

*Article 236.* In case of damages caused to a passenger due to delay in transportation, the claim must be made within thirty days following the date on which the delay which created the claim occurred.

SECOND SECTION. DAMAGES TO REGISTERED BAGGAGE AND TO CARGO

*Article 237.* The carrier shall pay compensation for damages and injuries due to loss, destruction, damage or delay of cargo or registered baggage, if the event that caused the damages took place during the period of transportation.

For the effect of the preceding paragraph, the period of transportation shall begin when the carrier receives the cargo or registered baggage until the time of its delivery to the consignee.

*Article 238.* The carrier shall pay compensation for damages and injuries occurring due to loss, destruction, damage or delay of hand baggage, if the event that caused the damages took place from the time when the passenger boards the aircraft until he leaves it, and even when the aircraft is stationary at an airport or other place of landing, including the place of a forced or accidental landing.

*Article 239.* The liability specified in Articles 237 and 238 shall apply to damages and injuries suffered after the termination of the periods of transportation specified in said articles, if such damages were the direct result of an event that occurred during any such period.

*Article 240.* In case of loss, destruction, damage or delay of the cargo or registered baggage, the liability of the carrier shall be limited to a maximum amount of compensation of (32) thirty-two lempiras per kilogram of gross weight.

In case of loss, destruction, damage or delay of hand baggage, the liability of the carrier shall be limited to a maximum amount of six hundred lempiras as compensation to the owner of the hand baggage.

*Article 241.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 237, the carrier shall not be liable if it is proved that the damage to registered baggage or cargo is due to defects of the merchandise, to unlawful acts of a third party, or intentional acts of the shipper.

With respect to hand baggage, the carrier shall be liable under the provisions of Article 238, only when the passenger proves that the damage resulted from the negligence of the carrier or its employees.

*Article 242.* Unless there is proof to the contrary, the receipt of baggage or cargo without any protest on the part of the passenger or consignee, shall establish a presumption that the effects were delivered in good condition and in conformity with the transportation contract. If, at the time of receipt, the passenger or consignee presents a written reservation to the carrier stating that the baggage or cargo have not been examined, no such presumption shall be established.

*Article 243.* In the case of damage to baggage or cargo, the titleholder to whom the transported effects are to be delivered, must make a claim to the carrier within three days following the date of receipt with respect to baggage, and within the following seven days with respect to cargo.

*Article 244.* A claim for loss or delay of baggage or cargo must be made within thirty days following the date on which the effects should have been put at the disposal of the passenger or of the consignee, or of the person to whom the delivery should have been made.