

*Article 121.* If employees of a carrier are sued for damages caused in the performance of their service by negligence of a lesser degree than that provided for in Article 120, the amount of compensation imposed jointly on the employees and the carrier shall not exceed the limits of liability established for the carrier.

*Article 122.* If the consignee accepts the registered baggage or goods without any reservation, the baggage or goods shall be presumed to be delivered in good condition and in accordance with the transportation contract, unless otherwise agreed upon.

If the goods are damaged or partly lost, notification shall be made to the carrier immediately upon discovery of the damage or loss, and in any event within seven days for baggage and fourteen days for goods from the date of the receipt of the baggage or goods. In case of delay, notification shall be made within 21 days from the date the baggage of goods are delivered to the consignee.

The notification shall be made by a notation on the transportation document or by a letter mailed prior to the expiration of the period indicated above.

*Article 123.* If the notification is not made within the period specified in Article 122, no action will lie against the carrier, unless he has acted fraudulently.

*Article 124.* An action for damages shall be brought in the court of the place where the carrier resides or has his main office, or where the business office of the enterprise which made the transportation contract is located, or of the place of destination.

If the transportation contract is subject to the Warsaw Convention, an action for damages may be brought in an Icelandic court or in a court of a State which adheres to that Convention.

*Article 125.* The right to claim damages pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall lapse if the claim is not made within 2 years from the date of arrival of the aircraft at its place of destination, or the date when the aircraft should have arrived, or the date when transportation was discontinued.

*Article 126.* If a transportation which, according to one or more transportation contracts is deemed a single operation, is performed by several carriers in succession, each carrier accepting passengers, registered baggage or cargo shall be liable for damages occurring on that portion of the journey which he performs.

With regard to registered baggage or cargo the shipper may institute an action against the first carrier, and a consignee to whom the delivery is to be made, against the last, even if the damage, loss or delay occurred while the goods were under the care of another carrier.

If several carriers are liable, they shall be subject to joint liability.

#### TRANSPORT BY SEVERAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

*Article 127.* If the transportation is carried out in part by aircraft and in part by other means of transportation, the provisions of this law shall apply only to the air transportation.

The terms covering other means of transportation may be entered in an air transportation document.