

ARTICLE 29.

(1) The right to damages shall be barred if an action is not brought within two years, reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft should have arrived, or from the date on which the carriage stopped.

(2) The method of calculating the aforesaid period shall be determined by the law of the Court seised of the case.

ARTICLE 30.

(1) In the case of carriage to be performed by various successive carriers and falling within the definition set out in the third paragraph of Article 1, each carrier accepting passengers' luggage or goods is subject to the rules set out in this Convention and is deemed to be one of the contracting parties to the contract of carriage in so far as that contract deals with such part of the carriage as is performed under his supervision.

(2) In the case of carriage of this nature, the passenger or his representative can take action only against the carrier who performed the carriage during which the accident or the delay occurred, save in the case where, by express agreement, the first carrier has assumed liability for the whole journey.

(3) In the case of luggage or goods, the consignor will have a right of action against the first carrier, and the consignee who is entitled to delivery will have a right of action against the last carrier, and further, each may take action against the carrier who performed the carriage during which the destruction, loss, damage or delay took place. These carriers will be jointly liable to the consignor or consignee.

CHAPTER IV.—Provisions relating to Combined Carriage.**ARTICLE 31.**

(1) In the case of combined carriage performed partly by air and partly by any other mode of carriage, the provisions of the present Convention apply only to the carriage by air, if such carriage falls within the terms of Article 1.