

*Article 124.* 1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 125, the amount of indemnity for compensatory damages, according to Article 118, charged jointly to persons held liable in accordance with the present Chapter, shall not exceed per aircraft and per accident:

a) 2,000,000 (two million) *guaranies* for aircraft whose weight does not exceed 1,000 (one thousand) kilograms;

b) 2,000,000 (two million) *guaranies*, plus 1,600 (one thousand six hundred) *guaranies* per kilogram over the 1,000 for aircraft weighing over 1,000 (one thousand) kilograms but not over 6,000 (six thousand) kilograms;

c) 10,000,000 (ten million) *guaranies*, plus 1,000 (one thousand) *guaranies* per kilogram over the 6,000 (six thousand), for aircraft weighing more than 6,000 (six thousand) kilograms; but not more than 20,000 (twenty thousand) kilograms;

d) 24,000,000 (twenty-four million) *guaranies*, plus 600 (six hundred) *guaranies* per kilogram over the 20,000 (twenty thousand) for aircraft weighing over 20,000 (twenty thousand) kilograms but not more than 50,000 (fifty thousand) kilograms;

e) 42,000,000 (forty-two million) *guaranies*, plus 400 (four hundred) *guaranies* per kilogram over 20,000 (twenty thousand) for aircraft weighing more than 50,000 (fifty thousand) kilograms.

2) The compensation in case of death or injury shall not exceed 2,000,000 (two million) *guaranies* per person killed or injured.

3) The amounts fixed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article shall be reduced to one-half if related to aircraft exclusively intended to private use of its owner or belonging to corporations that have as objectives the training of civilian pilots or aviation operations of a scientific, health or agricultural character.

4) "Weight" shall signify the maximum weight of an aircraft authorized to fly with an airworthiness certificate.

*Article 125.* The above mentioned limitations shall not be applicable:

a) When it is proved that the damage is the result of an act or of omission of the operator or his employees, intended to cause the damage, or performed with recklessness and knowledge that it would probably cause damage, on condition that in the case of acts or omissions of employees, it is proved in addition that they were acting in the performance of their duties;

b) When the person liable has unlawfully taken possession of the aircraft and uses it without consent of the person who has the right to authorize its use.

*Article 126.* 1) When two or more persons are liable for damages, or in the event that the recorded owner is held liable even if he is not the operator, according to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 119, the persons suffering the damages shall not have a right to a total compensation higher than the maximum which, by virtue of provisions of this Chapter, may be imposed against any one of the persons liable.

2) In the cases provided for in Article 123, a person suffering damages shall have a right to compensation up to the sum of the respective limitations on each aircraft in question, but no operator shall be liable