

Nevertheless, the National Tribunals shall be competent in the aforesaid matters in respect of any foreigner who agrees to submit himself to their jurisdiction.

Such submission may result from a clause attributing competence or from the fact (1) that the foreigner has himself initiated the proceedings before the National Courts; or (2) that he has not challenged the competence of the said courts before the pronouncement of a judicial decision in proceedings wherein he has appeared as defendant or as an intervening party.

Submission to the jurisdiction of a court of first instance entails submission to the jurisdiction of superior courts of the same jurisdiction.

#### ARTICLE 27

The mixed Tribunals shall also take cognisance of suits and matters relating to personal status in cases wherein the law to be applied according to the terms of Article 29 is a foreign law.

#### ARTICLE 28

Personal status comprises: suits and matters relating to the status and capacity of persons, legal relations between members of a family, more particularly betrothal, marriage, the reciprocal rights and duties of husband and wife, dowry and their rights of property during marriage, divorce, repudiation, separation, legitimacy, recognition and repudiation of paternity, the relation between ascendants and descendants, the duty of support as between relatives by blood or marriage, legitimation, adoption, guardianship, curatorship, interdiction, emancipation, and also gifts, inheritance, wills and other dispositions *mortis causa*, absence and the presumption of death.

#### ARTICLE 29

The status and capacity of persons shall be governed by their national laws.

The fundamental conditions of the validity of marriage shall be governed by the national law of each of the parties thereto.

In matters concerning relations between the husband and wife, including separation, divorce and repudiation and the effects thereof upon their property, the law to be applied shall be the national law of the husband at the time of the celebration of the marriage.

Reciprocal rights and duties as between parents and children shall be governed by the national law of the father.

The duty of maintenance shall be governed by the national law of the party against whom the claim is made.

Matters relating to legitimacy, legitimation, and the recognition and repudiation of paternity shall be governed by the national law of the father.

Questions relating to the validity of adoption shall be governed by the national law of the adopting party as well as by that of the adopted person. The effects of adoption shall be governed by the national law of the adopting party.

Guardianship, curatorship and emancipation shall be governed by the national law of the person under the incapacity.

Inheritance and wills shall be governed by the national law of the deceased or of the testator.

Gifts shall be governed by the national law of the donor at the time of the gift.

The rules of the present article shall not affect provisions relating to the legal position of immovable property in Egypt.