

lading, and the shipper may require the carrier to accept this document.

If no bill of lading is executed, or if its contents do not comply with the regulations, or if the bill is lost, the transportation contract shall remain valid.

Article 102. The bill of lading shall be executed by the shipper in three copies and shall be delivered to the carrier together with the goods. The first copy shall be marked "for the carrier" and signed by the shipper. The second copy shall be marked "for the consignee" and shall be signed by the shipper and carrier. This copy shall accompany the goods. The third copy shall be signed by the carrier and delivered to the shipper after acceptance of the goods.

The bill of lading shall be signed by the carrier before the goods are placed on the aircraft. The signature may be substituted by a stamp. The signature of the shipper may be printed or substituted by a stamp.

If the carrier has executed the bill of lading at the request of the shipper, he shall be presumed to be acting on behalf of the shipper, unless there is proof to the contrary.

Article 103. If there is more than one item the carrier may require the shipper to execute a separate lading bill for each item.

Article 104. The bill of lading shall state:

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

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

Article 105. If the goods were loaded on the aircraft with the consent of the carrier without executing the bill of lading, or if the bill of lading does not contain a notice in accordance with Article 104c, the carrier may not avail himself of Article 118, paragraph 2, as to the limitation of liability.

Article 106. The shipper shall be liable to the carrier or to any other person to whom the carrier may be liable for damages he sustains as a result of the shipper's statement in the bill of lading regarding the goods when the statement does not correspond to the regulations or is otherwise incorrect or incomplete.

Article 107. Unless otherwise established, the bill of lading shall be evidence of the transportation contract of receipt of the goods and the terms of transportation.

The statement in a bill of lading with respect to weight, dimensions, packaging and number of items, 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 he has examined the goods in the presence of the shipper and has noted on the bill of lading the visible condition of the goods.

RIGHT OF DISPOSAL AND DELIVERY OF GOODS

Article 108. If the shipper fulfills his responsibility pursuant to the transportation contract without affecting the rights of the carrier or