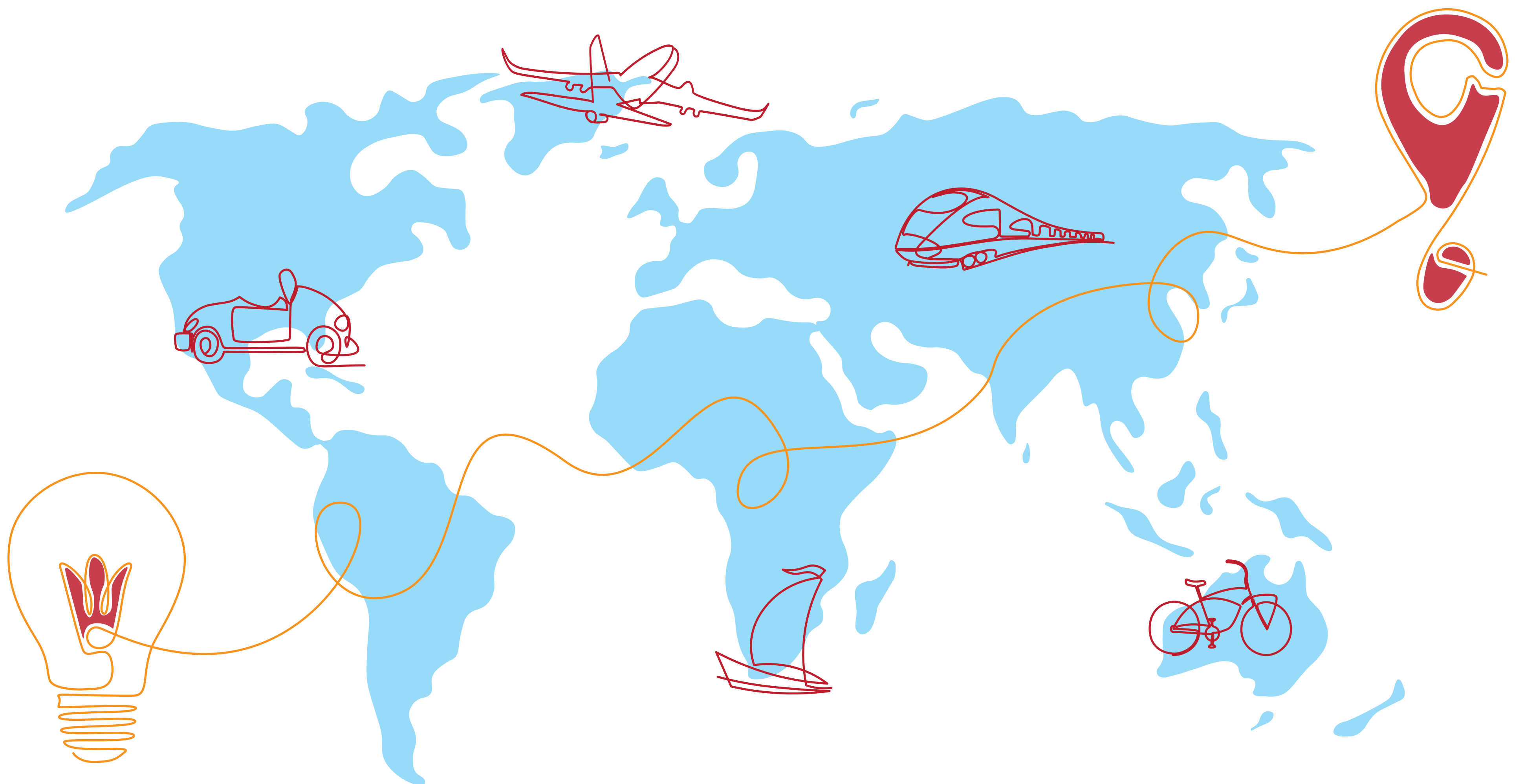


Practical Guide

Access to Justice for International Tourists and Visitors

2024 Edition



2024 Edition

Practical Guide

Access to Justice for International Tourists and Visitors

Published by
The Hague Conference on Private International Law – HCCH
Permanent Bureau
Churchillplein 6b
2517 JW The Hague
Netherlands

Tel.: +31 70 363 3303
Fax: +31 70 360 4867
secretariat@hcch.net
www.hcch.net

© Hague Conference on Private International Law 2024

Credit cover picture: iStock

2024 Edition

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying or recording, without the written permission of the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH.

ISBN 978-90-83375-89-2

Published in The Hague, the Netherlands

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Definitions.....	6
Part One: ODR Platforms.....	8
Airbnb Online Resolution Centre.....	9
British Columbia's Civil Resolution Tribunal.....	10
Chinese Courts of the Internet (e-Commerce).....	11
CIETAC Online Arbitration.....	12
Civil Court of the City of New York.....	13
Concilianet de PROFECO.....	14
Consumidor.gov.br.....	15
eBRAM ODR Platform – Mediation & Arbitration.....	16
Endispute™.....	18
EU Online Dispute Resolution Platform.....	19
Justiça Sem Processo (JUSPRO).....	20
PreSolv360.....	21
Reclame AQUI.....	22
TalkDD.....	23
Turismo de Portugal.....	24
Part Two: Examples of Common Claims Made by Tourists and Visitors.....	25
Injury at a hotel overseas.....	27
Example A: China-France-United States of America.....	27
Example B: Belarus-the Netherlands-Brazil.....	29
Lost baggage.....	31
Example C: Canada-Hong Kong SAR, China.....	31
Example D: Argentina-Italy.....	33
Cruise cancelled due to weather.....	35
Example E: Republic of Korea-France.....	35
Example F: Mexico-Denmark.....	37
Damage to property at hotel.....	39
Example G: Russia-Türkiye.....	39
Example H: Uruguay-Spain.....	41
HCCH Conventions.....	43
1965 Service Convention.....	43
1970 Evidence Convention.....	43
1980 Access to Justice Convention.....	43
2019 Judgments Convention.....	43
Other International Instruments.....	44
Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests (1962).....	44
International Convention on Travel Contracts (CCV) (1970).....	44
Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory (1975).....	44
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid (1977).....	44
Convention Concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) or Berne Convention (1980).....	44
Minsk Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters (1993).....	45
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air (1999).....	45
Agreement on the Benefit of Litigation Without Costs and Free Legal Aid between States Party to Mercosur (2000).....	45
Air Passenger Rights Regulation (EC) No 261/2004.....	45
Mercosur Agreement on the Law Applicable to International Consumer Contracts (2017).....	45

Introduction

This Guide is intended to assist international tourists and visitors to foreign countries seeking access to justice for disputes arising from their tourism experience by providing information on online dispute resolution mechanisms that may be available and HCCH legal instruments that may be relevant in a given case.

For the past several decades the world has seen an explosion in the growth of tourism.¹ Inevitably, the rate at which tourists and visitors will be dissatisfied with the goods and services they receive will also increase.² International tourists and visitors may continue to face significant obstacles with respect to access to justice when a dispute arises between the tourist / visitor and the provider of a good or service.

Some of the barriers faced by tourists and visitors in accessing justice may include: (1) limited ability to access legal aid, (2) costs associated with initiating court proceedings or securing a judgment, (3) a lack of information on the rights of tourists and visitors and the remedies available to them, (4) the requirement of physical presence to initiate, participate in, or conclude judicial or alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedures, (5) the absence of small claims courts or procedures that are suitable to international tourist disputes, (6) specificity of administrative or governmental bodies which facilitate the resolution of international tourist disputes, and (7) the limited cooperation mechanisms between national consumer protection bodies.³

This Guide is intended to bridge the gap between these issues and facilitate access to justice for international tourists and visitors when other recourse is not available. Users should first check if they can access recourse through complaint mechanisms provided by the private sector or commercial entities, such as credit card or insurance associated services.

Access to legal aid

In some cases, foreign nationals, and therefore international tourists and visitors, are not guaranteed the same access to legal aid that is guaranteed to the nationals of a country. In these situations, legal aid is restricted to the nationals of the particular country that is guaranteeing aid, or in some cases, habitual residents or those with a permanent legal status other than citizenship. In the cases in which legal aid is provided to foreign nationals regardless of their residency, legal aid may be restricted to those who display a certain level of economic need or disability. Without this crucial assistance, many international tourists and visitors are dissuaded from pursuing claims in a foreign country due to the complexity of the foreign legal system.⁴ Moreover, judicial proceedings in many countries are conducted solely in the language of the country in which the judiciary is located. The language barriers presented by foreign judiciaries, compounded with a frequent inability to access local legal aid that could help overcome these language barriers, present one of the greatest challenges to a tourist's ability to access justice abroad.

Costs associated with initiating court proceedings or securing a judgment

In a number of countries around the world,⁵ a security or bond (sometimes referred to as a *cautio judicatum solvi*) is often required for foreign nationals or non-habitual residents to initiate court proceedings or to secure a judgment. While the cost of such a security or bond varies, the existence of the cost in and of itself often presents an obstacle to international tourists and visitors seeking to carry out proceedings. In addition, some countries require costs other than a security or bond, such as court fees, filing fees, and other fees commonly associated with judicial processes. These are in addition to any expense that is required for local legal advice. The existence of these fees, along with the fact that many international tourists and visitors are unable to access local legal aid and therefore must cover the costs of legal representation, may present prohibitively high costs in accessing the judiciary of foreign countries as a tourist.

Information on the rights of tourists and remedies available to them

Many tourism destinations have information campaigns or other structured efforts to provide information to domestic consumers on their rights and legal remedies, as well as of available dispute resolution procedures. However, such efforts are often not specifically or sufficiently aimed at international tourists and visitors.⁶ Some countries may have a centralised tourism authority, but these authorities themselves are often not appropriately equipped to expressly inform or assist international tourists and visitors with their legal rights and available remedies. While some countries may have concerted efforts to provide tourists with information at popular tourist destinations, such as airports, this information is usually limited in scope and in language.⁷ Although much of the information that would be useful to a tourist is available online, even a very proactive tourist would have difficulty informing themselves of all their available rights and remedies, especially in their own language.

The requirement of physical presence to initiate, participate in, or conclude judicial or ADR procedures

The legal systems of some countries and other independent, third-party ADR organisations require the physical presence of all parties to a dispute in order to carry out litigation, conciliation, or mediation proceedings. While ADR is often seen as an attractive option to resolve disputes, especially commercial disputes between an international tourist or visitor and the provider of a good or service, a physical presence requirement may present an obstacle to this method of dispute resolution. Moreover, the ability of a tourist to commence judicial proceedings in a foreign country, whether physically present or not, varies based on domestic law. Many international tourists and visitors do not have the ability to stay in a foreign country to complete judicial or extrajudicial dispute resolution proceedings, either due to economic or legal (visa and / or immigration) reasons. While some countries allow for the representation of a party by a legal representative, this carries an additional cost. This vulnerability may also lead to delaying tactics by the commercial seller of goods and services in order to run out the clock on a consumer's claim.

Small claims courts or procedures that are suitable to international tourist disputes

While some countries provide access to judicial proceedings that are commonly called "small claims", these proceedings are not available in every country, nor do they always provide equal access to foreigners and nationals. In general, a small claim is a claim for damages, or monetary compensation, which falls beneath a certain threshold. This threshold varies on a country-by-country basis.

Administrative or governmental bodies facilitating the resolution of international tourist disputes

Some countries have administrative or governmental bodies aimed at facilitating the resolution of international tourist disputes. In some cases, they do not have the infrastructure or language capabilities to facilitate the resolution of disputes between international tourists and visitors and local providers of goods and services. When there is no centralised authority that is competent to handle such matters, some international tourists and visitors may seek aid from their own national agencies to the extent that they have the mandate of providing assistance for the resolution of international tourist disputes.

Cross-border cooperation mechanisms between national consumer protection bodies

A number of countries have an entity that is competent to handle matters concerning the resolution of disputes between consumers and commercial providers of goods and services. These agencies are often useful in resolving disputes within a country's jurisdiction. However, while an international tourist or visitor may be able to bring a complaint to their national consumer protection authority regarding a dispute that arose abroad, the ability to resolve such disputes is often limited. Although international tourists and visitors could seek assistance from the consumer protection authority in the country in which the dispute arose, they are often limited in doing so by available resources, lack of access to information, or language barriers.

Notes

- ¹ UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2020 Edition, English version published in January 2021, available at <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/9789284422456>.
- ² See "Final report concerning a possible future Convention on Co-operation and Access to Justice for International Tourists", Prel. Doc. No 3 of February 2018, for the attention of the Council on General Affairs and Policy (CGAP) of 2018, Annex III, p. xiv, available on the HCCH website at www.hcch.net under "Governance" then "Council on General Affairs and Policy" then "Archive (2000-2023)".
- ³ See "Report of the Experts' Group on the Cooperation and Access to Justice for International Tourists (Tourism and Visitors Project)", Prel. Doc. No 1 of February 2020 for the attention of CGAP 2020, Annex II, p. 7, available on the HCCH website at www.hcch.net (see path indicated in note 2).
- ⁴ See Prel. Doc. No 3 of February 2018, Annex III, p. xxix (*op. cit.* note 2).
- ⁵ Based upon responses to a questionnaire circulated by the Permanent Bureau in 2016 in order to assess the need for and feasibility of an international instrument in the area of access to justice for international tourists.
- ⁶ See Prel. Doc. No 3 of February 2018, Annex III, p. xxx (*op. cit.* note 2).
- ⁷ *Ibid.*

Definitions

Visitor¹

A "visitor" is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure, or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

Tourist²

A visitor (domestic, inbound, or outbound) is classified as a "tourist" if their trip includes an overnight stay.

Litigation

"Litigation" is a process of dispute resolution through a court resulting in an enforceable judgment.

Arbitration³

"Arbitration" is a process whereby parties agree to refer a dispute to a third person or persons ("the arbitrator(s)") to make a final and binding decision.

Mediation⁴

"Mediation" is a process whereby parties attempt to reach an amicable settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a third person or persons ("the mediator") lacking the authority to impose a solution upon the parties to the dispute.

Online dispute resolution (ODR)⁵

"Online dispute resolution", or "ODR", is a "mechanism for resolving disputes through the use of electronic communications and other information and communication technology".

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)

"Alternative dispute resolution", or "ADR", is a process for resolving disputes through means other than litigation.

Notes

¹ Definition from UNWTO, available at <https://www.unwto.org/glossary-tourism-terms>.

² *Id.*

³ Definition adapted from UNCITRAL 2012 Digest of Case Law on the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, p. 12.

⁴ Definition from United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (the Singapore Convention), Art. 2(3).

⁵ Definition from UNCITRAL Technical Notes on Online Dispute Resolution, para. 24.

Part One: ODR Platforms

The following illustrative list of ODR platforms is not exhaustive and does not constitute an endorsement on behalf of the HCCH, or of any participating Members or entities, nor is it intended to favour certain platforms.

The list includes both private and public ODR providers. In particular, private ODR providers may employ dispute resolution methods that do not guarantee full application of the existing legislation on consumer and passenger rights, and the solution may differ from the one that a court, or a qualified consumer dispute resolution body, would impose. The readers are therefore invited to take due note of the sponsoring entities under the "overview" section for each ODR platform.

A brief summary of each platform includes criteria for use, accessibility, process, legal questions, and enforcement questions. It is important to consider whether each platform is useful for your case. Factors to consider may include:

- Whether the claim fits the criteria.
- Whether the platform operates in a language you can understand.
- The cost of the application fee.
- How long the process may take.
- Which law will apply.
- How to enforce a decision.

It should be noted that some of these platforms are designed for purposes that are not specific to international tourists and visitors.

This part is designed to inform tourists and visitors about platforms they may use in dispute resolution. For examples of common scenarios, please see [Part Two](#).

Airbnb Online Resolution Centre	9
British Columbia's Civil Resolution Tribunal	10
Chinese Courts of the Internet (e-Commerce)	11
CIETAC Online Arbitration	12
Civil Court of the City of New York	13
Concilianet de PROFECO	14
Consumidor.gov.br	15
eBRAM ODR Platform – Mediation & Arbitration	16
Endispute™	18
EU Online Dispute Resolution Platform	19
Justiça Sem Processo (JUSPRO)	20
PreSolv360	21
Reclame AQUI	22
TalkDD	23
Turismo de Portugal	24

Airbnb Online Resolution Centre

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The Airbnb Resolution Centre is an online portal where an Airbnb user, whether a host or a guest, can make a refund or payment request related to an Airbnb trip. It has the ability to "request or send money" related to a trip when an issue has arisen.</p> <p>The sponsoring entity is Airbnb.</p> <p>The platform is maintained and funded by Airbnb.</p>	<p>Any user of Airbnb, whether a host or guest, may use the Resolution Centre after they have stayed at a property registered with Airbnb.</p> <p>The claim must be related to an Airbnb reservation.</p> <p>It is available to all Airbnb users, regardless of nationality or location.</p> <p>Requests include inaccurate listings, broken amenities, and damage to property.</p> <p>There is no limit on the amount of compensation that can be requested.</p>	<p>The Resolution Centre is a platform on the Airbnb website where hosts and guests can communicate through direct messaging.</p> <p>A user must have an Airbnb account and must have stayed at a property booked through Airbnb.</p> <p>Airbnb is available in 62 languages. The host and guest can communicate in whatever language is convenient to them.</p> <p>Using the Resolution Centre is free.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A claim is made through the Resolution Centre.</p> <p>The host and guest try to reach an agreement.</p> <p>If an agreement is not reached in 72 hours, the party who initiated the request can ask an Airbnb staff member to make a final decision.</p> <p>The Airbnb staff member will review any claims or evidence provided by the host and the guest and come to a final decision.</p>	<p>Hosts and guests make requests and attempt to come to an agreement on their own initiative.</p> <p>Airbnb is indemnified against injuries, losses or damages suffered by a host or guest in connection with a stay.</p> <p>Users of Airbnb are covered by the site's Terms of Service, including related terms and policies.</p> <p>Applicable law will be based on residence and location.</p>	<p>If Airbnb determines under applicable statutory rules that they are responsible for a damage claim, they may collect sums from the responding host or guest or against a security deposit.</p> <p>Airbnb may suspend hosts or guests from the platform for not complying with their terms, policies, or standards.</p> <p>There are no other particular enforcement policies.</p>

British Columbia's Civil Resolution Tribunal

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT) provides a forum for the resolution of disputes in British Columbia, Canada, involving vehicle accidents, small claims up to C\$5,000, strata property, and societies and cooperative associations.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by the public justice system of British Columbia, Canada.</p> <p>The platform has a legal basis in the Civil Resolution Tribunal Act (2012) (the Act) and is covered by the CRT Rules.</p>	<p>The platform may be used by any person whose claim falls within the jurisdiction of the CRT.</p> <p>Claims may relate to vehicle accidents (accident benefits, fault and damages, and minor injury determinations) or small claims.</p> <p>For vehicle accidents, the maximum value is C\$50,000. For small claims, the maximum value is C\$5,000.</p>	<p>Parties can submit a claim to the CRT using its website.</p> <p>CRT operates in English. Informational material is available in Chinese simplified, Chinese traditional, French, Persian, Punjabi, Spanish, and Vietnamese.</p> <p>The application fee ranges from C\$75-C\$150 and depends on the type of claim. There is a discount if the claim is filed online.</p> <p>There are also fees for responding to a claim, requesting a tribunal decision, or filing a notice of objection. No fee is more than C\$200.</p> <p>Parties may be eligible for a fee waiver.</p> <p>Parties may have a representative or helper to assist with a claim.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>Using the Solution Explorer, the applicant answers questions about the claim.</p> <p>The Solution Explorer provides free legal information and indicates the appropriate application form.</p> <p>The applicant completes and files the application form.</p> <p>If the CRT accepts the claim, it will (in most cases) serve the other parties with a Dispute Notice. The applicant may have to serve the Dispute Notice if not enough information is provided, the CRT cannot serve the Dispute Notice, or the applicant chooses to do so.</p> <p>A respondent who is served with a Dispute Notice and instructions for response must return a completed Dispute Response Form to the tribunal and pay the required fee. This must be done within 14 days of receiving the Dispute Notice, or, if service was outside British Columbia, within 30 days.</p> <p>Once the respondent responds to the Dispute Notice the case moves through negotiation and facilitation. Negotiation is voluntary and can only take place if both parties agree. If parties do not agree, they will participate in facilitation with a case manager assigned to help them reach an agreement.</p> <p>If no resolution is reached, the parties can ask for a decision from the CRT and an independent member will decide the claim. The CRT's decision will be binding.</p> <p>If a respondent refuses to participate, the claim can proceed against the respondent and may result in a default order.</p>	<p>For the CRT to have jurisdiction over a claim, there must be a real and substantial connection between British Columbia and the facts in the dispute. This includes if the dispute occurred in British Columbia, or if the applicant or respondent lives or carries on business in British Columbia.</p> <p>Applicable law is the law of British Columbia. This includes the Insurance (Vehicle) Act and the Small Claims Act.</p>	<p>To enforce a CRT order, it must be filed with either the British Columbia Provincial Court or the British Columbia Supreme Court. This may be done online.</p> <p>If a party disagrees with a decision, it can appeal to the British Columbia Provincial Court or the British Columbia Supreme Court.</p>

Chinese Courts of the Internet (e-Commerce)

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The Beijing, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou Courts of the Internet deal with e-commerce and other Internet-based claims that arise from online activity. All court processes are virtual.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by the Beijing, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou Courts of the Internet.</p> <p>The courts have a legal basis in China's e-Commerce law.</p>	<p>The platform may be used by any person whose claim falls within the jurisdiction of the courts.</p> <p>Claims must relate to online purchases, including online shopping, service and financial contracts concluded online, and claims concerning the property, personal, and civil rights of others on the Internet.</p> <p>There is no minimum or maximum claim value limited by the rules of the Courts.</p>	<p>The Courts are accessed through the internet.</p> <p>The platforms for Beijing and Hangzhou are available in Chinese and English. The Court located in Guangzhou is only available in Chinese. Proceedings are conducted in Chinese.</p> <p>Parties will have to pay a fee to file a claim.</p> <p>Processes such as payment, uploading evidence, accessing the other party's document submission, and contact with staff are all done online.</p> <p>All proceedings are held virtually unless otherwise specified by the court, with audio and video recorded.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A plaintiff must register with the Court's e-litigation platform by filling out personal information and submitting digital versions of official government identification. The platform will then generate a QR code, which becomes active after a facial ID verification scan.</p> <p>Once the account is active, the plaintiff clicks on 'I want to file a case', chooses from a list of disputes that the Courts can hear, and inputs the value of the claim.</p> <p>The plaintiff may submit their own statement of complaint or fill in an auto-generated template. Any evidence may also be uploaded.</p> <p>Once documentation has been submitted, the application will be reviewed by judges of the Courts of the Internet, who will transmit their acceptance of the claim via text message. Defendants will receive a communication from the Courts with a file number, allowing them to log into the e-litigation platform and participate in the resolution of the case.</p> <p>Parties may agree to proceed with mediation. If mediation is not chosen, or it fails, the case will proceed to trial.</p> <p>Parties to the dispute will receive a text when a hearing time is set, and a summons via the e-litigation platform. The trial is conducted online via videoconferencing.</p> <p>The decision handed down by the court will be received via a method chosen by the parties.</p>	<p>According to Article 277 of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, where the parties to a foreign-related civil dispute, by a written agreement, choose a people's court to exercise jurisdiction, the chosen people's court may have jurisdiction. Thus, if the parties agree in writing to choose either of the Beijing, Hangzhou, or Guangzhou Courts of the Internet for jurisdiction, that chosen court may have jurisdiction.</p> <p>Applicable law is the law of China.</p>	<p>All judgments made by the Courts of the Internet are valid judgments in law and are enforceable under the laws of China.</p> <p>A party may appeal the decision of the Court within the appeal period listed on the final judgment.</p> <p>Parties may apply to have their judgment executed by the authorities relevant to where their case was filed.</p>

CIETAC Online Arbitration

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) provides an online dispute resolution service.</p> <p>CIETAC provides an Online Filing System for Applicants to register a case, an E-service Platform for the exchange of arbitration documents and an Intelligent Hearing Platform for conducting oral hearings online.</p> <p>The platforms are sponsored, maintained, and funded by CIETAC.</p>	<p>CIETAC resolves claims based on an agreement of the parties.</p> <p>This includes international or foreign-related disputes.</p> <p>Applicants must be able to show an arbitration agreement that refers their dispute to CIETAC in accordance with its arbitration rules (see the model arbitration clause).</p>	<p>Parties can register a claim with CIETAC using its Online Filing System.</p> <p>CIETAC's website and its resources are available in both Chinese and English.</p> <p>The fee will depend on the amount of the claim, and whether it is foreign-related. A schedule of the fees is available here.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>Parties register on the Online Filing System and E-service Platform with a username and password.</p> <p>Once registered, a party submits their arbitration application and evidence through the online portal.</p> <p>Where an oral hearing is to be held, it can be conducted by means of online oral hearings via videoconference or other electronic or computer communication forms. The arbitral tribunal may also decide to hold traditional oral hearings in person based on the specific circumstances of each case.</p> <p>Witnesses may testify by videoconference, by regular oral hearing in person, or by any other appropriate manner as decided by the arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>An award will be rendered within six months from the date on which the arbitral tribunal is formed and three months for cases where the Summary Procedures apply. At the request of the arbitral tribunal, the above time period may be extended if such extension is justified and necessary.</p>	<p>Jurisdiction over the parties is based on consent.</p> <p>Applicable law is based on the agreement made by parties. If there is no agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall decide the applicable law.</p> <p>Arbitration is governed by CIETAC Arbitration Rules, as interpreted by CIETAC.</p>	<p>CIETAC is not involved in the enforcement of agreements reached by parties.</p> <p>Arbitral awards are enforceable under the New York Convention.</p>

Civil Court of the City of New York

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The Civil Court of the City of New York offers ODR for its Small Claims Part. A case must have already been filed.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by the New York Unified Court System.</p>	<p>The claim must be related to the purchase or sale of goods or services.</p> <p>Claims must be filed in the Small Claims Part of the New York County (Manhattan) Civil Court.</p> <p>Claims can only be monetary with a maximum value of US\$10,000.</p> <p>It is only available for parties that do not have legal representation.</p>	<p>Parties can register their existing claim using the website.</p> <p>The platform operates in English. Informational material on Small Claims Court is available in Spanish and Chinese.</p> <p>The ODR system is free. Parties must still pay the standard court filing fees.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>The party making a claim registers on the site. The court then notifies the other party.</p> <p>If both parties agree to use the site, they work directly to come to a settlement.</p> <p>If an agreement is not reached, a mediator is automatically assigned to assist.</p> <p>If ODR is unsuccessful, the claim continues through the usual court process.</p>	<p>Completed and signed agreements are considered binding contracts.</p> <p>The Court is covered by the New York City Civil Court Act.</p>	<p>In the case of non-performance, the contract can be enforced through judicial authorities.</p>

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>Concilianet provides virtual conciliation hearings between consumers and registered providers. Any consumer who believes a registered provider is in breach of a warranty or contract for a good or service provided in Mexico may request conciliation through the platform.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by the Office of the Federal Prosecutor for the Consumer of Mexico (Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor).</p> <p>The platform has a legal basis in the Federal Consumer Protection Law of 24 December 1992.</p>	<p>The platform may be used by any consumer with a claim for breach of warranty or contract for a good or service that was provided in Mexico by a provider registered with Concilianet.</p> <p>A list of registered providers can be found here.</p> <p>Claims must relate to breaches of warranty or contract in consumer settings.</p> <p>There is no minimum or maximum value or other limiting criteria for bringing a request for conciliation.</p>	<p>Concilianet is accessed and used through its website.</p> <p>The website is available in Spanish. Conciliation hearings are conducted in Spanish.</p> <p>There is no fee to the consumer for registering or using the platform.</p> <p>Conciliation hearings are via videoconference on the platform. To participate in a conciliation, parties must have access to internet, a webcam, and a microphone.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A consumer registers on the site using an e-mail address, username, and password. They then receive an e-mail providing them a registration form requesting personal information.</p> <p>A consumer can make a claim by filing a queja (the complaint).</p> <p>To bring a valid request, the consumer must provide: official identification, receipt or invoice for the purchase, warranty or contract, and any other document that proves a purchase between the consumer and the provider.</p> <p>Concilianet will schedule an online conciliation hearing between the consumer and the provider. Conciliation is a procedure where the consumer and the provider try to reach a solution together. A conciliator from Concilianet will assist with the conciliation.</p> <p>Conciliation can have two results: the parties come to an agreement about how to resolve the dispute, or the parties do not reach a solution.</p> <p>If no agreement is reached, the consumer can request arbitration from the Office of the Federal Prosecutor for the Consumer. The consumer can also pursue their complaint with the relevant civil authority. The Office of the Federal Prosecutor for the Consumer of Mexico will assess probable violations of the Federal Consumer Protection Law by the provider and pursue action against them. The results of such action will be available to the consumer to use in any independent claim against the provider.</p>	<p>Jurisdiction over the parties is based on consent. Consumers subject themselves to the conciliation procedures of Concilianet by filing their claim, and providers consent in advance by registering with Concilianet's platform.</p> <p>Applicable law is the law of Mexico.</p>	<p>A consumer cannot be awarded damages through Concilianet. The platform is intended to ensure compliance with the agreement between the consumer and the registered provider in the sale or provision of a good or service. Any claim for damages must be made by civil action before competent courts.</p> <p>Once an agreement is reached through conciliation, the consumer and the provider will enter into a binding contract that will outline the terms of the agreement.</p> <p>If the provider fails to fulfil the terms of the contract, the consumer may initiate proceedings through Concilianet again to come to another agreement. In the case of non-performance, the contract can also be enforced through civil authorities.</p>

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The Consumidor.gov.br platform assists consumers to resolve complaints about goods or services purchased through registered suppliers in Brazil.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored and maintained by the National Consumer Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice (SENACON).</p> <p>The platform has a legal basis in Decree No 8,573 of 19 November 2015.</p>	<p>The platform may be used by any consumer with a complaint against a supplier registered with Consumidor.gov.br.</p> <p>The complaint must be between a consumer resident in Brazil and a supplier established in Brazil.</p> <p>A list of registered suppliers can be found here.</p> <p>Complaints must relate to the sale and use of goods or services.</p> <p>There is no minimum or maximum value or other limiting criteria for filing a complaint.</p>	<p>Consumidor.gov.br is accessed and used through its website.</p> <p>The platform is available in Portuguese and is accessible in Brazilian sign language.</p> <p>There is no fee to the consumer for registering or using the platform.</p> <p>The complaint is managed through an exchange of messages and documents on the platform.</p> <p>Consumers may monitor the performance of registered suppliers using indicators such as the number of complaints completed by the supplier, solution percentages, consumer dissatisfaction with the service, average response time and response percentage.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A consumer registers on the site using an individual taxpayer identification number (CPF), password, and e-mail. Once registered, a consumer may submit a complaint against a registered supplier.</p> <p>The supplier has up to 10 days to review and respond to the complaint.</p> <p>The consumer then has up to 20 days to consider the supplier's response. The consumer can mark the complaint as "Resolved" or "Unresolved" and report on their satisfaction and the level of service. After this, the matter is marked as "Finalised" and it is closed.</p> <p>The system does not allow more than one complaint to be filed on the same matter against the same supplier. If there are new facts, these can be provided in the "Complaint Description" section of the original complaint.</p> <p>If no resolution is reached, consumers are encouraged to use a different dispute resolution tool.</p>	<p>Users of Consumidor.gov.br are governed by the site's Terms of Use. Participating suppliers are bound by the Terms of Adhesion and Commitment.</p>	<p>Although the company's adhesion to the platform is voluntary, except in some cases that it is mandatory, consumers and suppliers attempt to come to an agreement and the outcome is binding between the parties.</p> <p>Complaints are monitored collectively by organs of the National Consumer Protection System and SENACON in an effort to improve consumer protection policies.</p>

eBRAM ODR Platform – Mediation & Arbitration

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>On 1 June 2021, the eBRAM International Online Dispute Resolution Centre Limited (eBRAM Centre) adopted the eBRAM Mediation Rules, the eBRAM Arbitration Rules, and the eBRAM APEC Rules (revised in 2022) for resolving local and cross-border disputes online. The complementary eBRAM ODR Platform comprising the eBRAM Mediation Platform, the eBRAM Arbitration Platform, and the eBRAM APEC Platform were subsequently launched. The eBRAM ODR Platform is supported by the eBRAM Centre which provides institutional services alongside the eBRAM ODR Platform.</p> <p>The eBRAM ODR Platform adheres to the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance in Hong Kong SAR, China, the Personal Information Protection Law in Mainland China, and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) from the European Union.</p> <p>Users can opt to have their ODR proceedings governed by the eBRAM Mediation Rules and the eBRAM Arbitration Rules subject to modifications as the parties may agree and the eBRAM Centre may accept.</p>	<p>Parties must agree that disputes between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, shall be referred to mediation or arbitration conducted on the eBRAM ODR Platform.</p> <p>Under the eBRAM Mediation Rules and the eBRAM Arbitration Rules, the eBRAM ODR Platform applies to any type of disputes regardless of the amount in dispute and the origin of the parties.</p> <p>To commence mediation proceedings under the eBRAM Mediation Rules, the parties are required to have agreed to resolve their dispute by mediation and pay a HK\$2,500 administrative fee. There is also a HK\$1,500 fee for using eBRAM's videoconference system (for the first day). The video conference system can be utilised beyond the first day for HK\$250 per hour. The parties will also need to pay the mediator separately, of which such payment is discussed and arranged directly between the parties and the mediator.</p> <p>To commence arbitration proceedings under the eBRAM Arbitration Rules, the parties are required to have agreed to resolve their dispute by arbitration and pay a HK\$5,000 registration fee. The administrative fee and the methodology or cap on the Arbitral Tribunal's fees will be calculated on the basis of the amount in dispute.</p>	<p>The eBRAM ODR Platform is browser-based, meaning that it can be accessed by any Internet-connected device with a standard Internet browser.</p> <p>Parties submit their cases through the online case filing portal of the platform.</p> <p>The eBRAM ODR Platform is available in Traditional and Simplified Chinese, and English. The proceedings shall be conducted in the language agreed by the parties. If there is no agreement, the language of the proceedings shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal or mediator.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>To commence mediation proceedings, a party to a dispute files a request for mediation online. The party who receives the request for mediation will submit its response within 10 days.</p> <p>The mediation proceedings are conducted by one mediator, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. The parties are free to agree on their choice of mediation, but the eBRAM Centre will appoint a mediator if the parties do not come to an agreement on the mediator.</p> <p>Under the eBRAM Mediation Rules, the mediator is required to start mediation as soon as possible after the mediator has been appointed. The mediation should be concluded within 10 days of the mediator's appointment.</p> <p>To commence arbitral proceedings, a party to a dispute files a notice for arbitration online. The arbitral proceedings commence from the date on which the notice for arbitration is received by the respondent. The respondent has 30 days to submit its response to the notice for arbitration.</p> <p>The arbitration is conducted by one or three arbitrators. If the parties do not agree, the eBRAM Centre will decide on the number of arbitrators.</p> <p>If there is to be a sole arbitrator for the arbitration, the parties may nominate the sole arbitrator by agreement. Otherwise, the eBRAM Centre may appoint the arbitrator for the parties.</p>	<p>Each of the parties is required to acknowledge and agree that they have read and understood the Terms and Conditions of Services, and Personal Information Collection Statement for the platform.</p> <p>The parties are free to agree on the seat of arbitration. In the absence of an agreement, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be the default seat.</p>	<p>Mediation settlement agreements are enforceable as a contractual agreement between the parties. The parties can also request the eBRAM Centre to assist with constituting an arbitral tribunal to render a consent award, incorporating the terms of the settlement agreement.</p> <p>Under the eBRAM Arbitration Rules, all arbitral awards shall be made in writing and shall be final and binding on the parties. The parties shall carry out all awards without delay. The execution and enforcement of the outcome resulting from an arbitration is governed by the procedures and legal framework of the seat of the arbitration and the place where the award is sought to be recognised and enforced.</p>

If there are three arbitrators, each party nominates one arbitrator and the third arbitrator (who will be the presiding arbitrator) is jointly nominated by the two arbitrators. If there is no agreement, the presiding arbitrator is appointed by the eBRAM Centre.

The arbitral tribunal is required under the eBRAM Arbitration Rules to fix time limits not exceeding 45 days for the submission of the written statement of claim and statement of defence. This time may be extended if justified.

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>Endispute™ is an online mediation service for lower-cost disputes that can be resolved in a two-hour session.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by JAMS, a private ADR company based in the United States.</p>	<p>The platform is used by mutual agreement of parties.</p> <p>It may be used regardless of nationality or location.</p> <p>Claims must be of low-to-moderate value.</p> <p>The claim must be able to be resolved in a two-hour session.</p> <p>Parties may contact Endispute™ before registering a claim to confirm that it is an appropriate forum.</p>	<p>Parties can register a claim by contacting Endispute™. The mediation is conducted using the Endispute™ platform.</p> <p>The platform is available in English and all mediations are conducted in English.</p> <p>The mediation fee is USD\$500 per party for two hours. It costs an additional USD\$300 per hour per party for any time over two hours.</p> <p>Each party may have up to two participants. It costs an additional USD\$100 per hour per participant for additional participants.</p> <p>Parties require a phone or computer with audio and video compatibility to access the platform and participate in mediation.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>Parties must agree to settle their claim using Endispute™. One of the parties then submits the claim to the platform online, via e-mail, or by phone (US number).</p> <p>An Endispute™ case manager helps parties select a mediator from JAMS.</p> <p>Parties will be sent information about how to access the mediation session. They will also receive a fee agreement and confidentiality agreement which must be completed and returned before the session.</p> <p>The assigned mediator will let parties know what documents they require. This normally includes a one-page mediation brief which outlines the issues and the desired outcome.</p> <p>Parties can also upload and download documents while the mediation is in session.</p> <p>If mediation is not reached within two hours, parties may extend the mediation session, schedule another mediation session (online or in-person), or pursue other dispute resolution pathways.</p>	<p>JAMS and its mediators follow the JAMS International Mediation Rules.</p> <p>Participation is based on consent.</p> <p>Mediation is governed by the laws of the place where the mediation takes place.</p> <p>Applicable law is the law of the state of California, United States.</p>	<p>Agreements reached during mediation sessions are signed by both parties and submitted to the platform.</p> <p>A settlement is only legally binding when it has been written and signed by the parties.</p> <p>Endispute™ is not involved in the enforcement of agreements reached by parties.</p>

EU Online Dispute Resolution Platform

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>This platform assists consumers to resolve complaints about goods or services purchased online in the EU, Norway, Iceland, or Liechtenstein.</p> <p>The sponsoring entity is the European Union.</p> <p>The platform is maintained and funded by the European Commission.</p> <p>The platform has a legal basis in Regulation (EU) No 524/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on online dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Regulation on consumer ODR).</p>	<p>The platform may be used by consumers and traders for disputes originating from online purchases.</p> <p>"Consumer" means any natural person who is acting for purposes which are outside his or her trade, business, craft, or profession.</p> <p>"Trader" means any natural person, or any legal person who is acting for purposes relating to his or her trade, business, craft, or profession.</p> <p>The claim must be between a consumer resident in the EU, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein, and a trader established in the EU, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein.</p> <p>Claims may relate to solely online transactions (where the consumer has ordered goods or services on a website or by other electronic means).</p> <p>Consumers can only be the recipient of a complaint if they reside in a country where national legislation envisages the use of ADR in business-to-consumer disputes (currently Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, and Poland).</p>	<p>The platform takes the form of an interactive website offering a single point of entry to consumers and traders seeking to resolve disputes out of court.</p> <p>The platform is available in all EU languages, Icelandic, and Norwegian. An automatic translation tool is also available. The parties may request that the outcome of the dispute is professionally translated free of charge.</p> <p>The platform is free. Dispute resolution bodies may charge a fee.</p> <p>There is a national contact point in every EU country, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein to assist with any issues.</p> <p>Dispute resolution bodies available on the platform have been approved by the national competent authorities for quality standards relating to fairness, efficiency, and quality.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>Account registration is required to use all functionalities of the platform. A consumer may submit a claim against any online trader in the EU, Norway, or Liechtenstein, whether this trader has registered on the platform or not. Parties are notified by e-mail on the progress of the case.</p> <p>The trader must agree to accept the claim. If they refuse, the claim will be closed.</p> <p>First, consumers try to find a solution with the trader directly (contacting the trader through the platform).</p> <p>If there is no solution, and the trader agrees to refer the claim to an ADR body, the parties will be able to select an appropriate ADR body through the system. Information on fees, geographical coverage and procedures are available on each body.</p> <p>The parties have 30 days to agree on an ADR body. After that, the ADR body has 90 days to deliver an outcome, extendable for complex cases.</p> <p>The ADR body may request documents and organise meetings via the platform. They will also upload the outcome to the platform.</p> <p>If there is still no resolution, consumers are encouraged to use a different dispute resolution tool outside of the platform.</p>	<p>Each body has its own rules and procedures.</p> <p>The platform is covered by the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Internal Data Protection Regulation (IDPR).</p>	<p>The outcome is not always binding; it will depend on the type of ADR body chosen. The parties are informed if the outcome is binding.</p> <p>The procedure for appeal and review of the ADR outcomes is a matter of national legislation and is outside the remit of the ODR platform.</p>

Justiça Sem Processo (JUSPRO)

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>Justiça Sem Processo (JUSPRO) offers online mediation and conciliation services for commercial complaints.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by JUSPRO.</p> <p>The platform is governed by Law No 13.105 of 16 March 2015 on Civil Procedure (New Code of Civil Procedure) and Law No 13.140/2015 on Mediation (Mediation Act).</p>	<p>The platform is used by mutual agreement of the parties. This is either through a dispute resolution clause in a contract, or through voluntarily registering with the platform.</p> <p>The platform can be used by any person who is competent to enter into a binding contract under the Brazilian Civil Code. The parties must be resident in Brazil.</p>	<p>JUSPRO is available in Portuguese.</p> <p>The fee will depend on the complexity of the claim and the amount involved. The fee must be paid in two equal instalments, the first on the date of the initiation of the procedure and the second on its conclusion.</p> <p>The parties will decide who is responsible for paying the fee. When one of the parties is an associated company, it will be responsible for paying the fee.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A party registers on the site using an individual taxpayer identification number (CPF) or company registration number (CNPJ), password, e-mail, phone number, and preference for hearing mode.</p> <p>Once registered, a party may submit a request for dispute resolution.</p> <p>A party may choose between mediation and conciliation. They then provide written details of their claim and upload any relevant documents.</p> <p>JUSPRO will contact the responding party and organise a hearing between the parties in person or via videoconference through the JUSPRO platform.</p> <p>The mediator or conciliator may be chosen by the parties or appointed by JUSPRO.</p> <p>The process takes an average of 15 days.</p>	<p>The platform is governed by the Terms of Use.</p> <p>Parties may choose to be represented by lawyers. They must provide the CPF and the Brazilian Bar Association number of the lawyers.</p>	<p>A settlement agreement made as part of mediation or conciliation will be final and binding on the parties.</p> <p>The agreement entered between parties will be ratified by the Court of Justice of São Paulo and is judicially enforceable.</p>

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>PreSolv360 offers online mediation and arbitration services for commercial complaints.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by Edgecraft Private Solutions Ltd, a private company incorporated in India.</p>	<p>The platform is used by mutual agreement of the parties. This is either through a dispute resolution clause in a contract, or through voluntarily registering with the platform.</p> <p>The platform can be used by any person who is competent to enter into a binding contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It may be used regardless of nationality or location.</p>	<p>Parties can register a claim with PreSolv360 using its website.</p> <p>PreSolv360 is available in English. Mediation and arbitration are conducted in English.</p> <p>Using the dispute resolution procedures carries a fee. Parties may contact the platform to request a cost estimate for resolving their dispute.</p> <p>Payment for services on the platform may only be made in Indian National Rupees.</p>

Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>If a dispute resolution clause is included in a contract, parties can register on the website.</p> <p>If a dispute has already arisen, parties can make a claim to solve that dispute on the website.</p> <p>Parties can submit a claim using an online form which asks for the subject matter, the amount of the claim, and whether the parties seek mediation or arbitration.</p> <p>Once a claim is filed, the other party receives an e-mail and must also register with the platform.</p> <p>Parties will be assigned a relevant representative from PreSolv360's list of mediators and arbitrators to resolve their dispute.</p> <p>Using Mediation360, parties begin with negotiation. If there is no agreement within 14 working days, it moves to mediation with an appointed mediator.</p> <p>Using Arbitration360, the appointed arbitrator reviews statements from each party and evidence and makes a final, binding decision.</p> <p>Resolutions can take between three hours and 45 days.</p>	<p>The platform is governed by the Terms and Conditions and Presolv360 ODR Standards.</p> <p>Jurisdiction over the parties is based on consent.</p> <p>Applicable law is the law of India.</p>	<p>A settlement agreement made as part of mediation will be final and binding on the parties.</p> <p>If the terms of settlement are recorded in a conciliation agreement, it will have the same status and effect as an arbitral award.</p> <p>Arbitration and conciliation agreements are enforceable under the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p>

Reclame AQUÍ

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>Reclame AQUÍ assists consumers to resolve complaints about goods or services purchased through registered suppliers in Brazil. These complaints can be searched by other consumers to see the reputation of a supplier.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by Reclame AQUÍ.</p>	<p>The platform may be used by any consumer with a complaint against a supplier registered with Reclame AQUÍ.</p> <p>The complaint must be between a consumer resident in Brazil and a supplier established in Brazil.</p> <p>A list of registered suppliers can be found here.</p> <p>Consumers may request a supplier to register.</p> <p>Complaints must be related to the sale and use of goods or services.</p> <p>There is no minimum or maximum value or other limiting criteria for filing a complaint.</p>	<p>Reclame AQUÍ is accessed and used through its website.</p> <p>The platform is available in Portuguese.</p> <p>There is no fee to the consumer for registering or using the platform.</p> <p>The complaint is managed through an exchange of messages and documents on the platform. The consumer may also submit a complaint to the platform over WhatsApp.</p> <p>Some complaints may be subject to editing if they contain pejorative terms (such as "crime" or "injured") or if they infringe the Terms of Use.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A consumer registers on the site using an individual taxpayer identification number (CPF), password, e-mail, phone number, and other personal data. Once registered, a consumer may submit a complaint against a registered supplier.</p> <p>In some cases, the platform allows family or friends to make a complaint on behalf of the consumer, if the consumer is aware of the complaint. In these cases, the supplier can contact the person who made the complaint and identify the consumer who is being represented in the complaint.</p> <p>The supplier receives a notification regarding the complaint and is given the opportunity to provide a public response.</p> <p>The consumer can submit an evaluation after receiving a response. If they do not receive a response, a consumer can submit an evaluation after three days for suppliers which answer less than 50% of complaints, or after 30 days for suppliers which answer more than 50% of complaints.</p> <p>Evaluations are publicly accessible and incorporated into the company's reputation section of the website.</p> <p>A consumer can request to remove their complaint from the platform and it will be deactivated within 24 hours.</p>	<p>Users of Reclame AQUÍ are covered by its Terms of Use.</p>	<p>The outcome is non-binding.</p> <p>There are no other particular enforcement policies.</p>

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>TalkDD is the Thailand Arbitration Centre's (THAC) ODR platform for negotiation, mediation, and arbitration of disputes.</p> <p>The platform is sponsored, maintained, and funded by the THAC.</p>	<p>The platform is used by mutual agreement of the parties.</p> <p>The platform may be used regardless of nationality or location.</p>	<p>Parties can register a claim with TalkDD using its website.</p> <p>TalkDD is available in Thai and English.</p> <p>There is an application fee to lodge a claim.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A party must register on the TalkDD platform by filling out personal information. They will receive an e-mail with a one-time password to confirm their registration.</p> <p>Once a profile is set up, a party can register a claim.</p> <p>A party chooses between three forms of dispute resolution: negotiation, mediation, and arbitration.</p> <p>They select the category of their dispute, provide written details of their claim, and upload any relevant files. They then invite the other party and a mediator. The party must pay a fee for the invitation to be sent.</p> <p>The party receiving the claim will be invited to view the details of the claim and may accept or reject. They can also choose a new mediator.</p> <p>If parties agree, the process is conducted through the TalkDD platform. This includes functions such as chat room, videoconference, and calendar.</p> <p>If parties reach an agreement, they can use TalkDD's contracting tool to draft the terms of settlement. Only parties can draft the agreement, while the mediator can provide an opinion or suggestions.</p> <p>The agreement is signed digitally and becomes enforceable.</p> <p>If parties have chosen arbitration, an arbitrator will decide the final terms and result of the claim.</p>	<p>Participation is based on consent.</p> <p>Applicable law is the law of Thailand.</p> <p>Services offered by TalkDD are governed by THAC Rules on mediation and arbitration.</p>	<p>Agreements are signed by both parties and submitted to the platform. They become legally binding agreements that may be referred to.</p> <p>THAC is not involved in the enforcement of agreements reached by parties.</p> <p>Arbitral awards are enforceable under the New York Convention.</p>

Overview	Criteria	Accessibility
<p>The Arbitral Commission of Turismo de Portugal assists with claims requesting reimbursement under the Travel and Tourism Guarantee Fund (FGVT).</p> <p>The platform is sponsored and maintained by Turismo de Portugal.</p> <p>The Arbitral Commission is an entity governed by Law No 144/2015 of the Portuguese Republic of 8 September 2015 on the alternative resolution of consumer disputes and by Law No 63 /2011 of the Portuguese Republic of 14 December 2011 on voluntary arbitration.</p> <p>The FGVT has a legal basis in Decree-Law No 61/2011 of the Portuguese Republic of 6 May 2011 on the access to and exercise of the activity of travel and tourism agencies and is governed by Decree Law No 17/2018 of the Portuguese Republic of 8 March 2018.</p>	<p>The platform may be used by travellers for disputes arising from a breach of contract by travel and tourism agencies in Portugal (both incoming and outgoing).</p> <p>The platform may only be used by travellers that are resident in Portugal or other EU/EEA countries.</p> <p>Claims must relate to reimbursement of payments made by travellers in cases of services not provided due to insolvency of the travel and tourism agency, or in case of defective provision. Travellers may also claim reimbursement of additional expenses incurred by them in these cases.</p>	<p>Parties can submit an application to the Arbitral Commission using its online form.</p> <p>The form is accessible in Portuguese and English.</p> <p>Submitting an application is free. The Arbitral Commission charges an administrative fee for each case that reverts to the FGVT.</p>
Process	Legal questions	Enforcement
<p>A traveller must register on the Turismo de Portugal. They can then submit an application requesting the intervention of the Arbitral Commission through the online form.</p> <p>The application must include documents and information about the travel and tourism agencies involved.</p> <p>The application must be made within 60 days after the end of the trip, the cancellation of the trip, the date of knowledge of the impossibility of the trip, or the closure of the agency.</p> <p>If the online form is unavailable or not accessible, the form can be sent via e-mail or post.</p> <p>The Arbitral Commission will be convened within 10 days after the application is submitted.</p> <p>The Arbitral Commission will deliberate within 20 days and make a decision.</p> <p>Following a decision, Turismo de Portugal will notify the travel and tourism agency responsible. They must pay the owed amount within 10 days.</p> <p>If payment is not made within the 10 days, the payment will be made by FGVT.</p>	<p>Travellers may be legally represented before the Arbitral Commission.</p> <p>The FGVT is liable for the payment following the decision of the Arbitral Commission. The FGVT will make a payment directly to the travellers.</p> <p>The platform is covered by the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).</p>	<p>The decision of the Arbitral Commission is final.</p> <p>Travellers and travel and tourism agencies may also conclude a settlement agreement, which may be ratified by the Arbitral Commission.</p>

Part Two: Examples of Common Claims Made by Tourists and Visitors

The following are examples of common claims made by tourists and visitors, and how HCCH Conventions and select other international and regional instruments may assist in access to justice. While these scenarios do not consider domestic private international law instruments or other national or regional rules which may be relevant to individual cases, it does not intend to preclude their potential application.

These examples are merely indicative and are not legal advice. They should not be read as recommending resolving claims through dispute resolution or any specific process for dispute resolution. Individuals may wish to consider seeking legal advice, should they decide to make a claim.

Each scenario includes two examples. For the first example, in an effort to be as accessible as possible, countries were selected based on popular incoming and outgoing tourist flows.¹ For the second example, in an effort to show the maximum utility of existing HCCH and other international Conventions, countries were selected based, first, on being Party to relevant applicable Conventions, and, second, on having similar legal systems or language, or being neighbourly, to those countries with popular incoming and outgoing tourist flows but that are not parties to the relevant applicable Conventions. The examples are purely hypothetical.

More information on the HCCH Conventions and other regional and international instruments referred to in the examples are included in the final section.

For ODR platforms that may assist in dispute resolution, please see [Part One](#).

Injury at a hotel overseas	27
Example A: China-France-United States of America	27
Example B: Belarus-the Netherlands-Brazil	29
Lost baggage	31
Example C: Canada-Hong Kong SAR, China	31
Example D: Argentina-Italy	33
Cruise cancelled due to weather	35
Example E: Republic of Korea-France	35
Example F: Mexico-Denmark	37
Damage to property at hotel	39
Example G: Russia-Türkiye	39
Example H: Uruguay-Spain	41

Notes

¹ Based on data from UNWTO Tourism Data Dashboard, available at <https://www.unwto.org/unwto-tourism-dashboard>.

Injury at a hotel overseas

A short, hypothetical example on how HCCH Conventions and other international instruments may assist a tourist or visitor who suffers an injury at accommodation abroad. The following should not be read as a checklist for action and must not exclude seeking proper legal advice tailored to the individual situation and relevant legal framework. This example is written in a pragmatic way to describe scenarios in which an injured party may benefit from HCCH Conventions and other international instruments or an ODR platform to pursue legal rights and interests in connection with the injury.

Example A: China-France-United States of America

Hypothetical Situation

A lives in Shanghai, China. She booked a hotel in Paris, France for a holiday.

To book the hotel, **A** used a booking website. The company that owns the booking website is incorporated in the United States of America.

To make the booking, **A** entered the destination and dates of travel and picked a hotel from a list. To confirm the booking, **A** had to enter payment details, including her name, e-mail address, and credit card details. The website asked **A** to confirm her details and agree to the terms and conditions of the booking.

When **A** clicked "confirm", the money for the hotel was charged to her credit card. She also received an e-mail with confirmation of the booking.

During her stay at the hotel, **A** slipped and fell when she was walking down the stairs into the lobby. The stairs were wet as they had recently been mopped, but there was no caution sign to warn the guests. **A** suffered an injury to her head and neck due to the fall.

A was taken to the hospital in France and received emergency treatment.

A should first check her travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if her accident is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **A** should also check the policy of the booking website.

After it was safe to travel, **A** returned to China and continued treatment.

Hypothetical Approach

A should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **A** chooses to file a claim for damages in China against the hotel in France and the booking website in the United States, documents would typically need to be served on the defendants to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1, 2}

The documents³ may be transmitted from China to the Central Authorities in France and in the United States respectively.⁴

The authorities in France and in the United States that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the hotel and the company respectively.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in China may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the hotel and the company do not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Chinese court, evidence may be needed from France and the United States. The [HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention](#) may apply.^{7, 8}

The Chinese court may send a request⁹ to the Central Authority in France and in the United States respectively, asking for the evidence (e.g., a witness statement or documents) that they may need.¹⁰

The authorities in France and in the United States that received the request will organise for the evidence to be taken and transmitted back to the Chinese court.

If the evidence is taken by one of these methods, the Chinese court may include this evidence when making its decision.

The Chinese court may make a decision which requires the hotel and the company to pay money to **A** for the damages that she suffered.

For any decision made in China to be recognised and enforced in another country, including France and the United States, **A** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹¹

Other Scenarios

If **A** chose to make a claim in France instead of China, she may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both France and China would need to be Party to the same Convention for **A** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **A** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. Both countries, also, must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ⁸ How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for the taking of evidence under the HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention. There are other channels for the taking of evidence abroad.
- ⁹ Art. 1:
In civil or commercial matters a judicial authority of a Contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, request the competent authority of another Contracting State, by means of a Letter of Request, to obtain evidence, or to perform some other judicial act.
A Letter shall not be used to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
The expression "other judicial act" does not cover the service of judicial documents or the issuance of any process by which judgments or orders are executed or enforced, or orders for provisional or protective measures.
- ¹⁰ Art. 2:
A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them. Each State shall organise the Central Authority in accordance with its own law.
Letters shall be sent to the Central Authority of the State of execution without being transmitted through any other authority of that State.
- ¹¹ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, France is bound by the Convention; neither China nor the United States are Contracting Parties to the Convention. However, the United States became a signatory of the Convention in 2022 but has not yet ratified it.

Example B: Belarus-the Netherlands-Brazil

Hypothetical Situation

B lives in Minsk, Belarus. She booked a hotel in Rotterdam, Netherlands for a holiday.

To book the hotel, **B** used a booking website. The company that owns the booking website is incorporated in Brazil.

To make the booking, **B** entered the destination and dates of travel and picked a hotel from a list. To confirm the booking, **B** had to enter payment details, including her name, e-mail address, and credit card details. The website asked **B** to confirm her details and agree to the terms and conditions of the booking.

When **B** clicked "confirm", the money for the hotel was charged to her credit card. She also received an e-mail with confirmation of the booking.

During her stay at the hotel, **B** slipped and fell when she was walking down the stairs into the lobby. The stairs were wet as they had recently been mopped, but there was no caution sign to warn the guests. **B** suffered an injury to her head and neck due to the fall.

B was taken to the hospital in the Netherlands and received emergency treatment.

B should first check her travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if her accident is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **B** should also check the policy of the booking website.

After it was safe to travel, **B** returned to Belarus and continued treatment.

Hypothetical Approach

B should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **B** chooses to file a claim for damages in Belarus against the hotel in Rotterdam and the booking website in Brazil, documents would typically need to be served on the defendants to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1, 2}

The documents³ may be transmitted to the Central Authorities in the Netherlands and in Brazil respectively.⁴

The authorities in the Netherlands and in Brazil that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the hotel and the company respectively.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in Belarus may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the hotel and the company do not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Belarusian court, evidence may be needed from the Netherlands and Brazil. The [HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention](#) may apply.^{7, 8}

The Belarusian court may send a request⁹ to the Central Authority in the Netherlands and in Brazil respectively, asking for the evidence (*e.g.*, a witness statement or documents) that they may need.¹⁰

The authorities in the Netherlands and in Brazil that received the request will organise for the evidence to be taken and transmitted back to the Belarusian court.

If the evidence is taken by one of these methods, the Belarusian court may include this evidence when making its decision.

The Belarusian court may make a decision which requires the hotel and the company to pay money to **B** for the damages that she suffered.

For any decision made in Belarus to be recognised and enforced in another country, including the Netherlands and Brazil, **B** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹¹

Other Scenarios

If **B** chose to make a claim in the Netherlands instead of Belarus, she may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. **B** could receive legal aid based on the HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention.¹²

Under the HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention, **B** may travel to the Netherlands and be given the same legal aid as if she were a Dutch national,¹³ or stay in Belarus and submit a legal aid application through the Central Authority in Belarus which will be transmitted to the Central Authority in the Netherlands.¹⁴ The Dutch court cannot charge any extra expenses to **B** just because she is from Belarus.¹⁵ If **B** loses the case in the Netherlands, any payment of costs may then easily be enforced in other countries.¹⁶ **B** will have the same access to copies or extracts of documents that are kept in public registers in the Netherlands as a Dutch national.¹⁷

As Brazil is also a Party to the HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention, **B** has the same option to receive legal aid in Brazil.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. Both countries, also, must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ⁸ How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for the taking of evidence under the HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention. There are other channels for the taking of evidence abroad.
- ⁹ Art. 1:
In civil or commercial matters a judicial authority of a Contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, request the competent authority of another Contracting State, by means of a Letter of Request, to obtain evidence, or to perform some other judicial act.
A Letter shall not be used to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
The expression "other judicial act" does not cover the service of judicial documents or the issuance of any process by which judgments or orders are executed or enforced, or orders for provisional or protective measures.
- ¹⁰ Art. 2:
A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them. Each State shall organise the Central Authority in accordance with its own law.
Letters shall be sent to the Central Authority of the State of execution without being transmitted through any other authority of that State.
- ¹¹ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, Belarus and Brazil are not yet Contracting Parties to the Convention, while the Netherlands is bound by the Convention.
- ¹² Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The application must be after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ¹³ Art. 1:
Nationals of any Contracting State and persons habitually resident in any Contracting State shall be entitled to legal aid for court proceedings in civil and commercial matters in each Contracting State on the same conditions as if they themselves were nationals of and habitually resident in that State.
Persons to whom paragraph 1 does not apply, but who formerly had their habitual residence in a Contracting State in which court proceedings are to be or have been commenced, shall nevertheless be entitled to legal aid as provided by paragraph 1 if the cause of action arose out of their former habitual residence in that State.
In States where legal aid is provided in administrative, social or fiscal matters, the provisions of this Article shall apply to cases brought before the courts or tribunals competent in such matters.
- ¹⁴ Art. 5:
Where the applicant for legal aid is not present in the requested State, he may submit his application to a transmitting authority in the Contracting State where he has his habitual residence, without prejudice to any other means open to him of submitting his application to the competent authority in the requested State.
The application shall be in the form of the model annexed to this Convention and shall be accompanied by any necessary documents, without prejudice to the right of the requested State to require further information or documents in appropriate cases.
Any Contracting State may declare that its receiving Central Authority will accept applications submitted by other channels or methods.
- ¹⁵ Art. 14:
No security, bond or deposit of any kind may be required, by reason only of their foreign nationality or of their not being domiciled or resident in the State in which proceedings are commenced, from persons (including legal persons) habitually resident in a Contracting State who are plaintiffs or parties intervening in proceedings before the courts or tribunals of another Contracting State.
The same rule shall apply to any payment required of plaintiffs or intervening parties as security for court fees.
- ¹⁶ Art. 15:
An order for payment of costs and expenses of proceedings, made in one of the Contracting States against any person exempt from requirements as to security, bond, deposit or payment by virtue of Article 14 or of the law of the State where the proceedings have been commenced shall, on the application of the person entitled to the benefit of the order, be rendered enforceable without charge in any other Contracting State.
- ¹⁷ Art. 18:
Nationals of any Contracting State and persons habitually resident in any Contracting State may obtain in any other Contracting State, on the same terms and conditions as its nationals, copies of or extracts from entries in public registers and decisions relating to civil or commercial matters and may have such documents legalised, where necessary.

Lost baggage

A short, hypothetical example on how HCCH Conventions and other international instruments may assist a tourist or visitor whose baggage is lost by a common carrier while traveling internationally. The following should not be read as a checklist for action and must not exclude seeking proper legal advice tailored to the individual situation and relevant legal framework. This example is written in a pragmatic way to describe scenarios in which an injured party may benefit from HCCH Conventions and other international instruments or an ODR platform to pursue legal rights and interests in connection with the injury.

Example C: Canada-Hong Kong SAR, China

Hypothetical Situation

C lives in Vancouver, Canada. She booked a flight on Hong Kong's flagship airline to visit Hong Kong SAR, China (HKSAR) for a holiday.

C booked her flight directly using the airline's website. When she bought her ticket, she also paid for two checked bags to be flown with her on her journey.

After arriving at the airport in Vancouver, **C** went to the service counter for the airline managing her flight and went through the procedure for checking her bag into her flight. An attendant for the airline placed her bags in an area to be taken onto the plane.

C then boarded her flight to HKSAR.

When **C** arrived in HKSAR, she went to retrieve her baggage. After waiting for some time, her baggage did not appear. She spoke with a representative for the airline, who told her to go to her hotel and that the airline would contact her when they had located her baggage.

The following day, **C** received a phone call from the airline informing her that her baggage had been lost. The airline did not offer any compensation or other benefit for the loss.

C should first check her travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if her loss is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **C** should also check the policy of the booking website.

After the end of her holiday, **C** returned to Canada.

Hypothetical Approach

C should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **C** chooses to file a claim for damages in Canada against the Hong Kong airline for the loss of her baggage, documents would typically need to be served on the defendant to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1, 2}

The documents³ may be transmitted from Canada to the Central Authority in HKSAR.⁴

The authorities in HKSAR that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the airline.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in Canada may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the airline does not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Canadian court, evidence may be needed from HKSAR concerning **C**'s baggage and the airline's procedures. To do this, **C** will have to refer to domestic law.⁷

Because HKSAR and Canada are Party to the [Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air \(1999\)](#), they both have domestic provisions for the protection of baggage.⁸ This means that **C** may rely upon the laws implementing the Convention when having her case heard in a Canadian court. **C** may reference Canada's law regarding compensation for lost or damaged baggage.⁹ If the case were instead being heard in HKSAR, she would be able to do the same, citing the relevant provisions of the law implementing the Convention there.¹⁰

The Canadian court may make a decision which requires the airline to pay money to **C** for the damages that she suffered.

For any decision made in Canada to be recognised and enforced in another country, including HKSAR, **C** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹¹

Other Scenarios

If **C** chose to make a claim in HKSAR instead of Canada, she may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both Canada and China (HKSAR) would need to be Party to the same Convention for **C** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **C** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ The HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention would assist with the taking of evidence abroad. Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. In addition, both countries must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries. Canada is not a Party to the Convention and it will therefore not apply.
- ⁸ Art. 17:
The carrier liable for damage sustained in case of destruction or loss of, or of damage to, checked baggage upon condition only that the event which caused the destruction, loss or damage took place on board the aircraft or during any period within which the checked baggage was in the charge of the carrier. However, the carrier is not liable if and to the extent that the damage resulted from the inherent defect, quality or vice of the baggage. In the case of unchecked baggage, including personal items, the carrier is liable if the damage resulted from its fault or that of its servants or agents.
- ⁹ Carriage by Air Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-26), Chapter III, Art. 17, para. 2.
The carrier is liable for damage sustained in case of destruction or loss of, or of damage to, checked baggage upon condition only that the event which caused the destruction, loss or damage took place on board the aircraft or during any period within which the checked baggage was in the charge of the carrier. However, the carrier is not liable if and to the extent that the damage resulted from the inherent defect, quality or vice of the baggage. In the case of unchecked baggage, including personal items, the carrier is liable if the damage resulted from its fault or that of its servants or agents.
- ¹⁰ Carriage by Air Ordinance of 5 February 1997, Chapter III, Art. 18, para. 1.
The carrier is liable for damage sustained in the event of the destruction or loss of, or of damage to, any registered baggage or any cargo, if the occurrence which caused the damage so sustained took place during the carriage by air.
- ¹¹ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, neither China nor Canada are Contracting Parties to the Convention.

Example D: Argentina-Italy

Hypothetical Situation

D lives in Buenos Aires, Argentina. She contracted an Italian travel agent who arranged for her travel on Italy's flagship airline to visit Florence for a holiday.

The travel agent booked her flight directly using the airline's website. When the travel agent booked the ticket, she also paid for two checked bags to be flown with **D** on her journey.

After arriving at the airport in Buenos Aires, **D** went to the service counter for the airline managing her flight and went through the procedure for checking her bag into her flight. An attendant for the airline placed her bags in an area to be taken onto the plane.

D then boarded her flight to Florence.

When **D** arrived in Italy, she went to retrieve her baggage. After waiting for some time, her baggage did not appear. She spoke with a representative for the airline, who told her to go to her hotel and that the airline would contact her when they had located her baggage.

The following day, **D** received a phone call from the airline informing her that her baggage had been lost. The airline did not offer any compensation or other benefit for the loss.

D should first check her travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if her loss is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **D** should also check the policy of the booking website.

After the end of her holiday, **D** returned to Argentina.

Hypothetical Approach

D should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **D** chooses to file a claim for damages in Argentina against Italy's flagship airline and the travel agent, documents would typically need to be served on the defendants to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1, 2}

The documents³ may be transmitted from Argentina to the Central Authority in Italy.⁴

The authorities in Italy that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the airline and the travel agent respectively.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in Argentina may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the airline does not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Argentine court, evidence may be needed from Italy concerning **D**'s baggage and the airline's procedures. The [HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention](#) may apply.^{7, 8}

The Argentine court may send a request⁹ to the Central Authority in Italy asking for the evidence (e.g., a witness statement or documents) that they may need.¹⁰

The authorities in Italy that received the request will organise for the evidence to be taken and transmitted back to the Argentine court.

If the evidence is taken by one of these methods, the Argentine court may include this evidence when making its decision.

Because Argentina and Italy are Party to the [Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air \(1999\)](#), they both have domestic provisions for the protection of baggage. This means that **D** may rely upon the laws implementing the Convention when having her case heard in an Argentine court. **D** may reference Argentina's law regarding compensation for lost or damaged baggage.¹¹ If the case were instead being heard in Italy, she would be able to do the same, citing the relevant provisions of the law implementing the Convention there.¹²

D may also make a claim under the [International Convention on Travel Contracts \(CCV\) \(1970\)](#) against the travel agent who booked her flight¹³ for the loss of her baggage.¹⁴

The Argentine court may make a decision which requires the airline and the travel agent to pay money to **D** for the damages that she suffered.

For any decision made in Argentina to be recognised and enforced in another country, including Italy, **D** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹⁵

Other Scenarios

If **D** chose to make a claim in Italy instead of Argentina, she may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both Argentina and Italy would need to be Party to the same Convention for **D** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **D** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. In addition, both countries must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ⁸ How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for the taking of evidence under the HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention. There are other channels for the taking of evidence abroad.
- ⁹ Art. 1:
In civil or commercial matters a judicial authority of a Contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, request the competent authority of another Contracting State, by means of a Letter of Request, to obtain evidence, or to perform some other judicial act.
A Letter shall not be used to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
The expression "other judicial act" does not cover the service of judicial documents or the issuance of any process by which judgments or orders are executed or enforced, or orders for provisional or protective measures.
- ¹⁰ Art. 2:
A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them. Each State shall organise the Central Authority in accordance with its own law.
Letters shall be sent to the Central Authority of the State of execution without being transmitted through any other authority of that State.
- ¹¹ See [Ley 26451/2008](#), implementing the exact language of the Convention into Argentine law.
- ¹² Regulation (EC) No 2027/97 on air carrier liability in respect of the carriage of passengers and their baggage by air, Art. 3, para. 1.
The liability of a Community air carrier in respect of passengers and their baggage shall be governed by all provisions of the Montreal Convention relevant to such liability.
- ¹³ Art. 2:
1. This Convention shall apply to any travel contract concluded by a travel organizer or intermediary, where his principal place of business or, failing any such place of business, his habitual residence, or the place of business through which the travel contract has been concluded, is located in a Contracting State.
2. This Convention shall apply without prejudice to any special law establishing preferential treatment for certain categories of travellers.
- ¹⁴ Art 15:
1. Where the travel organizer entrusts to a third party the provision of transportation, accommodation or other services connected with the performance of the journey or sojourn, he shall be liable for any loss or damage caused to the traveller as a result of total or partial failure to perform such services, in accordance with the rules governing such services. The travel organizer shall be liable in accordance with the same rules for any loss or damage caused to the traveller during the performance of the services, unless the travel organizer proves that he has acted as a diligent travel organizer in the choice of the person or persons performing the service.
- ¹⁵ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, Italy is bound by the Convention; Argentina is not a Contracting Party to the Convention.

Cruise cancelled due to weather

A short, hypothetical example on how HCCH Conventions and other international instruments may assist a tourist or visitor who reserves a cruise that is otherwise disrupted while travelling abroad. The following should not be read as a checklist for action and must not exclude seeking proper legal advice tailored to the individual situation and relevant legal framework. This example is written in a pragmatic way to describe scenarios in which an injured party may benefit from HCCH Conventions and other international instruments or an ODR platform to pursue legal rights and interests in connection with the injury.

Example E: Republic of Korea-France

Hypothetical Situation

E lives in Seoul, Republic of Korea. He booked a cruise through a company that is incorporated in France, and that operates cruises that begin on the French coast.

To book the cruise, **E** used the website of the cruise ship operator. On this website, he selected the cruise he wanted to take, entered his dates of travel, his contact information, and his payment information. The website asked **E** to confirm his details and agree to the terms and conditions of the booking.

When **E** clicked "confirm", the money for the cruise was charged to his credit card. He also received an e-mail with confirmation of the booking.

E then flew from the Republic of Korea to France. He stayed in a hotel for one night and began his cruise the next day.

E boarded the ship in the morning. The cruise was meant to last several days. However, only hours after the ship's departure, the ship encountered bad weather and was forced to return to port. It was unclear when the weather was going to change to make travel by ship safe again.

The cruise was cancelled. **E** was not offered compensation or other benefit for his loss.

E should first check his travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if his loss is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **E** should also check the policy of the booking website.

Unable to travel on his cruise, **E** returned to the Republic of Korea.

Hypothetical Approach

E should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **E** chooses to file a claim for damages in the Republic of Korea against the French cruise ship operator, documents would typically need to be served on the defendant to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1,2}

The documents³ may be transmitted from the Republic of Korea to the Central Authority in France.⁴

The authorities in France that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the cruise ship operator.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in the Republic of Korea may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the cruise ship operator does not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Korean court, evidence may be needed from France. The [HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention](#) may apply.^{7,8}

The Korean court may send a request⁹ to the Central Authority in France asking for the evidence (e.g., a witness statement or documents) that they may need.¹⁰

The authorities in France that received the request will organise for the evidence to be taken and transmitted back to the Korean court.

If the evidence is taken by one of these methods, the Korean court may include this evidence when making its decision.

The Korean court may make a decision which requires the cruise ship operator to pay money to **E** for the damages that he suffered.

For a decision made in the Republic of Korea to be recognised and enforced in another country, including France, **E** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹¹

Other Scenarios

If **E** chose to make a claim in France instead of the Republic of Korea, he may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both the Republic of Korea and France would need to be Party to the same Convention for **E** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **E** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. In addition, both countries must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ⁸ How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for the taking of evidence under the HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention. There are other channels for the taking of evidence abroad.
- ⁹ Art. 1:
In civil or commercial matters a judicial authority of a Contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, request the competent authority of another Contracting State, by means of a Letter of Request, to obtain evidence, or to perform some other judicial act.
A Letter shall not be used to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
The expression "other judicial act" does not cover the service of judicial documents or the issuance of any process by which judgments or orders are executed or enforced, or orders for provisional or protective measures.
- ¹⁰ Art. 2:
A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them. Each State shall organise the Central Authority in accordance with its own law.
Letters shall be sent to the Central Authority of the State of execution without being transmitted through any other authority of that State.
- ¹¹ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, France is bound by the Convention; the Republic of Korea is not a Contracting Party to the Convention.

Example F: Mexico-Denmark

Hypothetical Situation

F lives in Guadalajara, Mexico. He booked a cruise through a company that is incorporated in Denmark, and that operates cruises that begin on the Danish coast.

To book the cruise, **F** used the website of the cruise ship operator. On this website, he selected the cruise he wanted to take, entered his dates of travel, his contact information, and his payment information. The website asked **F** to confirm his details and agree to the terms and conditions of the booking.

When **F** clicked "confirm", the money for the cruise was charged to his credit card. He also received an e-mail with confirmation of the booking.

F then flew from Mexico to Denmark. He stayed in a hotel for one night and began his cruise the next day.

F boarded the ship in the morning. The cruise was meant to last several days. However, only hours after the ship's departure, the ship encountered bad weather and was forced to return to port. It was unclear when the weather was going to change to make travel by ship safe again.

The cruise was cancelled. **F** was not offered compensation or other benefit for his loss.

F should first check his travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if his loss is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **F** should also check the policy of the booking website.

Unable to travel on his cruise, **F** returned to Mexico.

Hypothetical Approach

F should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **F** chooses to file a claim for damages in Mexico against the Danish cruise ship operator, documents would typically need to be served on the defendant to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1, 2}

The documents³ may be transmitted from Mexico to the Central Authority in Denmark.⁴

The authorities in Denmark that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the cruise ship operator.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in Mexico may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the cruise ship operator does not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Mexican court, evidence may be needed from Denmark. The [HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention](#) may apply.^{7, 8}

The Mexican court may send a request⁹ to the Central Authority in Denmark asking for the evidence (*e.g.*, a witness statement or documents) that they may need.¹⁰

The authorities in Denmark that received the request will organise for the evidence to be taken and transmitted back to the Mexican court.

If the evidence is taken by one of these methods, the Mexican court may include this evidence when making its decision.

The Mexican court may make a decision which requires the cruise ship operator to pay money to **F** for the damages that he suffered.

For any decision made in Mexico to be recognised and enforced in another country, including Denmark, **F** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹¹

Other Scenarios

If **F** chose to make a claim in Denmark instead of Mexico, he may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both Mexico and Denmark would need to be Party to the same Convention for **F** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **F** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. In addition, both countries must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ⁸ How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for the taking of evidence under the HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention. There are other channels for the taking of evidence abroad.
- ⁹ Art. 1:
In civil or commercial matters a judicial authority of a Contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, request the competent authority of another Contracting State, by means of a Letter of Request, to obtain evidence, or to perform some other judicial act.
A Letter shall not be used to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
The expression "other judicial act" does not cover the service of judicial documents or the issuance of any process by which judgments or orders are executed or enforced, or orders for provisional or protective measures.
- ¹⁰ Art. 2:
A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them. Each State shall organise the Central Authority in accordance with its own law.
Letters shall be sent to the Central Authority of the State of execution without being transmitted through any other authority of that State.
- ¹¹ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, neither Mexico nor Denmark is a Contracting Party to the Convention.

Damage to property at hotel

A short, hypothetical example on how HCCH Conventions and other international instruments may assist a tourist or visitor whose property is damaged or stolen when left in the care of a hotel abroad. The following should not be read as a checklist for action and must not exclude seeking proper legal advice tailored to the individual situation and relevant legal framework. This example is written in a pragmatic way to describe scenarios in which an injured party may benefit from HCCH Conventions and other international instruments or an ODR platform to pursue legal rights and interests in connection with the injury.

Example G: Russia-Türkiye

Hypothetical Situation

G lives in St. Petersburg, Russia. She booked a hotel in Istanbul, Türkiye for a holiday.

Upon arrival in Istanbul, **G** checked in to her hotel and deposited her belongings in her reserved room. This included several valuable items, including jewellery and Turkish lira in cash to use during her holiday.

G spoke to the concierge of the hotel who, as part of the standard service offered by the hotel, agreed to keep **G**'s valuables in a safe.

After several hours, **G** returned to the hotel and asked for her valuables to be returned from the hotel's safe. However, the hotel staff informed her that the items she left had gone missing.

The hotel staff did not take responsibility and did not offer **G** any compensation or benefit in return for her loss.

G should first check her travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if her loss is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **G** should also check the policy of the booking website.

After the end of her holiday, **J** returned to Russia.

Hypothetical Approach

G should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **G** chooses to file a claim for damages in Russia against the hotel in Istanbul, documents would typically need to be served on the defendant to inform them about the proceedings. If service of process requires these documents to be transmitted abroad, the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#) may apply.^{1, 2}

The documents³ may be transmitted from Russia to the Central Authority in Türkiye.⁴

The authorities in Türkiye that received the documents should then organise for them to be served in their country to the hotel.⁵

Once the relevant documents have been served on the defendants, the proceedings in Russia may continue. Under the [HCCH 1965 Service Convention](#), a decision may be made even if the hotel does not participate in the proceedings.⁶

If the case continues in the Russian court, evidence may be needed from Türkiye. The [HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention](#) may apply.^{7, 8}

The Russian court may send a request⁹ to the Central Authority in Türkiye asking for the evidence (e.g., a witness statement or documents) that they may need.¹⁰

The authorities in Türkiye that received the request will organise for the evidence to be taken and transmitted back to the Russian court.

If the evidence is taken by one of these methods, the Russian court may include this evidence when making its decision.

The Russian court may make a decision which requires the hotel to pay money to **G** for the damages that she suffered.

For any decision made in Russia to be recognised and enforced in another country, including Türkiye, **G** would have to refer to the law that applies in each country.¹¹

Other Scenarios

If **G** chose to make a claim in Türkiye instead of Russia, she may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both Russia and Türkiye would need to be Party to the same Convention for **G** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **G** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

- ¹ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ² How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for transmission provided under the HCCH 1965 Service Convention. There are other channels for the transmission of documents.
- ³ Art. 3:
The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.
- ⁴ Art. 2:
Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.
- ⁵ Art. 5:
The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either -
a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.
Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.
If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.
That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.
- ⁶ Art. 15:
Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that -
a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention,
and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.
Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled -
a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.
- ⁷ Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. In addition, both countries must have accepted that the Convention applies. To verify whether the two countries are Party to the Convention, please refer to the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To verify whether the two countries have accepted each other's accession, please refer to the [Acceptances of Accession](#) table on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.
- ⁸ How the Convention applies will depend on a range of factors and considerations, including requirements under local law. A local lawyer will be able to provide further, specific advice. This example follows the main channel for the taking of evidence under the HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention. There are other channels for the taking of evidence abroad.
- ⁹ Art. 1:
In civil or commercial matters a judicial authority of a Contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, request the competent authority of another Contracting State, by means of a Letter of Request, to obtain evidence, or to perform some other judicial act.
A Letter shall not be used to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
The expression "other judicial act" does not cover the service of judicial documents or the issuance of any process by which judgments or orders are executed or enforced, or orders for provisional or protective measures.
- ¹⁰ Art. 2:
A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them. Each State shall organise the Central Authority in accordance with its own law.
Letters shall be sent to the Central Authority of the State of execution without being transmitted through any other authority of that State.
- ¹¹ The HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention would help with the circulation and recognition and enforcement of the judgment. At the time of writing, neither the Russian Federation nor Türkiye is a Contracting Party to the Convention, but the Russian Federation signed the Convention in 2021.

Example H: Uruguay-Spain

Hypothetical Situation

H lives in Montevideo, Uruguay. She booked a hotel in Sevilla, Spain for a holiday.

Upon arrival in Sevilla, **H** checked in to her hotel and deposited her belongings in her reserved room. This included several valuable items, including jewellery and euro currency in cash to use during her holiday.

H spoke to the concierge of the hotel who, as part of the standard service offered by the hotel, agreed to keep **H**'s valuables in a safe.

After several hours, **H** returned to the hotel and asked for her valuables to be returned from the hotel's safe. However, the hotel staff informed her that the items she left had gone missing.

The hotel staff did not take responsibility and did not offer **H** any compensation or benefit in return for her loss.

H should first check her travel and other insurances, as well as domestic consumer protection laws, to see if her loss is covered, subject to any contract or relevant legal framework. This includes making sure the relevant terms and conditions are followed, for example, if a claim needs to be initiated before the end of a trip, or if a police report is required to be filed in the country of injury. **H** should also check the policy of the booking website.

After the end of her holiday, **H** returned to Uruguay.

Hypothetical Approach

H should consult a local lawyer to provide advice on what law may apply, and how a claim may be pursued. This may involve both national law and HCCH Conventions.

If **H** chooses to file a claim for damages in Uruguay against the hotel in Sevilla, documents would typically need to be served on the defendant to inform them about the proceedings and evidence may need to be collected. The [Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory \(1975\)](#) may apply.¹ The Convention provides individuals with the means to carry out the procedures of service of process abroad and the taking of evidence in a manner similar to that of the HCCH Conventions.²

In order to utilise the Convention, **H** may submit her request through the Central Authority in Uruguay, which would execute a Letter Rogatory to be transmitted to the Central Authority in Spain. Done through the Convention, this process will satisfy the service requirements and facilitate the collection of evidence for the Uruguayan proceedings.

In court, **H** may rely upon the [Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests \(1962\)](#). The Convention applies in any scenario in which a guest at a hotel leaves their belongings with a hotel-keeper, or with a person for whom the hotel-keeper is responsible, and those belongings are either damaged, destroyed, or lost.³ The Convention has been implemented by domestic legislation in Spain.⁴

In this case, because **H** left her belongings with the concierge who agreed to take care of them, the hotel is liable for the loss of **H**'s property. **H** may then be compensated for the value of her property according to the scheme provided by the Convention.⁵

The Uruguayan court may make a decision which requires the hotel to pay money to **H** for the damages that she suffered.

For a decision made in Uruguay to be recognised and enforced in Spain, the [HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention](#) may apply.⁶

The [HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention](#) may apply because a decision has been made about a civil matter in a Contracting State,⁷ and no exclusions apply to this case.⁸

H would provide a copy of the judgment to a Spanish court⁹ and the court would consider whether the judgment is eligible for recognition and enforcement. For example, if the hotel expressly consented to the jurisdiction of the court in the course of proceedings¹⁰ or argued on the merits in court.¹¹

If there is a basis for recognition and there are no grounds for refusal,¹² the Spanish court should recognise and enforce the decision made in Uruguay.¹³

Other Scenarios

If **H** chose to make a claim in Spain instead of Uruguay, she may wish to apply for legal aid. There are a number of international instruments and agreements that provide for foreigners to have equal access to legal aid as citizens and residents in a country. These include the [HCCH 1980 Access to Justice Convention](#), and agreements between the [Commonwealth of Independent States](#), [MERCOSUR](#), and countries Party to the [European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid \(1977\)](#). Both Uruguay and Spain would need to be Party to the same Convention for **H** to receive legal aid. Unfortunately, none of these Conventions apply to this case and **H** would have to rely on other legal frameworks.

Notes

¹ The HCCH 1965 Service Convention and HCCH 1970 Evidence Convention would not apply as Uruguay is not a Party.

² Art. 2:

This Convention shall apply to letters rogatory, issued in conjunction with proceedings in civil and commercial matters held before the appropriate judicial or other adjudicatory authority of one of the States Parties to this Convention, that have as their purpose:

- a. The performance of procedural acts of a merely formal nature, such as service of process, summonses or subpoenas abroad;
- b. The taking of evidence and the obtaining of information abroad, unless a reservation is made in this respect.

Art. 8:

Letters rogatory shall be accompanied by the following documents to be delivered to the person on whom process, summons or subpoena is being served:

- a. An authenticated copy of the complaint with its supporting documents, and of other exhibits or rulings that serve as the basis for the measure requested;
- b. Written information identifying the judicial or other adjudicatory authority issuing the letter, indicating the time-limits allowed the person affected to act upon the request, and warning of the consequences of failure to do so;
- c. Where appropriate, information on the existence and address of the court-appointed defense counsel or of competent legal-aid societies in the State of origin.

³ Art. 1:

(1) A hotel-keeper shall be liable for any damage to or destruction or loss of property brought to the hotel by any guest who stays at the hotel and has sleeping accommodation put at his disposal.

(2) Any property:

- (a) which is at the hotel during the time when the guest has the accommodation at his disposal;
- (b) of which the hotel-keeper or a person for whom he is responsible takes charge outside the hotel during the period for which the guest has the accommodation at his disposal; or
- (c) of which the hotel-keeper or a person for whom he is responsible takes charge whether at the hotel or outside it during a reasonable period preceding or following the time when the guest has the accommodation at his disposal;

⁴ Art. 1783 of the Civil Code of Spain:

The deposit of any personal effects introduced by travellers in inns and restaurants shall also be deemed a necessary deposit. The innkeepers or restaurateurs shall be liable for them as such depositories, provided that they or their employees should have been made aware of the personal effects introduced into their property, and that the travellers in their turn observe any precautions made by such innkeepers or their substitutes concerning the care and surveillance of such effects.

⁵ Art. 1784 of the Civil Code of Spain:

The liability mentioned in the preceding article comprises any damages to the personal effects of travellers caused by both the servants and employees of the innkeepers or restaurateurs and by strangers, but not those incurred as a result of armed robbery or which are caused by another event of force majeure.

⁶ At the time of writing, Spain is bound by the HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention; Uruguay ratified the Convention on 1 September 2023 and the Convention will enter into force for Uruguay on 1 October 2024.

⁷ Art. 1:

1. This Convention shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil or commercial matters. It shall not extend in particular to revenue, customs or administrative matters.

2. This Convention shall apply to the recognition and enforcement in one Contracting State of a judgment given by a court of another Contracting State.

⁸ Art. 2:

⁹ Art. 12:

1. The party seeking recognition or applying for enforcement shall produce –

(a) a complete and certified copy of the judgment;

(b) if the judgment was given by default, the original or a certified copy of a document establishing that the document which instituted the proceedings or an equivalent document was notified to the defaulting party;

(c) any documents necessary to establish that the judgment has effect or, where applicable, is enforceable in the State of origin;

(d) in the case referred to in Article 11, a certificate of a court (including an officer of the court) of the State of origin stating that the judicial settlement or a part of it is enforceable in the same manner as a judgment in the State of origin.

2. If the terms of the judgment do not permit the court addressed to verify whether the conditions of this Chapter have been complied with, that court may require any necessary documents.

3. An application for recognition or enforcement may be accompanied by a document relating to the judgment, issued by a court (including an officer of the court) of the State of origin, in the form recommended and published by the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

4. If the documents referred to in this Article are not in an official language of the requested State, they shall be accompanied by a certified translation into an official language, unless the law of the requested State provides otherwise.

¹⁰ Art. 5:

1. A judgment is eligible for recognition and enforcement if one of the following requirements is met – ...

(e) the defendant expressly consented to the jurisdiction of the court of origin in the course of the proceedings in which the judgment was given;

¹¹ Art. 5:

1. A judgment is eligible for recognition and enforcement if one of the following requirements is met – ...

(f) the defendant argued on the merits before the court of origin without contesting jurisdiction within the timeframe provided in the law of the State of origin, unless it is evident that an objection to jurisdiction or to the exercise of jurisdiction would not have succeeded under that law;

¹² Art. 7:

¹³ Art. 4:

1. A judgment given by a court of a Contracting State (State of origin) shall be recognised and enforced in another Contracting State (requested State) in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. Recognition or enforcement may be refused only on the grounds specified in this Convention.

2. There shall be no review of the merits of the judgment in the requested State. There may only be such consideration as is necessary for the application of this Convention.

3. A judgment shall be recognised only if it has effect in the State of origin, and shall be enforced only if it is enforceable in the State of origin.

1965 Service Convention

Service means that the person or company that is being challenged is informed of the legal proceedings and has an opportunity to participate. The 1965 Service Convention creates ways for documents to be transmitted between countries. It does this through "Central Authorities" which are responsible for making and receiving requests. [A list of the Central Authorities](#) in each Contracting Party is available on the HCCH website.

Documents can be transmitted in two ways. First, from the authority or judicial officer in one country to the Central Authority in the other country. Secondly, directly to the targeted person through diplomatic channels or through the post, in accordance with the law and policy of the sending country.

Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To check if the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The service must occur after the "entry into force" date for both countries.

Contracting Parties may object to certain types of service. To check if a country where documents are being sent has objected to Article 8 (through diplomatic and consular agents) and Article 10 (through postal and other channels) check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. For example, France has objected to Article 8 and this type of service would not be allowed, but it would be allowed in the United States. Neither France or the United States have objected to Article 10 and this type of service would be allowed.

1970 Evidence Convention

The 1970 Evidence Convention creates ways for evidence to be taken between countries. This may include physical evidence (such as documents and photographs) and witness testimony (when a person recalls the event). Evidence is taken through "Central Authorities" which are responsible for making and receiving requests. [A list of the Central Authorities](#) in each Contracting Party is available on the HCCH website.

Evidence can be taken in two ways. First, a letter of request from the authority or judicial officer in one country to the Central Authority in the other country. Secondly, through diplomatic channels.

Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. Both countries, also, must have accepted that the Convention applies. To check if the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To check if the two countries have accepted each other, please check the [Acceptances of Accession](#) on the HCCH website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.

Contracting Parties may object to certain methods for taking of evidence. To check if a country where evidence is being requested has objected to Chapter II (through diplomatic and consular agents) check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. For example, neither France or the United States have objected to Chapter II and this method of collecting evidence would be allowed.

1980 Access to Justice Convention

The 1980 Access to Justice Convention provides equal access to justice to all nationals or habitual residents in another Contracting Party. This includes legal aid, security for costs, access to documents, and physical detention. It protects people in other countries from discrimination with regard to access to justice. There is a system of "Central Authorities" which can help applicants apply for legal aid in other countries. [A list of the Central Authorities](#) in each Contracting Party is available on the HCCH website.

There are four parts to the Convention. The first part supports legal aid, including how applications for legal aid can be made overseas. The second part protects foreigners from paying extra money (a security, bond or deposit) in overseas proceedings. The third part lets foreigners access documents from overseas public registers. The fourth part offers equal protection to foreigners from arrest and detention.

The Convention will apply if a person is participating in legal proceedings in a country other than their own. Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To check if the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. The application must be after the "entry into force" date for both countries.

2019 Judgments Convention

The 2019 Judgments Convention allows for judicial decisions made by a court in one country to be recognised and enforced in another.

The Convention will only apply after a judgment is given. For a judgment to be enforced, the country that made the decision and the country where the decision is to be enforced must both be Party to the Convention. The Convention will only apply between two countries if neither country has objected to establishing relations with the other. To check if two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the [Status Table](#) on the HCCH website. To check if the Convention has effect between two countries, please check the status on the HCCH website. The court proceedings must have started after the Convention has entered into force for the State of origin.

Other International Instruments

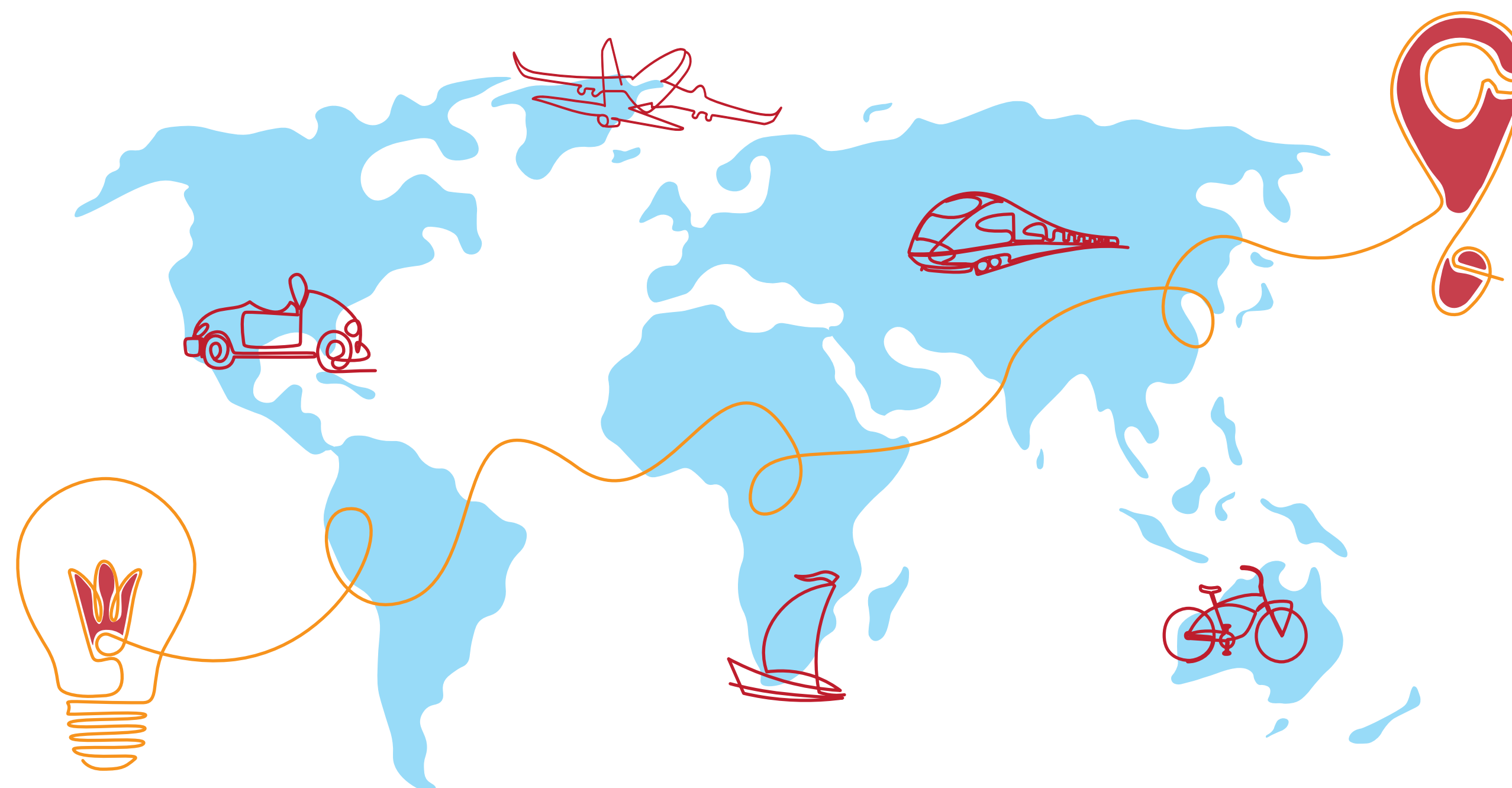
<p>Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests (1962)</p>	<p>The <i>Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests</i> details the liability of a hotel-keeper for any damage, destruction or loss of property of a guest at a hotel. It covers any property which is at the hotel during a guest's stay for which a hotel-keeper, or someone who works for the hotel-keeper, was responsible.</p> <p>Contracting Parties are required to develop domestic law that conforms with these rules. This means it will apply when the country where the hotel is located is Party to the Convention. To check if a country is Party to the Convention, please check the Chart of Signatures and Ratifications on the Council of Europe website.</p>
<p>International Convention on Travel Contracts (CCV) (1970)</p>	<p>The <i>International Convention on Travel Contracts</i> (CCV) provides a set of uniform rules for travel contracts involving travel agents. It places extra obligations on the travel organiser to protect the rights and interests of the traveller. This includes responsibility for the loss and damage that is suffered while travelling as part of an organised contract.</p> <p>This Convention is designed to make law consistent across countries. This means that it will apply when the country where the contract is made is Party to the Convention. To check if a country is Party to the Convention, please check the Status Table on the UNIDROIT website.</p>
<p>Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory (1975)</p>	<p>The <i>Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory</i> creates avenues for the transmission of service of process and the taking of evidence. Letters must be transmitted through "Central Authorities" which are responsible for executing requests. The Convention covers much of the same subject matter as the HCCH 1965 Service and HCCH 1970 Evidence Conventions.</p> <p>Both the country of origin of the request and the country where the request is being sent need to be Party to the Convention. To check if the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the table of Signatories and Ratifications on the OAS website. The request must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.</p>
<p>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid (1977)</p>	<p>The <i>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid</i> allows a person to apply for legal aid in another Contracting Party. There is a system of transmitting and receiving authorities for these applications. The transmitting authority will also help applicants with their application.</p> <p>The Convention will apply if a person needs legal aid in a country other than their own. Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To check if the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the Chart of Signatures and Ratifications on the Council of Europe website. The application must be made after the "entry into force" date for both countries.</p>
<p>Convention Concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) or Berne Convention (1980)</p>	<p>The <i>Convention Concerning International Carriage by Rail</i> (COTIF), as amended by the 1999 Vilnius Protocol, deals with railway legislation relating to various technical and legal railway issues. It is divided into two parts: the Convention governing the functioning of the OTIF (Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail, based in Bern, the objective of which is to promote, improve and facilitate international rail carriage), and various appendices which establish uniform rules in the international railway sector including, in particular, Appendix A – Uniform Rules concerning the Contract of International Carriage of Passengers by Rail (CIV) and Appendix B – Uniform Rules concerning the Contract of International Carriage of Goods by Rail (CIM).</p> <p>The COTIF applies to international rail carriage, whether for payment or free of charge, when the place of departure and destination are located in two different Contracting States. Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1.a), 1 of the Convention in conjunction with Article 1, paragraph 3 of the CIM, the COTIF may also be applied to international carriage through traffic using in addition to services on railway lines, land and sea services and inland waterways.</p> <p>The COTIF draws up a liability regime for the railway undertaking for damages resulting from non-compliance that may occur during the international carriage, including damages resulting from total or partial loss of baggage, in case of cancellation, delay or mismatch of the travel time, in case of injury or death of travellers, etc. The Convention also provides specific provisions regarding the "substitute carrier", which "means a carrier, who has not concluded the contract of carriage with the passenger, but to whom the carrier referred to in letter a) has entrusted, in whole or in part, the performance of the carriage by rail" (see Appendix A-CIV Art. 3, letter b).</p> <p>Judicial actions based on the uniform rules dictated by the COTIF Convention may be brought before the courts of the Member States designated by mutual agreement between the parties or before the jurisdiction of the Member State in whose territory the defendant has their domicile or habitual residence, their head office or the branch or office that concluded the transport contract.</p> <p>For the application of the Convention, both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To check if a country is Party to the Convention, please visit the website otif.org.</p>

<p>Minsk Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters (1993)</p>	<p>The <i>Minsk Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters</i> is a framework for cross-border proceedings, with support for jurisdiction, service, evidence, and recognition and enforcement of judgments. It is designed to give equal access across borders to all citizens of Contracting Parties.</p> <p>Part I, Section II is on the granting of legal aid in all civil, family and criminal matters. This extends to service of documents and taking of evidence. Part II, Section I is on jurisdiction and Part III is about recognition and enforcement of decisions.</p> <p>The Convention will apply if a person is participating in legal proceedings in a country other than their own. Both countries need to be Party to the Convention. To check if the two countries are Party to the Convention, please check the Depositary Information on the Commonwealth of Independent States website.</p>
<p>Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air (1999)</p>	<p>The <i>Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air</i> (1999) (the Montreal Convention) provides a set of uniform rules relating to carriage, including of passengers, on planes. It has provisions relating to passengers, baggage, and cargo. This includes provisions on liability for damages.</p> <p>This Convention is designed to make law consistent across countries. This means that it will apply when the country where the airline is based is Party to the Convention. To check if a country is Party to the Convention, please check the List of Parties on the ICAO website.</p>
<p>Agreement on the Benefit of Litigation Without Costs and Free Legal Aid between States Party to Mercosur (2000)</p>	<p>The MERCOSUR Agreement provides general standards and guidelines for cost-free litigation and free legal assistance. The Agreement is structured to allow nationals of MERCOSUR countries to be treated equally in other Contracting States (Art. 1) and have decisions regarding benefits to be recognised across borders (Art. 5).</p> <p>The Agreement allows countries to establish their own procedures for granting these benefits (Art. 3). Whether or not a person is eligible for benefits depends on the criteria in each Contracting State (Art. 12). Once a person is deemed eligible, they are guaranteed free legal assistance (Art. 9).</p> <p>The Agreement also makes certain items exempt from cost, such as any documents that are required in an application (Art. 13), any court or procedural costs after the benefit is granted (Art. 14), and general protection from repaying the court at any point (Art. 15).</p> <p>The Agreement currently only applies between Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay. The Agreement will apply if a person is participating in legal proceedings in a country other than their own. Both countries need to be Party to the Agreement. The application must be made after 30 August 2007, the "entry into force" date for the Agreement.</p>
<p>Air Passenger Rights Regulation (EC) No 261/2004</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 295/91 (Text with EEA relevance) establishes common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding, flight cancellations, or long delays of flights, departing to or from an EU Member State.</p> <p>The Regulation entitles passengers, in principle, to a standardised flat-rate compensation if denied boarding (Art. 4), a flight is cancelled (Art. 5), or a flight is delayed for a long period (Art. 6). Compensation will not be due where a cancellation or long delay is caused by extraordinary circumstances, the long delay is less than three hours at arrival, or where the operating air carrier provides a timely re-routing of the passenger following cancellation. A passenger must be offered the choice between reimbursement of the ticket and re-routing to their final destination in case of cancellation and denied boarding and must receive refreshments and accommodation, where appropriate. Depending on the length of the delay at departure, the passenger might also have the right to reimbursement of the ticket as well as to refreshments and accommodation, where appropriate.</p> <p>More information is available on the Your Europe website.</p>
<p>Mercosur Agreement on the Law Applicable to International Consumer Contracts (2017)</p>	<p>The MERCOSUR Agreement determines which law is applied in an international consumer contract. "Consumers" are defined as natural or legal persons who use any product or service in a consumer context. "Providers" are any entity that provide the good used by the Consumer. The consumer contracts covered by the Agreement include any contract where the Consumer was a national or resident in another country than the Provider.</p> <p>Countries may choose the law that is applied to the contract, but are limited to three options: (1) the country of the Consumer, (2) the country where the contract was completed, or (3) the country where the headquarters of the Provider is located. If the law is not chosen in the contract, and the Consumer books from their home, it will default to the country of the Consumer (Art. 4). If the law is not chosen and the Consumer completes the contract outside of their country, parties can choose which law applies or the law applied is the country where the contract was completed (Art. 5).</p> <p>If the law is chosen in the contract, this must be clearly expressed so that the Consumer is aware of this fact and knowingly consents to it (Art. 6). The Agreement also provides an exception for any tourism and travel contracts, meaning that these contracts will be regulated by the law of their country no matter where the contract was completed (Art. 7).</p> <p>The Agreement is between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The Agreement will apply in proceedings in any of the Contracting States. Both countries need to be Party to the Agreement. At the time of writing, the Agreement has not entered into force.</p>

HCCH - Permanent Bureau

Churchillplein 6b
2517 JW The Hague
the Netherlands

Tel.: +31 70 363 3303
Fax: +31 70 360 4867
secretariat@hcch.net
www.hcch.net



Connecter Protéger Coopérer Depuis 1893
Connecting Protecting Cooperating Since 1893
Conectando Protegiendo Cooperando Desde el 1893

Hague Conference on Private International Law
Conférence de La Haye de droit internationa privé
Conferencia de La Haya de Derecho Internacional Privado