

Abstract:

Since the establishment of the international administrative courts as the early stages of international administrative judicial power alongside the early international organizations, the first court was established in 1927 which is the United Nations Administrative court as the court of the first international organization within the international sector after world war II in 1919.

This court and its descendant, the Administrative court of International Labor organization, took the responsibility for solving the conflicts among the employees of those two separate organizations and other agencies and organizations. Their decisions were to cancel the wrong-made verdicts and compensate for the losses caused by those verdicts related to the workers' affairs in those organizations and agencies as well as the contracts signed by those organizations.

Later on, such courts varied including the previous United Nations Administrative court followed by its successor, the United Nations court for disputes as being one of the prominent components of the new judiciary system adopted by the UN. The laws adopted by those courts varied to the point that the international workers were subject to different laws which is against the equity principle admitted by the international organization.

Consequently, it was necessary to balance those basic systems, particularly Administrative court of International Labor organization and United Nations court for disputes as being related to the most important international organizations in the scope of the UN, and finding logical solutions to cope with both their systems. This includes an attempt to unite the systems and legal rules, whether within the scope of those two

courts or the other international administrative courts, or amending the legal texts for those systems which can harmonize both of them, or establishing centers or branches for those courts which are seen as having some drawbacks in their performance in covering all the cases submitted to them, or creating supreme judicial bodies in those courts to issue verdicts in some of the cases which have some idiosyncrasies that do not cope with the work in those courts and the principle of the administrative judicial system, in general. Moreover, full freedom should be given to those courts to revise and review its internal schedules in line with their course of work without any interference from other organizations which can provide basic guarantees for the international workers

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