

**Status:** Point in time view as at 31/12/2020. This version of this cross heading contains provisions that are prospective.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Carriage by Air Act 1961,

Cross Heading: SECTION 3—DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO CARGO. (See end of Document for details)

## SCHEDULES

PROSPECTIVE

### [<sup>F1</sup>SCHEDULE 1

#### THE WARSAW CONVENTION AS AMENDED AT THE HAGUE IN 1955 AND BY PROTOCOLS NO. 3 AND NO. 4 SIGNED AT MONTREAL IN 1975

##### Textual Amendments

- F1** *Schedule 1*, containing the provisions of the Warsaw Convention as amended at the Hague in 1955 and by Protocols No. 3 and No. 4 signed at Montreal in 1975, substituted (*prosp.*) with saving for Schedule 1 as originally enacted, containing the provisions of the Warsaw Convention with the amendments made in it by the Hague Protocol, by Carriage by [Air and Road Act 1979 \(c. 28, SIF 9\)](#), ss. **1(1)(3)**, **6(2)**, **7(2)**

### PART I

#### THE ENGLISH TEXT

### CHAPTER II

#### DOCUMENTS OF CARRIAGE

##### SECTION 3—DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO CARGO

##### Article 5

- (1) In respect of the carriage of cargo an air waybill shall be delivered.
- (2) Any other means which would preserve a record of the carriage to be performed may, with the consent of the consignor, be substituted for the delivery of an air waybill. If such other means are used, the carrier shall, if so requested by the consignor, deliver to the consignor a receipt for the cargo permitting identification of the consignment and access to the information contained in the record preserved by such other means.
- (3) The impossibility of using, at points of transit and destination, the other means which would preserve the record of the carriage referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article does not entitle the carrier to refuse to accept the cargo for carriage.

##### Article 6

- (1) The air waybill shall be made out by the consignor in three original parts.
- (2) The first part shall be marked “for the carrier”; it shall be signed by the consignor. The second part shall be marked “for the consignee”; it shall be signed by the

*Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020. This version of this cross heading contains provisions that are prospective.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Carriage by Air Act 1961,*

*Cross Heading: SECTION 3—DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO CARGO. (See end of Document for details)*

consignor and by the carrier. The third part shall be signed by the carrier and handed by him to the consignor after the cargo has been accepted.

- (3) The signature of the carrier and that of the consignor may be printed or stamped.
- (4) If, at the request of the consignor, the carrier makes out the air waybill, he shall be deemed, subject to proof to the contrary, to have done so on behalf of the consignor.

#### Article 7

When there is more than one package:

- (a) the carrier of cargo has the right to require the consignor to make out separate air waybills;
- (b) the consignor has the right to require the carrier to deliver separate receipts when the other means referred to in paragraph (2) or Article 5 are used.
- (b) the consignor has the right to require the carrier to deliver separate receipts when the other means referred to in paragraph (2) or Article 5 are used.
- (b) the consignor has the right to require the carrier to deliver separate receipts when the other means referred to in paragraph (2) or Article 5 are used.
- (b) the consignor has the right to require the carrier to deliver separate receipts when the other means referred to in paragraph (2) or Article 5 are used.
- (b) the consignor has the right to require the carrier to deliver separate receipts when the other means referred to in paragraph (2) or Article 5 are used.

#### Article 8

The air waybill and the receipt for the cargo shall contain:

- (a) an indication of the places of departure and destination;
- (b) if the places of departure and destination are within the territory of a single High Contracting Party, one or more agreed stopping places being within the territory of another State, an indication of at least one such stopping place; and
- (c) an indication of the weight of the consignment.

#### Article 9

Non-compliance with the provisions of Articles 5 to 8 shall not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of carriage, which shall, none the less, be subject to the rules of this Convention including those relating to limitation of liability.

#### Article 10

- (1) The consignor is responsible for the correctness of the particulars and statements relating to the cargo inserted by him or on his behalf in the air waybill or furnished by him or on his behalf to the carrier for insertion in the receipt for the cargo or for insertion in the record preserved by the other means referred to in paragraph (2) of Article 5.
- (2) The consignor shall indemnify the carrier against all damage suffered by him, or by any other person to whom the carrier is liable, by reason of the irregularity, incorrectness or incompleteness of the particulars and statements furnished by the consignor or on his behalf.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the carrier shall indemnify the consignor against all damage suffered by him, or by any other

**Status:** Point in time view as at 31/12/2020. This version of this cross heading contains provisions that are prospective.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Carriage by Air Act 1961,

Cross Heading: SECTION 3—DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO CARGO. (See end of Document for details)

person to whom the consignor is liable, by reason of the irregularity, incorrectness or incompleteness of the particulars and statements inserted by the carrier or on his behalf in the receipt for the cargo or in the record preserved by the other means referred to in paragraph (2) of Article 5.

#### Article 11

- (1) The air waybill or the receipt for the cargo is prima facie evidence of the conclusion of the contract, of the acceptance of the cargo and of the conditions of carriage mentioned therein.
- (2) Any statements in the air waybill or the receipt for the cargo relating to the weight, dimensions and packing of the cargo, as well as those relating to the number of packages, are prima facie evidence of the facts stated; those relating to the quantity, volume and condition of the cargo do not constitute evidence against the carrier except so far as they both have been, and are stated in the air waybill to have been, checked by him in the presence of the consignor, or relate to the apparent condition of the cargo.

#### Article 12

- (1) Subject to his liability to carry out all his obligations under the contract of carriage, the consignor has the right to dispose of the cargo by withdrawing it at the airport of departure or destination, or by stopping it in the course of the journey on any landing, or by calling for it to be delivered at the place of destination or in the course of the journey to a person other than the consignee originally designated, or by requiring it to be returned to the airport of departure. He must not exercise this right of disposition in such a way as to prejudice the carrier or other consignors and he must repay any expenses occasioned by the exercise of this right.
- (2) If it is impossible to carry out the orders of the consignor the carrier must so inform him forthwith.
- (3) If the carrier obeys the orders of the consignor for the disposition of the cargo without requiring the production of the part of the air waybill or the receipt for the cargo delivered to the latter, he will be liable, without prejudice to his right of recovery from the consignor, for any damage which may be caused thereby to any person who is lawfully in possession of that part of the air waybill or the receipt for the cargo.
- (4) The right conferred on the consignor ceases at the moment when that of the consignee begins in accordance with Article 13. Nevertheless, if the consignee declines to accept the cargo, or if he cannot be communicated with, the consignor resumes his right of disposition.

#### Article 13

- (1) Except when the consignor has exercised his right under Article 12, the consignee is entitled, on arrival of the cargo at the place of destination, to require the carrier to deliver the cargo to him, on payment of the charges due and on complying with the conditions of carriage.
- (2) Unless it is otherwise agreed, it is the duty of the carrier to give notice to the consignee as soon as the cargo arrives.
- (3) If the carrier admits the loss of the cargo, or if the cargo has not arrived at the expiration of seven days after the date on which it ought to have arrived, the consignee is entitled to enforce against the carrier the rights which flow from the contract of carriage.

#### Article 14

---

**Status:** Point in time view as at 31/12/2020. This version of this cross heading contains provisions that are prospective.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Carriage by Air Act 1961,  
**Cross Heading:** SECTION 3—DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO CARGO. (See end of Document for details)

---

The consignor and the consignee can respectively enforce all the rights given them by Articles 12 and 13, each in his own name, whether he is acting in his own interest or in the interest of another, provided that he carries out the obligations imposed by the contract of carriage.

Article 15

- (1) Articles 12, 13 and 14 do not affect either the relations of the consignor and the consignee with each other or the mutual relations of third parties whose rights are derived either from the consignor or from the consignee.
- (2) The provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 14 can only be varied by express provision in the air waybill or the receipt for the cargo.

Article 16

- (1) The consignor must furnish such information and such documents as are necessary to meet the formalities of customs, octroi or police before the cargo can be delivered to the consignee. The consignor is liable to the carrier for any damage occasioned by the absence, insufficiency or irregularity of any such information or documents, unless the damage is due to the fault of the carrier, his servants or agents.
- (2) The carrier is under no obligation to enquire into the correctness or sufficiency of such information or documents.]

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 31/12/2020. This version of this cross heading contains provisions that are prospective.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Carriage by Air Act 1961, Cross Heading: SECTION 3—DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO CARGO.