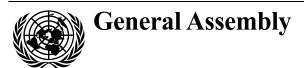
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Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the President of the General Assembly

- 1. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the note by the Secretary-General (A/62/174) of 31 July 2007, the General Assembly is required, during its current session, to appoint one member of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to fill the vacancy that resulted from the resignation of Inspector Juan Luis Larrabure (Peru) effective 30 September 2007. In accordance with article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute, the person so appointed will serve for a full term. By its decision 62/402 of 9 October 2007, the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the person appointed to fill the vacancy will begin on 1 January 2008 and expire on 31 December 2012, in order to align the term of office with that of other inspectors.
- 2. In accordance with the procedures described in article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/62/174), the President of the General Assembly, having consulted the regional group concerned, determined that Peru should be requested to propose a candidate to replace Mr. Larrabure (see annex I).
- 3. The candidate, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 59/267 of 23 December 2004, should have experience in at least one of the fields as follows: oversight, audit, inspection, investigation, evaluation, finance, project evaluation, programme evaluation, human resources management, management, public administration, monitoring and/or programme performance, as well as knowledge of the United Nations system and its role in international relations.
- 4. The President of the Assembly has held the consultations prescribed in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The replies received from the President of the Council and from the Secretary-General to identical letters addressed to them on 17 October 2007 by the President of the Assembly are annexed (see annexes II and III).

5. Having completed the required consultations, the President of the General Assembly has the honour to submit to the Assembly the following candidate for appointment as a member of Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2008 and expiring on 31 December 2012:

Mr. Enrique Román-Morey (Peru)

Annex I

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 15 October 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the decision of 9 October 2007, adopted by the General Assembly, to invite Peru to propose a candidate to replace Mr. Juan Luis Larrabure as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a full term of office, from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2012, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Peru has decided to submit the candidacy of Ambassador Enrique Román-Morey for the aforesaid position of inspector in the Joint Inspection Unit. His curriculum vitae is enclosed herewith (see appendix).

(Signed) Jorge Voto-Bernales
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Appendix

[Original: Spanish]

Curriculum vitae

Enrique Román-Morey

Current position: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru to the

Republic of Cuba

Nationality: Peruvian

Profession: Career diplomat, Ambassador in the Diplomatic Service of

theRepublic of Peru

Born in the city of El Callao, Peru, Ambassador Román-Morey received his secondary education in Lima and in Washington, D.C. and attended university in the United States of America, Peru and Mexico. He holds a first-level university degree (*licenciatura*) and master's degree in international relations from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru, a master's degree in political science from the Ibero-American University of Mexico and a doctorate honoris causa in international law from the Mexican Academy of International Law. A career diplomat in the Peruvian Foreign Service, he graduated from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru in 1970.

Professional experience

Diplomatic missions abroad

In the course of his professional career, he has served as follows in the embassies of Peru in:

- Switzerland, as Third Secretary, 1971-1973;
- Canada, as Second Secretary, 1973-1975;
- Italy, as Second Secretary and First Secretary, 1975-1977;
- Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as chargé d'affaires, 1979-1981;
- Bolivia, as Consul General of Peru, 1981-1985;
- Arab Republic of Egypt, as Counsellor, 1985-1987;
- Mexico, as Minister Counsellor and Minister, 1989-1993.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru

The posts he has held have included the following:

- Chief of the Department of Maritime Sovereignty in the Directorate of Political and Diplomatic Affairs;
- Chief of the North America, Central America and Caribbean Department in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Bilateral Policy;
- Assistant Director and subsequently Director of African and Middle Eastern Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Foreign Policy;

- Director of the Executive Office of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs;
- Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Multilateral Affairs;
- Special Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Disarmament and Security Affairs.

Throughout his career, he has represented his country at countless international conferences and events, particularly at the multilateral level. In 2004, he was Peru's candidate for the post of Director-General of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

In international organizations

Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

As the official candidate of Peru, he was elected by the General Conference of OPANAL at its thirteenth session, in 1993, for a four-year term. Because of his success in directing the agency, he was subsequently elected by acclamation for an unprecedented second term by the General Conference of OPANAL at its fifteenth session, held in Mexico on 10 July 1997. During his two terms of office, Ambassador Román-Morey discharged his high-level international mandate in two main areas.

In the political area: at the time of his election, the membership of OPANAL consisted of only 24 States in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Mandated by the OPANAL General Conference, he made it his personal goal to ensure the regional universality of the agency, which he achieved when major regional actors in the nuclear area became full members. Argentina, Brazil and Chile thus became parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco in 1994 and Cuba signed the Treaty and its Amendments in 1995. By 1997 the remaining Caribbean countries had also become full parties to the Treaty.

In the administrative area: the main challenge was to manage in a balanced and efficient manner the contributions paid by member States, while overseeing both the general budget of the agency and the sound management of its human resources. During his term of office he found it necessary to implement a rigorous programme of austerity measures and appropriate management of resources, which earned him commendations at various sessions of the OPANAL General Conference for his successful management.

In his capacity as Secretary-General of OPANAL, he participated as a special speaker in:

- The General Assembly of the United Nations;
- The General Assembly of the Organization of American States;
- The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- The 1995 and 2000 Review and Extension Conferences on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and their preparatory meetings;
- The 1994 and 1998 Summits of the Americas;

- The 1995 Special Commemorative Meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;
- The 2000 Millennium Summit of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- The ceremony to mark the opening for signature of the Treaty of Pelindaba, creating the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Cairo, Egypt, 1996);
- The first Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Vienna, 1999).

Ambassador Román-Morey also participated as an expert in a number of other important events, including:

- The International Conference on Prospects and Possibilities for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (Tashkent, Uzbekistan);
- Conference on confidence-building measures in South Asia (Colombo, Sri Lanka);
- Regional meeting on disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, "Security concepts in a changing world" (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia);
- International seminar on nuclear-weapon-free zones (Uppsala, Sweden);
- Many other international events of a more academic character focusing on disarmament.

Ambassador Román-Morey organized, coordinated and participated as a speaker in the following events:

- OPANAL seminar on "The Non-Proliferation Treaty: Latin American and Caribbean viewpoints" (Cancún, Mexico, 1995);
- Seminar on "The IAEA safeguards regime" (Kingston, Jamaica, 1996);
- Seminar on "Nuclear-weapon-free zones in the next century" (Mexico City, 1997):
- Seminar on "Disarmament and Security: a New Latin American and Caribbean Agenda for the Next Millennium" (Lima, Peru, 1999);
- As a speaker invited in his personal capacity, he has participated in numerous international seminars and round-table discussions at academic and university forums in the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa.

In the United Nations system

Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and Director of the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs

Appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, following formal consultations with the Member States and upon the implicit approval of the permanent members of the Security Council, as from 18 December 2000.

At the same time, he was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Director of the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, of the Conference on Disarmament secretariat and of the

International Conference Support Branch, Geneva, Switzerland, as from the same date. During his five years in office and before he voluntarily relinquished both positions, his work focused on two specific fields:

- In the political field, while giving advice to the parties, he supervised the preparation of substantive documents aimed at identifying problems and developing new plans and procedures for the resolution of sensitive political issues affecting the Conference on Disarmament, established action lines, carried out consultations and exercised a substantive influence on the negotiation process; represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs as required; and maintained high-level contacts with missions accredited in Geneva, with the heads of international agencies in Geneva and other European headquarters, and with organized civil society (NGOs concerned with disarmament and international security).
- In the administrative field, while supervising and managing the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, he laid down guidelines for the preparation of the Department's medium-term plans, set in motion and administered its biennial budgets, managed the human resources under his responsibility, with special emphasis on PAS (performance appraisal) exercises, supervised and managed the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme, and discharged other administrative duties in fulfilment of his high-level international mandate. To those ends, he took part in various seminars, training programmes and talks on the various administrative and managerial mechanisms of the United Nations system.

In the exercise of the aforesaid responsibilities, he was also called on to represent the Secretary-General of the United Nations as:

- Secretary-General of the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference (Geneva, November 2002);
- Executive Secretary of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention) (Geneva, May 2002);
- Executive Secretary of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention) (Bangkok, Thailand, September 2003);
- Executive Secretary of the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention), known as the Nairobi Summit, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 29 November to 3 December 2004, being appointed in that capacity by the Secretary-General of the United Nations following an official request from the States parties to the Convention;
- Executive Secretary of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention) (Zagreb, Croatia, November 2005);
- Representing the Conference on Disarmament secretariat, he attended the annual meetings in Geneva of the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters.

Other functions and membership of associations

In addition, Ambassador Román-Morey, in his personal capacity and as an international expert, was a member of the Group of Experts of the non-governmental organization Programme for Promoting Nuclear Non-Proliferation (PPNN), where he was the only representative of Latin America.

Since September 1997, he has been an active member of the Mexican Academy of International Law, which awarded him a doctorate honoris causa in international law.

In his personal capacity, he was a member of the Board of Directors of Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS), with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

He is an ex officio member of the Peruvian Society of Founders of Independence and Qualified Defenders of the Nation, in Lima, Peru.

He is the author of a number of articles that have appeared in international publications. He has a full command of Spanish, English, French and Italian and a spoken command of four other languages. He is married to Ana María Carrillo Orbegoso and has five children (Enrique, María de Fátima, María Paola, Anaguadalupe and Analourdes).

Annex II

Letter dated 30 October 2007 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour of writing to you in response to your letter of 17 October 2007 regarding the nomination by the Government of Peru of Mr. Enrique Román-Morey to the Joint Inspection Unit to complete the unexpired term of office of Mr. Juan Luis Larrabure (Peru), who resigned effective 30 September 2007.

I wish to inform you, in my capacity as President of the Economic and Social Council, and in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, that I have reviewed the qualifications of the proposed candidate and I have the pleasure to inform you that I am in full agreement with the proposal to nominate Mr. Román-Morey (Peru).

(Signed) Dalius Čekuolis President of the Economic and Social Council

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Annex II

Letter dated 14 November 2007 from the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 17 October 2007 regarding the proposed appointment of a new inspector to the Joint Inspection Unit.

In accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and following consultations with members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), I have the pleasure to inform you that, in my capacity as Chairman of CEB, I am endorsing the appointment of Mr. Enrique Román-Morey (Peru) for a five-year period beginning 1 January 2008 and ending 31 December 2012.

(Signed) Ban Ki-moon