

3. If this action is not brought within a year after the coming into operation of the prohibition, then the offers are binding.

*Article 52.*

1. Persons entitled to compensation and mortgagees can bring an action at law for assessment of the loss or damage if they have not received an offer or notification within thirty days in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding article.

2. The action must be brought within a year after the expiration of the period stated in the first paragraph.

*Article 53.*

1. The action for assessment of the loss or damage shall be brought before the District Court within whose jurisdiction the ground is wholly or mainly situated.

2. In the case of mortgaged rights the summons must also be served on the mortgagees, on pain of nullity; if it originates from mortgagees, it must be served on the persons entitled to the rights on which the mortgages were granted and on the remaining mortgagees.

*Article 54.*

1. After consultation with the parties this District Court can appoint one or three experts in the case. Articles 27 (second paragraph), 28, 29 (first and second paragraphs), 30-33, 34 (first, second, third, fourth and sixth paragraphs) and 35-37 of the Compulsory Purchase Act shall be similarly applied, on the understanding that wherever they occur in these articles the words "third parties interested" shall be replaced by the words "interested parties."

2. Otherwise the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure are applicable to the case.

3. The judgment is final.

4. An appeal to the Court of Appeal must be lodged within fourteen days after the judgment. It shall be lodged by filing a declaration with the Clerk of the District Court which passed the judgment.

5. Article 53 of the Compulsory Purchase Act is applicable.

*Article 55.*

1. If a prohibition as referred to in Article 38 is wholly or partly annulled, the proprietor of the aerodrome can claim from

(a) the owners of the land,

(b) the holders of a right in rem over the land,

(c) the holders of a right in rem over a right to the land,

on which the prohibition was imposed, the increase in the value of these premises for these persons in consequence of the said annulment up to—in the case of complete annulment—an amount not exceeding the amount that was granted as compensation when the prohibition was imposed.

2. The claim must be brought within a year after the coming into operation of the annulment.

3. Articles 50 (second paragraph), 53 (first paragraph) and 54 are similarly applicable.