

Article 206. A mortgage shall be extinguished in the following circumstances:

- a) By the loss or complete destruction of the aircraft, without thereby affecting the provisions of Article 203, and
- b) By a judicial decree to auction, provided the creditor has been summoned in accordance with the general laws.

Article 207. Aircraft, engines, propellers, and spare parts for such aircraft may be subject to pledge as security and such instrument shall remain in the power of the creditor and, in all cases, shall be governed by the provisions of this Code.

Article 208. A pledge contract shall be by public instrument and shall be recorded in the Register of Aeronautical Property in the case of an aircraft, and in the Section of Industrial Liens, in the case of engines or other parts, and while the recordation subsists, no transfer of, or right in the object which constitutes the security, shall affect the contract.

The provisions of Articles 204 and 205 of this Code shall apply to aircraft on which a security lien exists.

Article 209. In addition to the elements required by the applicable laws, mortgage and security contracts shall contain a description of the aircraft on which a mortgage or security lien exists and of the mortgaged parts, and other data which identify them in an unmistakable manner.

Article 210. In cases of attachment or other judicial embargo of aircraft used in public transportation service, the court decreeing the measure shall provide the means necessary to prevent interruption of the service and shall notify the Ministry of Aviation thereof.

Article 211. Insofar as there are no express provisions in this law, contracts concerning aircraft shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the Code of Commerce and in their absence by applicable general laws.

Article 212. Title in aircraft may be acquired by prescription [statute of limitations] and the rules of the Civil Code shall apply which deal with the matter of acquisition of personal property by prescription.

CHAPTER IV

First section—damages to passengers

Article 213. A carrier shall have the duty to pay for damages and detriments caused by the death or injury of any kind suffered by a passenger because of the transportation, when the event which caused such damages takes place during the period from the time when the passenger boards the aircraft to the time when he leaves the aircraft and when such aircraft is parked on any airport or other landing area including the place of a forced landing or a landing due to an accident.

The duty referred to in the preceding paragraph also includes compensation for damages arising from accidents or *force majeure*.

The term "injury" includes all bodily, organic or functional injuries, as well as those which affect the mental faculties.