

take them back at the place of departure or destination, stop the transportation at a place of landing en route, demand delivery of goods at the place of destination or landing en route to a consigner other than mentioned in the bill of lading, or demand return of the goods to the place of departure. The shipper may exercise his right of disposal only when this does not cause damage to the carrier or to other shippers, and provided he pays the necessary expenses. The carrier must immediately inform the shipper if the orders of the shipper cannot be fulfilled.

When the carrier executes the orders of the shipper without demanding a copy of the bill of lading, the carrier shall be liable for any damage which might result to the true holder of the bill of lading, however, with a right of recourse against the shipper.

The rights of the shipper shall terminate when the consignee assumes his rights pursuant to Article 129. If the consignee refuses to accept the bill of lading or the goods, or if he cannot be reached, the right to dispose of the goods shall revert to the shipper.

Art. 129. When the goods have arrived at the place of destination, the consignee may demand, except under the conditions indicated in Article 128, that the carrier deliver the bill of lading and the goods to him on payment of the amount owed and fulfillment of other conditions in accordance with the terms of the bill of lading.

Unless otherwise agreed, the carrier shall immediately inform the consignee when the goods have arrived.

Art. 130. If the carrier gives notice that the goods are lost, or if the goods have not arrived within seven days after the day when they should have arrived, the consignee may bring action on his rights against the carrier in accordance with the transportation contract.

Art. 131. An agreement which contains exceptions from Articles 128, 129 or 130, shall be invalid unless the exceptions are included in the bill of lading.

Art. 132. The shipper shall be required to submit information and attach to the bill of lading documents required for implementation of custom regulations, or regulations on other fees, and of police regulations prior to delivery of goods to the consignee. The shipper shall be liable to the carrier for damages which might result from omission of such information and documents, or if they are incomplete or do not conform to the regulations unless the carrier or its agents are guilty of errors or negligence.

The carrier shall not be obliged to check whether the information submitted, or documents enclosed are correct and complete.

D. Liability of a Carrier

Art. 133. A carrier shall be liable for the death, bodily injury, or disablement of passengers resulting from an accident on board an aircraft, or while enplaning or leaving the aircraft.

Art. 134. A carrier shall be liable for the loss of or damage, in whole or part, to registered baggage or goods as a result of an accident occurring while the baggage or goods were under his care, whether at the landing area aboard the aircraft or at any other location if the landing occurs beyond the landing area.

If the transportation contract includes transportation on land or water areas outside the landing area with loading, delivery or re-load-