

CHAPTER IV.

COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL ACTS.

132. — Compensation shall include:

- 1) Restitution of the property of which the injured person has been wrongfully deprived, if any, or its value, and
- 2) Compensation for any injury caused to the injured person.

133. — The restitution provided by the foregoing section is governed by such provisions of this Code concerning restitution for undue enrichment ~~as refer to restitutions made~~ by persons in bad faith.

134. — If the injury was partly caused by the fault of the injured person, the Court may reduce the amount of compensation, or even grant no compensation at all.

135.— In case of bodily harm, compensation shall be at least for expenses incurred ~~[for medical treatment] during illness~~, for injury resulting to the injured person from having been unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, and for bodily pain.

136. — If the injured person has died from the wrongful act, and no action for compensation was

CHAPTER IV.

COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL ACTS.

132.—Compensation shall include :

- 1) Restitution of the property of which the injured person has been wrongfully deprived, if any, or its value, and
- 2) Compensation for any injury caused to the injured person.

133.—The restitution provided by the foregoing section is governed by such provisions of this Code concerning restitution for undue enrichment ~~as refer to restitutions made~~ by persons in bad faith.

134.—If the injury was partly caused by the fault of the injured person, the Court may reduce the amount of compensation, or even grant no compensation at all.

135.—In case of bodily harm, compensation shall be at least for expenses incurred ^{for medical treatment} ~~during illness~~, for injury resulting to the injured person from having been unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, and for bodily pain.

136.—If the injured person has died from the wrongful act, and no action for compensation was

entered by him or finally decided, the parents, husband, wife, children ~~and~~ ^{or} grand-children of the deceased can claim compensation for expenses incurred by the deceased and by them ^{for medical treatment} ~~during his illness~~, for the costs of his funeral, and for any other injury resulting to them from his death.

137. — The obligations arising out of a wrongful act are extinguished by prescription six months after the day when the wrongful act and the person who is liable for it became known to the injured person. But in no case the action for compensation can be entered later than ten years after the day when the wrongful act was committed.

However if the wrongful act constitutes an offence the prescription of the civil action is governed by section 96 of the Penal Code.

entered by him or finally decided, the parents, husband, wife, children ~~and~~ ^{or} grand-children of the deceased can claim compensation for expenses incurred by the deceased and by them ^{for medical treatment} ~~during his illness~~, for the costs of his funeral, and for any other injury resulting to them from his death.

137.—The obligations arising out of a wrongful act are extinguished by prescription six months after the day when the wrongful act and the person who is liable for it became known to the injured person. But in no case the action for compensation can be entered later than ten years after the day when the wrongful act was committed.

However if the wrongful act constitutes an offence, the prescription of the civil action is governed by ~~section 96 of~~ the Penal Code.