



The issues

1. In an application filed before the United Nations Dispute Tribunal (UNDT) on 12 November 2009, the Applicant contests

6. A number of exchanges took place on the composition of the Medical Board, in the course of which the Applicant claims to have rejected the inclusion in it of the doctor ultimately selected as its third member.

7. The Applicant was notified, on 27 April 2006, that the Medical Board had certified the period from 8 August to 7 September 2005, but that the remaining balance (8 September to 17 November 2005) was not certified. On 8 June 2006, the Applicant received her final payment. On 17 August 2006, she requested a copy of the Medical Board's report. The Administration answered on 21 August

beyond the time limit of article 7.3. Accordingly the Application is time-barred.” In reality, the application to UNAT was not an appeal against the decision of the Medical Board, but an appeal against the decision to deny her a copy of its report, which was a violation of the Applicant’s due process rights;

- b. The Applicant took all necessary steps in order to contest this decision according to the rules and in due time;
- c. UNAT has no excuse for this gross mistake on the facts, since the Applicant stated in her pleas that she requested the Tribunal to find, on the merits, that she had been the victim of a violation of due process, and to order that the Applicant should be given a copy of the report of the Medical Board, with no mention of appealing the decision of the Board. Furthermore, this was the follow-up of a similar appeal before the JAB;
- d. This application to UNDT is, *stricto sensu*, not an appeal but a request for revision of the judgement in question that would have been submitted to the old UNAT if the latter had still been in existence. Given UNAT disappearance, it is up to UNDT to take up the case for revision;
- e. Article 12 of the UNAT Statute provided that “the applicant may apply ... for a revision of a judgement on the basis of the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor...”. While referring to facts unknown to the Tribunal, the logic of it applies even more to facts known to, but ignored by, the Tribunal;
- f. The same article also foresees that errors arising from omission may be corrected by the Tribunal. UNAT made a gross error in omitting to see that this was an appeal against the decision to deny the Applicant a copy of the report of the Medical Board;
- g. On the substance, it is obvious that the Applicant’s submission to UNAT was made within the prescribed time limits, and should not have been rejected as being time-barred;

- h. On the procedure, there is nothing in UNAT statutes that forbids

the instant case, UNAT has rendered a judgement, which does not qualify under any of the sections of article 2 as a subject matter that is open to review by UNDT;

- d. In light of these considerations, the Respondent requests that the Tribunal dismiss the present case in its entirety.

#### Considerations

14. The material scope of the Tribunal's jurisdiction is defined in article 2 of the UNDT statute. Under its paragraph 1, UNDT may consider applications against "an administrative decision" allegedly contrary to the terms of appointment or the contract of employment of the concerned staff member. The Tribunal's competence is thereby circumscribed to "administrative decisions". The notion of "administrative decision" may be disputable. On the one hand, the Tribunal has upheld a well-established definition (see Judgments UNDT/2009/077, Hocking, Jarvis, McIntyre, paragraph 44, and UNDT/2009/086, Planas, paragraph 10, referring to Judgement No. 1157, Andronov (2004)). On the other hand, it has been said that there may be no precise and limited definition

United Nations and separately administered funds and programmes pending before the United Nations Administrative Tribunal shall be transferred to the United Nations Dispute Tribunal, as from the abolishment of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal”, and that “... [c]ases not decided by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal by 31 December 2009 will be transferred to the United Nations Dispute Tribunal as of 1 January 2010”.

17. There is no doubt, in light of the above-cited provisions, that the Tribunal’s competence covers cases still pending before UNAT at the time of its abolishment, but not those on which judgement had already been passed at that point. The Applicant’s case by no means could be deemed to be still pending before UNAT, inasmuch as UNAT already decided upon it by Judgement No. 1466. It follows that UNDT is not competent to examine the application at hand by virtue of the aforementioned transitional measures.

18. Having determined that the present application does not fall within the Tribunal’s purview according to article 2 of its statute, it is appropriate to stress that Judgement No. 1466 (2009) - like all UNAT judgements - was final and without appeal, as expressly provided by article 11 of the UNAT Statute. The case in question was the object of a judgement by the last instance of the justice system in force over the entire period when it was lodged, considered and disposed of, and must accordingly be regarded as *res iudicata*.

19. Yet, the Applicant submits that she does not seek appeal, but revision of the UNAT decision, this being an avenue that would have been available to her – subject to the statutory conditions – had the old system remained in place, despite a final and non-appealable decision having been issued on the matter.

20. Article 12 of the UNAT Statute, indeed, allowed an Applicant to apply for UNAT to revise one of its judgements, provided that “some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor” had been discovered. The Applicant further argues that, since UNAT is no longer in a position to receive an

