

Recognizing that nations active in planetary research must meet requirements for names for maps and charts,

Recognizing that in view of the great importance of space exploration for the whole of humanity, world-wide participation in the procedure for naming extraterrestrial features would ensure that succeeding generations will inherit a nomenclature less confused than that bequeathed by the past,

Realizing that those nations actively engaged in planetary exploration have developed certain procedures for producing names for maps, charts and other publications,

Aware of the role played by the International Astronomical Union in the establishment of names lists and the application of names to features for international purposes,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names collaborate with the International Astronomical Union and other interested international bodies in programmes for the allocation of names to extraterrestrial features so that all requirements for names information may be met;

2. Also recommends that, as required, nations employ their own languages and writing systems in the treatment of generic terminology;

3. Further recommends that proposal forms be devised by the Group of Experts for the use of all countries that may wish to suggest names for extraterrestrial features.

24. Use of the Arabic language as a working language at future United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names

The Conference,

Considering that since 1975 the Arabic language has been a working language of the General Assembly of the United Nations and of some of its organs,

Noting that seven Arab States have participated in the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and that not less than 15 such States are expected to participate in the fourth conference,

Noting also that the Arabic language is understood by eight delegations (other than those of Islamic States) attending the Third Conference and that the number of delegations that understand the language thus constitutes almost one third of the participating delegations,

Considering that the Arab States are willing to bear in part or in full the cost of making the Arabic language a working language of the fourth conference,

Recommends that Arabic be made one of the working languages of future United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names and meetings of the Group of Experts.