

b) at least one intermediate landing point if the place of departure and of destination are in the same state, and one or more intermediate landings in another state are agreed upon.

c) a notice that the transportation may be subject to the Warsaw Convention or to a law which is in conformity with the limits of the Convention as to the liability of the carrier for loss of, or damage to the goods.

Article 98. A carrier who accepts goods on an aircraft for which no bill of lading was executed, or whose bill of lading does not contain the notice referred to in Article 97. (c), shall not be entitled to avail itself of the provisions of Article 111, paragraph 2, on the limitation of liability.

Article 99. The shipper shall be liable to the carrier or any other person to whom the carrier may be liable for damages sustained as a result of the shipper's statement on the goods in the bill of lading, when the statement does not correspond to the regulations or, in general, is incorrect or incomplete.

Article 100. Unless otherwise established, a bill of lading shall be evidence of the transportation contract, of receipt of the goods, and of the terms of transportation.

The statement in a bill of lading with respect to weight, dimensions, packaging, and the number of articles, shall be conclusive unless there is proof to the contrary. Other statements in the bill of lading with respect to quantity, cubic content or condition of the goods, may not be used as evidence against the carrier, unless the carrier has made an examination of the correctness of the statements in the presence of the shipper and has noted on the bill of lading or the statement the visible condition of the goods.

RIGHT OF DISPOSAL AND DELIVERY OF GOODS

Article 101. If he acts in accordance with the transportation contract and without affecting the rights of the carrier and other shippers, the shipper may dispose of the goods, take them back at the place of departure or of destination, stop transportation at a place of landing en route or demand delivery of the goods at the place of destination or landing en route to a consignee other than that indicated in the bill of lading, or demand the return of the goods to the place of departure. The shipper shall pay the expenses arising from such orders. The carrier must immediately inform the shipper if the orders of the shipper cannot be fulfilled.

When a carrier executes the orders of the shipper without demanding a copy of the bill of lading from the shipper, the carrier shall assume liability for damages which might result to a holder of the bill of lading, with a right of recourse against the shipper.

The rights of the shipper shall terminate when the consignee assumes his rights pursuant to Article 102. If the consignee refuses to accept the bill of lading or the goods, or if he cannot be reached, the right to dispose of the goods shall revert to the shipper.

Article 102. When the goods have arrived at their place of destination the consignee may demand, except under the conditions referred to in Article 101, that the carrier deliver the bill of lading and the goods to him on payment of the amount owed and fulfillment of the terms of the bill of lading.