

liability, even if the transportation document does not include the statement referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 123. In domestic aviation, where the intermediate landing a foreign country is not agreed upon, the Minister of Public Works may make exceptions from the provisions of Article 92, paragraph 1, Article 93, paragraph 1, and Article 97, referring to tickets, baggage checks and bills of lading.

Article 124. The Warsaw Convention in the sense of this law, is the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Transportation by Air of October 12, 1929, as amended by the Protocol signed of the Hague on September 28, 1955.

Article 125. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to international transportation by air performed referring to reservation in accordance with the Additional Protocol to Article 2 of the Warsaw Convention of October 12, 1929, or with Article XXVI of the Hague Protocol of September 28, 1955.

Article 126. As long as the Warsaw Convention of October 12, 1929, is valid between Denmark and other countries who have adhered to this Convention but have not ratified or adhered to the Hague Protocol of September 28, 1955, the provisions of Law No. 123 of May 7, 1937 on Transportation by Aircraft shall still be in force with reference to transportation contracts which are made after the enactment of this law and which are in accordance with the provisions of the Warsaw Convention of October 12, 1929.

CHAPTER 10. COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES

Article 127. If there occurs as a result of use of an aircraft an injury to a person or property not aboard the aircraft, the owner or the person on whose account the aircraft is used, shall be liable for the damages.

There shall be no liability to pay damages upon proof that the person who suffered the injury is guilty of causing the injury intentionally or by gross negligence.

When there is an injury to a person damages may be claimed for suffering mutilation, and disfigurement. If the person injured infers complete or partial loss of his working capacity he shall have a right to damages for reduction of his economic capacity. If an injured person dies as a result of the accident, his dependents may claim damages for the loss sustained.

A claim for reimbursement of funeral expenses maybe made, provided they do not exceed expenses which are consonant with the station in life of the deceased person.

Article 128. In claims involving injury to persons or property within the area of an approved aerodrome, the provision of Article 127, paragraph 1, shall not apply.

If damage to an aircraft or cargo results from a collision between aircraft, the provisions of Articles 220 and 221 of the Maritime Law shall apply.

In the case of damages resulting from a collision of two or more aircraft, for which each owner or user of aircraft involved is separately liable pursuant to Article 127, paragraph 1, such owners or users shall be jointly liable. The court decides depending on the circumstances upon the portion of paid compensation which each of them