

ARTICLE 6

Judges shall be appointed by decree.

They shall be irremovable.

The age at which magistrates may be required to retire shall be 65 years for judges of first instance and 70 years for judges of the Court of Appeal.

Judges shall not be transferred from one Tribunal to another, nor shall they be promoted except in conformity with the recommendation of the General Assembly of the Court of Appeal.

ARTICLE 7

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Court of Appeal and of the Tribunals shall be appointed for one year, by decree, on the nomination of the General Assembly of the Court by an absolute majority of votes. In the case of Tribunals of first instance, nominations shall be made from an alphabetical list drawn up by the General Assembly of each Tribunal and comprising three candidates at Alexandria and at Cairo and two candidates at Mansurah.

The Presidents of the Chambers of the Court of Appeal shall be nominated annually by the General Assembly of the Court.

The Presidents of the Chambers of each Tribunal shall be nominated annually by the General Assembly of the Court on the recommendation of the General Assembly of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE 8

The salaries of judges are fixed by law.

ARTICLE 9

Judges are debarred from engaging in business and from occupying any salaried position.

ARTICLE 10

Discipline over judges shall be exercised exclusively by the Court of Appeal. The General Judicial Regulations shall determine the disciplinary measures and the procedure to be followed in this matter.

ARTICLE 11

Proceedings shall be public, except in cases where the court by reasoned decision orders the hearing to be held *in camera* in the interests of morality or public order.

The accused shall be free to defend himself against the charge.

ARTICLE 12

The judicial languages employed in the Mixed Tribunals for the conduct of cases and for the drafting of official documents and judgments shall be Arabic, English, French and Italian.

The operative part of judgments shall be pronounced in two of the judicial languages, of which one must be Arabic. After the pronouncement, judgments drawn up in a foreign language shall be translated in their entirety into Arabic and those drawn up in Arabic shall be translated in their entirety into a foreign language.

In the event of divergence between the original text and the translation the former shall be authentic.