



**Article 1**

A tribunal is established by the present statute as the second instance of the two-tier formal system of administration of justice, to be known as the United Nations Appeals Tribunal.

**Article 2**

1. The Appeals Tribunal shall be competent to hear and pass judgement on an appeal filed against a judgement rendered by the United Nations Dispute Tribunal in which it is asserted that the Dispute Tribunal has:

- (a) Exceeded its jurisdiction or competence;
- (b)



special agreement has been concluded between the agency, organization or entity concerned and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to accept the terms of the jurisdiction of the Appeals Tribunal, consonant with the present statute. Such special agreement shall provide that the agency, organization or entity concerned shall be bound by the judgements

5. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal appointed to replace a judge whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of eappointed for one non-renewable term of seven years, provided that the unexpired term is less than three years.
6. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal shall not be eligible for any appointment within the United Nations, except another judicial post, for a period of five years following his or her term of office.
7. The Appeals Tribunal shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents.
8. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal shall serve in his or her personal capacity and enjoy full independence.
9. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal who has, or appears to have, a conflict of interest shall recuse himself or herself from the case. Where a party requests such recusal, the decision shall be taken by the President of the Appeals Tribunal.
10. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal may only be removed by the General Assembly in case of misconduct or incapacity.
11. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal may resign, by notifying the General Assembly through the Secretary-General of the United Nations.



whose rights might therefore also be affected by the judgement of the Appeals Tribunal;

(g) The filing of friend-of-court briefs, upon motion and with the permission of the Appeals Tribunal;

(h) Oral proceedings;

(i) Publication of judgements;

(j) Functions of the Registry;

(k) Procedure for the recusal of judges;

(l) Other matters relating to the functioning of the Appeals Tribunal.

**Article 7**







9. The judgements of the Appeals Tribunal shall be published, while protecting personal data, and made generally available by the Registry of the Tribunal.

**Article 11**

1. Subject to article 2 of the present statute, either party may apply to the Appeals Tribunal for a revision of a judgement on the basis of the discovery of a decisive fact which was, at the time the judgement was rendered, unknown to the Appeals Tribunal and to the party applying for revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence. The application must be made within 30 calendar days of the discovery of the fact and within one year of the date of the judgement.

2. Clerical or arithmetical mistakes, or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission, may at any time be corrected by the Appeals Tribunal, either on its own motion or on the application of any of the parties.

3. Either party may apply to the Appeals Tribunal for an interpretation of the meaning or scope of the judgement.

4. Where the judgement requires exWhere792gBT/F2 1(r)-3(et)5(at)5(i)-4rt5nW\*n9(cr4.75 506.6(ch