

Article 27. If the notification is not made in accordance with Article 26 within the period mentioned therein, no action will lie against the carrier unless he has acted fraudulently.

Article 28. Liability actions according to this Chapter shall be commenced in the court of the place where the carrier resides, or where the enterprise has its main office or office which concluded the transportation contract, or of the place of destination.

An action shall be commenced in a Swedish court or in a court of a State which adheres to the Warsaw Convention, unless, according to the contract, the place of departure or destination is in a State which does not adhere to the Convention.

Article 29. The right to claim damages shall lapse if the claim is not presented within two years from the date of arrival of the aircraft at the place of destination, or from the date when the aircraft should have arrived, or from the date when transportation was discontinued.

Article 30. If a transportation, which according to one or more contracts is considered a single operation, is performed by several carriers in succession, each carrier who takes on board passengers, registered baggage or goods shall be liable for the portion of transportation which he performed.

With regard to registered baggage or goods the shipper may institute an action against the first carrier, and the consignee to whom the delivery is to be made, against the last, even if the loss, decrease, damage or delay occurred when the goods were under care of another carrier. If two carriers are liable, they shall be subject to joint liability.

Compound Transportation

Article 31. If transportation is carried out partly by aircraft and partly by other means of transportation, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to air transportation.

The terms covering other transportation may be entered in the air transportation documents.

Other Provisions

Article 32. Reservations in the transportation contract or others, made prior to the time of damages, in which the parties deviate from the provisions of this chapter on settlement of disputes or specify a change of venue, shall be invalid.

If an arbitration agreement concerning the transportation of goods was made prior to the time of damage, the agreement shall be valid provided the arbitration is undertaken at the place of jurisdiction of the court where action shall be commenced according to Article 28, and the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of the Warsaw Convention, insofar as the provisions of this Convention apply.

Article 33. Transportation documents issued by a foreign country or documents pertaining to international air transportation shall fulfill the requirements for notification prescribed in Article 3, paragraph 1 (c), Article 4, paragraph 1 (c) and Article 8 (c) if they provide that transportation may be subject to Warsaw Convention which generally limits the liability of the carrier for transportation referred to in the pertinent provisions.