



UNITED NATIONS

JUN 22 1981

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



UN/SA COLLECTION SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr. GENERAL

A/36/301 S/14501 ✓ 11 June 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY Thirty-sixth session Item 15 (c) of the preliminary list\* ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL Thirty-sixth year

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

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\* A/36/50.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 5 February 1982 the terms of office of the following five members of the International Court of Justice will expire:

Sir Humphrey Waldock	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Mr. Isaac Forster	(Senegal);
Mr. André Gros	(France);
Mr. Nagendra Singh	(India);
Mr. José María Ruda	(Argentina).

It is, therefore, necessary for the General Assembly and the Security Council, during the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly, to elect five judges for a term of office of nine years beginning on 6 February 1982.

2. The Secretary-General requested nominations from the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court by 15 August 1981. The nominations received by that date and the curricula vitae of the candidates will be transmitted in separate documents to the General Assembly and to the Security Council (A/36/302-S/14502 and A/36/303-S/14503). Furthermore, the list of candidates will appear on the ballot papers distributed during the elections. The object of this memorandum is to set out the present composition of the International Court of Justice and to describe the procedure in the Assembly and the Security Council with regard to the election.

## II. COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

3. The present composition of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)\*,  
President  
Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria)\*\*, Vice-President  
Mr. Isaac Forster (Senegal)\*  
Mr. André Gros (France)\*  
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)\*\*  
Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\*\*\*  
Mr. Nagendra Singh (India)\*  
Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina)\*  
Mr. Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany)\*\*  
Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)\*\*  
Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)\*\*\*  
Mr. Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt)\*\*\*  
Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil)\*\*\*  
Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic)\*\*  
Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America)\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1982.

\*\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1985.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1988.

III. PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

4. The election will take place in accordance with the following:
  - (a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;
  - (b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;
  - (c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.
5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III) of 8 October 1948, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, will participate in the General Assembly in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.
6. On the date of the election, the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect five members of the Court (Article 8 of the Statute).
7. According to Article 2 of the Statute, judges are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.
8. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected (Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute).
9. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all electors, whether or not they vote. The electors in the General Assembly are all the Member States, together with the three non-member States mentioned in paragraph 5 above which are parties to the Statute of the Court. Accordingly, as at the date of the present memorandum, seventy-nine (79) votes constitute an absolute majority in the Assembly.
10. In the Security Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Statute).
11. Only those candidates whose names appear on the ballot papers are eligible for election, unless the special procedure outlined in Article 12, paragraph 2, is used (see para. 17 below). The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will indicate the candidates for whom they wish to vote by placing crosses

against their names on the ballot papers. Each elector may vote for not more than five candidates on the first ballot, and on later ballots for five less the number of candidates who have already obtained absolute majorities.

12. At the 915th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 16 November 1960, a procedural discussion took place as to whether rule 96 (now rule 94) of the rules of procedure of the Assembly should be applied in elections to the International Court of Justice. This rule lays down a procedure for restricted ballots in the event that after the first ballot the requisite number of candidates have not obtained the required majority. By 47 votes to 27, with 25 abstentions, the Assembly decided that the rule did not apply to elections to the Court and it proceeded to elect the requisite number of candidates by a series of unrestricted ballots.

13. If in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council the number of candidates obtaining an absolute majority is less than five, a second ballot will be held and balloting will continue in the same meeting until five candidates have obtained the required majority (rule 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rule 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council).

14. Cases have arisen in the Security Council in which more than the required number of candidates have obtained an absolute majority on the same ballot. The practice followed by the Council on 6 December 1951, 7 October 1954, 21 October 1963 and 30 October 1972, when that occurred, was to hold a new vote on all the candidates, and the President of the Council made no notification to the President of the General Assembly until only the required number of candidates, and no more, had obtained an absolute majority in the Council.

15. Only when five candidates have obtained the required majority in one of the organs will the President of that organ notify the President of the other organ of the names of the five candidates. Such a notification is not communicated by the President of the second organ to the members until that organ has itself given five candidates the required majority of votes.

16. If, upon comparison of the lists of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, fewer than five candidates have been thus elected, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of one another, in a second meeting and, if necessary, a third meeting, to elect candidates by further ballots for the remaining vacancies (Article 11 of the Statute), the results again being compared after the required number of candidates have obtained an absolute majority in each organ.

17. If, however, after the third of these meetings, one or more seats are still unfilled, the General Assembly and the Security Council may at any time, at the request of either organ, form a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by each organ. This joint conference may, by an absolute majority, agree upon one candidate for each seat still vacant and submit the name or names

for the approval of the Assembly and the Council. If it is unanimously agreed, the joint conference may submit the name of a person not included in the list of nominations, provided that that candidate fulfils the required conditions (Article 12 of the Statute).

18. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected will, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge will have a casting vote.

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