

GUIDANCE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF MAPS

Confidential



**United
Nations**

Geospatial

2023

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ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION

“In view of the **sensitive nature of cartographic documents**, prior to the issuance of any map at any duty station, including dissemination via public electronic networks such as Internet, **clearance must be sought** [...] in order to ensure that maps meet publication standards and that they are not in contravention of existing United Nations policies.”

Administrative Instruction on
Guidelines for the Publication of Maps
paragraph 3
[ST/AI/189/Add.25/Rev.1](#)

The responsibility of clearance of maps is entrusted with the Geospatial Information Section. To request clearance, please contact geospatial@un.org.

Given the sensitive nature of representations of States, territories and areas across the world, the present guidance intends to facilitate the consistent and coherent use of terminology, labels, hierarchies, alignments and representations of names and geographies for the preparation of maps under the United Nations imprint. The use of the present guidance and data does not relieve offices of their obligation to seek final clearance.

The guidance document is classified as **confidential**, in accordance to the [Secretary-General's Bulletin on Information sensitivity, classification and handling](#), and is maintained as a courtesy to the United Nations Secretariat, and as applicable, the United Nations system.

The guidance includes sections on [mandatory disclaimers](#), [names and hierarchies](#), [representations of geographies](#), [geospatial datasets](#), [map projections](#), [cartography gallery](#), including [thematic](#), of examples and available [web-mapping services](#).

MANDATORY DISCLAIMERS

The general disclaimer must be included on all maps and cartographic publications produced under the United Nations imprint.

The generic short form disclaimer is mandatory on all maps and must be included below all maps within a publication or website:

Generic disclaimer, short form

English	The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
French	Les frontières et les noms indiqués et les désignations employées sur cette carte n'impliquent pas reconnaissance ou acceptation officielle par l'Organisation des Nations Unies.
Spanish	Los Límites y los nombres y las designaciones que figuran en este mapa no implican su apoyo o aceptación oficial por las Naciones Unidas.
Arabic	إن الحدود والأسماء الواردة في هذه الخريطة والتسميات المستخدمة فيها لا تعني إقراراً أو قبولاً رسمياً لها من طرف الأمم المتحدة.
Chinese	本地图所示边界和名称以及采用的说明性注记并不意味着它们已得到联合国的正式认可或接受
Russian	Показанные границы и географические названия и используемые обозначения не подразумевают официального согласования или признания Организацией Объединенных Наций.

The long form disclaimer is used for detailed regional mapping (such as for sensitive areas as Israel) and is not typically used for world or continental maps:

Generic disclaimer, long form

English	The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
French	Les appellations utilisées sur cette carte et la présentation des données qui y figurent n'impliquent de la part du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique des pays, territoires, villes ou zones, ou de leurs autorités, ni quant au tracé de leurs frontières ou limites.
Spanish	Las denominaciones empleadas en este mapa y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos que contiene no implican, de parte de la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas, juicio alguno sobre la condición jurídica de países, territorios, ciudades o zonas, o de sus autoridades, ni respecto de la delimitación de sus fronteras o límites.
Arabic	إن الأمانة العامة للأمم المتحدة، باستخدامها هذه التسميات وأسلوب عرض البيانات في هذه الخريطة، لا تعرب عن أي رأي بشأن المركز القانوني لأي بلد أو إقليم أو مدينة أو منطقة والمركز القانوني لسلطانها أو بشأن رسم حدودها أو تخومها.
Chinese	本地图采用的说明性注记和所列资料并不代表联合国秘书处对任何国家、领土、城市或地区的法律地位或对其边疆或边界划分管辖权的任何意见。
Russian	Употребляемые обозначения и подача материала на настоящей карте не означают выражения со стороны Секретариата Организации Объединенных Наций какого бы то ни было мнения относительно правового статуса страны, территории, города или района либо их властей или же относительно делимитации их границ.

The special disclaimers must be placed in combination to the general disclaimer according to the specific areas which are mapped, as follows:

For the area of **Jammu and Kashmir**

English	Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
French	Les pointillés correspondent approximativement à la ligne de contrôle au Jammu-et-Cachemire convenue par l'Inde et le Pakistan. Les parties n'ont pas encore réglé la question du statut définitif du Jammu-et-Cachemire.
Spanish	La línea de puntos representa aproximadamente la Línea de Control en Jammu y Cachemira convenida por la India y el Pakistán. Las partes no han llegado todavía a un acuerdo sobre el estatuto definitivo de Jammu y Cachemira.
Arabic	يمثل الخط المنقطع خط المراقبة تقريبا في جامو وكشمير المتفق عليه بين الهند وباكستان. ولم يتفق الطرفان بعد على الوضع النهائي لجامو وكشمير.
Chinese	虚线为印度和巴基斯坦商定的查谟和克什米尔的大致控制线。双方尚未商定查谟和克什米尔的最终地位。
Russian	Пунктирная линия приблизительно отражает «линию контроля» в Джамму и Кашмире, согласованную Индией и Пакистаном. Стороны еще не договорились об окончательном статусе Джамму и Кашмира.

For the area of **Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

English	A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
French	La souveraineté sur les îles Falkland (Malvinas) fait l'objet d'un différend entre le Gouvernement de l'Argentine et le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.
Spanish	Existe una disputa entre los Gobiernos de la Argentina y el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte acerca de la soberanía sobre las Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands).
Arabic	وجد نزاع بين حكومتي الأرجنتين والمملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى وأيرلندا الشمالية بشأن السيادة على جزر فوكلاند (مالفيناس).
Chinese	阿根廷政府和大不列颠及爱尔兰联合王国政府之间就福克兰 (马尔维纳斯) 群岛的主权问题存在着争议。
Russian	Между правительствами Аргентины и Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии существует спор по поводу суверенитета над Фолклендскими (Мальвинскими) островами.

For the area of **Sudan and South Sudan**

English	Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
French	Le tracé définitif de la frontière entre la République du Soudan et la République du Soudan du Sud n'a pas encore été défini.
Spanish	Las fronteras definitivas entre la República del Sudán y la República de Sudán del Sur no se han determinado todavía.
Arabic	لم تتقرر بعد الحدود النهائية بين جمهورية السودان وجمهورية جنوب السودان.
Chinese	苏丹共和国和南苏丹共和国之间的最终边界尚未确定。
Russian	Окончательная граница между Республикой Судан и Республикой Южный Судан до сих пор не определена.

For the area of **Abyei**

English	Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
French	Le statut définitif de la zone d'Abyei n'est pas encore déterminé.
Spanish	Todavía no se ha determinado el estatuto definitivo de la zona de Abyei.
Arabic	لم يتقرر بعد الوضع النهائي لمنطقة أبيي.
Chinese	阿卜耶伊地区的最终地位尚未确定。
Russian	Окончательный статус Абьея до сих пор не определен.

NAMES AND HIERARCHIES

Names of Member States and territories

need to follow the names submitted by Member States or consistent with the [United Nations Protocol and Liaison Office](#). The names are available through the on the United Nations Terminology Database (UNTERM). The official country names are specifically designated as “Country names” as seen on top right corner):

English	French	
Details Open the French Republic France	France (la) la République française	UNHQ Country names
English the French Republic country France country short		• ✕
French France (la) country short la République française country		•
Spanish la República Francesa country Francia country short		•
Russian Французская Республика country Франция country short		•
Chinese 法国 country short 法兰西共和国 country Definition 全国分为大区、省和市镇。本土划为13个大区、96个省，还有5个海外单省大区、5个海外行政区和1个地位特殊的海外属地。全国共有36700个市镇。		•
Arabic فرنسا country short الجمهورية الفرنسية country		•

In UNTERM, country names are available in “short” form and in “long form”, e.g. “France” (short) and “French Republic” (long), in English. Both the short and long form are available in the six official languages of the United Nations. On maps, only the short form or abbreviated version is required for easier label placement.

Some countries have no short form and insist on using long form for their country label. In those instances, an exception is made, and part of the name is placed in brackets and in smaller size such as for “Iran (Islamic Republic of)” instead of “Islamic Republic of Iran”.

Some countries keep consistency in their specific spelling in the language of their choosing, for example, “Côte d’Ivoire” has no approved spelling in English, but uses the French spelling.

Finally, if space is an issue, use contracted short form spellings with the basic rule to not drop any words when shortening names, e.g.: “Democratic Republic of the Congo” could be “Dem. Rep. of the Congo” or “DR of the Congo,” but not “DRC” or “DR Congo.” (see next table).

UNTERM short form	Accepted labels on maps	Common misspelling
Brunei Darussalam	-	Brunei
Cabo Verde	-	Cape Verde
Czechia	-	Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		North Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo	DR of the Congo	DRC or DR Congo
Eswatini	-	Swaziland
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao PDR	Laos
Republic of Moldova	Rep. of Moldova	Moldova
Republic of Korea	Rep. of Korea	South Korea
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian Arab Rep.	Syria
Timor-Leste	-	East Timor
Türkyie	-	Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	U.K.
Viet Nam	-	Vietnam

Countries also change their names as attested by latest changes for Czechia (2016), Eswatini (2018), North Macedonia (2019) or Türkiye (2022). For territories, a list of current Non-Self-Governing Territories is available from the United Nations [Decolonization](#) website.

The hierarchies of names using labels on the maps must be considered to address sensitivities. The hierarchy of upper case and size must maintain the differences between Member States, Non-Self-Governing Territories and territories. While cartographers or designers may consider alternate font and size variations for their needs, the label hierarchy must be preserved.

The choice of font is also important to ensure that *diacritics*¹ can be represented correctly as they indicate the pronunciation, such as for the country “Türkyie” or the capital “P'yöngyang”. Arial is the recommended font due to its proximity to the United Nations branding font “Roboto” and its ability to correctly represent all diacritics.

The hierarchy is below and shown on the [Map of the World of the Cartography gallery](#):

HIERARCHIES	LABEL FONT
ANTARCTICA	Arial, italic Upper case, 10pt.
SENEGAL	Arial, regular Upper case, 9pt.
WEST BANK	Arial, italic Upper case, 8.5pt.
Western Sahara	Arial, regular Lower case, 9pt.
French Guiana (Fr.)	Arial, regular Lower case, 8.5pt.
Macau, China	Arial, italic Lower case, 8pt.
CENTRAL	Arial, regular Upper case, 6.5pt.
MARAYANI	Arial, italic Upper case, 10pt.

¹ Diacritics: a sign, such as an accent (e.g. ê, ü, â) or cedilla (e.g. ç, ş, ã) which when written above or below a letter indicates a difference in pronunciation

The geographic names (toponyms) used on maps should follow recommended romanization practices of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names ([UNGEGN](#)) using diacritics. *Endonyms*² are used over *exonyms*³. In general, geographic names used on any maps need to be carefully reviewed to ensure they are reflecting local practices and not a practice of a conflicting neighbor or power.










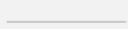
The relevant Control directives documents concerning use of names and specific geographic features must be followed including Editorial directive on “Nomenclature of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)” ([ST/CS/SER.A/42](#)) and on the “Use of the Term “Persian Gulf” (ST/CS/SER.A/29/Add.2) and its revision on “Use of the Term “Persian Gulf”, “Gulf” and “Shatt al-Arab” ([ST/CS/SER.A/29/Rev.1](#)).

² Endonyms: internal names for geographical places (for example “Wien”)

³ Exonyms: external names for geographical places (for example “Vienna”)







REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHIES

The limits between States or territories are represented on maps using geographic lines. Depending on the agreement or status of the limits, the representation may also vary. Similar to names and labels, the hierarchy must be preserved using thickness, colour and a gradation of dash. Attributes in the UN Geospatial datasets facilitates the representation.

LINE GEOGRAPHY	REPRESENTATION
International boundary	 or 
Special boundary line	
Armistice or administrative limits (countries)	
Other line of separation	
Administrative boundary (level 1)	 or 
Administrative boundary (level 2)	
Autonomous region boundary	
Sovereign base limit	

For example, the special boundary is used, for larger scale mapping to represent the Boundary of former Palestine mandate between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, see the Map of Israel in the Cartography gallery.

The populated places and their status are represented on maps using point features. A common representation is to show their administrative status. The hierarchy must be preserved, including in comparison to country labels which should be larger in size than place names. Attributes in the UN Geospatial datasets facilitates the representation.

PLACE TYPE	REPRESENTATION
National capital	
Alternative capital	
Territorial capital	
Administrative capital (level 1)	
Administrative capital (level 2)	
Other populated place	

More information on general cartography can be found in "[Mapping for a Sustainable World](#)", United Nations and International Cartographic Association (2020).

GEOSPATIAL DATASETS

The United Nations Geospatial datasets, or referred to as **UN Geodata**, are provided and maintained to facilitate the production of maps, web-maps, and related documents in accordance with the Administrative Instruction. Cartographic publications of the Secretariat are for illustrative purposes to enable the work of the Organization and must include the relevant **mandatory disclaimers**. For more details on the use of the geospatial datasets, see the **Terms of Use of the UN Geodata**.

The UN Geodata is a collection of geospatial datasets and features made available at different scales, using relevant generalization parameters and algorithms, for a variety of mapping requirements. Specifically, the geospatial datasets include:

- A stylized version, at no specific scale, in the form of sketched up shapes
- A simplified version, at no specific scale, representing simplified geographies of countries and territories of the world
- A geographic version at approximately 1 million scale, for more detailed mapping global, regional, country or subnational areas

The geographies available in UN Geodata include geographic regions, countries, and administrative units, as well as places, and main water bodies. The geospatial datasets include geographies, including regions, coordinates, attributes and labels to facilitate the adequate representation of labels, hierarchies, alignments, and depiction of geographic features for the preparation of maps and web-maps.

The UN Geodata is available via the **UN Geohub**.

Terms of Use of the UN Geodata

United Nations Geospatial datasets (hereafter referred to as the “Data”) is a worldwide geospatial database consisting of country and geographic name on a global scale. The Data is designed for the production of cartographic documents and maps, including their dissemination via public electronic networks, for the Secretariat of the United Nations, as set forth in the Administrative Instruction of the United Nations concerning [Guidelines for the Publication of Maps](#).

The United Nations maintains the Data as a courtesy to those who may choose to access the Data (“Users”). The Data is provided “as is”, without warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including, without limitation, warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement.

The designations employed and the presentation of material contained in the Data do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Offices of the Secretariat of the United Nations using the Data remain subject to the administrative instruction and, therefore, prior to the issuance of any map or services derived from the Data at any duty station, including via Internet, clearance must be sought in order to ensure that maps or services meet publication standards and that they are not in contravention of existing United Nations policies.

Users of the Data that are not subject to the administrative instruction (“Outside Users”) may only use the Data for the purpose for which the Data is suitable, as identified by the Geospatial Information Section upon transmission of or granting access to the Data.

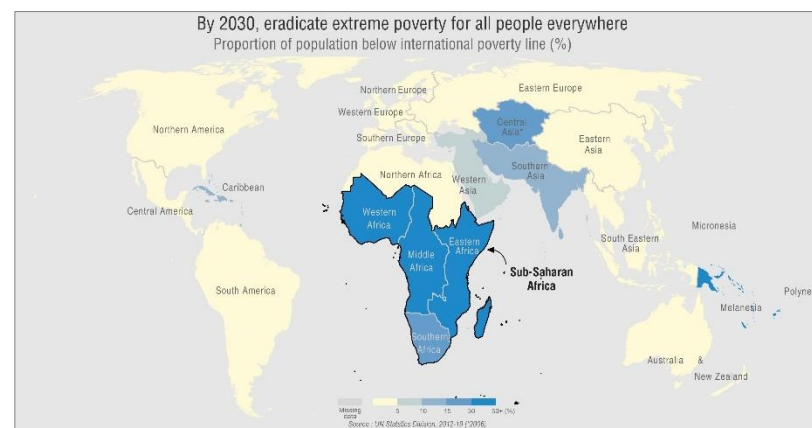
Intellectual property over the Data shall at all times vest with the United Nations. Intellectual property over the products created using the Data shall vest with the Outside User. The United Nations shall be recognized as the source of the Data in any products created by Outside Users using the Data, unless the Outside Users alter the Data or combine the Data with other data sets. In case of doubt regarding crediting the United Nations as the Data source, please contact: geospatial@un.org. Outside Users acknowledge that any right to access and use the Data is revocable and non-transferable. Under no circumstances may the Data be used for commercial purposes.

The United Nations specifically does not make any warranties or representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the Data. The United Nations periodically adds, changes, improves or updates the Data without notice. Under no circumstances shall the United Nations be liable for any loss, damage, liability or expense incurred or suffered in connection to the use of this Data, including, without limitation, any fault, error, omission, interruption or delay with respect thereto. The use of the Data is at the User’s sole risk. Under no circumstances, including but not limited to negligence, shall the United Nations be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages.

The coding system in the UN Geodata is the three-digit alphabetical country codes assigned by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The ISO codes can be used as a reference or to facilitate the integration with statistics. Users should carefully consider the integration of the geography and statistics based on their data requirements and purposes to ensure that specific areas, such as territories or Non-Self-Governing Territories, are addressed adequately.

Beyond the ISO codes, country names or recommended labels, the UN Geodata also contains three-digit numerical country codes, as defined by the “Methodology on Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49)” by the United Nations Statistics Division. The M49 codes can be used for data integration and are suitable for maintaining data over time. Further, respective regions, intermediary regions and sub-regions used for statistical processing purposes by the United Nations Secretariat, are also included. The Statistics Division also maintains the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators [Database](#) which is the authoritative repository of SDG data.

The below excerpt of the [map on the Sustainable Development Goal “No Poverty”](#), SDG01, (from Map No. 4635.01, 2021) provides an example of the dataset of the intermediary regions and sub-regions from the M49 methodology, the integration is done through a join using M49 codes



Source:
UN Geodata simplified (geographies) and SDG Indicators Database (statistics)

MAP PROJECTIONS

The projections parameters are chosen by the mapmaker and there are no prescribed projections for maps prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

However, a balanced and equitable representation for all countries in a map of the world, a compromise projection is recommended such as the Eckert IV (1906), the Winkel III (1921), or the Robinson (1974). All these projections offer mathematical compromises to balance distortions of area, direction and distance globally, as well as reduce distortions of land masses near the poles. A geographic projection (i.e., un-projected) can be used to obtain a rectangular world map product suitable for print or Internet to best fit paper or screen.

For mapping of countries, the use of national or adequate regional projection parameters is recommended. In absence of a specific national projection, the use of the relevant Universal Transverse Mercator zone projection is suggested.

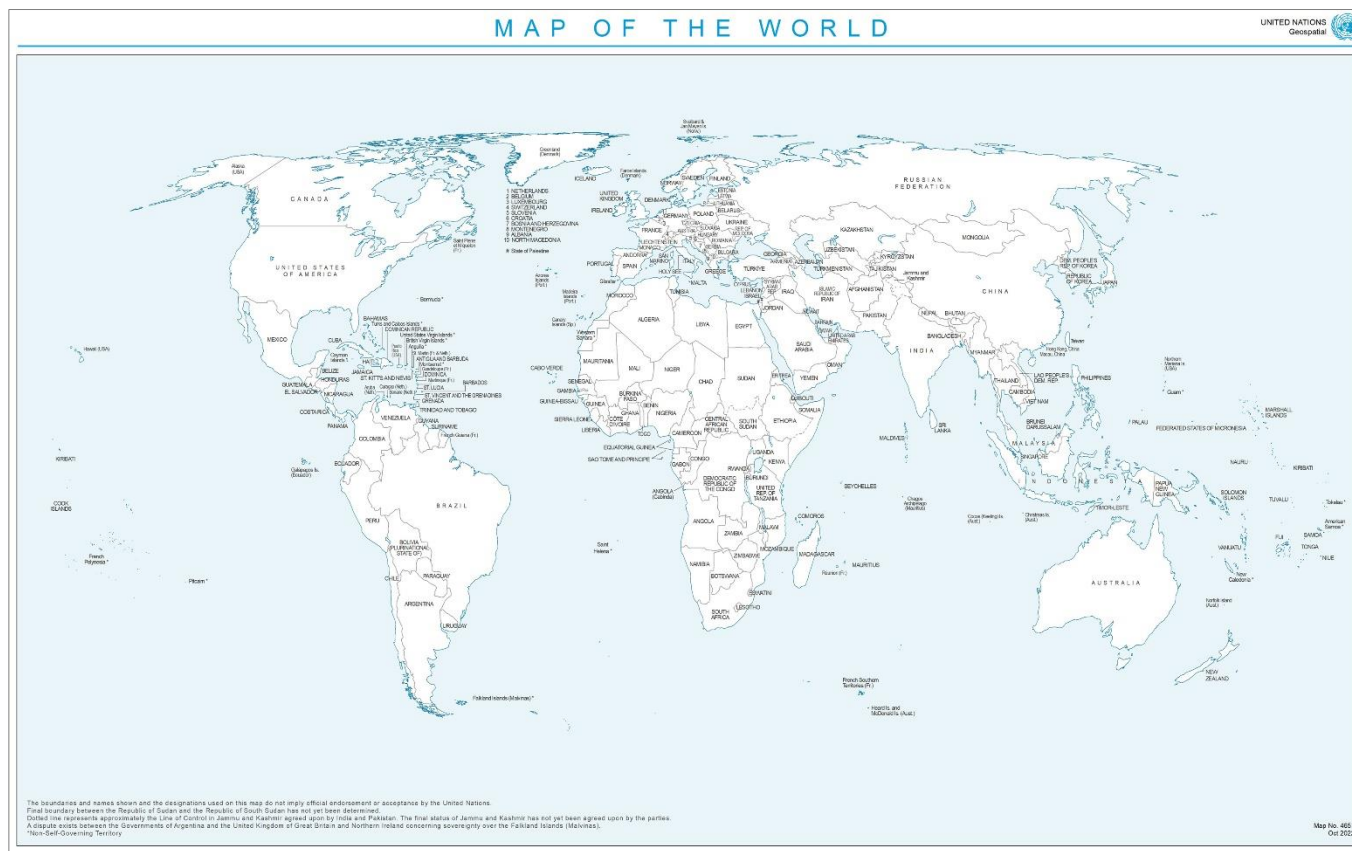
More information on projections can be found in “[Mapping for a Sustainable World](#)”, United Nations and International Cartographic Association (2020).

The United Nations emblem, available [online](#), includes a map of the world, also governed by the Administrative Instruction, that uses the North Pole Azimuthal Equidistant projection.

The official seal and emblem of the United Nations was approved by the General Assembly ([A/107](#)) and is described as “map of the world representing an azimuthal equidistant projection and centred on the North Pole is inscribed in a wreath consisting of crossed conventionalized branches of the olive tree [...]”. The projection of the map extends to 60 degrees south latitude and includes five concentric circles” as portrayed in [A/RES/92\(I\)](#).

CARTOGRAPHY GALLERY

Map of the World



The [Map of the World](#) (Map No. 4651 rev.1 of 2023) provides an example of labelling style for Member States, Non-Self-Governing Territories, and other territories.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Western Asia



The [Map of Western Asia](#) (Map No. 4659 of 2023) provides an example of representations in the region. Note, at this scale, the generic disclaimer in long form can be used.

The West Bank and Gaza must be labelled as such, the label State of Palestine is not used on maps though it may be found on running text of official documents and other materials. The label differs from Member States typography and is upper case. The Armistice Delimitation Lines between West Bank and Gaza and Israel are represented as dashed lines, see further on the Map of Israel below.

Armenia and Azerbaijan have sets of enclaves and exclaves that need not be represented at this scale.

Between Egypt and Sudan, the main boundary is represented as solid line and administrative limits are represented as dashed lines.

Further details are available in the [thematic cartography gallery](#) for choropleth mapping.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Southern Asia



The [Map of Southern Asia](#) (Map No. 4657 of 2023) provides an example of representations in the region. When showing the Jammu and Kashmir area, the special disclaimers specific to the area of the Jammu and Kashmir and to the Line of Control must be included.

The Jammu and Kashmir, located north of India and Pakistan, depicts at its centre the Line of Control agreed by parties which must be represented as a dotted line. The West and South of Jammu and Kashmir limits are represented as dashed lines, respectively with Pakistan and India. Further note the small solid line segment southwest of Jammu and Kashmir.

At the east, between Jammu and Kashmir and China lies an un-labelled area (Aksai Chin), enclosed with solid lines.

Between the North easternmost part of India and south of China lies an un-labelled area (Arunachal Pradesh) enclosed with solid lines.

Further details are available in the Map of Jammu and Kashmir and the [thematic cartography gallery](#) for choropleth mapping.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Eastern Asia



The [Map of Eastern Asia](#) (Map No. 4658 of 2023) provides an example of representations in the region. If showing the Jammu and Kashmir, the special disclaimers specific to the area of the Jammu and Kashmir and to the Line of Control must be included.

The Armistice line between the Korean, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, is represented as dashed lines.

Note the short name for countries in the region.

Further details are available in the [thematic cartography gallery](#) for choropleth mapping.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Eastern Africa



The [Map of Eastern Africa](#) (Map No. 4660 of 2023) provides an example of representations in the region. The special disclaimer is required when the limits between the Sudan and South Sudan is shown.

The limit between the Sudan and South Sudan is represented as dashed lines. Similarly, the administrative line within South Sudan and the limits between Somalia and Ethiopia are represented as a dashed line.

The omission of the Abyei region is appropriate and should be only shown at more detailed scale levels.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Eastern Europe



The [Map of Eastern Europe](#) (Map No. 4661 of 2023) provides an example of representations in the region. At this scale, no specific representation is needed, nor disclaimer.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Cuba



The modified [Map of Cuba](#) (2021) above shows the current practice, no specific representation is needed, nor disclaimer.

Cyprus



The modified [Map of Cyprus](#) (from Map No. 4663 of 2023) above shows the current practice for country scale representation, no special disclaimer is required. At this scale, the cease-fire lines are represented, typically as operational lines. The Sovereign Base Areas (S.B.A.) of Akrotiri and Dhekelia are also shown.

Georgia



The above Map of Georgia above shows the current practice for country scale representation, no special disclaimer is required.

Israel



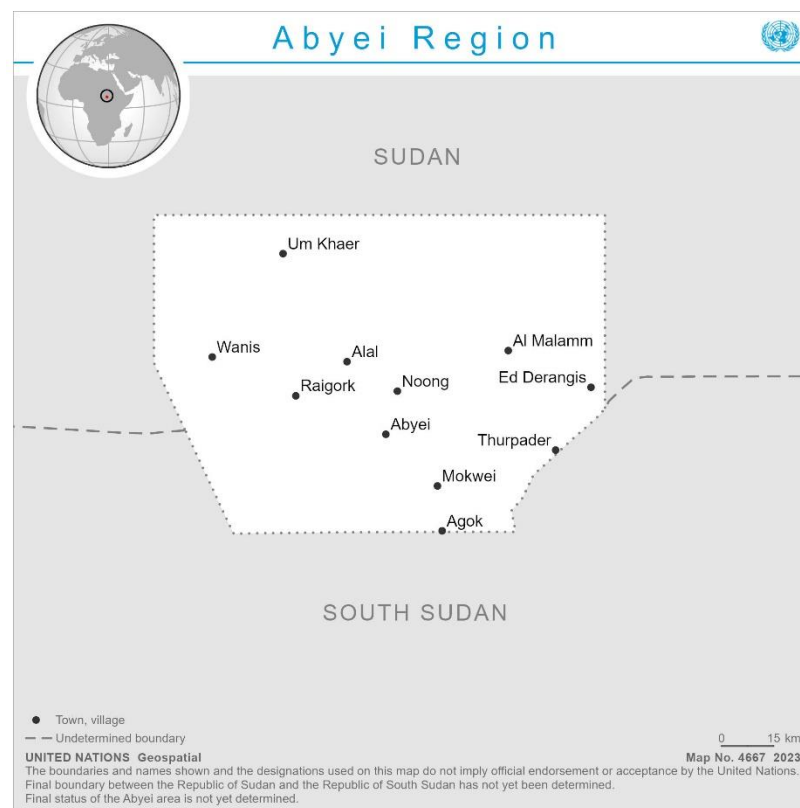
The [Map of Israel](#) (Map No. 4664 of 2023) shows the current practice for country scale representation, the general disclaimer in long form must be used. Beyond labels for West Bank and Gaza and related Armistice Demarcation dashed lines, the limits between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic shows a specific representation for the “boundary of the former Palestine Mandate” at this scale only.

Serbia



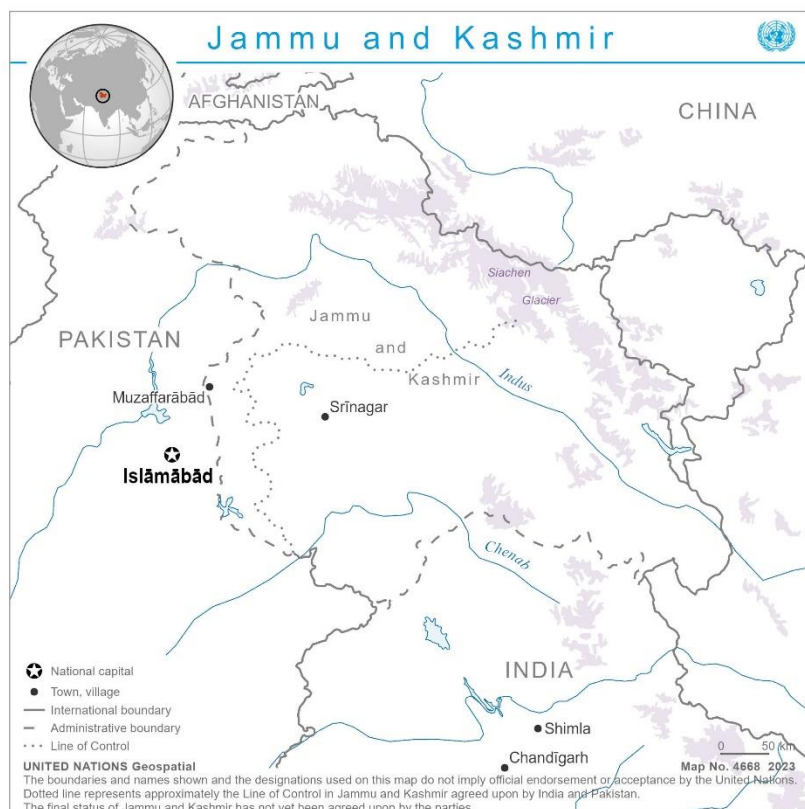
The above [Map of Serbia](#) (Map No. 4666 of 2023) shows the current practice for country scale representation, no special disclaimer is required. The autonomous region of Kosovo and Vojvodina must be represented at this scale.

Abyei



The above [Map of Abyei](#) (Map No. 4667 of 2023) shows the current practice for representation, the special disclaimer must be used. The Abyei region is enclosed with dotted lines. The undetermined boundary between Sudan and South Sudan are represented as dashed lines and the special disclaimer must be used.

Jammu and Kashmir



The above [Map of Jammu and Kashmir](#) (Map No. 4668 of 2023) shows the current practice for representation, both special disclaimers must be used for Jammu and Kashmir and the Line of Control. The West and South of Jammu and Kashmir limits are represented as dashed lines, respectively with Pakistan and India. Further note the small solid line segment southwest of Jammu and Kashmir.

Western Sahara

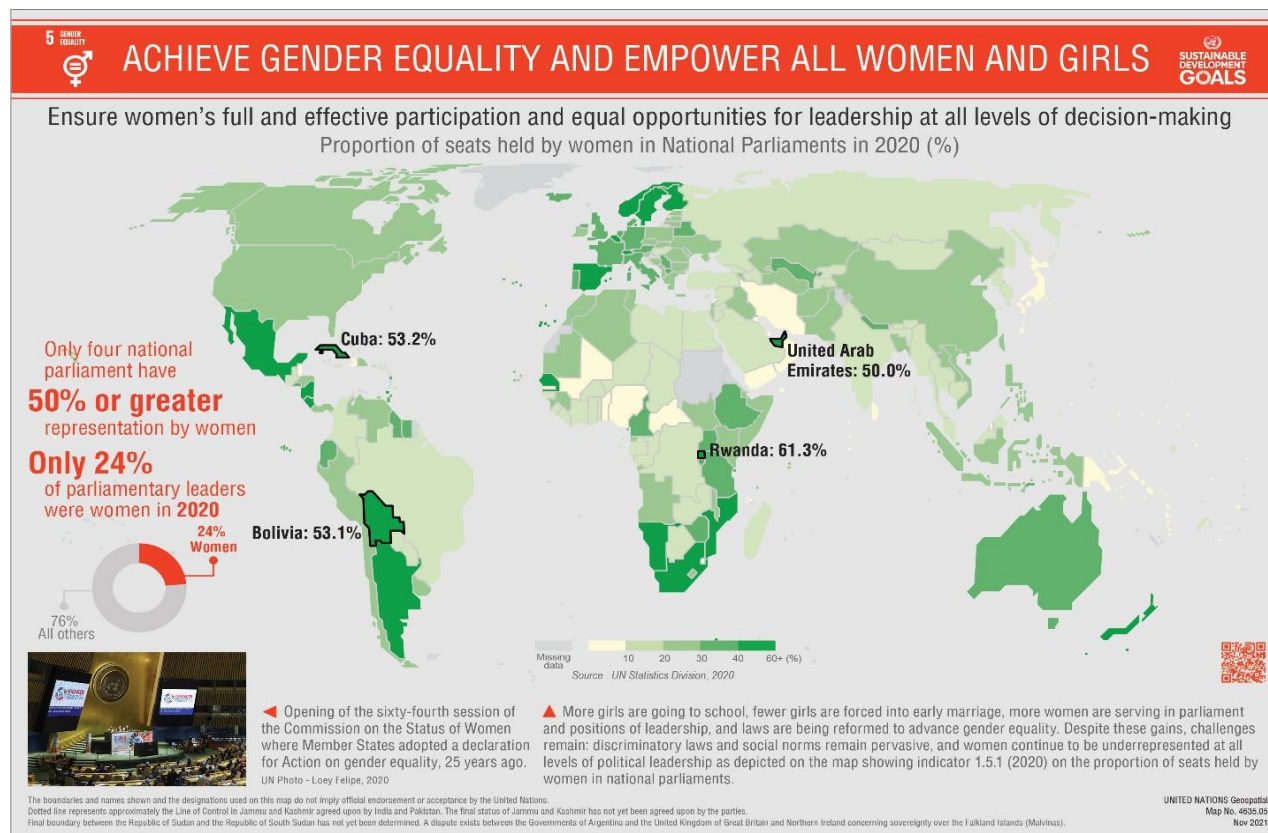


The above [Map of Western Sahara](#) (Map no. 4669 of 2023) shows the current practice for representation.

THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

GALLERY

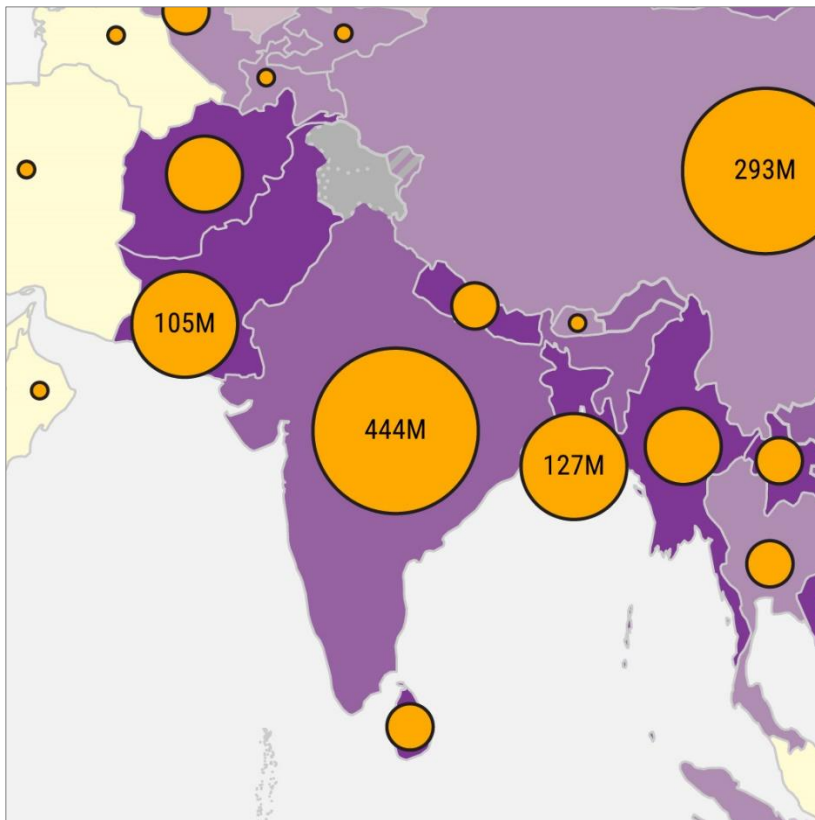
Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “Gender Equality” (2021)



The [Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “Gender Equality”](#), SDG05 (Map No 4635.05 of 2021), provides an example of statistical values as a world choropleth map, showing coloring policies and practices.

Source:
UN Geodata stylized
SDG Indicator database

Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “Affordable and Clean Energy” in Asia



The modified excerpt of the [Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “Affordable and Clean Energy” in Asia](#), SDG7 (Map No 4652.7 of 2022), provides focused example of representations in Southern Asia. When showing the Jammu and Kashmir area, the special disclaimer is required for both the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Line of Control.

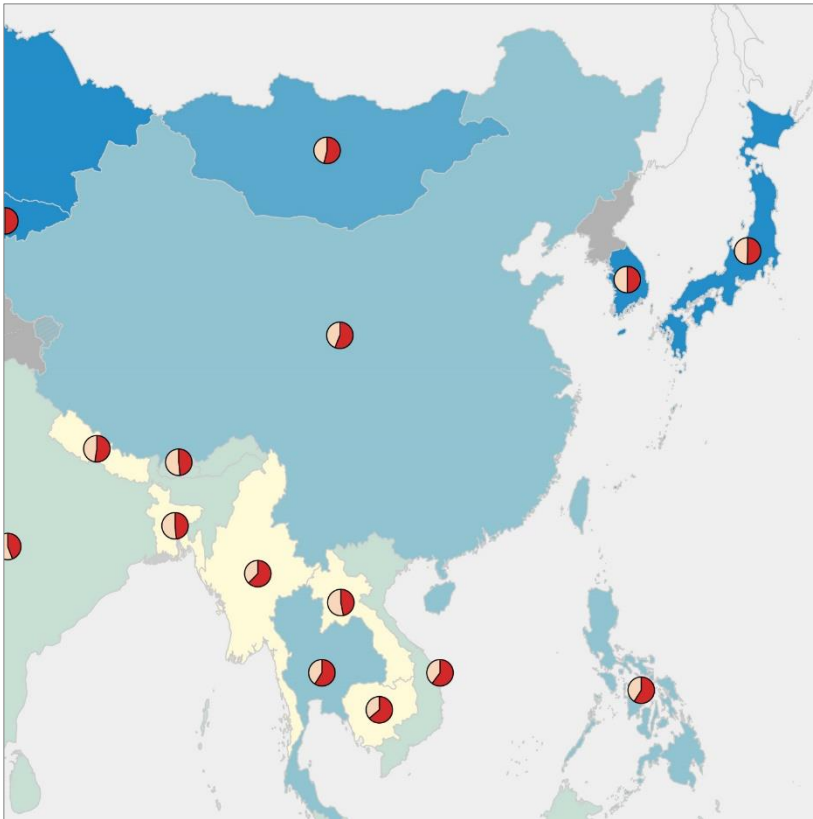
Note Jammu and Kashmir often is in grey as representing missing data, in view of the absence of statistical data for the area.

At the east, between Jammu and Kashmir and China lies the unlabelled area (Aksai Chin) is represented with hashed lines corresponding to alternating colors of Jammu and Kashmir and China.

Between the North easternmost part of India and south of China lies an unlabelled area (Arunachal Pradesh) is represented with the color of India.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified
SDG Indicator Database

Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “Quality Education” in Asia

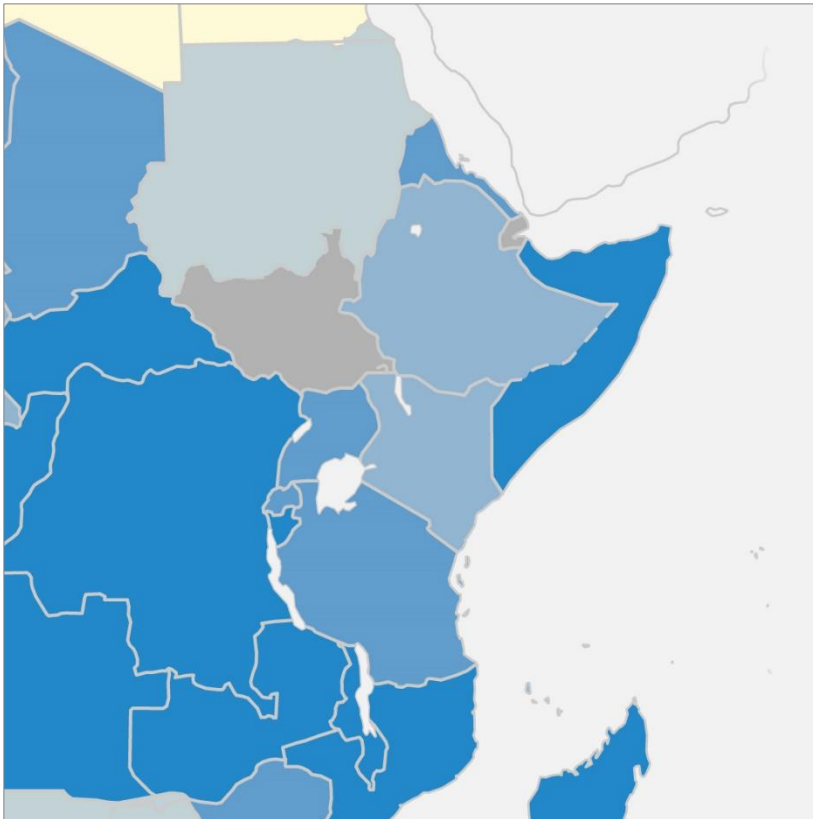


The modified excerpt of the [Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “Quality Education” in Asia](#), SDG04 (Map No. 4652.4 of 2022), provides an example of representations in Eastern Asia. If showing the Jammu and Kashmir, the special disclaimers specific to the area of the Jammu and Kashmir and to the Line of Control must be included.

Following resolution 2758 (XXVI) of the General Assembly of 25 October 1971, the People's Republic of China is colored as one, except in instances where statistical values available require representing otherwise, as with other territories with unique ISO codes.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified

Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “No Poverty” in Africa



The modified excerpt of the [Map on the Sustainable Development Goal “No Poverty” in Africa](#), SDG01 (Map No 4652.1 of 2022), provides an example of representations in Eastern Africa. The special disclaimer is required when the limits between the Sudan and South Sudan is shown.

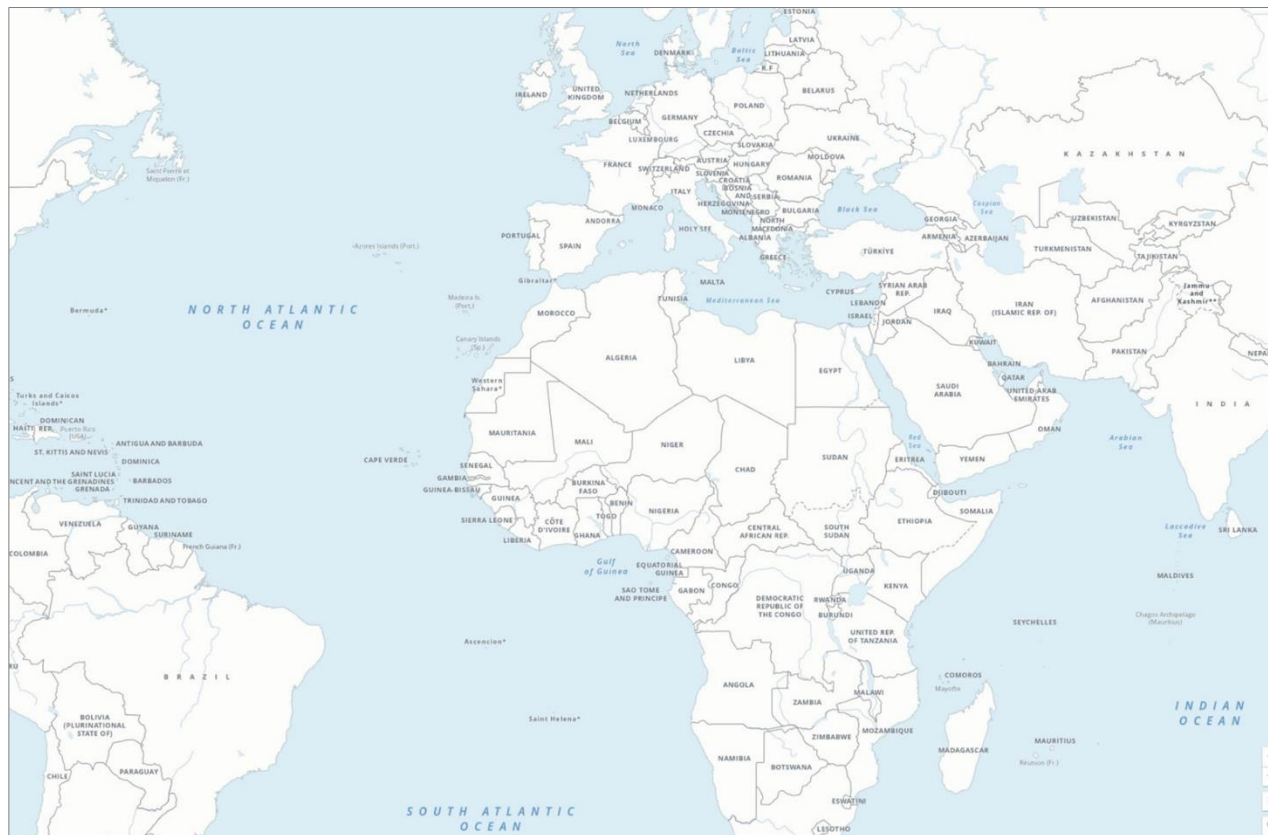
Between Egypt and Sudan, the area near the Red Sea should be colored as Sudan, and inversely, the area to the west should be colored as Egypt.

Between South Sudan and Kenya, the area in the shape of a triangle should be colored as South Sudan.

Source:
UN Geodata simplified
SDG Indicator Database

WEB-MAPPING SERVICES

United Nations Clear Map



The topographic background version of the web-mapping service “Clear Map” (also known as UN Maps, public version) is an interactive web service initially released in 2019 and provided in different flavors that can be integrated in a variety of software and tools, such as platforms or websites (tableau, PowerBI, Esri or websites using APIs).

Source:
UN Geodata

Platforms: service integration

Using **Power BI**, once the software is open:

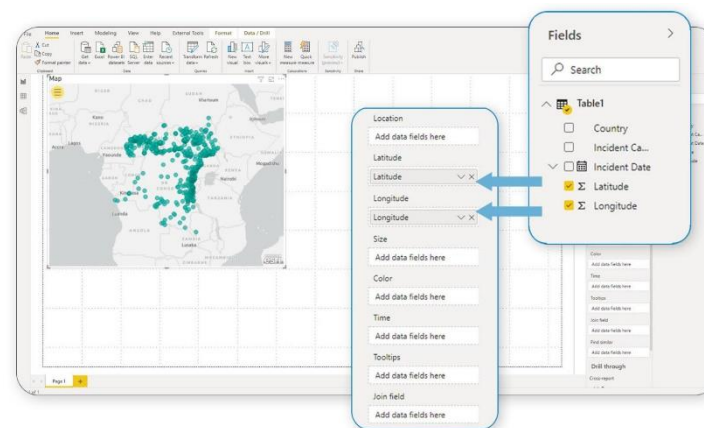
- In the Visualization pane: select ArcGIS Maps for Power BI icon
- In the Dialogue prompt: select ArcGIS Enterprise, type the URL as: <https://geoportal.un.org/arcgis>
- In the Sign-in prompt: enter you Unite ID credentials
(Note as a report author, you must first add location data to the map to activate the visual and see the map tools.)
- In the top Toolbar: select Get Data and then the common data sources connection to your data (for example excel)
- In the Open prompt: select your file from folder and Open
- In the Navigator prompt: select the table to import from the file and then Load
- In the Fields prompt: from the loaded table, drag and drop latitude and longitude into the appropriate fields (see Figure, right)
- In the left-hand side (yellow icons): select the 3 horizontal line (hamburger) button



- In the map tool ribbon: select the basemap icons (enable if needed)



- In the basemap prompt: select your preferred Clear Map flavor that will be added as a background to your excel geo-enabled data



Integrating Clear Map in **Power BI**

Using **tableau**, once the software is open:

- In the main menu: select Map > Background > WMS Servers
- In the WMS Server Connections prompt: select ADD
- In the Dialogue box: type the URL as:
https://geoservices.un.org/arcgis/rest/services/ClearMap_WebTopo/MapServer/WMSServer?
- In the Dialogue box: select OK
- In the main menu: select Map > Map Layers, then select the map layers to be shown in the view
- In the Map Layers: switch on the layers that are needed
- The selected Clear Map flavor should display



Integrating Clear Map in **tableau**

Using **ArcGIS Pro**, once the software is open:

- In the main menu: select Catalog Pane
- In the Catalog pane: go in the search and look for "Clear Map"
- In the services results: select the service of your choice with Add to New > Map
- In the Content pane (left): the service is now displayed
- In the Content pane (left): switch on / off the required layers



Integrating Clear Map in **ArcGIS Pro**

Websites: code for integration

Using [Open Layers](#), copy the sample code below in text editor and save it as html file, note the URL for the service is highlighted in red:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>OpenLayers - UN ClearMap</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/ol@v7.4.0/ol.css" type="text/css">
<style>
.map {height: 100%;width: 100%;
.attribution {position: absolute;bottom: 10px;left: 10px;font-size: 12px;
background-color: rgba(255,255,255,0.8);
padding: 5px;border-radius: 5px; max-width: 400px;z-index: 999;}
</style>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/ol@v7.4.0/dist/ol.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
<div id="map" class="map"></div>
<div id="attribution" class="attribution">
<a href="https://openlayers.org/"> OpenLayers </a> | Powered by
<a href="https://www.esri.com/en-us/home"> Esri </a> | Produced by United Nations Geospatial
</div>
<script>
// Initialize the map
var arcgisRestSource = new ol.source.TileArcGISRest({url:
'https://geoservices.un.org/arcgis/rest/services/ClearMap\_WebTopo/MapServer'});
var map = new ol.Map({target: 'map',layers: [ new ol.layer.Tile({source: arcgisRestSource})],view: new ol.View({center:
ol.proj.fromLonLat([0, 0]), zoom: 4})});
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Using [Leaflet](#), copy the sample code below in text editor and save it as html file, note the URL for the service is highlighted in red:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Leaflet - UN ClearMap</title>
<!-- Load Leaflet from CDN -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://unpkg.com/leaflet@1.9.4/dist/leaflet.css" crossorigin="" />
<script src="https://unpkg.com/leaflet@1.9.4/dist/leaflet.js" crossorigin=""></script>
<!-- Load Esri Leaflet from CDN -->
<script src="https://unpkg.com/esri-leaflet@3.0.10/dist/esri-leaflet.js"></script>
</head>
<body id="mainpage">
<div id="divmap" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-color: black;"></div>
<script>
var map = L.map('divmap').setView([16.263981,-0.027987], 4);
L.esri.tiledMapLayer({url: 'https://geoservices.un.org/arcgis/rest/services/ClearMap\_WebTopo/MapServer', maxZoom: 18,
}).addTo(map);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Using [ArcGIS Maps SDK for JavaScript](#), copy the sample code below in text editor and save it as html file, note the URL for the service is highlighted in red:

```
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1, user-scalable=no">
<title>ArcGIS API - UN Clear Map</title>
<style>
html, body, #viewDiv {
padding: 0;
margin: 0;
height: 100%;
width: 100%;
}
</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://js.arcgis.com/4.27/esri/css/main.css">
<script src="https://js.arcgis.com/4.27/"></script>
<script>
require(["esri/views/MapView","esri/Map","esri/geometry/Extent","esri/layers/MapImageLayer"], function(MapView, Map, Extent,
MapImageLayer) {
map = new Map({
});
// references an ArcGIS Online item pointing to a Map Service Layer
var layer = new MapImageLayer({
url: 'https://geoservices.un.org/arcgis/rest/services/ClearMap\_WebTopo/MapServer' });
map.add(layer); // adds the layer to the map
view = new MapView({
container: "viewDiv", map: map
});
view.extent = new Extent({/-15900639.094799204,-3053906.335149021,18807108.475585803,7304187.080387755 xmin: -
24844148.549379982,
ymin: -5638785.495179888,
xmax: 33002097.401261695,
ymax: 12288219.298279341,
spatialReference: {wkid: 102100}
});
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
<div id="viewDiv"></div>
</body>
</html>
```