

Article 114. If the carrier accepts the baggage without giving a baggage check, or if the baggage check lacks the number of the ticket and the weight and number of the pieces of baggage, the carrier shall not be entitled to rely on the provisions of the present Code excluding or limiting his liability, without thereby affecting the validity of the contract.

Chapter V—Transportation of Goods

Article 115. The legal designation of the contract between the shipper and the carrier shall be "bill of lading" [carta de porte]. It must state that it deals with air transportation.

Article 116. The bill of lading shall be made out in triplicate, one copy for the carrier, with the signature of the shipper; another for the consignee with the signature of the carrier and the shipper; and the third for the shipper with the signature of the carrier.

Article 117. The bill of lading shall state, in addition, to any other information which the competent authority may require:

- a) the place and date of issuance;
- b) the place of departure and destination;
- c) the name and address of the shipper;
- d) the name and address of the carrier;
- e) the name and address of the consignee, if any;
- f) the type of packaging, marking, and numbering of the packages;
- g) the weight and size of the shipments or packages;
- h) the external condition of the merchandise and the packaging;
- i) the cost of shipping, if this has been established;
- j) the price of the goods and expenses, if the shipment is being made cash on delivery;
- k) the amount of the declared value, if any;
- l) the number of copies of the bill of lading;
- m) the documents delivered to the carrier with the bill of lading;
- n) the time for transporting and statement as to the route, if agreed to.

Article 118. If the carrier accepts the goods without a bill of lading having issued, or if it should fail to contain the information indicated by items a) through g) of the preceding article, the carrier shall not be entitled to take advantage of the provisions excluding or limiting his liability, without thereby affecting the validity of the contract.

Article 119. Unless proved otherwise, the bill of lading shall be evidence of the execution of the contract, of the receipt of the merchandise by the carrier, and of the conditions of carriage.

Article 120. The bill of lading may be issued to bearer, to order or by name, and may be transferred in the manner and with the consequences set forth in the Commercial Code for instruments made out to bearer, to order or by name.

Chapter VI—Transportation of Mail

Article 121. The establishment and operation of the air mail service shall be in the care of and under the direction and control of the respective ministries.