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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Volume I
(First special session)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 16 (A/35/16)



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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the present report, paragraphs that are underlined represent consensus conclusions adopted by the Industrial Development Board.

INTRODUCTION

The report of the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on its first special session is herewith submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966.

The first special session of the Board was held at the Vienna International Centre from 12 to 16 November 1979. The present report was adopted by the Board at its 269th meeting, on 16 November.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. In its capacity as Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/164 of 21 December 1976, the Industrial Development Board at its thirteenth session decided to hold a special session of the Board from 12 to 16 November 1979 in place of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Committee. 1/

2. The Board opened its first special session at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre, on 12 November 1979.

3. The session was opened by Mr. Francisco José Pulit (Argentina), President of the thirteenth session, who also acted as President of the first special session.

A. Membership and attendance

4. The following members of the Board were represented at the first special session:

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	Nigeria
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Pakistan
Brazil	Panama
Bulgaria	Peru
China	Philippines
Finland	Poland
France	Sierra Leone
German Democratic Republic	Switzerland
Germany, Federal Republic of	Thailand
Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago
Hungary	Tunisia
India	Turkey
Iraq	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United Republic of Tanzania
Malaysia	United States of America
Malta	
Mexico	

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/34/16), paras. 120 and 165.

5. The following States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency sent observers:

Benin	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Canada	Luxembourg
Chile	Madagascar
Colombia	Morocco
Costa Rica	New Zealand
Cuba	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Qatar
Denmark	Romania
Ecuador	Senegal
Egypt	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Holy See	United Arab Emirates
Indonesia	Uruguay
Iran	Venezuela
Ireland	Yugoslavia
Israel	Zaire
Lebanon	Zambia

6. Observers from the following organizations and national liberation movements also attended the session:

Palestine Liberation Organization
African National Congress of South Africa
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)
South West Africa People's Organization

7. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Environment Programme

8. The following specialized agencies sent a representative:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
World Intellectual Property Organization

The International Atomic Energy Agency and the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

9. Observers from the following intergovernmental organizations attended the session:

Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
European Economic Community
Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

10. Observers from the following international non-governmental organizations attended the session:

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
European Centre for International Co-operation
European Federation of National Engineering Associations
International Association for Cereal Chemistry
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Christian Union of Business Executives
International Co-operative Alliance
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations
International Organization of Consumers Unions
International Organization of Employers
Society for Chemical Industry
World Federation of Trade Unions

B. Election of officers

11. The officers elected by the Board, in accordance with rule 18 of its rules of procedure, during the thirteenth session, also served as officers of the first special session, with the exception of a Vice-President, Mr. Altaf A. Shaikh (Pakistan), who had been transferred to another duty station. At its 264th meeting, on 12 November 1979, the Board elected Mr. Eng Hee Khor (Malaysia) to the office of Vice-President to take the place of Mr. Altaf A. Shaikh, whose efforts on behalf of the Board and the Permanent Committee had been particularly noteworthy.

12. The officers of the first special session were:

President: Mr. Francisco José Pulit (Argentina)
Vice-Presidents: Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)
Mr. Eng Hee Khor (Malaysia)
Mr. Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic)
Rapporteur: Mr. Johannes J. Manz (Switzerland)

13. At the 264th meeting, the President made a statement to the Board. 2/

C. Credentials

14. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board, the Bureau of the first special session examined the credentials of the delegations attending the session. The Bureau found the credentials in order and so reported to the Board, which approved the report of the Bureau at its 269th meeting, on 16 November 1979.

2/ For the statement of the President, see ID/B/SR.264, paras. 1-4.

D. Agenda

15. At its 264th meeting, on 12 November 1979, the Board considered its provisional agenda (ID/B/S.1/1). The Board adopted the following agenda (ID/B/S.1/1/Rev.1):

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Preparatory arrangements for the Third General Conference of UNIDO.
4. Rules of procedure for the System of Consultations.
5. Adoption of the report of the first special session.
6. Closure of the first special session.

E. Organization of work

16. At its 264th meeting, the Board decided to set up an open-ended working group on the subject of the rules of procedure for the System of Consultations and an informal open-ended working group on certain organizational matters pertaining to the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

F. Statement by the Executive Director

17. At the 264th meeting, the Executive Director made a statement to the Board. 3/

3/ For the statement of the Executive Director, see ID/B/SR.264, paras. 8-15.

CHAPTER II

PREPARATORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

18. At its 265th meeting, on 12 November 1979, the Board, in its capacity as Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, began its consideration of agenda item 3. ^{4/} In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it the sixth progress report by the Secretariat on preparatory arrangements for the Conference (ID/B/S.1/3 and Add.1-4).

19. Satisfaction was expressed at the efforts expended by the Secretariat on the preparatory arrangements. At the same time, concern was voiced regarding delays in the distribution of some of the language versions of the Conference documents. The Secretariat was urged to ensure that all outstanding documents were completed and transmitted to Governments as quickly as possible; the developing countries should be in possession of all relevant documentation in sufficient time to prepare their positions for the global preparatory meeting of the Group of 77. It was also noted, however, that with respect to documentation the position represented an improvement on the previous General Conference. The Board, it was stated, must do everything possible to ensure that the Conference was a success. An important issue in that respect was the assignment of agenda items to the main committees of the Conference, as well as the composition of the bureaux of the main committees. The burden of the substantive work, it was said, should be shared equally between Committees I and II. Such procedural and organizational matters should be resolved at the current session of the Board in order that the Conference might be free to concentrate on substantive matters.

20. The Conference documents, it was said, provided a valuable basis for discussion and contained a wealth of information, together with a number of specific proposals. Positive features of the documents were seen to be a detailed and soundly based analysis of the role of the developing countries in the modern international development economy; a more receptive attitude towards the role of the State in the economy of the developing countries; and the general recognition of the social significance of economic development problems.

21. It was also stated, however, that the Third General Conference must not merely take note of progress achieved since the Second General Conference, but build on it. In that respect, it was said, some of the proposals and recommendations reflected in the special issue of the Industrial Development Survey (ID/CONF.4/2) and the study "Industry 2000 - new perspectives" (ID/CONF.4/3) might not serve the purposes of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (see A/10112, chap. IV). History, it was pointed out, provided outstanding examples of backward countries that had reached a high level of industrial development in an extremely short period. Foremost among those, it was

^{4/} The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 3 are reflected in ID/B/SR.265, paras. 34-44; ID/B/SR.266, paras. 1-19; ID/B/SR.267, paras. 1-34; ID/B/SR.268, paras. 3-7; and ID/B/SR.269, paras. 9-27.

stated, were the socialist countries; the Secretariat, in preparing the Conference documents, had not taken adequate account of that experience. Furthermore, it was said, the authors of those two documents, for want of alternative solutions to various industrialization problems, were more or less justifying the maintenance of the status quo, while at the same time admitting that the existing economic order was not conducive to accelerated industrialization.

22. With respect to the specific proposals contained in "Industry 2000 - new perspectives", it was pointed out that the international industrial finance agency suggested in proposal number 1 could play a positive role in mobilizing resources. By channelling the available foreign currency resources of the developing countries into the financing of their industrial development, it was said, such an agency would help them to decrease their financial dependence on Western sources and limit the influence of transnational corporations. There were serious doubts, it was added, about the emphasis given to the financing of private enterprises. Given that the basic capital of the agency would come largely from Governments, it seemed illogical, it was said, to turn those resources over to the private sector, which would, in effect, be financed by the whole country's accumulation fund. It was further stated that as the proposed agency would also be active in the sphere of trade financing, the direct participation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would appear to be indispensable. With respect to proposal number 2 - the global fund for the stimulation of industry - it had been indicated, it was said, that that fund was intended to be an international credit institution of a commercial nature in which the developing countries should play a decisive role: that role unfortunately was not clarified in the document. The envisaged close link between the fund and the international capital market, it was stated, created a serious danger of strengthening the developing countries' dependence on international capitalist credit conditions. Proposals 3 to 7, it was said, were all related to specific problems of industrial co-operation and provided to some degree for the establishment of new UNIDO entities. Many of the functions of the proposed new bodies, it was stated, were in the province of existing organs of the United Nations system. The Secretariat's proposals, therefore, required very careful study and could, at the present stage, be viewed only as preliminary suggestions. With respect to proposal number 8, it was well known, it was stated, that one of the major features impeding the expansion of exports of manufactures from the developing countries was the lack of access to foreign markets due to increasing protectionism by the capitalist industrialized countries: proposal number 8 could in no way be seen as tackling that problem at source.

23. Referring to previous statements to the effect that other economic systems might have been better reflected in the Conference documents, and that the proposals contained in the documents failed to deal adequately with the problems of industrialization in the developing countries, as seen by certain countries, it was stated, as far as the member countries of the European Economic Community were concerned, that it would be more constructive to concentrate on the positive aspects of economic co-operation and to seek practical means of responding to the needs of the developing world, with full respect for the sovereign right of every country to choose its own economic and social system. One of the best-known examples of EEC co-operation with the developing countries, it was stated, was the Lomé Convention, a freely-negotiated contract between the nine member countries of EEC and 57 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the

Pacific which had just been renewed. As another example of such co-operation was cited the fact that over a third of all manufactured exports from the developing countries world-wide went to EEC and over one third of all official development assistance to the developing world came from that Community.

24. It was also stated that the views expressed by delegations on the first draft of "Industry 2000 - new perspectives" were not adequately reflected in the version before the Board. That stricture applied, for example, to the chapter on technology, which, it was said, was considered by many to be one of the weaker parts of the study. The Executive Director was requested to prepare a supplement which would take into account the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development relating to the transfer of technology.

25. A point raised which, it was stated, was of some concern to Group B related to a draft resolution on UNIDO which had been submitted in the General Assembly by the Group of 77 some days previously. 5/ It was stated that while the right of the sponsors of the draft resolution to raise the question of industrialization and the Third General Conference could not be gainsaid, any action which might, in effect, prejudice the outcome of that Conference was a matter of concern.

26. It was stated that the Group of 77, on the contrary, did not view the draft resolution as implying any prejudgement of the outcome of the Conference. The draft resolution, it was said, was an indication of the industrial development needs of the developing countries and would serve as an appeal for greater understanding which would be of considerable assistance as guidelines for the work of the Conference. The Group of 77 hoped, therefore, that it would be adopted by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, it was recalled, was the supreme body of UNIDO; the Board and the Third General Conference were obliged, therefore, to heed any resolution which might emerge from it.

27. At the 268th meeting, on 16 November, a preliminary report by the chairman of the informal open-ended working group on organizational matters pertaining to the Third General Conference was heard.

28. At its 269th meeting, on 16 November, the Board took note of the verbal report of the informal working group and adopted the recommendations of that group with respect to (a) the allocation of agenda items to the plenary and the committees of the Conference; (b) the size and composition of the bureaux of the Conference and its committees and the geographical allocation of posts to the bureaux; and (c) the steering group established by the permanent missions in Vienna upon the recommendation of the Board at its thirteenth session, 6/ as follows:

The Industrial Development Board recommends to the Third General Conference of UNIDO that:

- (a) With regard to the agenda for the Conference, as it appears in document ID/CONF.4/1:

5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 57, document A/34/805.

6/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/34/16), para. 120 (b).

- (i) The plenary of the Conference should deal with agenda items 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9;
- (ii) Item 7 should remain on the agenda, but should not be allocated to any body or committee;
- (iii) Committee I should deal with agenda items 4, 4 (a) and (b); 5, 5 (a), (b) (iv), (f) and (g);
- (iv) Committee II should deal with items 5, 5 (b) (i) (ii) (iii), 5 (c), (d) and (e); 6, 6 (a) and (b);
- (b) With regard to the size and composition of the bureaux of the Conference and its committees and the geographical allocation of posts to the bureaux:
 - (i) The Bureau of the Conference should comprise the President, seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General, the Chairman of Committee I, the Chairman of Committee II, the Rapporteur of Committee I, the Rapporteur of Committee II, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Drafting Committee;
 - (ii) The post of President should go to the host country, that of Rapporteur-General should go to Group D; the Chairman of Committee I should go to Groups A and C; the Rapporteur of Committee I to Group B; the Chairman of Committee II to Group B; the Rapporteur of Committee II to Groups A and C; the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to Groups A and C; and the Deputy Chairman of the Drafting Committee to Group D;
 - (iii) The Credentials Committee should be established in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Second General Conference and be composed of nine representatives of the nine States which are members of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at the thirty-fourth session;
 - (c) In order for preparatory work on the Conference to proceed: the steering group should maintain close contact with the UNIDO secretariat.

29. The Board made no recommendation concerning the allocation of the seven Vice-President posts among the regional groups, or the Vice-Chairmen posts of Committees I and II (although it was expected that the allocation would be the same as at the Second General Conference). Neither did it make any recommendation concerning the size of the Drafting Committee. (Again, however, the hope had been expressed during informal consultations that the current ratio among the regional groups in the board would be retained when the Conference established the Drafting Committee.)

30. The statement was made that Group D could not consider a situation normal whereby that Group had never been allocated a post of Chairman of a Committee at General Conferences of UNIDO, nor had there been any attempt to rectify the situation. However, it was stated, the Third General Conference had tasks before it that were far too important for its time to be taken up discussing unresolved matters; Group D was therefore prepared to accept, in a spirit of compromise, the proposed distribution of posts of the Third General Conference.

It reserved its right, however, to chair any further committees that might be set up in the future. The Group, it was added, would join in the consensus on the understanding (a) that the Bureau would consist of 15 members, namely the President, Rapporteur-General, and seven Vice-Presidents of the Conference, as well as the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of Committees I and II, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Drafting Committee; and (b) that of the seven Vice-Presidents, one would be elected from Group D.

CHAPTER III

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS

31. At its 265th meeting, on 12 November 1979, the Board, in its capacity as Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, began its consideration of agenda item 4. ^{7/} In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on rules of procedure for the System of Consultations (ID/B/S.1/2).

32. Support expressed at previous sessions of the Board regarding the placing of the System on a permanent basis, as a means of promoting the redeployment of industry to the developing countries and of assisting in the restructuring of world industry, was reiterated. That support, it was said, had also been voiced at the regional preparatory meetings for the Third General Conference. The Latin American countries which had met recently in Cali, Colombia, it was stated, had expressed the feeling that the System constituted a suitable mechanism for promoting industrial redeployment. The view was widely held that the System, in its three years of operation, had shown itself to be an extremely useful institution. The System, it was stated, should be strengthened and continued, with emphasis being given to action-oriented measures, as it was important to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries and arrive at a more equitable form of international industrial co-operation in the interests of a new world economic order. In the opinion of the Group of 77, it was added, UNIDO should be prepared to serve as a forum for the negotiation of agreements in the field of industry between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves, at the request of the countries concerned.

33. It was stated that the System of Consultations had become an important and established activity of UNIDO which should be continued and strengthened. The opinion was expressed that, as the great value of the System was that it provided an open forum for discussion among all participants involved in the industrialization process, that feature should be maintained. It was also stated, however, that to propose that the System should become a vehicle for negotiations between Governments would deprive it of its flexibility and hence of its usefulness. In the member States of EEC, which subscribed to the private enterprise system, it was said, the role of Governments in direct industrial decision-making was limited; but irrespective of the System, one should think very carefully before embarking on any course of action that might inhibit the participation of industrial decision-makers.

34. The usefulness of a preparatory meeting which had been organized in October 1979 by the Secretariat was noted. The Task Force of the Group of 77, it was said, had based its subsequent work on the exchanges that had taken place in

^{7/} The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 4 are reflected in ID/B/SR.265, paras. 1-33; ID/B/SR.268, paras. 1 and 2; and ID/B/SR.269, paras. 4-8, 28-34.

the course of that meeting, as well as, and in particular, on the broad and firm support for the System of Consultations expressed at the regional preparatory meetings. It was also stated that the Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization, the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry had all emphasized the usefulness of the System. That support for the System, it was stated, should be considered an expression of the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries.

35. At the 268th meeting of the Board, on 16 November, a preliminary report by the Chairman of the open-ended working group on the rules of procedure was heard.

36. At its 269th meeting, also on 16 November, the Board heard the final report of the working group. The modus operandi of the working group, it was stated, had been based on a classification of the paragraphs of document ID/B/S.1/2 into "difficult" and "less difficult" categories with a view to obtaining general agreement. A small drafting group, composed of representatives of each geographical region, set up to examine the "less difficult" paragraphs had met concurrently with the working group. Informal agreement had been reached in the latter group on a common formulation for some of those paragraphs. The "difficult" paragraphs had been discussed in the meetings of the working group itself, but no agreement had been reached. In its draft recommendation, the working group suggested that the Board recommend to the Third General Conference that it refer the rules of procedure of the System of Consultations to the next regular session of the Board for further examination and adoption.

37. The Group of 77, it was stated, had heard the report of the working group with profound regret. That Group, it was emphasized, attached the utmost importance to the permanence and meaningful expansion of the System of Consultations. The rules of procedure, it was said, should allow participants, at the request of the countries concerned, to continue the process of consultations into the stage of negotiations (as envisaged by para. 66 of the Lima Declaration) in order that the consultations might produce meaningful results. The rules, it was added, should provide explicitly for financing the participation of the least-developed countries.

38. The exchange of ideas in the working group, it was said, had shown that all were agreed on the utility of the consultations that had taken place so far. It was recalled that it had been decided at the thirteenth session of the Board to continue the consultations in various sectors over the biennium 1979-1981; the Group of 77 was willing, therefore, to continue the process of negotiating and clarifying positions on the draft rules begun at the special session. No measure of consensus on important aspects of the rules that would make an agreement immediately possible could yet be seen, it was stated; the results of continuing informal contacts should therefore be reported to the Board at its next session for finalization and adoption, rather than to the Third General Conference, whose task it would be to decide, at the ministerial level, on important matters of policy.

39. It was stated that whereas Group B acknowledged the value of the System of Consultations, that Group did not consider that the time was yet ripe for final agreement on the subject. Major difficulties, it was said, arose from the fact that the draft rules contained elements of both substance and principle, which it might have been more appropriate to deal with separately. To help achieve further progress in the matter, it was presumed that the Secretariat would produce a

revised set of draft rules, taking into account the results of the discussions held and the amendments tabled at the special session of the Board. Such a revision, it was stated, would also make it easier to hold further discussions on the subject before the opening of the Third General Conference. The System of Consultations, it was noted, had worked satisfactorily up to the present without formal rules of procedure; the delay in formalizing them would not, therefore, prevent the next round of consultations from being a success.

40. It was also pointed out that the conviction with which delegations held their differing views on the subject had prevented the special session from coming within sight of its stated goal with respect to the System of Consultations. The decision to refer the matter to the next session of the Board was therefore a wise one, it was stated, and it was to be hoped that during the intervening period it would be possible to bridge the gap between the different viewpoints. The member countries of EEC, it was reiterated, considered the great value of the System to lie in the fact that it provided an open forum for all interested participants from member countries involved in the process of industrialization. However, it was added, the System could be endangered by placing too much emphasis on institutionalization; the interests of the developing countries would not be served if it were to become yet another forum for intergovernmental negotiations. While government participation added greatly to the value of the consultations, it was said, it was important to preserve their special character as an open forum for all participants; that unique and valuable feature, which had worked so well without formal rules during the past three years, should be maintained when rules of procedure were adopted.

41. At its 269th meeting, the Board took note of the verbal report of the working group and adopted the following conclusion:

The Industrial Development Board, having examined document ID/B/S.1/2, recommends to the Third General Conference of UNIDO that it should invite the Board, at its next regular session, to examine further and adopt the rules of procedure for the System of Consultations.

CHAPTER IV

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

42. At its 269th meeting, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 5. 8/

43. At its 269th meeting, on 16 November 1979, the Industrial Development Board unanimously adopted the report on the work of its first special session, it being understood that the part of the report relating to the late discussions would be finalized by the Rapporteur.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

44. After statements by the President and the Rapporteur of the first special session, by representatives of various geographical groups and by the Executive Director, the Board concluded its first special session on 16 November 1979, at 10.05 p.m.

8/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 5 are reflected in ID/B/SR.269, paras. 35-39.

ANNEX

Documents submitted to the Industrial Development Board
at its first special session

ID/B/S.1/1/Rev.1	Agenda
ID/B/S.1/2	Rules of procedure for the System of Consultations: draft resolution on and rules for the System of Consultations
ID/D/S.1/3 and	Preparatory arrangements for the Third General Conference of UNIDO: sixth progress report
Add.1	Summary of resolutions, recommendations and decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (fifth session) and the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of particular relevance to the Third General Conference of UNIDO
Add.2	Summary of resolutions, recommendations and decisions of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 (third session) of particular relevance to the Third General Conference of UNIDO
Add.3/Rev.1	Status of documents for the Third General Conference of UNIDO as at 16 November 1979
Add.4	Summary of action taken by the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Addis Ababa, 17-20 October 1979) and the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO (Bangkok, 25 and 26 October 1979)
ID/B/S.1/4	Annotated provisional agenda
	*
	* *
ID/B/S.1/INF.1	Advance information for participants
ID/B/S.1/INF.2/Rev.1	List of participants

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