

## ARTICLE 30

Should the nationality of a person be unknown, or should he at the same time possess the nationality of each of several foreign States, the judge shall decide what law shall be applied.

Should a person at the same time possess the nationality of Egypt under Egyptian law and of one or more foreign States under the laws of the State or States concerned, the law to be applied shall be the Egyptian law.

## ARTICLE 31

The expression "national law" shall be understood to mean the provisions of the internal law of the country in question to the exclusion of its rules of private international law.

## ARTICLE 32

Rules of procedure prescribed by a foreign law shall not apply in so far as they are incompatible with Egyptian rules of procedure.

## ARTICLE 33

Subject to the provisions of Articles 34, 35, 36 and 37, the competence of the Mixed Tribunals shall be determined solely by the nationality of the parties directly concerned, without regard to any mixed interests which may be indirectly concerned.

## ARTICLE 34

Companies of Egyptian nationality already incorporated, in which there are substantial foreign interests shall, in their suits with persons subject to the jurisdiction of the National Tribunals, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals unless the terms of their incorporation contain a clause attributing competence to the National Tribunals, or unless they have accepted the jurisdiction of the said courts in accordance with Article 26.

## ARTICLE 35.

The Mixed Tribunals shall similarly be competent in matters arising out of the bankruptcy of a person subject to the jurisdiction of the National Tribunals if one of the creditors party to the proceedings is a foreigner.

## ARTICLE 36.

The creation of a charge in favour of a foreigner over immovable property, whoever may be the person in possession or the owner thereof, renders the Mixed Tribunals *ipso facto* competent to determine the validity of the charge and all its consequences up to and including the forced sale of the said property and also the distribution of the monies realised thereby.

## ARTICLE 37.

The Mixed Tribunals shall not take cognisance of an action not in itself falling within their competence, even if it arises as a third party proceeding to an action already instituted before them. Nevertheless, they shall take cognisance of the said third party proceedings when the jurisdiction before which it has been brought, decides in the interests of justice, to remit it to be pleaded before them.

The Mixed Tribunals may, if they consider that the interests of justice so require, remit to be pleaded before the National Courts an action instituted before them, which is a third party proceeding to a principal action already instituted before the said National Courts.