

Article 1
Election of the President and Vice Presidents

1. The Appeals Tribunal shall elect a President, a First Vice President and a Second Vice President.

2. Until otherwise decided by the Appeals Tribunal:

(a) The election shall occur at a plenary meeting during the Appeals Tribunal's last session each year. The President and Vice Presidents shall hold office for one year and shall take up their duties upon election.

(b) The retiring President and Vice Presidents shall remain in office until their successors are elected.

(c) If a President or a Vice President should cease to be a judge of the Appeals Tribunal or should resign his or her office before the expiration of the normal term, an election shall be held for the purpose of appointing a successor for the unexpired portion of the term.

(d) Elections shall be by majority vote. Any judge who cannot attend for that purpose is entitled to vote by correspondence.

Article 2
Functions of the President and Vice Presidents

1. The President shall direct the work of the Appeals Tribunal and of the Registry, shall represent the Appeals Tribunal in all administrative matters and shall preside at the meetings of the Appeals Tribunal.

2. If the President is unable to act, he or she shall designate one of the Vice Presidents to act as President. In the absence of any such designation by the President, the First Vice President or, in the event of the latter's incapacity, the Second Vice President shall act as President.

3. The President of the Appeals Tribunal may, within seven calendar days of a written request by the President of the Dispute Tribunal, authorize the referral of a case to a panel of three judges of the Dispute Tribunal, when necessary, by reason of the particular complexity or importance of the case.

Article 3
Composition of the Appeals Tribunal for its sessions

1. Unless otherwise decided by the General Assembly, the term of office of the judges of the Appeals Tribunal shall commence on the first day of July following their appointment by the General Assembly.

2. No member of the Appeals Tribunal can be dismissed by the General Assembly unless the other members unanimously agree that he or she is unsuited for further service.

Article 4
Panels
(Amended on 9 December 2011)

1 The President shall normally designate a panel of three judges to hear a case or a group of cases

2 When the President or any two judges sitting on a particular case consider that

Article 9

**Answers, cross appeals and answers to cross appeals
(Amended on 9 December 2011, 24 December 2012, and 24 December 2021)**

- 1 The respondent's answer shall be submitted on a prescribed form**
- 2 The answer form shall be accompanied by:**
 - (a) A brief, which shall not exceed 15 pages, setting out legal arguments in support of the answer. The brief that accompanies an answer to an appeal against an interlocutory order of the Dispute Tribunal shall not exceed five pages**
 - (b) A copy of each document referred to by the respondent in the answer, accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the United Nations if the original language is not one of the official languages, such documents shall be identified by the word "Annex" at the top of the first page of each document and an arabic numeral which follows in sequence the numbering of the annexes to the appeal form referred to in article 82(b).**

3 The signed original answer form and the annexes thereto shall be submitted together to the Registrar within 60 days of the date on which the respondent received the appeal transmitted by the Registrar. The documents may be transmitted electronically. *to be submitted to the Registrar by 04 60am Q*

4 Within 60 days of notification of the appeal, a party answering the appeal may file a cross appeal, accompanied by a brief which shall not exceed 15 pages with the Appeals Tribunal stating the relief sought and the grounds of the cross appeal. *the date of filing may be extended to 90 days*

case, provided that the Appeals Tribunal shall not receive additional written evidence if it was known to the party seeking to submit the evidence and should have been presented to the Dispute Tribunal.

2 In all other cases where additional findings of fact are needed, the Appeals

(c) Any other circumstances that would make it appear to a reasonable and impartial observer that the judge's participation in the adjudication of the matter would be inappropriate

**Article 23
Recusal**

1. A judge of the Appeals Tribunal who has or appears to have a conflict of interest as defined in article 22 of the rules of procedure shall recuse himself or herself from the case and shall so inform the President.

2. A party may make a reasoned request for the recusal of a judge on the grounds of conflict of interest to the President or the Appeals Tribunal, which, after seeking comments from the judge, shall decide on the request and shall inform the party of the decision in writing.

3. A decision by a judge to recuse himself or herself, or a decision by the President or the Appeals Tribunal to recuse a judge, shall be communicated to the parties concerned by the Registrar.

**Article 24
Revision of Judgments
(Amended on 24 December 2021)**

Either party may apply to the Appeals Tribunal, on a prescribed form, for a revision of a judgment on the basis of the discovery of a decisive fact that was, at the time the judgment 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 for revision will be sent to the other party, who has 30 days to submit comments to the Registrar on a prescribed form. The application for revision must be made within 30 calendar days of the discovery of the fact and within one year of the date of the judgment. The brief that accompanies the application for revision and the comments thereon shall not exceed five pages.

**Article 25
Interpretation of judgments
(Amended on 24 December 2021)**

Either party may apply to the Appeals Tribunal for an interpretation of the meaning or scope of a judgment on a prescribed form. The application for interpretation shall be sent to the other party, who shall have 30 days to submit comments on the application on a prescribed form. The Appeals Tribunal will decide whether to admit the application for interpretation and, if it does so, shall issue its interpretation. The brief that accompanies the application for interpretation and the comments thereon shall not exceed two pages.

**Article 26
Correction of Judgments
(Amended on 24 December 2021)**

Clerical or arithmetical mistakes, or errors arising from any accidental slip or omission, may at any time be corrected by the Appeals Tribunal, either on its own initiative or on the application by any of the parties on a prescribed form. The brief that accompanies the application for correction shall not exceed two pages.

3 The President, after consultation with the judges of the Appeals Tribunal, may instruct the Registrar to revise any forms from time to time in the light of experience, provided that such modifications are consistent with the rules of procedure

**Article 33
Entry into force**

1 The rules of procedure shall enter into force on the first day of the month following their approval by the General Assembly.

2 The rules of procedure shall operate provisionally from the date of their adoption by the Appeals Tribunal until their entry into force