

If salvage is performed in this country the rights of the claimant shall be secured by a lien on the aircraft and the goods, and shall have priority over any other rights. If there are several such liens those based on a later event shall have priority over those based on an earlier one. The owner of the goods shall not be personally liable for the claim.

The lien on goods shall cease when the goods are delivered. The lien on the aircraft shall cease after 3 months, unless this right is entered into the register and the amount approved, or an action on a lien is initiated. The action may be commenced at the place where the work was accomplished or where the aircraft and goods are located.

*C. Investigation of Flight Accidents*

*Art. 164.* If in using of an aircraft, there occurs an air accident causing death or serious injury to persons, or serious damage to aircraft or property outside the aircraft, an investigation shall be made by the authority appointed by the King. This shall also apply when there was a serious threat to such accident or events which indicate an essential defect in the aircraft or ground service.

*Art. 165.* Upon request, any person shall furnish information to the investigative authority about the circumstances known by him which would be of importance in the investigation.

The authority shall have the right to use private land and may investigate and take possession of the aircraft, wreckage, documents and other things to the extent necessary for the performance of its duties. The authority may order physical examination pursuant to the provisions of Article 71, paragraph 3. If necessary the assistance of the police may be requested.

If it is found necessary for the investigation, the authority may, request taking and recording of evidences according to the provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure.

In accordance with the regulations issued by the King the authority shall as far as possible, inform the owner of the aircraft, or if the aircraft is used by a person other than the owner, the user, the insurer, and others involved in the case on the performance of the investigation, and give them an opportunity to present, prior to conclusion of the investigation, all facts they deem necessary for the promotion of their interests. The interested parties shall have a right to be present during the investigation and to acquaint themselves with the documents, provided this does not hinder the investigation.

*Art. 166.* A person who is an eyewitness to an accident in flight must immediately inform the nearest police or aviation authority unless, under the circumstances, he has good reason to assume that such action is not necessary. This shall also apply to a person who finds an aircraft, parts or pieces of an aircraft or other objects which indicate that an aircraft accident has occurred.

*Art. 167.* When an aircraft is destroyed the wreckage or other objects from such aircraft or traces of the accident may not be removed or displaced without the permission of the investigative authority or police, unless it is necessary for the saving of life or property, or to prevent the loss or destruction of material essential for the investigation.

*Art. 168.* When a destroyed aircraft or the wreckage or other objects from such aircraft are an obstacle to traffic, or otherwise are of