographical names of the world, their amendments or elimination from the list of recommended exonyms. All amendments introduced in Polish exonyms are published on the Commission's website (http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/nazwy_pol.php).

The list of Polish exonyms, entitled *Official list of Polish geographical names of the world* [Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata], was published at the end of 2013. The list is the result of long-term Commission's work on the standardization of Polish geographical names of the world. It lists Polish names for **13,358** geographical objects that lie outside the boundaries of Poland. For each object the Polish name and the original name (endonym) are given. For names in languages that are written in non-Roman scripts, Romanized forms are given in accordance with the principles adopted by the Commission for use in Poland for geographical names in a given language. Following these names, the objects' coordinates are posted. If necessary, the additional information and observations are provided, such as information about localization of the transboundary object in other countries, additional characteristics of the object or its localization, information about the location of part of locality in the boundaries of independent locality, and selected historical names of the object. The list is divided into eight parts (chapters): seven of them correspond to the traditionally determined parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, Antarctica), the eighth one is devoted to undersea objects.

The list is available on-line: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wpngs_en.php. The Commission regular updates the list of Polish exonyms. Information on the updates is available on the Commission's website (http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/zmiany_w_uwpngs.pdf), but in Polish only. The second edition of the *Official list of Polish geographical names of the world* is scheduled to be published in the end of 2019.

3. Toponymic data files and gazetteers

The National Register of Geographical Names [Państwowy Rejest Nazw Geograficznych – PRNG] is maintained by the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography subordinated to the Surveyor General of Poland. Currently (as on 23rd January 2019) the Register holds 252,302 names of which 124,616 are names of localities and its parts and 127,686 are names of physiographic objects (22,364 names of water objects, 35,757 names of land shaping objects, and 69,565 names of other objects). In the Register the following types of names are collected: official names (i.e. names published by ordinance of the Minister – 134,764 names), standardized names (i.e. names adopted by the Commission on Names of Localities and Physiographic Objects but not yet published by ordinance of the Minister – 15,040 names), unstandardized names (i.e. other names listed on topographic maps or other sources – 102,498 names), and minority names (1,246 names).

Since 17 July 2014 on the basis of the Geodetic and Cartographic Law of May 17, 1989 all data from PRNG are available free of charge on the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography website². The data are published in the following formats: .shp, .xls, .gml and .rdf, separately for names of localities and for names of physiographic objects, and updated on the website every 3 months. Additionally, through a national access point³, it is possible to

² The data from PRNG are available on the website: <http://www.gugik.gov.pl/pzgi/dane-bez-oplat/dane-z-panstwowego-rejestru-nazw-geograficznych-prng>.

³ National Geoportal: <http://www.geoportal.gov.pl>.

search, browse, view and download (including via ATOM service) names with attributes according to accepted criteria. PRNG is available in OGC (*Open Geospatial Consortium*) standard WMS (*Web Map Service*). The PRNG data available on Geoportal is updated once a week.

Moreover, the Central Statistical Office runs the database of official geographical names named National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country [Krajowy Rejestr Urzędowy Podziału Terytorialnego Kraju]. That database contains a regularly updated list of units of the territorial division, a specification of names of localities (102,912 names as of 18th January 2019) and a specification of names of streets (271,040 names as of 18th January 2019)⁴.

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection [Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Środowiska] runs the Central Register of Nature Conservation Forms [Centralny Rejestr Form Ochrony Przyrody] that includes all areas of nature conservation in Poland (national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, natural monuments and other protected areas) with their names, if they exist⁵.

4. Terminology in the standardization of geographical names

The last Polish edition of *Glossary of terms for the standardization of geographical names* [Słownik terminów używanych przy standaryzacji nazw geograficznych] was published at the end of 2014. It was prepared by the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland and published by the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography. This is a new translation of the English version of *Glossary of terms for the standardization of geographical names* of 2002 and *Addendum* of 2007, which was made by Mark Lukasik. No significant changes and additions were introduced to this edition in relation to the English version – the original wording of the definitions and descriptions of introduction notes were retained. The publication is available in PDF format on the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/glossary_of_terms_PL.pdf.

5. Writing systems and pronunciation

According to the *Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 March 2000 on the manner and scope of activity of the National Council of Geodesy and Cartography and Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland and principles governing payment of their members*, one of the scopes of activity of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland refers to establishment of “romanization rules governing names of states, non-self-governing territories, administrative units, localities, physiographic objects, and other geographical objects originally expressed by means of non-Roman writing systems”.

As a part of its activity the Commission adopted, for each language exclusively, both rules of transliteration and rules of Polish phonetic transcription. There are some exceptions for Asian languages – for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Lao, Burmese and Khmer only a transliteration is recommended.

Rules of romanization adopted by the Commission are available on Commission’s web site: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/latynizacja.php>.

Since 2017 the following rules were modified or adopted:

- **Mongolian (cyrillic script)** – revised rules (new system of transliteration), recommended are both: transliteration (the Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology system of 2012) and traditional Polish transcription (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/latynizacja/mongolski.pdf>),
- **Persian** – slightly clarified rules of transliteration and rules of Polish phonetic transcription (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/latynizacja/perski.pdf>),
- **Russian** – slightly clarified rules of Polish phonetic transcription, no changes in system of transliteration – the GOST system of 1983 is recommended (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/latynizacja/rosyjski.pdf>),
- **Tigrinia** – recommended are both: transliteration (the BGN/PCGN 2007 system) and Polish transcription (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/latynizacja/tigrinia.pdf>),

⁴ All names are accessible on the Internet website of the Central Statistical Office: http://eteryt.stat.gov.pl/eTeryt/rejestr_teryt/udostepnianie_danych/baza_teryt/uzytkownicy_indywidualni/przeglądanie/przeglądanie.aspx?contrast=default.

⁵ Central Register of Nature Conservation Forms is available on-line: <http://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/CRFOP/index.jsf>.

- **Ukrainian** – slightly clarified rules of Polish phonetic transcription, no changes in system of transliteration – the Ukrainian national system of 2010 is recommended (<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/pliki/latynizacja/ukrainski.pdf>).

6. Country names

In consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Council for the Polish Language of the Polish Academy of Sciences the fourth edition of the *Official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories* [*Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych*] was published at the end of 2017 (the third edition was published in 2015; according to the regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration the list is published every two years). The list contains 195 countries recognized by the Republic of Poland (namely: 193 member states of the United Nations Organization, as well as Kosovo and Vatican City) and 69 non-self-governing territories. Attached to the register is a list of ten territories with undetermined or disputed international status and others. The names of countries, territories, and their capitals included in the list have obtained approval of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The footnotes explaining the status of countries and territories have been provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The adjectives derived from names of countries and territories, as well as names of citizens and inhabitants have been provided in line with the opinion provided by the Orthography and Onomastics Unit of the Council for the Polish Language.

The list has been published in Polish only, but the inset in English has been also prepared. This inset includes translation of introductory part of the publication, i.e.: editorial page, table of contents, “from the Publisher”, introduction, Romanization rules, explanation of abbreviations, as well as translation of the footnotes contained in the publication. In addition four Polish-English dictionary are included in this inset: names of countries, names of non-self-governing territories, names of territories with undetermined or disputed international status, and names of languages.

The fifth updated edition of the *Official list of names of countries and non-self-governing territories* is scheduled to be published in the second half of 2019.

The list is available in printed version as well as in PDF format on Commission’s website: <http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wykaz.php>.

7. Co-operation with neighborhood countries and international organizations

Members of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland participated actively in:

- 6–8 April, 2017 (Prague, Czechia): 19th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms and meeting of the Working Group on Romanization Systems,
- 5 & 6 July, 2017 (Washington D.C, USA): toponymic sessions of the Joint International Geographical Union/International Cartographic Association Commission on Toponymy during the 28th International Cartographic Conference,
- 7 & 18 August, 2017 (New York, USA): 30th Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names,
- 8–17 August, 2017 (New York, USA): 11th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,
- 9 August, 2017 (New York, USA): 20th meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms,
- 9 August, 2017 (New York, USA): Meeting of the East Central and South-East Europe Division,
- 9 August, 2017 (New York, USA): Meeting of the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology,
- 10 August, 2017 (New York, USA): Meeting of the Joint International Geographical Union/International Cartographic Association Commission on Toponymy

- 11 August, 2017 (New York, USA): Meeting of the Working Group on Romanization Systems,
- 16 August, 2017 (New York, USA): Meeting of the Working Group on Country Names,
- 11 April, 2018 (Warsaw, Poland): 5th Czech-Polish-Slovak meeting on standardization of geographical names,
- 24–26 September, 2018 (Riga, Latvia): 21st meeting of the Working Group on Exonyms.