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Tourism Law and Legislation

Transportation Contracts, International Rail Law (CIV), and EU Bus Passenger Rights

1. Introduction

In many parts of the world, tourism is a big part of the economy. Millions of people travel every day for work, school, business, and personal reasons. Getting around is the most important part of travel. Tourism needs safe and reliable transport systems to work. There should be rules to protect passengers and keep carriers in check because transportation can be dangerous.

Tourism law is made up of the rules and laws that cover things like travel, passenger safety, contracts for transportation, liability for accidents, compensation for delays, and not treating people differently. These rules apply to every country and every region in the world.

What this job is about:

Agreements to move people by bus and train

The Convention on International Carriage by Rail (CIV) and Regulation (EU) No. 181/2011 on the Rights of Bus and Coach Passengers

The purpose of these laws is to make it fair, safe, and easy to understand for people to travel by bus or train.

2. Agreements for moving things by rail and road

2.1 What does a transportation contract mean?

A transport contract is a legal document that two people sign.

The person who moves things is the carrier.

The customer is the person who buys the ticket.

This agreement is made when the passenger buys a ticket. You said yes to the ticket.

The contract can be:

A paper ticket

An email to let you know that your reservation is confirmed

A QR code on a PC

Even if the passenger doesn't sign anything, the contract is still valid. The journey begins when the passenger pays or the carrier agrees to take them.

2.2 The legal connection between the passenger and the carrier

The transportation contract says:

Rights

Responsibilities and Duties

Service standards

The carrier has to: Make sure the passenger gets there safely.

Follow your schedule

Give the service you promised

Make sure everyone is safe while travelling.

The traveller must:

Get the ticket

Follow the rules to stay safe.

Stay on the right side of the road.

In this case, you can trust each other. The passenger trusts the carrier to get them to their destination safely, and the carrier trusts the passenger to behave.

2.3 A way to be responsible

Liability means being responsible under the law. The law says who has to pay for damage if something goes wrong during shipping.

Some common issues are:

Crashes

Death by hurting oneself

Bags that are missing

Cancellations and delays

The law protects passengers, and it's fair to the people who carry them. It's not always the fault of the carrier. They might not be responsible if the damage was caused by something they couldn't control or by the passenger.

2.4 How Important It Is for People from Other Countries to Come

All countries need to have the same rules for international tourism to work. People may have to follow different rules when they go from one country to another. International agreements make sure that everyone follows the same rules, which helps keep things clear.

One sign that things are getting better is the Convention on International Carriage by Rail (CIV).

3. The Convention on International Rail Transport (CIV)

3.1 What CIV is used for

The Convention on International Carriage by Rail (CIV) makes the same rules for all rail travel between countries. It makes sure that the law treats all Member States the same.

The main goals of CIV are:

The law is clear.

Ensuring the safety of passengers

Fair rules for who is in charge

Working together across borders

3.2 What it covers (Article 1)

When there is a contract for train passengers, CIV goes into effect.

The trip goes through more than one country.

The beginning and end are in two different Member States.

It doesn't matter where the passenger is from or where they live.

The best thing about the trip is that it goes to other countries.

3.3 Multimodal Transport (Articles 1.2 and 1.3)

CIV could mean trips that:

A bus going down a country road

A part of a river that goes through land

If there is only one international contract for the whole trip, a part of the sea CIV is in charge of the whole trip.

This rule is important because most people these days use more than one kind of transportation when they travel.

3.4 Rule of Exclusion (Article 1.5)

If CIV doesn't apply, people move between states that are close to each other.

There is only one state in charge of the infrastructure.

This stops people from misusing international classification.

3.5 State Reservations (Articles 1.6 and 1.7)

States can limit where CIV can be used on the railway. But they can always change their minds and not go on their trip.

This flexibility lets you handle both political and real-world situations.

4. What the CIV says the Carrier is in charge of

4.1 The Most Important Rule for Being Responsible

The carrier is responsible for death.

Hurt yourself

Damage to the body

Hurt the brain

The train's actions must have caused the accident.

This means that the train must have played a role in the accident.

4.2 Why You Should Get Out of Liability (Article 26)

The carrier is not responsible if the accident was caused by:

1. Outside Factors (Force Majeure)

For example:

Natural disasters that happen

Terrorist attacks

Things that happen that you can't change

The carrier needs to show that:

The event has nothing to do with the train running.

They did everything they could.

There was no way to stop the crash from happening.

2. The passenger's fault

The carrier might not be responsible if the passenger caused the accident.

For instance:

Getting off a train that is moving

Ignoring warnings

In the middle of the cars

3. Someone else is at fault

If someone else caused the accident and the carrier couldn't stop it, the carrier is not responsible.

4.3 Cars in a Row

If there is more than one carrier:

The carrier that was in charge of the area where the accident happened is to blame.

If a different carrier is used, both may be responsible for the damage.

One of the carriers will pay for all of the passenger's injuries because of joint and several liability.

5. Death Benefits (Article 27)

If a passenger dies, they will get paid:

Funeral costs

Moving the body

Costs of medical care before death

Losing money

If the deceased person was their source of income, dependents can get money.

This helps families in both social and financial ways.

6. Who is in charge of delays and cancellations (Article 32)

The railway carrier is responsible for any damage that happens because of: Cancelling

Running behind

Not connected anymore

You can't blame anyone if the cause was something you couldn't control.

The passenger's fault

What other people do

This makes sure that everything is safe and fair.

7. Regulation (EU) No. 181/2011 on the Rights of Bus and Coach Passengers

7.1 What the Rule is for

This rule makes sure that everyone who rides a bus or coach in the EU is safe.

The goals are:

A lot of safety for people on board

Fair treatment

Clear rules for paying

Get help when you need it

7.2 What this means (Article 2)

The Regulation is in effect while the passenger is on a normal bus.

The trip is at least 250 kilometres long.

If boarding or arrival happens in an EU Member State, it doesn't include chartered services.

8. No Discrimination (Article 1)

Everyone on board must be treated the same when it comes to:

How much do tickets cost?

Terms of transport

Getting to services

People with disabilities and those who have trouble getting around get more help.

Carriers must give:

Help getting on

Get help with your tickets.

Help on board This is better for everyone.

9. Who is to blame for bus accidents (Article 7)

Passengers have the right to get paid for: Death

Hurt yourself

Hurt bags

Pay includes:

Costs of getting medical care

Impact on finances

Damages for hurting the body

This makes sure that people are accountable for what they do and that passengers are safe.

10. Help with Real-Life Problems Right Away (Article 8)

After an accident, carriers must help in a reasonable way. This means:

Board and room

Food and drinks

Clothes and getting around

Assistance with first aid

The help must be fair and make sense.

Article 19: Cancellation, Delay, and Overbooking

If a service isn't happening,

More than two hours late

Too many reservations

People who are going on a trip have to pick between:

Getting your money back and going to a different place

If passengers don't have a choice, they get the following:

Get back half of what you spent

Tickets will be fully refunded.

You have to pay this much each month.

12. The bus broke down on the way.

If a bus breaks down, the carrier has to either give the passengers a new car or take them to a terminal.

You shouldn't leave people behind.

13. Help with Long Delays (Article 21)

Passengers must get: if the trip takes longer than three hours and the departure is delayed by more than 90 minutes.

Free food and drinks

If needed, lodging

How to reach your hotel

This makes sure that everyone is polite and comfortable.

14. A Side-by-Side Look at CIV and Regulation 181/2011

The International Convention, EU Rules, and CIV (Rail) Regulation 181/2011 (Bus) are the three types of aspects.

There are no differences between accidents that happen with trains, buses, and coaches.

Yes, yes, yes to paying for death. Yes, you have the right to delay.

Not Discrimination: Implied; Clear; Help: Limited; Detailed

Both tools protect people, but they work with different types of transportation.

15. Important for Travelling

These rules:

Make travellers feel more at ease

Make the service better

Safeguard the rights of customers

Promote cross-border movement

Without legal protection, tourism growth would be limited.

16. Final Thoughts

Tourism laws make sure that people who travel by bus are safe, fair, and responsible.

The Convention on International Carriage by Rail (CIV) says who is in charge of what when people travel by train between countries and how they can get paid for damages.

It protects passengers from accidents, death, injury, and delays.

Regulation (EU) No. 181/2011 protects people who take buses and coaches in the EU.

It makes sure that no one is treated unfairly, that disabled people get help, that they get paid for accidents, and that they have rights if their flight is late or cancelled.

These laws work together to make Europe a safe place for travellers. They figure out how to balance the rights of passengers with the duties of carriers. They also make the transportation and tourism industries more trustworthy, safe, and dependable.

There is no legal protection for tourists today. Crossing borders should be safe, fair, and last a long time.