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Transport legislative framework

Textbook for MBA students

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1. Introduction to the legal aspects of transport

The legal aspects of transport represent the fundamental pillar on which safe and efficient functioning of road, rail, air and maritime traffic. Introduction to this area allows us to understand that transport is not just a technical or logistical system, but a complex social phenomenon that is strongly regulated by legal norms with the aim of ensuring the safety of traffic participants, protecting the public interest, ensuring smooth transportation and minimizing damage and risks. Transport law regulates the conditions under which which it is possible to operate vehicles, organize the transport of people and goods, determines obligations and responsibilities of participants and defines the powers of state administration bodies and control institutions.

Participants in the transport system are not only drivers, pedestrians and cyclists, but also vehicle operators, transport companies and logistics companies whose activities are subject to legal regulations that set requirements for eligibility, technical condition of vehicles, compliance with traffic rules and safety standards. Traffic law has a dual function. On the one hand, it serves as a preventive tool that shapes the behavior of participants, encourages compliance with the rules and reduces the risk of traffic accidents. On the other hand, represents a mechanism for resolving situations that arise, including sanctions, compensation, criminal responsibility and administrative measures.

Introduction to the legal aspects of transport also includes an introduction to the main legislative documents such as laws, decrees, standards and international agreements that affect the organization of transport, control and supervision of road safety and regulation of transport activities. Students learn to distinguish between different types of legal regulation, they recognize the differences between legal standards in individual transport sectors and they gain awareness of the institutional arrangements for their implementation. This knowledge is necessary not only for understanding the functioning of the transport system, but also for future decision-making of managers and specialists who will be able to effectively apply legal regulations in practice, assess the risks associated with their non-compliance and actively contribute to development of safe, smooth and sustainable transport.

An initial introduction to the legal aspects of transport therefore provides a solid foundation for further study of specific areas, including the responsibility of traffic participants, technical

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vehicle eligibility, driving licenses, sanction policy, international standards and legislative trends. This foundation allows students to understand transport as a system, whose effectiveness and safety are conditioned not only by technological and organizational factors, but also legal culture, compliance with rules and knowledge of legal mechanisms, which govern all traffic participants. Understanding this issue is essential for future professionals who will participate in the management of the transport system, policy making, regulation and implementation of innovations in the field of transport, while being able to effectively combine technical, organizational and legal tools to achieve maximum security and efficiency.

1.1. The importance of law for the organization and safety of road, rail, air and maritime transport

Law is of fundamental importance in the field of transport because it provides the framework that enables safe, efficient and coordinated operation of road, rail, air and maritime transport. In each of these sectors, legal regulation plays a key role in setting rules for traffic participants, conditions for operating vehicles and equipment, liability for damages and procedures for dealing with emergency situations. In road transport, the law defines the obligations of drivers, pedestrians and cyclists, regulates speed limits, rights of way, vehicle safety equipment and operator responsibilities. Ensures that traffic participants have clearly defined duties and responsibilities, thereby minimizing the risk of accidents and supports the smooth flow and safety of traffic.

In rail transport, the law regulates the operation of railway vehicles, the qualifications of personnel, technical condition of the lines, signaling systems and safety measures for the transport of passengers and The legislative framework here allows for coordination between different railway undertakings, setting obligations for infrastructure maintenance and crisis management, for example in the event of accidents or malfunctions. In air transport, the law sets rules for safe flight operations, pilot qualifications, aircraft technical condition, air traffic control and procedures in emergencies. These standards ensure the protection of passengers and crew,

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minimize the risk of accidents and enable effective cooperation between international aviation authorities companies and authorities.

In maritime transport, the law determines the conditions for navigation, the qualifications of crews, the condition of ships and equipment, navigation rules and procedures for emergency situations, such as accidents on at sea or environmental incidents. The regulation of maritime transport is also linked to international agreements and conventions that harmonize standards between individual states and ensure safe and coordinated operations on global routes.

Overall, the law allows for the creation of a unified system of rules and standards that facilitates the organization of traffic, reduces risks, protects the lives and health of road users and at the same time, it supports the efficient and sustainable movement of people and goods. Without a legal framework, it would be coordination between participants, control authorities and transport companies is considerably complicated, which would lead to increased accident rates, material losses and limitations traffic flow. The law therefore not only protects participants, but also creates conditions for effective functioning of transport as a whole, supports risk prevention, establishes responsibility and enables the resolution of crisis situations, thereby contributing to security, stability and development transportation system.

2. Laws and regulations in transport

Laws and regulations in transport form the basic legal framework that regulates the organization, safety and operation of all types of transport, and their compliance is key to ensuring smooth and protection of road users. Laws establish general rules, principles of responsibility, obligations and the rights of individual transport participants, define the conditions for operating vehicles, transporting people and goods and determine procedures for dealing with traffic accidents or crisis situations. On the contrary, decrees they specify the application of these laws, specify technical standards, traffic regulations, rules road traffic, vehicle equipment and conditions for their operation, and at the same time determine the powers and obligations of control and supervisory authorities.

In road transport, laws regulate the obligations of drivers, pedestrians and cyclists, categorization of driving licenses, speed limits, right-of-way rules, traffic

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markings, compulsory vehicle insurance and liability for damages caused by accidents.
The decrees set out in detail the technical requirements for vehicles, the rules for their registration and registration, drivers' fitness to drive, training and professional development conditions, and procedures for control of compliance with regulations by the police and other inspectorates.

In rail transport, laws determine the obligations of railway operators, safety standards for vehicle operation, personnel qualifications and rules for organizing transport of people and cargo. The regulations then specify technical standards for rail infrastructure, signaling devices, procedures in the event of accidents or shutdowns and employee responsibilities in ensuring safe operations. In air transport, laws set the framework for air traffic safety, pilot qualifications, technical condition of aircraft and air traffic control operation, while the decrees specify the rules for airport operation, aviation maintenance standards, procedures for crisis situations and coordination between airlines and authorities.

In maritime transport, laws define the conditions for navigation, the duties of crews, safety standards for ships, the transport of people and cargo, and rules for the protection environment. The decrees specify navigation rules, ship equipment, technical standards, procedures for crisis situations, accidents and environmental incidents, and establish procedures inspections and controls.

Overall, laws and regulations form an interconnected system that ensures that transport was carried out safely, coordinated and efficiently. They provide traffic participants with clear rules, determine responsibility and sanctions for their violation, enable risk prevention and provide legal tools for dealing with crisis situations. This legal framework supports traffic flow, minimizes the risk of accidents and losses, increases the safety of people and property and enables effective management of transport systems, including their modernization and adaptation to new technologies and international standards.

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2.1. Basic legal regulations governing road traffic, obligations of participants and state administration bodies

The basic legal regulations governing road traffic form the framework that sets out rules, obligations and responsibilities of all road users and at the same time defines the powers and obligations of state administration bodies in ensuring security and traffic flow. Key laws include the Road Traffic Act, which defines the rights and obligations of drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicle operators, sets out rules for right of way, use of traffic signs, speed limits and obligations concerning the technical condition of vehicles. This law also regulates compulsory insurance vehicles and the conditions of liability for damage caused by traffic accidents, thereby ensures the protection of road users and third parties.

Another important regulation is the Road Transport Act, which focuses on organization and control of the transport of people and cargo, conditions for operating transport businesses, authorization to operate taxi services, bus lines and other forms of public transport This regulation sets out the obligations of transport undertakings, the control of technical vehicle condition and driver training, thereby contributing to risk prevention and increased safety road traffic. Government decrees and regulations specify the technical standards of vehicles, procedures for vehicle registration and record keeping, specific road traffic rules and methods supervision by state authorities, such as the police, traffic inspectorates or authorities of the Ministry of Transport.

State administration bodies have a wide range of responsibilities in ensuring the safety and smooth flow of traffic. scope of powers. The police carry out checks on compliance with road traffic rules, supervises the technical condition of vehicles, resolves traffic accidents, including investigations causes and application of sanctions. The traffic inspectorates and the Ministry of Transport ensure vehicle registration, categorization of driving licenses, supervision of transport companies and implementing preventive measures, training and campaigns to promote safety. State authorities also coordinate crisis interventions in emergencies, accidents or extreme traffic situations, ensuring traffic continuity and minimizing impacts to the public.

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Taken together, these legal regulations form a comprehensive system that not only protects road users, but also enables the efficient functioning of the transport system, accident and risk prevention, liability regulation and coordination between individual components state administration. Compliance with these regulations is crucial for the safety, stability and smooth operation of transport, while also providing a framework for adaptation to new technologies, changes in infrastructure and implementation of international standards and modern transport solutions.

3. Rights and obligations of road users

The rights and obligations of road users constitute a fundamental element the functioning of the transport system because they determine how individuals move around the transport environment, how they interact with each other and how they are responsible for their actions. Road users are not only drivers of motor vehicles, but also pedestrians, cyclists, micro-mobility users and other people moving on the roads, each of these entities has specific rights and obligations arising from legal regulations. The basic principle is the balance between the right to safe movement and obligation not to endanger other road users, which creates an environment in which possible to minimize risks and ensure the smooth flow of traffic.

Drivers have the right to use land roads in accordance with the rules of the road. traffic, expect predictable behavior from other participants and rely on traffic marking and signaling as a system that organizes movement in the traffic space. At the same time, they are obliged to drive the vehicle with utmost caution, adjust the speed current conditions, respect traffic regulations, monitor the situation on the road and prevent dangerous situations from arising. The driver is also obliged to ensure technical vehicle suitability, do not use the vehicle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medications affecting ability to drive and follow rules regarding safety features such as seat belts or child restraint systems.

Pedestrians have the right to move safely on roads, especially on sidewalks, pedestrian crossings and other designated areas, and can expect drivers to

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will respect their priority in situations established by law. It is their duty to behave cautiously, monitor the traffic situation, do not enter the roadway without looking around and not to cross communication in places where they could endanger themselves or others. Similarly Cyclists have the right to use roads, cycle paths and dedicated lanes, but At the same time, they must comply with road traffic rules, use prescribed equipment, for example, lighting, and adapt your driving to your abilities and traffic conditions.

The rights of road users are always associated with responsibilities, which can be of a civil, administrative or criminal nature. In the case of a traffic accident, the participant is obliged to stop, ensure safety on site, provide first aid and cooperate with the relevant authorities. Failure to comply with these obligations may lead to sanctions, fines, loss of driving license or criminal liability. This system responsibility motivates participants to follow the rules and at the same time provides a mechanism for resolving situations where the law is violated or damage occurs.

The importance of the rights and obligations of road users lies in their preventive function because clearly defined rules allow us to predict the behavior of others and reduce uncertainty in the transport environment. At the same time, they have a regulatory function that ensures coordination movement on roads, and a protective function that protects lives, health and property participants. Compliance with these rules is therefore crucial not only from a legal point of view, but also aspects of safety, efficiency and culture of the transport environment, while their knowledge and applications represent a basic competence of every road user and professionals working in the field of transport and crisis management.

3.1. Rights and obligations of road users – drivers

The rights and obligations of drivers as road users form the basic framework their behavior on the roads and fundamentally affect safety, smoothness and organization of traffic. The driver has the right to use the road to drive in compliance with applicable legal regulations and can expect other traffic participants to

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they will follow the established rules, react predictably and respect traffic marking and signaling. However, this right is not absolute and is always subject to the responsibility and considerate behavior that takes into account the current traffic situation and the state of communication, weather conditions and the presence of other road users.

The driver's basic duty is to drive the vehicle safely, to fully devote himself to driving and monitor the situation in traffic. This includes the ability to perceive the surrounding environment, evaluate risks and respond to emerging situations without unnecessary delay. The driver is obliged adapt your driving speed to your abilities, vehicle characteristics, road conditions, traffic density and other circumstances to be able to stop the vehicle at a distance, at which he has a view. Furthermore, he must follow the rules of the road, respect traffic signs, light signals and instructions from authorized persons such as police officers or traffic controllers transportation.

A very important area is the obligation to ensure the technical fitness of the vehicle. Driver must not enter a road with a vehicle that could endanger traffic safety, and must ensure regular inspections, maintenance and proper equipment of the vehicle. Part of the duties is also the use of safety features such as seat belts, child car seats and other protective equipment. The driver is also obliged not to drive a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances that could affect his ability to drive, and must avoid activities that would lead to distraction, such as using a mobile phone without a hands-free system device.

In the event of a traffic accident, the driver has clearly defined responsibilities, which include: immediately stopping the vehicle, ensuring safety at the scene of the accident, providing first aid assisting injured persons, calling emergency services and cooperating with the police in clarifying the circumstances of the accident. The driver is also obliged to prove his identity, present necessary documents and provide truthful information about the course of the event. Failure to comply Failure to comply with these obligations may have serious legal consequences, including administrative sanctions or criminal prosecution. responsibility.

The driver's rights are closely linked to his responsibility for his own actions. The driver has for example, the right to refuse to drive if his health condition or fatigue could endanger security, and also has the right to a fair assessment of any violations or

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accidents. However, it is also responsible for damage caused by the operation of the vehicle, both in civil, administrative or criminal level.

Overall, it can be said that the rights and obligations of drivers form a balanced system, the aim of which is to ensure the safe and smooth functioning of road traffic. Compliance with these rules is not only a legal obligation, but also a manifestation of responsibility towards other participants traffic and society as a whole. A driver who is aware of the importance of his rights and duties, is able to prevent risky situations, adequately respond to changes in traffic environment and contribute to overall safety and road traffic culture.

3.2. Rights and obligations of road users – pedestrians

The rights and obligations of pedestrians as road users represent an important part of the overall system of safety and transport organization, because pedestrians are among the most vulnerable groups of road users and their behavior has a fundamental influence on the emergence and prevention of traffic accidents. A pedestrian has the right to safe movement on land roads, especially on sidewalks, pedestrian zones, footpaths and other reserved areas that are intended to protect it and separate it from the engine transport. He also has the right to use pedestrian crossings and in the legally prescribed cases, demand priority over vehicles, while expecting drivers to they will respect his presence and adapt their behavior so as not to endanger him his safety.

However, these rights are inextricably linked to the pedestrian's obligation to behave be cautious, monitor the traffic situation and act in a way that does not endanger yourself or other participants traffic. A pedestrian is obliged to use the sidewalk, if available, and when crossing use pedestrian crossings or other designated places on the road, if are at a reasonable distance. Before entering the roadway, they must always assess the situation, look around and make sure that he can cross the road safely, but must not

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entering the roadway immediately in front of an oncoming vehicle or otherwise forcing the driver to make a sudden change of direction or speed.

Another important obligation is to comply with road traffic rules, including respecting traffic lights at intersections, instructions from police officers or drivers traffic. A pedestrian should also pay attention to his/her visibility, especially in reduced visibility, for example, in darkness, fog or adverse weather conditions, when it is appropriate use reflective elements that increase its safety. Pedestrians have a special responsibility when moving on roads outside the village, where visibility is significantly reduced and the risk collision with a higher vehicle.

From a liability perspective, a pedestrian bears the consequences of his actions if he violates traffic rules and cause an accident or endanger other road users. Even if it is pedestrian more vulnerable, it does not mean that he is relieved of responsibility for his behavior. In the case of traffic accident is obliged to cooperate in its resolution, provide the necessary information and, if necessary, call for help or provide first aid.

Overall, pedestrian rights and responsibilities strike a balance between protection their safety and responsibility for their own actions. Following these rules contributes to prevent traffic accidents, increases traffic flow and supports mutual consideration among all road users. A pedestrian who is aware of his/her rights and obligations, becomes an active element of a safe transport system and contributes to create a culture in which safety and respect for others are a priority.

3.3. Rights and obligations of road users – cyclists

The rights and obligations of cyclists as road users represent an important part of the transport system, because cyclists move in an environment shared with by motor vehicles and pedestrians, and their safety is significantly affected by both their own behavior and the behavior of other participants. A cyclist has the right to use the ground

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roads, cycle paths, dedicated lanes and other spaces designated for cycling traffic, and can expect that other traffic participants will respect his/her presence, maintain a safe distance and adapt their behavior to avoid threat to his safety. This right is particularly important because the cyclist is, from the point of view of more vulnerable to physical protection than the driver of a motor vehicle.

At the same time, the cyclist is obliged to follow the rules of the road similarly to driver of a motor vehicle, which means following traffic signs, light signals and instructions from authorized persons. Must drive on the right edge of the road unless otherwise prevented circumstances, and adapt your driving speed to your abilities, traffic conditions, traffic density traffic and weather conditions. It is also the cyclist's duty to pay attention to the technical condition a bicycle, which must be equipped with prescribed features such as functional brakes, lighting and reflectors to ensure its visibility and ability to react safely to traffic situation.

An important part of the duties is also responsible behavior towards other participants. traffic. A cyclist must not endanger pedestrians, especially when riding on shared roads or when crossing pedestrian crossings, and must take care not to cause any does not create dangerous situations. When turning, changing direction or entering a traffic is obliged to give a signal to change direction and ensure that his maneuver does not endanger other participants. Just like a motor vehicle driver, a cyclist may not ride under under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances that could affect his ability to drive safely control the bicycle.

In the event of a traffic accident, the cyclist has the obligation to stop, ensure safety on the road, and at the scene of the incident, provide first aid to injured persons and cooperate in resolving situation with other participants and the relevant authorities. He is responsible for the damage caused causes by his actions, both at the civil and, where applicable, administrative or criminal.

Overall, cyclists' rights and obligations create a balanced framework that allows their safe participation in road traffic. Following these rules is crucial not only for protection of the cyclists themselves, but also for the safety of other participants. A cyclist who

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is aware of his/her responsibility and respects the rules, contributes to the smooth flow of traffic, reducing the risk of accidents and building a culture of mutual consideration on the roads.

3.4. Rights and obligations of road users – other vehicle operators

Rights and obligations of other vehicle operators as a specific group road users represent a comprehensive legal and organizational framework that significantly goes beyond driving the vehicle itself and extends into the area of responsibility for technical condition, operational capability, transport organization and safety of the entire transport system system. The vehicle operator can be either a natural person who owns the vehicle or long-term use, a legal entity, for example a transport company, a logistics company, a public transport company or other entity whose activities are directly or indirectly related to operation of vehicles on land roads. This position is both legislative and practical extremely important, because it is the operator who bears the key responsibility for in what condition the vehicle is operated, who uses it and under what conditions it is involved in road traffic.

In terms of rights, the vehicle operator has the opportunity to fully use the vehicle for the purposes for which it is intended, whether for personal use, business activity, or the transport of persons or cargo. He has the right to protection of his property, to fair treatment by the control authorities and the legal certainty resulting from clearly defined road traffic rules traffic. At the same time, he has the right to expect that the transport infrastructure will meet safety standards, that other road users will follow the rules and that the legal system will ensure the resolution of any disputes, damages or accidents in accordance with the principles justice and responsibility.

However, these rights are balanced by a wide range of obligations that have fundamental importance for the safety and stability of the transport system. A basic duty The operator's responsibility is to ensure that the vehicle is technically fit for operation, which includes regular inspections, maintenance, repairs and compliance with the technical standards set

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legal regulations. The vehicle must be equipped with all prescribed safety devices
elements, must meet emission limits and must not be operated in a condition that would
could endanger the lives, health or property of other road users.

Another key responsibility is to ensure proper vehicle registration and compliance with all
administrative formalities, including arranging mandatory third party liability insurance
caused by the operation of the vehicle. This insurance represents an essential tool for protection not only
the operator himself, but also other participants in the operation, because it ensures financial
coverage for damages caused by traffic accidents. The operator is also responsible for ensuring that
the vehicle was used in accordance with legal regulations, which means that it must not allow
its management by a person who does not have the appropriate authorization is not medically or mentally fit
competent, or could endanger traffic safety through their actions.

In the case of legal entities and transport companies, the scope of obligations is further
extends to organizational and managerial aspects. Operators must ensure that their
employees were properly trained, had appropriate qualifications and followed the rules
concerning working hours, rest and occupational safety. It is also an integral part
compliance control, internal audit, prevention of risky behavior and implementation
safety standards that minimize the likelihood of traffic accidents
accidents. In the field of passenger transport, it is important to ensure the safety of passengers, their
information and comfort, while in the field of freight transport the key is the right
cargo security, compliance with weight limits and transportation regulations
hazardous substances.

A specific element is the operator's liability for damage caused by operation
vehicle, which is often objective in nature. This means that the operator is responsible for
damage regardless of whether he caused it himself, which underlines the importance of prevention and
strict compliance with all obligations. In the event of a breach of legal regulations,
the operator may face administrative sanctions, financial fines, restrictions on activities or
in serious cases, even criminal liability.

From a broader perspective, the role of vehicle operators is crucial for the functioning of the entire
of the transport system, because their decisions affect not only individual trips, but also
long-term safety, environmental sustainability and economic efficiency of transport.

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A responsible approach to vehicle operation includes not only compliance with legal obligations, but also an active approach to risk prevention, the use of modern technologies such as assistance systems or telematics, and continuous improvement of traffic management processes.

Overall, it can be stated that the rights and obligations of other vehicle operators consist of a complex and dynamic system that connects legal, technical, organizational and psychological aspects of transport. The operator is not only a passive owner of the vehicle, but an active element of the transport system, whose responsibility and decision-making have a direct impact on the safety of all road users. Understanding this role is crucial for future professionals in the field of transport, management and safety, because it allows effectively manage risks, optimize operations and contribute to building a modern, safe and sustainable transport environment.

4. Registration and technical qualification of vehicles

Vehicle registration and roadworthiness are key pillars of the legal and the technical framework for road transport, the main objective of which is to ensure that on land only vehicles that meet the specified safety requirements were allowed to move on the roads, technical and environmental requirements, and to be clearly identifiable in terms of ownership and traffic. This system is of fundamental importance not only for the prevention of traffic accidents, but also also for effective control, recording and accountability within the transport system as whole.

Vehicle registration is an administrative process through which a vehicle is included in the official register and assigned a registration number that serves to identify it unique identification. This process involves proving ownership or authorization to operation, compliance with technical requirements, conclusion of mandatory liability insurance for damage and recording of basic vehicle data, such as serial number, type, technical parameters and identification marks. Registration allows state authorities to track the movement vehicles, check their legality and ensure law enforcement in case of violations,

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accidents or other incidents. It also provides legal certainty to vehicle operators, because it confirms their authorization to use the vehicle and protects their property rights.

The technical suitability of a vehicle represents a set of requirements that the vehicle must meet. must meet in order to be considered safe for road use. These The requirements mainly concern the functionality of the braking system, steering, lighting, tires, emission parameters and the overall technical condition of the vehicle. The vehicle must not show defects that could endanger the safety of operation, and must be regularly checked through technical inspections that verify its suitability for These checks are carried out at regular intervals and their results are have a direct impact on the ability to continue to legally operate the vehicle.

From a legal perspective, the vehicle operator bears full responsibility for that the vehicle is registered and technically competent. Operating an unregistered or of a technically unfit vehicle constitutes a violation of legal regulations which may lead to sanctions, fines, removal of registration plates or a ban on operating. In the case of In the event of a traffic accident, the technical condition of the vehicle can be one of the decisive factors in assessing blame and responsibility, which emphasizes the importance of regular maintenance and inspection.

Vehicle registration and roadworthiness also have a significant impact on protection. environmental, because legislation sets emission limits and technical standards, which vehicles must meet. This reduces the negative impacts of transport on air quality and the transition to more environmentally friendly forms of mobility is encouraged. Modern trends include the digitalization of vehicle registration, the use of electronic registers, automated controls and integration of data systems that enable more effective management and oversight of vehicles.

Overall, it can be stated that vehicle registration and technical suitability constitute a basic mechanism that ensures security, transparency and controllability transport system. This system connects legal, technical and organizational aspects transport and creates conditions for responsible behavior of vehicle operators, risk prevention and protection of all road users. For transport professionals This issue represents a key area that requires not only knowledge of legislation,

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but also understanding technical principles and their impact on safety and sustainability
transport.

4.1. Legal requirements

Legal requirements for vehicle registration and roadworthiness
are a set of legal rules aimed at ensuring that all vehicles
operated on roads met safety standards,
reliability and environmental protection, and to be able to clearly identify
their owners and operators. These requirements are crucial for the functioning of the transport system
system, because they create a unified framework for vehicle registration, control of their
technical condition and enforcement of liability in case of violation of legal regulations or
occurrence of damage.

In terms of vehicle registration, the law imposes an obligation on every operator
register the vehicle in the road vehicle register before it is put into service. This
the process includes proof of ownership or other authorization to use the vehicle,
submission of a technical certificate, confirmation of compulsory liability insurance
and compliance with technical conditions for operation. The vehicle is then assigned a registration number
brand and issued documents confirming its legal operation. Any change, for example
change of owner, operator or technical parameters must be notified and
entered into the register to maintain the up-to-date and correctness of the records.

In the area of technical fitness, legal requirements state that the vehicle must be
in such a technical condition that it does not endanger road safety, lives and
human health or the environment. This means that all key vehicle systems, such as
are brakes, steering, lighting, tires, chassis and emission systems, must be fully
functional and comply with the established standards. The law also imposes an obligation to regularly
subject the vehicle to technical inspections that verify its suitability for further use
These inspections are carried out at prescribed intervals and failure to complete them
or a negative result means a ban on further operation of the vehicle.

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The vehicle operator is also obliged to ensure that the vehicle is equipped with prescribed safety features such as seat belts, lighting, warning lights equipment or other equipment specified by law. Part of the legal requirements also include compliance with emission limits, which aim to reduce negative impacts transport on the environment. In case of detection of defects, the operator is obliged to ensure their removal within a reasonable time and may not use the vehicle if its condition could endanger safety.

Failure to comply with legal requirements in the area of registration and technical competence is associated with legal consequences, which may include fines, a ban on operating the vehicle, removal of license plates or other sanctions. In the event of a traffic accident, this may be breach of these obligations is considered an aggravating circumstance when assessing responsibilities. Legal requirements thus fulfill not only a control and sanctioning function, but also primarily a preventive function, because they motivate vehicle operators to be responsible access, regular maintenance and compliance with established rules.

Overall, it can be said that the legal requirements in this area create a systematic and a comprehensive framework that links vehicle registration, technical inspection and liability their operators. This framework is essential to ensure road safety traffic, environmental protection and efficient functioning of the transport system, and its compliance is a basic condition for legal and safe operation vehicles.

4.2. Regular checks and revisions

Regular vehicle inspections and reviews are an essential tool for ensuring their technical competence, traffic safety and protection of all road users These controls are enshrined in legal regulations and form an integral part of a traffic accident prevention system, because they allow for the timely detection of technical defects, which could lead to vehicle failure or endanger the life and health of people. Meaning regular inspections consist not only of verifying the current technical condition of the vehicle, but also

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also in long-term monitoring of its wear, functionality of individual systems and compliance with safety and environmental standards.

Technical inspections are carried out at specified intervals, which vary depending on type of vehicle, its age and how it is used. New vehicles usually have a longer interval between first inspections, while older vehicles or vehicles used for business are subject to more frequent inspections. During the technical inspection, key parts of the vehicle are checked, such as the brake system, steering, chassis, lighting, tires, emission systems and more safety features. The aim is to verify whether the vehicle meets the specified technical requirements and is capable of safe operation on roads.

The control system also includes emission measurements that assess the amount harmful substances released into the air. This area is important not only from the point of view of environmental protection, but also from the point of view of compliance with international obligations and environmental standards. Vehicles that do not comply with emission limits must be repaired or decommissioned, which contributes to reducing the negative impacts of transport on air quality.

The vehicle operator has the obligation to ensure that these checks are carried out in a timely manner and in accordance with legal regulations. Failure to comply with this obligation may result in legal sanctions, including fines, vehicle impoundment or removal of registration plates. In the case of traffic accident, the absence of a valid technical inspection may be considered serious breach of duty and may affect the assessment of liability. Regular reviews thus represent not only a legal obligation, but also an important element of personal responsibility the operator towards other traffic participants.

From a practical point of view, regular inspections also have economic significance because they allow you to detect defects at an early stage and prevent costly repairs or accidents. Regular maintenance and inspection of your vehicle increases its lifespan, reliability and value, which is especially important for business entities and transport companies. It also contributes to traffic flow, because technically unfit vehicles can cause traffic jams complications, breakdowns or accidents that disrupt traffic on the roads.

Modern developments in the field of inspections and audits are moving towards digitalization and automation processes, use of electronic records, diagnostic systems and data interconnection between

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by inspection authorities. These innovations enable more effective supervision of the technical condition vehicles, faster problem identification and better maintenance planning. In the future, we can expect even greater integration of intelligent systems that will be able to monitor technical vehicle status in real time and alert you to the need for service before the occurrence of a serious defect.

Overall, it can be stated that regular vehicle inspections and revisions represent a key element of a safe and sustainable transport system. Their importance lies in preventing technical failures, protection of lives and health of traffic participants, reduction of environmental burden and promoting a responsible approach by vehicle operators. Compliance with these obligations are therefore necessary not only from a legislative point of view, but also from an overall cultural and transport safety.

5. Driving licenses and driving ability

Driving licenses and driving fitness represent a key area of legal and road transport safety framework, as they determine who is entitled to drive motor vehicles vehicles and under what conditions this activity can be performed. This system is based on on the principle that driving a vehicle is an activity that requires not only technical skills, but also a sufficient level of cognitive abilities, psychological stability, responsibility and knowledge legal regulations. A driving license is therefore not only an administrative document, but confirmation that its holder meets all statutory requirements for safe participation in road traffic.

Obtaining a driving license is conditional on meeting several basic criteria, which include reaching a certain age, completing instruction and training at a driving school, successful completion of theoretical and practical exams and proof of health and mental health The theoretical part of the exam verifies knowledge of road traffic rules, traffic signs, safe driving principles and crisis management, while practical part focuses on the ability to control the vehicle, react to traffic situations and apply

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knowledge gained in real-world operations. This process ensures that the new driver has the minimum standards required for safe driving.

However, fitness to drive is not a one-time condition, but a dynamic one. process that can change throughout life. Health fitness includes both physical and mental abilities such as vision, hearing, reaction time, ability to concentrate and stress management. In certain cases, regular medical check-ups are necessary, especially for professional drivers or older people to verify that their abilities still meet the requirements of safe driving. Psychological fitness is important especially for professional drivers, where resistance to stress, decision-making ability are assessed and overall psychological stability.

Driving licenses are divided into different groups according to the type of vehicle they are licensed to drive. holder is authorized to drive, for example, passenger cars, motorcycles, trucks or buses. Each group has specific training, testing and minimum age requirements, which reflects the different driving demands of individual vehicle types. This system allows differentiated approach to teaching and ensures that drivers have the appropriate knowledge and skills for a specific category of vehicles.

The legal framework also includes a system of controls and sanctions that monitors behavior. drivers in traffic. Violation of the rules may lead to fines, points, temporary restriction or withdrawal of driving license. This system has preventive character, because it motivates drivers to follow the rules and behave responsibly. In In case of serious offenses or repeated violations of regulations, the driver may be required to undergo a background check or medical and psychological examination, which ensures that that only persons fit to drive are returning to service.

The importance of driving licenses and driving qualifications lies in their ability to regulate the entry of individuals into the transport system and ensure that on land Only persons who meet the required safety standards are allowed to move on the roads. This system contributes to the prevention of traffic accidents, the protection of the life and health of participants traffic and increasing the overall level of transport culture. At the same time, it creates space for further development, for example in the area of document digitization, introduction of modern teaching methods, the use of simulators and the integration of new technologies into the driver training process.

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Overall, it can be stated that driving licenses and driving qualifications represent a complex and dynamic system that connects legal, technical and psychological aspects of transport. This system is essential to ensure road safety and its effective functioning, and its importance will increase with increasing technological will continue to increase with the advancement of transport and the advent of autonomous systems.

5.1. Conditions for obtaining a driving license

The conditions for obtaining a driving license are a set of legal, the health, psychological and practical requirements that each applicant must meet, to be able to drive a motor vehicle safely and legally. This system is designed to ensure that the driving licence holder has the necessary knowledge, skills and the ability to respond to various road traffic situations and minimize the risk of traffic accidents. The basic condition is to achieve the minimum legally stipulated age, which varies depending on the type of vehicle. For passenger cars, there is usually a limit eighteen years, for motorcycles and some lighter vehicle categories it may be lower, while for Driving trucks and buses requires a higher age, which reflects the higher management complexity and increased responsibility.

Another key requirement is to complete proper training in an accredited a driving school that provides theoretical and practical training. Theoretical instruction includes road traffic rules, traffic signs, legal responsibility of road users, principles of safe driving, crisis management and traffic psychology. Practical training focuses on vehicle control, correct execution of maneuvers, driving in various traffic conditions conditions, responding to situations with other traffic participants and following the rules safe driving. This combined approach ensures that the new driver not only has the theoretical knowledge, but also practical experience necessary for safe operation.

Medical fitness is another necessary condition for obtaining a driving license. The applicant must undergo a medical examination to verify that the physical and mental state allows for safe driving. Key aspects are checked, such as is vision, hearing, reaction abilities, limb mobility, cardiac and neurological functions,

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but also psychological stability and resistance to stress. For certain categories of vehicles, for example for professional drivers or older applicants, regular renewal is required medical certificate to maintain current fitness.

Psychological competence is also important, especially for candidates for professional positions. driving license. The ability to make decisions under pressure, manage stress, risk perception and response to crisis situations. Psychological tests may include assessment of cognitive functions, attention, memory, multitasking ability and resilience against aggressive behavior of other road users. These tests ensure that the candidate is not only technically competent, but also mentally prepared to face challenging situations, that may occur while driving.

Part of the conditions also includes successfully passing exams, which are divided into theoretical and practical part. The theoretical exam verifies knowledge of traffic regulations, road signs, safe driving principles, legal aspects and the ability to drive correctly respond to crisis situations. The practical test focuses on controlling the vehicle in real traffic, ability to perform maneuvers, follow traffic rules, correctly respond to situations with other participants and apply theoretical knowledge into practice. Only After successfully completing both parts, the applicant is issued a driving license.

Another condition that may be required is the completion of mandatory training focused on traffic safety, eco-driving or managing crisis situations. For young or novice drivers, a probationary period may be imposed during which their behavior in operation and compliance with the rules are monitored. Violations of regulations during this time may lead to sanctions or the obligation to complete additional training.

Overall, it can be said that the conditions for obtaining a driving license are complex. a system that connects legal, medical, psychological and practical aspects. Its The aim is to ensure that every driver is equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills and skills to operate the vehicle safely, minimize the risk of traffic accidents and contributed to the smoothness, safety and sustainability of road transport. This system also creates a framework of accountability and prevention that supports a culture of safe and responsible driving.

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5.2. Categories of driving licenses and conditions for obtaining them

The categories of driving licenses and the conditions for obtaining them are a structured system that allows for differentiating driver authorizations by vehicle type, its technical parameters and specific management requirements. This system is key for road safety, as it ensures that the holder of the authorisation has the appropriate skills, knowledge and physical and mental fitness for the given vehicle category, and at the same time, it allows legislative control and regulation of individuals' entry into the transport sector system.

The most common category is group B, which entitles you to drive passenger cars. The condition for obtaining it is to reach the minimum age of eighteen years, to complete proper training in an accredited driving school, passing a theoretical and practical exam, and proof of medical fitness. The holder of group B can usually drive vehicles with a maximum with a permissible weight of up to 3.5 tonnes and a maximum of eight seats excluding the driver, and can also tow light trailers as long as the total weight does not exceed the specified limit.

Group A is intended for motorcycles and is divided into subgroups A1, A2 and A according to power and engine capacity. For A1 the minimum age is 16 years and the vehicle must not exceed specified power and engine capacity. Group A2 allows you to drive motorcycles with a higher performance, but still limited for novice drivers, with the minimum age being eighteen years. Full Group A is intended for all motorcycles without power restrictions and is available only after reaching the age of twenty and having completed the relevant training. These conditions reflect a higher the demands on coordination, balance and ability to react quickly that are inherent in motorcycles necessary for safe operation.

Groups C and C+E are intended for driving trucks, with group C authorizes the driving of vehicles with a total weight of over 3.5 tons, and group C+E includes possibility of connecting a heavy trailer. The minimum age for this category is usually 21 years, with except for professional training, and the applicant must complete special training, both theoretical and practical practical exams and demonstrate medical and psychological fitness, which includes perseverance, ability to concentrate and manage stressful situations, which are essential when driving heavy vehicles vehicles essential.

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Groups D and D+E are intended for buses and their combinations with trailers. Minimum the age is usually 24 years, with the need to complete vocational and practical training, and The applicant must demonstrate a high level of mental and physical fitness. Bus drivers they bear a great responsibility for the lives and safety of passengers, which is why more stringent requirements for training, testing and periodic renewal of competence.

Another category is groups for special vehicles, such as T for tractors or L for motor vehicles with limited speed. These categories have specific conditions, lower age limit and simplified training, as these are lower-risk vehicles in normal road traffic. The conditions include theoretical training, practical test and proof of medical fitness appropriate to the nature of the vehicle.

A prerequisite for all categories is also the completion of theoretical and practical test that verifies knowledge of road traffic rules, the ability to safely drive vehicle and respond to emergency situations. In the case of professional drivers, it is often also required regular retraining, training in the field of safety, transportation of dangerous goods or ecological driving. Driving license may also be restricted due to health reasons competence, for example in cases of visual impairment, hearing impairment or neurological diseases, and in these cases it is possible to issue a license with a restriction that requires the use of special tools or vehicle modifications.

Overall, the system of categories of driving licenses and the conditions for obtaining them creates a comprehensive framework that links the legal, technical and psychological aspects of management. This The system ensures that each driver is equipped with the appropriate knowledge and skills for safe driving of a specific type of vehicle, minimizing the risk of traffic accidents, supports a culture of responsible driving and contributes to safety, smoothness and sustainability road transport.

5.3. Psychological conditions for obtaining a driving license

The psychological conditions for obtaining a driving license are a key part of the comprehensive ability to drive a motor vehicle, because the technical

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skills are not enough to ensure safe operation on roads.
The basic objective of a psychological assessment is to verify whether the applicant has
cognitive, emotional and behavioral skills necessary for effective and
safe decision-making in various traffic situations, and whether he is able to handle stress,
unexpected events, risky situations and interactions with other road users.
Psychological conditions therefore complement the medical examination and, together with theoretical and
practical training forms a comprehensive framework for assessing a driver's competence.

Cognitive aspects are key in the psychological assessment. The candidate must be
able to maintain attention, process information quickly and correctly, anticipate possible
risky situations and make adequate decisions in real time. The ability to
orientation in space and time, perception of speed and distance, recognition of traffic signs
signs and signaling, as well as the ability to multitask, i.e. perform multiple activities
at once without compromising safety. Psychological tests often involve simulations
traffic situations, visual-spatial tests and tasks focused on reaction speed and
decision-making.

Another important aspect is emotional stability and the ability to handle stress. Management
vehicle is associated with various forms of stress, such as heavy traffic, unpredictable
behavior of other participants, adverse weather, technical problems or emergencies
situations. The candidate must be able to remain calm, respond adequately to stressful situations
stimuli and maintain safe behavior. Psychological assessment therefore focuses on
resistance to frustration, impulsive behavior, tendencies towards aggression, anxiety or tendencies towards
risk-taking. For example, a person with high aggression or low frustration tolerance may
react inappropriately to traffic, which increases the risk of a traffic accident.

The ability to self-control, self-reflection, and recognize one's own limitations is also
part of psychological conditions. The candidate must be able to realistically assess his/her
abilities, estimate reaction time, anticipate possible complications and, if necessary,
adjust speed, distance and driving style. Psychological tests therefore often assess
the ability to learn from mistakes, adaptability and decision-making strategies, which are skills
key to a safe and responsible approach to driving.

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For professional drivers and applicants for a driving license for trucks, buses or transporting dangerous goods, the psychological requirements are even stricter. It requires with the ability to concentrate for a long time, resistance to monotonous workload, ability plan your route and allow time, manage stress when driving heavy vehicles and drive safely respond in crisis situations. Psychological tests may include simulations long-term driving, decision-making in crisis scenarios and assessment of interpersonal skills that are important in transporting passengers.

Psychological conditions also affect the ability to cooperate with others. participants in traffic and respect the rules of the road. The candidate must be able to respond adequately to the behavior of other drivers, pedestrians and cyclists, anticipate their actions and minimize conflicts. Insufficient social perception and empathy can lead to risky behavior, accidents and conflicts in traffic.

Overall, it can be said that the psychological conditions for obtaining a driving license represent a combination of cognitive, emotional and behavioral criteria aimed at ensure that every driver is able to drive a vehicle safely and responsibly in different operating conditions. Psychological assessment is therefore an integral part of the process obtaining a driving license, as it complements medical fitness and practical preparation and contributes to the prevention of traffic accidents, the protection of the life and health of participants road traffic and increasing overall traffic safety.

5.4. Health conditions for obtaining a driving license

Medical conditions for obtaining a driving license are an essential part comprehensive driving skills and are aimed at ensuring that the applicant had the physical and psychological abilities necessary for safe movement in road traffic. This aspect of fitness is defined by legislation and requires, that each applicant undergoes a medical examination, the aim of which is to confirm that the health condition does not endanger his own safety, the safety of other road users or the integrity of transportation system. Health conditions thus complement psychological assessment and

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practical and theoretical preparation, thus forming part of a preventive mechanism to ensure security.

During the health assessment, visual and hearing abilities are mainly evaluated, because they are key for perceiving traffic situations, signals, signs and the surrounding environment The candidate must have eyes capable of distinguishing colors and perceiving contrasts, which is important, for example, in recognizing traffic lights or road signs, and his hearing must enable early detection of audio signals, such as vehicle sirens, of integrated emergency system, horns or warning signals from other vehicles. Insufficient visual or auditory abilities can lead to delayed reactions, wrong decisions and thus an increased risk of an accident.

Mobility and coordination are also assessed, which includes the ability to control pedals, steering wheel, gear lever and other vehicle controls. Overall physical fitness is also assessed. fitness, including strength, balance and endurance, which is especially important for professional athletes drivers who spend long hours behind the wheel. People with limited mobility can require special vehicle modifications or assistive systems to maintain traffic safety.

The assessment also includes neurological and cardiovascular examinations. conditions that test the ability to respond to sudden situations, cope with physical and psychological stress and minimize the risk of collapse or loss of control of the vehicle. Doctor also assesses any chronic diseases that may affect the ability to safely management, such as diabetes, epilepsy, heart rhythm disorders or serious orthopedic problems problems. In some cases, a restricted driving license may be issued that requires regular medical check-ups or the use of special aids.

Mental state is also a key factor in medical fitness. The doctor assesses resistance to stress, ability to concentrate, reaction skills and possible signs mental disorders that could endanger the safe operation of the vehicle. For professional drivers or applicants for a driving license for heavy vehicles and buses, these requirements are stricter because they bear greater responsibility for the lives of passengers and safety in traffic.

For some vehicle categories, regular medical examinations are required. inspections, especially for older drivers, professional drivers or people with risk factors

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health factors. These checks ensure that driving fitness is up to date and that any health problems are identified and addressed in a timely manner. Failure to comply with these obligations may lead to restriction or withdrawal of driving license, which is a preventive mechanism protection of all road users.

Overall, it can be stated that the health conditions for obtaining a driving license are essential for ensuring road safety. They provide a framework that ensures that every driver is able to react to traffic situations, manage physical and psychological stress, safely control the vehicle and minimize the risk of traffic accidents accidents. This system promotes a culture of responsible and safe driving and, together with psychological, theoretical and practical criteria form the basis of comprehensive competence to management.

6. Traffic regulations and their observance

Traffic regulations and their compliance form the basis of safe and efficient functioning of road traffic and represent a legal framework that sets out the rules of conduct all transport participants, their rights and obligations, and at the same time defines the ways in which prevent accidents and minimize risks. These regulations include laws, ordinances and generally binding standards that regulate the movement of motor vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and other road users, as well as technical requirements for vehicles and conditions for their operation. Compliance with traffic regulations is crucial not only for the protection of life and health individuals, but also for the smooth flow of traffic, reducing traffic congestion and ensuring efficiency transportation of people and goods.

Road users must know and respect the rules of the road, which include the obligations of drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicle operators, rules rights of way, speed limits, correct lane usage, safe distance between vehicles and accident prevention principles. Compliance with these rules includes not only knowledge of theory, but also the ability to apply it in practice and adapt to specific conditions, such as weather, road conditions, traffic density and the behavior of other participants. Every driver is

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responsible for their actions, and violations of the regulations can lead to fines, demerit points system, withdrawal of driving license or criminal liability in case of causing accidents with serious consequences.

Traffic regulations also apply to the technical condition of vehicles, their mandatory equipment and regular checks that ensure the vehicle is capable of operating safely move on the roads. These regulations include the obligation to register the vehicle, regular technical inspections, valid insurance, compliance with weight and dimensional regulations limits and the use of safety systems, such as seat belts, child restraints seats or protective helmets. Failure to comply with these technical regulations may result in directly impact safety, increase the risk of accidents and endanger the lives of road users.

Traffic regulations also include rules for special situations, such as: traffic accidents, crisis events, driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medication, and reactions to instructions from the police and other state authorities. These regulations stipulate how to proceed when accident, how to ensure the safety of participants, carry out documentation and cooperate with integrated rescue system. Following these rules is key to minimizing the consequences of accidents, protecting health and lives, and ensuring a rapid return to normal operation.

The culture of compliance with traffic regulations is closely linked to motivation and attitudes individuals. Drivers and other road users who respect the rules contribute to reducing the risk of accidents, increasing the safety of all participants and supporting the flow of traffic. Violating regulations, aggressive behavior, risky maneuvers or ignoring traffic signs signs and signals increases the likelihood of traffic accidents, creates stress and endangers other participants. Traffic education, training and awareness-raising therefore play an important role in shaping responsible behavior, whether for novice drivers, experienced drivers or pedestrians, and cyclists.

Compliance with traffic regulations is also a condition for effective cooperation with technological and assistive vehicle systems, such as intelligent transport systems, automatic braking, collision warning or lane departure warning system. These systems increase safety, but their effectiveness depends on traffic participants they follow the basic rules, respect the signals and follow the system's recommendations.

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Failure to comply with regulations can reduce the effectiveness of these technologies and lead to conflicts, accidents and increased risk.

Overall, it can be said that traffic regulations and their compliance are the basis safe, efficient and sustainable transport. They are necessary for regulating the behavior of participants operation, accident prevention, protection of life and health and ensuring smooth functioning transport system. Systematic education, control, motivation and technological support are key tools to ensure that the rules are followed and that every participant transport could contribute to the safety and reliability of road traffic.

6.1. Speed limits

Speed limits are a key element of road traffic regulation that serves to ensure the safety of road users, minimize the risk of traffic accidents and smooth movement of vehicles. These limits are set by laws and regulations, and vary depending on the type of road, type of vehicle, traffic situation, weather conditions and specific local circumstances. The aim of speed limits is to ensure that vehicles can be controlled safely so that drivers have sufficient time to react to unexpected situations, such as sudden obstacles, the behavior of pedestrians, cyclists or other vehicles, and to reduce the severity of any accidents.

In the legal framework, speed limits are defined as the maximum permitted the speed a driver is allowed to reach on a specific type of road or in a specific area. Limits vary by vehicle type, e.g. cars, motorcycles, trucks vehicles, buses or vehicles with trailers have different maximum speeds, which reflects their technical characteristics, handling and braking capabilities. On residential and On urban roads, speed limits are usually lower, often between 30 and 50 km/h, to protect the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and micro-mobility. On lower-class roads the limits are higher, usually around 90 km/h, and on motorways and expressways

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can reach 130 km/h, while some sections may have temporary restrictions from
due to weather, construction work or increased traffic concentration.

Obeying speed limits is essential not only for accident prevention, but also for
reducing the severity of potential collisions. Higher speed means longer braking distances,
reduced decision-making time and increased kinetic energy during impact, which increases the risk
serious injury or death. Speed limits are therefore seen as a prevention tool that
allows you to optimize the relationship between mobility, transport efficiency and safety
traffic participants.

Drivers must be able to adjust their speed not only to the legal limit, but also
current conditions such as traffic density, visibility, road conditions, weather and
special circumstances, such as the presence of schools, playgrounds or construction zones.
Flexibility in adjusting speed is important because the actual safe speed varies
often differs from the set limit and depends on the driver's skills and technical condition
vehicles.

Speed limit violations often occur due to haste, excessive speed,
overconfidence, aggressive behavior, underestimation of risks or lack of experience.
The consequences of speeding are serious, including a higher likelihood of an accident,
more serious consequences of collisions, increased fuel consumption and negative impact on the environment.
Traffic signs, radars, and automatic measurements are used to ensure compliance with limits.
speed cameras, police, traffic cameras and information systems that warn drivers about
current speed limit.

Speed limits also have a psychological and social dimension because they affect
driver behavior and a culture of safe driving. Drivers who respect the set limits contribute
to reduce stress in traffic, traffic flow and the safety of other participants,
while systematic violation of the rules can lead to aggressive behavior, traffic
conflicts and higher costs for healthcare and infrastructure.

Overall, it can be said that speed limits represent a combination of legislative,
technical and behavioral tools to ensure safe, effective and
sustainable operation. Compliance with these limits is essential to protect life, health and
property, for accident prevention and for optimizing traffic flow. Systematic

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education, awareness, control mechanisms and technological support form a comprehensive
a framework that ensures that speed is used responsibly and safely.

7. Criminal and misdemeanor law in transport

Criminal and misdemeanor law in transport represents a fundamental legal framework that
regulates the liability of road users for actions that endanger safety
and the smooth flow of traffic, the health and lives of people, property and the integrity of the transport system. This
a legal framework is necessary for accident prevention, enforcement and motivation
drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicle operators to behave responsibly.
The basic principle is that every transport participant is responsible not only for
own actions, but also for the consequences of their behavior for others, and violations of the established
rules is sanctioned according to the severity of the offense or crime.

Traffic misdemeanor law focuses on less serious violations of the rules,
which may endanger safety, smoothness or order in traffic. Typical
Violations include speeding, failure to obey traffic signs, driving without
seat belt, using a phone while driving, improper overtaking, failure to yield the right of way
pedestrians or cyclists, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs to an extent not exceeding
the criminal limit, and violation of parking rules. Violations are usually punished
fines, points in the points system, temporary restriction or withdrawal of driving license
authorizations, and their purpose is to motivate traffic participants to comply with the rules and
prevention of risky behavior.

Criminal law in transport concerns more serious offences that can
lead to serious consequences, such as serious injuries, fatal traffic accidents,
threatening public order or causing significant material damage. Typical
cases are driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in an amount exceeding the legal limit
the specified limit, intentional or grossly negligent causing of an accident, injury to health,
manslaughter, endangerment under the influence of illegal substances or disrespect
instructions from the police. Criminal sanctions may include imprisonment, fines, prohibition

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proceedings, the obligation to compensate for damages and other restrictive measures, with the intensity of the penalty It reflects the seriousness of the act, the degree of culpability, and the consequences for the victims and society.

The purpose of criminal and misdemeanor law in transport is not only to punish illegal conduct, but above all to have a preventive effect on road users. Legal Sanctions serve as a mechanism for maintaining order and security, as a tool for cultivating responsible behavior and as a means of protecting lives, health and property. Compliance traffic regulations, respecting speed limits, safety rules, signaling and correct behavior in crisis situations is strengthened by this legal framework and controlled.

From a practical perspective, the role of state administration bodies, the police and courts is also important, as they carry out inspections and evaluate violations of the rules. The police have the power of direct intervention, speed measurement, performing breath tests for alcohol, drug tests, checking the technical condition of vehicles and ensuring safety in traffic accidents. Courts consider cases of crimes and serious offenses, decide on sentences and damages and within the framework of judgments they set a precedent approach that influences future the actions of traffic participants.

Compliance with criminal and misdemeanor law is also closely linked to psychological and behavioral factors of drivers. Drivers must be motivated to respect rules not only out of fear of fines or punishment, but also out of an inner conviction about correctness of safe and responsible behavior. Educational programs, traffic education, campaigns focused on risky behavior, crisis simulations and mandatory Training for both novice and professional drivers plays a significant role in strengthening this motivation and promote overall road safety.

Overall, it can be said that criminal and misdemeanor law in transport forms a complex system preventive, punitive and educational measures that ensure that traffic participants are responsible, competent and motivated to behave safely. This system supports the prevention of traffic accidents, minimizing loss of life and property, increases confidence in the functioning of the transport system and contributes to a long-term culture of safe, efficient and sustainable transport.

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7.1. Fines

Traffic fines are a basic tool for enforcing compliance with the rules
road traffic and fulfills a preventive, punitive and educational function. They are intended to
to motivate road users to behave responsibly, minimize risk
traffic accidents, protect lives, health and property and promote smooth and safe
Fines are part of the traffic offence system and are imposed for violations
traffic regulations, speed limits, obligations of drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and others
vehicle operators, as well as for failure to comply with technical and administrative
obligations, such as failure to carry out a technical inspection of the vehicle or driving without a valid
driving license.

The amount of the fine depends on the seriousness of the violation of the rules, the impact of the action on
safety and smooth operation, on the repetition of the offense and on the circumstances under which
a violation has occurred. For example, exceeding the speed limit by several kilometers per hour
may be sanctioned with a lower fine, while driving significantly above the speed limit,
especially in residential or school zones, carries a higher financial penalty, points on the points system
system and may lead to the withdrawal of the driving license. Fines are imposed in the form of
cash registers, decisions of the competent authority, electronic notices or orders to
payment, and in the event of non-payment, they may be supplemented by other measures, for example
by judicial enforcement or temporary driving ban.

Fines also vary depending on the type of traffic participant and the nature of the vehicle. Professional
drivers, drivers of buses, trucks or vehicles transporting dangerous goods
are subject to stricter sanctions because their violation can have more serious consequences.
It is also true that repeated offenses are punished significantly more severely than
a one-time violation of the rules, because the legislator is trying to prevent a systematic
risky behavior.

In addition to the financial penalty, fines also have a preventive effect. They inform drivers about
risks associated with breaking the rules, they highlight the need for safe and
responsible behavior and create pressure to comply with legal requirements. Fines
may be combined with other sanctions, such as points in a points system,

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mandatory participation in safe driving training and courses, or possibly withdrawal of the driver's license authorization or driving ban for a certain period of time.

Fines also have a psychological dimension, as they affect risk perception and motivate self-reflection. Drivers who have been fined often reconsider their approach to driving, they learn to respect traffic regulations and adapt their speed, driving style and behavior current conditions. This preventive effect is significant for long-term reduction number of traffic accidents and for creating a culture of safe and responsible behavior in road traffic.

Overall, it can be stated that fines are an effective enforcement tool. traffic regulations, prevention of risky behavior, promotion of safety for all participants in the operation and part of a comprehensive system of legal, administrative and educational traffic regulation. Systematic and fair application of fines, supplemented by educational campaigns, technological controls and education, contributes to the long-term cultivation of safe behavior and to protect life, health and property in road traffic.

7.2. Offences

Traffic violations are actions of road users that violates laws, decrees and generally binding regulations without reaching a serious level crime. They are an essential tool for enforcing rules and maintaining safety and traffic flow. Violations serve to prevent traffic accidents, protect lives and health of traffic participants, protection of property and ensuring proper functioning of the transport system. Every traffic participant is responsible for his/her actions and violations rules is sanctioned by appropriate measures, which are intended not only to affect violator, but also to motivate him to follow the rules in the future.

Typical violations include exceeding speed limits, improper overtaking, failure to comply with the rules of the road, driving without a seat belt, using a mobile phone while driving, not following parking or driving rules a motor vehicle without valid insurance or technical inspection. The offenses are subject to not only on drivers, but also on pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicle operators who, by their actions,

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may endanger the safety of others. Offenses may be single, repeated or systematic, with their severity and impact on traffic safety determining the amount sanctions.

Penalties for violations include fines, points on a points system, temporary restrictions or withdrawal of driving license and in some cases the obligation to complete training or retraining course focused on road safety. Fines and other measures are preventive in nature and serve to educate drivers to adopt responsible behavior and adapt their actions to current traffic conditions. For example, a driver who repeatedly exceeds the speed limit may be subject to a higher fine and withdrawal of the driver's license, which is intended to make them aware of the risks associated with its use behavior and change driving style.

Offences are assessed by state administration bodies, in particular the police and the relevant by the supervisory authorities, and are evaluated in accordance with applicable legislation. The police have the power to intervene immediately, record the offence, draw up a report and impose a sanction, may initiate further administrative or legal action. Violations also contribute to monitoring traffic behavior and identifying areas with higher risk, which allows targeted preventive actions, modifications to traffic signs or introduction of other security measures.

The psychological dimension of offenses is that regular violations traffic regulations are often related to insufficient motivation, lack of experience, impulsive behavior, aggression or underestimation of risks. Preventive and educational programs, traffic education, awareness-raising and crisis simulations aim to raise awareness road users about the consequences of violations and strengthen a culture of responsible behavior.

Overall, it can be stated that traffic offenses are an integral part of the legal and preventive road traffic system. They provide a mechanism for applying sanctions, education of traffic participants, promotion of safety and minimization of risks, and at the same time serves as a tool for monitoring traffic behavior, identifying problem areas and optimization of rules and measures to protect the life, health and property of all participants transport.

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7.3. Criminal activity related to transport

Traffic-related crime represents the most serious violation of legal standards in road, rail, air or maritime traffic and includes negotiations, which may have serious consequences for lives, health, property and public safety This legal framework defines acts that go beyond the limits of a common offense and are assessed as crimes with the possibility of criminal prosecution, legal proceedings and imposition of severe sanctions, including imprisonment, fines and restrictions or complete withdrawal of driving license. The main objective of criminal law in traffic is the protection human life and health, prevention of serious traffic accidents, ensuring safe operation and enforcement of liability for actions that pose a significant risk to traffic participants and third parties.

The most common crimes include driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other addictive substances in an amount that significantly affects the ability to drive safely, causing traffic accidents with serious injury or death, intentional endangerment of traffic on on land roads, unauthorized use of a vehicle, driving without a driver's license or after the license has been revoked, as well as offenses related to the transport of dangerous goods or violating regulations for freight and public transport. Each of these acts is assessed depending on the degree of culpability, the consequences for the victims, the repetition of the acts and other circumstances that they affect the amount of the sentence and other legal consequences.

A driver who commits a crime bears a high degree of responsibility not only for their actions, but also for consequences that can be fatal or cause permanent health damage consequences. For example, drunk driving that causes a fatal traffic accident accident, is assessed as a particularly serious offense with a long-term prison sentence, obligation to pay damages and a driving ban for several years. Likewise, intentional endangerment traffic or participation in illegal races on public roads may lead to criminal prosecution and high sanctions, because this type of behavior constitutes immediate risk to the lives and safety of others.

Criminal activity in transport also has a preventive and educational character. The established penalties and their consequences serve as a warning to other road users and encourage compliance with traffic regulations and safe behavior. Police, public prosecutor's office and courts

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have the authority to conduct inspections, investigations, gather evidence and make decisions on penalties, thereby ensuring that criminal liability is enforced fairly and effectively. In practice includes criminal proceedings, securing the scene of a traffic accident, alcohol and drug testing, investigation of the mechanical and technical causes of the accident, witness interviews and assessment all the circumstances that led to the incident.

The psychological aspect of traffic-related crime is also significant, because serious violations of the rules can have an impact not only on the perpetrators but also on the victims, their families and society. Victims of traffic crimes often face physical, psychological and social consequences, while perpetrators must bear the long-term consequences their actions, including social condemnation, financial burden, and personal restrictions freedom. Therefore, prevention, awareness, traffic education, training and support for responsible The behavior of road users is key to reducing the number of crimes and minimizing their impacts.

Overall, it can be stated that traffic crime constitutes a crucial part of of the road traffic legal system and serves to protect life, health and property, prevent serious accidents, enforcing accountability and promoting a safe and cultured culture management. Combination of legal regulation, prevention, education and technological support allows reducing the risk of crime and contributes to long-term security and sustainability of the transport system.

8. Legal liability for traffic accidents

Legal liability for traffic accidents is a key element of the regulatory system road traffic and includes a comprehensive set of rules that determine the obligations participants in traffic, the consequences of their actions and mechanisms for compensation for damages. This responsibility serves not only to protect the lives, health and property of participants road traffic, but also to prevent traffic accidents, enforce rules and maintain safety and smoothness of traffic. Legal responsibility is divided into responsibility

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civil, misdemeanor and criminal, each of which has a different character, application procedures and consequences for road users.

Civil liability concerns the obligation to compensate for damage caused by traffic accidents. accident. The driver who causes an accident is obliged to provide compensation for the damage property, injury or death of another person. This compensation may include the cost of repairing vehicles, medical care, loss of income, pain and difficulty in social functioning. In practice Compensation for damage is often resolved through compulsory liability insurance, accident insurance or directly between the accident participants, with insurance companies playing the role of intermediary and guarantee fair financial compensation. Civil liability has a preventive character, because the awareness of the obligation to pay for damage motivates traffic participants to careful and responsible behavior.

Offence liability arises when traffic regulations are violated, which less serious in nature than criminal offences, but may still pose a threat to safety or traffic flow. Typical examples include speeding, driving without the ignition on seat belt, violation of right of way rules, using a phone while driving or incorrect parking. Violation is punishable by fines, points in points system, temporary withdrawal of driving license or obligation to complete training on traffic safety. This type of responsibility has both punitive and preventive effects function because it clearly sets the boundaries of acceptable behavior and motivates participants operation to comply with them.

Criminal liability applies to serious violations of rules that have potential to cause serious injury, death or significant property damage. These include including driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, causing a traffic accident through negligence or intentionally, repeated serious violations of regulations, threat to public order or participation in illegal races. Criminal liability can lead to imprisonment, high fines, a driving ban for a certain period, the obligation to pay damages and other restrictive measures. This legal framework serves to protect the public interest, preventing serious incidents and enforcing accountability for actions that constitute risk to society.

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Legal liability also includes the actions of state administration bodies and courts. Police and inspection authorities have the authority to investigate traffic accidents, secure evidence, measure alcohol and drugs, evaluate the technical condition of the vehicle and identify the culprits. Courts then they decide on penalties, the amount of damages and other measures, while assessing the degree fault, the consequences of the accident and all the circumstances that led to it. An effective legal system It also includes mechanisms for appeal, review and agreement between participants, ensuring fair application of responsibility.

The psychological and social dimension of legal responsibility is also significant. Participants in traffic accidents, who are exposed to the consequences of their actions, often They go through a process of self-reflection and behavioral change. Victims and their families face psychological, physical and financial impacts, while perpetrators bear the consequences of their actions, which influences their future behavior and perception of safety in traffic. Prevention, education, Education and crisis simulations are proving to be key tools for reducing the number of accidents and damage minimization.

Overall, it can be stated that legal liability for traffic accidents consists of a comprehensive and multi-layered system that protects lives, health and property, motivates compliance rules and promotes a culture of safe road traffic. Combination civil, misdemeanor and criminal liability together with preventive, punitive and educational measures create a framework that minimizes the risk of traffic accidents and contributes to the long-term safety, efficiency and sustainability of the transport system.

8.1. civil, criminal and administrative liability of participants operation

The civil, criminal and administrative liability of road users consists of three interconnected dimensions of legal regulation of transport that determine obligations, consequences actions and methods of compensation or punishment for traffic participants. These forms of liability are differ in their legal nature, application procedure, purpose and severity of sanctions, all of which together form a complex system aimed at protecting life,

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health and property, preventing traffic accidents and promoting a safe and cultured behavior in traffic.

Civil liability applies to compensation for damage caused by a traffic accident and includes the obligation of the traffic participant to pay for damage to the property, health or life of others persons. This liability applies within the framework of civil law and its aim is primarily to financial compensation for the injured party. It includes the costs of vehicle repair, medical care, pain, loss of earnings and other relevant damages that were caused by the conduct participant in the accident. In practice, it is often applied through liability insurance from vehicle operation, accident insurance or direct agreement between the accident participants, while insurance companies guarantee fair compensation and ensure that the compensation for damage is adequate the seriousness of the incident that occurred. Civil liability also has a preventive nature, because it motivates participants to act responsibly and cautiously, aware of the financial and legal consequences of their decisions.

Administrative liability, often referred to as misdemeanor liability, applies to: a violation of traffic regulations that does not directly lead to serious consequences, but threatens safety, smoothness or order in traffic. Typical cases are exceeding speeding, driving without a seat belt, using a mobile phone while driving driving, failure to obey traffic signs, improper overtaking, violation of parking rules or driving a vehicle without a valid technical inspection or insurance. Administrative penalties Offences include fines, points on a points system, temporary suspension of driving licences authorization or obligation to undergo road safety training. This This type of liability has both a preventive and punitive function, because it establishes clear behavioral boundaries and motivates traffic participants to comply with them.

Criminal liability applies to serious violations of the rules, which may cause death, serious injury or substantial property damage. This includes driving under the influence alcohol or drugs in an amount exceeding the legal limit, causing traffic accidents due to gross negligence or intentional, repeated serious violations regulations, endangering public order or participating in illegal competitions. Criminal sanctions may include imprisonment, large fines, driving bans, the obligation to compensation for damages and other restrictive measures. The main purpose of criminal liability is

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protecting the public interest, preventing serious incidents and enforcing accountability for actions that pose a high risk to road users and society.

These three forms of liability complement each other and form a comprehensive legal framework, which allows for a comprehensive solution to traffic accidents and violations. Civil Liability provides compensation to injured parties, administrative liability maintains discipline and rules, while criminal liability deals with serious cases with the potential to endanger life and health. Effective implementation of all three dimensions involves coordination between the police, courts, administrative authorities and insurance companies, ensuring a fair, effective and preventive solution traffic incidents.

Overall, it can be said that the civil, administrative and criminal liability of road users represents a comprehensive system of legal, preventive and repressive instruments that protect lives, health and property, promote safe and civilized behavior of drivers and pedestrians and other road users, reduce the risk of traffic accidents and contribute to long-term stability, efficiency and sustainability of the transport system.

9. Road safety and legislation

Road safety and legislation are closely linked areas that together they create a framework for the protection of the lives, health and property of road users, preventing traffic accidents and ensuring the smooth and proper functioning of road traffic. The legislative system determines the rules, obligations and rights of all participants, establishes sanctions for their violation and defines liability, thereby creating legal and preventive mechanisms to increase road safety. Without legislation, traffic safety would depend on only on the individual discipline and morale of drivers, which would lead to a higher rate of accidents, injuries and material damage.

Road traffic legislation includes laws, decrees and generally binding regulations that regulate the obligations of drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and other operators vehicles, vehicle operating conditions, technical requirements for vehicles, traffic rules signage, rights of way, speed limits and other aspects that directly affect

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road safety. For example, the Road Traffic Act sets out general rules
behavior of participants, obligations when driving a vehicle, fitness to drive and penalties for violations
rules, while decrees and implementing regulations specify specific parameters such as
alcohol limits, method of carrying out technical inspections or conditions of use
seat belts and child seats. The legislative framework thus ensures uniformity and
predictability of rules, enables effective control and enforcement and contributes to prevention
accidents and the protection of all road users.

Road safety also includes a system of sanctions, which includes:
administrative (misdemeanor), criminal and civil liability. Misdemeanor proceedings
affects less serious violations of the rules, such as speeding, driving without
seat belt or using a phone while driving, and serves to prevent repeated
breaking the rules. Criminal liability applies to more serious acts, such as driving
under the influence of alcohol or drugs, causing serious injuries or death in a traffic accident,
intentional endangerment of traffic or illegal racing. Civil liability is ensured
compensation for damages after a traffic accident, whether it concerns property damage or health consequences
or loss of income, and is often claimed through commercial liability insurance
vehicles.

The legislation also has a preventive and educational character, as it sets out clear
behavioral boundaries, provides guidelines for safe operation, introduces technological and
technical standards, training and driver qualifications, thereby contributing to the cultivation of safety
culture. Strict and clearly defined legal standards motivate traffic participants to
responsible behavior, contribute to reducing aggressive and risky behavior and increase
respect for other road users. Legislative measures together with traffic
education, awareness, prevention campaigns and modern technologies such as
assistive systems, intelligent transport systems and monitoring technologies, create
synergy that significantly increases road safety.

Overall, road safety and legislation are inextricably linked.
interconnected, with the legal framework providing the structure, rules and sanctions that enable
effective accident prevention, protection of road users and maintenance of traffic flow.
The legislative system creates a balance between individual responsibility and protection

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public interest, promotes responsible behavior, enables fair resolution of incidents and contributes to the long-term safety, efficiency and sustainability of road transport.

9.1. Prevention rules

Road traffic prevention rules represent a set of measures, procedures and principles aimed at minimizing the risk of traffic accidents, protecting lives, health and property of road users and promote cultured and responsible behavior of all drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicle operators. Prevention is applied to several levels and combines legislative, technical, organizational and educational tools that together they create an effective system for reducing risks and ensuring safety.

The basic rule of prevention is to comply with applicable traffic regulations, including road traffic rules, speed limits, right of way, use of seat belts and helmets, proper use of signaling and respect for traffic rules markings. Violation of these basic rules increases the likelihood of an accident, worsens its consequences and exposes traffic participants to civil, criminal or criminal. Prevention therefore includes not only knowledge of the regulations, but also their consistent application in everyday operation and the ability to anticipate dangerous situations.

Another important area of prevention is the education and training of road users. traffic. Traffic education, driver training, awareness campaigns, seminars, courses and practical simulations of crisis situations help to increase awareness of risks, improve skills and support psychological readiness for safe and responsible behavior. Education includes not only driving, but also the behavior of pedestrians, cyclists and micro-mobility users, the ability to recognize dangerous situations, respond appropriately and minimize the risk of accidents.

Technical and technological aspects of prevention include regular inspection and vehicle maintenance, use of safety and assistance systems such as ABS, ESP, airbags, lane keeping assist, adaptive cruise control or intelligent traffic systems, which monitor traffic, warn of danger and guide drivers towards safe behavior. This also includes infrastructure, traffic signs, traffic lights, crossings, lighting, retarders

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and barriers that physically reduce the risk of accidents and promote predictable and safe behavior traffic participants.

Prevention also includes psychological aspects, especially driving under the influence. stress, fatigue, emotions, alcohol, drugs or medication. Early recognition of one's own physical and psychological limits, rejection of risky behavior, respect for others and the ability to responding adequately in crisis situations is key to reducing the likelihood traffic accidents. Motivation for responsible behavior is also supported through sanctions, regular driver evaluation, point system and others mechanisms that link the legal framework with psychological and practical prevention.

Overall, prevention rules combine knowledge, skills, technology, legislation and psychological preparedness into a comprehensive system that allows minimizing risk traffic accidents and their impacts. Prevention is not only about protecting individuals, but also a social tool ensuring the safety, smoothness and sustainability of road transport operation, supports a culture of responsible behavior, the ability to anticipate dangers and respond effectively to crisis situations, thereby creating a long-term safe and stable environment for all transport participants.

9.2. Compulsory insurance and liability for damage

Compulsory vehicle insurance and liability insurance form the basic mechanism protection of road users and a key element of the legislative and preventive framework transport, which provides financial compensation for damage caused by traffic accidents. Compulsory liability insurance is a statutory insurance that every registered company must have. motor vehicle and its purpose is to ensure that damage caused by the operation of the vehicle to a third party persons were adequately compensated, whether it concerns damage to property, health or life. Compulsory insurance thus minimizes the financial impacts of accidents on the injured parties and at the same time motivates vehicle owners to behave responsibly and safely on the roads, because awareness of the existence of insurance transfers part of the responsibility to the institutional level and supports prevention.

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Liability for damage applies to situations where a road user caused harm to another person or their property by his/her act or omission. The law distinguishes between civil liability, which imposes an obligation to compensate for damage, and misdemeanor or criminal liability if there has been a violation of regulations or a crime has been committed serious act, such as causing serious injury or death. Compulsory insurance Liability insurance for the operation of a vehicle mainly covers civil damages, while insurance companies assess the claims of injured parties, pay compensation and ensure that legal requirements are complied with limits. In the event that the damage exceeds the insurance limits, or if fault is proven negligence or intent, the driver may bear additional liability, which includes additional payment the remaining damage, or penalties stipulated by misdemeanor or criminal law.

Compulsory insurance also serves a preventive function, because insurance companies, when negotiating it and renewals carry out checks on driving ability, age, driver experience and past accidents. These factors affect the price of insurance premiums and provide financial benefits to road users. motivation for safe and responsible driving. Insurance companies also use statistical data, risk monitoring and technological systems such as black boxes or telematics, which allow you to monitor driving style and contribute to accident prevention.

Overall, compulsory insurance and liability insurance form an interconnected system of legal, financial and preventive protection, which ensures that injured persons receive adequate compensation, offenders are motivated to behave safely and society as a whole is protected from the economic and social impacts of traffic accidents. This system supports a culture of responsible management, enables quick and fair resolution of consequences traffic incidents and contributes to long-term safety, stability and sustainability road traffic.

10. Traffic management and government agencies

Traffic management and government agencies are a key element of organization and safety road traffic, as they ensure coordination, control, prevention and response to incidents with to minimize risks, ensure the flow of traffic and protect lives, health and property

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traffic participants. State authorities have legally defined powers and obligations, which include the creation and application of traffic legislation, control of compliance with rules, risk assessment, transport infrastructure planning and coordination between individual security components and rescue systems.

The main state administration bodies include the Ministry of Transport, which creates and updates legal regulations, decrees and standards relating to road, rail, air and maritime transport, and the Ministry of the Interior, under whose jurisdiction the Police of the Czech Republic falls. The police ensure compliance with traffic regulations, supervise road safety, prevents traffic accidents and evaluates the causes of incidents, thereby contributing for prevention and early intervention. Regional and municipal authorities also have an important role in planning and management of local infrastructure, transport organization, traffic sign management, installation of traffic lights, organization of crossings and sidewalks and coordination of local emergency services measures.

Traffic management involves not only setting rules and monitoring their compliance, but also active coordination of traffic through transport systems, monitoring real-time situations, crisis management, traffic density regulation, management evacuation in emergencies and cooperation with the integrated rescue service system. Modern government agencies use intelligent traffic systems, camera systems monitoring, data analysis and traffic accident prediction systems to enable effectively prevent risks, respond quickly to incidents and minimize consequences accidents.

Coordination between individual state authorities and other agencies, such as firefighters, emergency medical services, city police and road infrastructure providers, is necessary for successful traffic management. This coordination includes sharing information, crisis scenario planning, exercises and simulations of traffic crises, communication with the public and ensuring that all measures are implemented quickly and effectively. It is also essential a legal framework that allows authorities to exercise supervision, impose sanctions for violations rules, decide on measures in the event of transport crises and ensure redress in the event of accidents or violations.

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Overall, transport management and the role of state authorities represent a complex system that connects legislation, control, technology, infrastructure, crisis management and prevention. This the system not only protects road users, but also ensures the effective functioning transport, reduces the risk of accidents and their consequences, promotes a cultured and safe road traffic culture and contributes to long-term stability, efficiency and sustainability transportation system.

10.1. The role of the police in traffic

The role of the police in traffic is crucial to ensuring safety, smoothness and orderly functioning of road traffic, prevention of traffic accidents and effective response to the arising incidents. The police supervise compliance with traffic regulations, check drivers and vehicles, resolves traffic-related offenses and crimes, and coordinates interventions in in the event of accidents, crises or emergencies. Its scope includes both preventive, and repressive activities, with the aim of minimizing the risk of traffic accidents, protecting the lives and health of road users and ensure the smooth flow of traffic.

The preventive role of the police is manifested in regular checks of vehicles and drivers, monitoring compliance with speed limits, the use of seat belts and helmets, a ban on driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and supervision of proper behavior pedestrians and cyclists. The police also carry out awareness-raising and educational campaigns and cooperate with other institutions to prevent risky behavior, for example in the form of traffic education for young road users. Preventive police activities have a significant impact on reducing the number of traffic accidents and their severity and promotes a culture of safe and responsible behavior on the roads.

The repressive role of the police includes dealing with misdemeanors and crimes such as speeding, driving without a license, driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, causing a traffic accident through negligence or intent, and other violations traffic rules. The police have the power to impose fines, take away driving licenses, initiate criminal prosecution or refer the case to administrative authorities for resolution. These interventions are intended to

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not only a punishing character, but also a preventive effect, because they clearly set boundaries acceptable behavior and motivate traffic participants to comply with it.

Another important area of police activity is the coordination of interventions in traffic accidents. accidents and crisis situations. The police secure the scene of the accident, provide first aid information to emergency services, directs traffic around the incident site, ensures evidence collection, evaluates the causes of the accident and cooperates with the fire department, medical rescue service and other authorities in the evacuation and restoration of traffic. The police also use modern technologies, such as camera systems, intelligent transportation systems and systems for traffic risk prediction to effectively monitor traffic, prevent crises and respond quickly to emerging situations.

Overall, the role of the police in traffic represents a combination of prevention, control, repression, coordination and education. The police protect traffic participants, ensure compliance with legislation, minimizes the risk of accidents, promotes safe behavior and contributes to long-term stability, efficiency and sustainability of road transport. Its activities are essential for the functioning of the transport system as a whole and for the protection of the public interest.

10.2. Ministry of Transport and its role in transport

The Ministry of Transport in the Czech Republic is the government institution responsible for the overall coordination, legislation, control and development of the state's transport system. Its task is not only creation and updating of legal regulations, as well as management of technical standards, transport policy, traffic safety and coordination between different components of transport — road, rail, air and water. The Ministry is preparing strategies for long-term infrastructure development, traffic management standards, sets conditions for the operation of vehicles and their records, cooperates on international agreements and technical standards, and its the management role is essential to ensure smooth and safe operation transport system. In addition to legislative activities, it also oversees professional methods education of traffic participants and coordinates prevention campaigns aimed at reducing the risk of traffic accidents and increasing road safety. The Ministry of Transport is

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as a central link in public administration, which connects legislation, technical regulation, control activities, strategic planning and international cooperation in the field of transport.

Within the framework of road transport, the Ministry of Transport prepares and administers legislative framework, which includes rules for issuing driving licenses, technical conditions vehicles, traffic rules, sanctions for their violation, and teaching and testing methodology. Unions ministries analyze traffic data, accident statistics and driver behavior trends and Based on these, they propose amendments to regulations and innovations in driver training. This work includes joint projects with professional and expert organizations, coordination with the police, local governments and other state administration bodies and the implementation of programs for increased safety, such as new sets of questions in driving schools focused on safe driving distance and dedication to driving.

The Ministry's role is also administrative and supervisory — it ensures that the obligations stipulated by law were enforced to ensure that technical inspections of vehicles, registration registration and to ensure that the legislation is functional in practice and adapted to current traffic conditions challenges. The Ministry of Transport thus connects various aspects of transport policy and legislation with their practical application in everyday traffic on roads and in other types of transport.

The wider departmental and professional background of the Ministry of Transport also includes: individual employees who specialize in specific areas of transport policy, education and security. Among them is Ing. Bc. Milan Janda, who worked within the trade unions ministries with responsibility for agendas related to driver qualifications and education, and issues of safe behavior in traffic. Milan Janda has worked on this for a long time conceptual issues related to driving school teaching, preparation and updating of questions for theoretical exams of future drivers and driver education methodologies, which directly contributes to accident prevention and road safety. Its role It also included the coordination of professional projects in the field of traffic education, preparation legislative amendments in these areas and the transfer of professional knowledge into teaching practice drivers and safety standards.

Milan Janda later moved to the state-owned enterprise CENDIS, which falls under Ministry of Transport, where as Director of the Education Department he is responsible for education

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examiners and other activities in the field of traffic education for state administration.
In this role, he continues to support the quality of traffic education, increase safety
standards and contributing to the professional competence of persons involved in management and administrative
processes surrounding road traffic.

Overall, it can be said that the Ministry of Transport, with its comprehensive activities and professional
background ensures the legislative, professional and coordinated functioning of the transport system and
that the role of experts such as Milan Janda contributes to improving the quality of transport
education, to prevent risky behavior and to strengthen the culture of safe road
operation in the Czech Republic.

10.3. Traffic Inspectorate

The Traffic Inspectorate is a specialized organizational unit of the Police of the Czech Republic,
which has a key role in ensuring road safety, compliance with
traffic regulations and traffic regulation in the Czech Republic. Its main task is
is to supervise compliance with road traffic rules, investigate traffic accidents
accidents, solve traffic-related offenses and crimes, and provide professional
support in the creation and application of transport legislation. The Transport Inspectorate functions as
an interconnected system of control, prevention, investigation and education, the aim of which is
minimize risks, protect the lives, health and property of traffic participants and ensure smooth operation
transport.

Inspectors of the Transport Inspectorate specialize in both practical and analytical tasks,
which include vehicle technical suitability checks, driver's license checks,
monitoring speed and other regular traffic, checking compliance with the driving ban
under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other intoxicants and supervision of safe behavior
pedestrians, cyclists and micro-mobility users. Part of their work also includes evaluating
causes of traffic accidents and providing evidence for measures that improve safety
road traffic. The Traffic Inspectorate thus performs both a preventive and a repressive function –

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deters potential violators of regulations while also resolving incidents that arise and sanctions their perpetrators.

The Transport Inspectorate cooperates closely with other state administration bodies and local governments, especially with the Ministry of Transport, municipal and regional authorities, firefighters and emergency medical service to ensure coordination of interventions in traffic accidents accidents, crisis situations and emergencies. Inspectors are also involved in into prevention programs and educational campaigns aimed at increasing safety, traffic education and prevention of risky behavior of drivers and other participants operation.

The Traffic Inspectorate uses modern technologies such as intelligent traffic systems systems, camera surveillance, speed cameras, speed monitoring systems and more monitoring tools that enable effective traffic surveillance, identification violations, risk prediction and rapid response to incidents. This makes it possible not only to respond to current situations, but also to prevent traffic accidents and crises.

Overall, the traffic inspectorate represents a combination of control, prevention, investigation and education, which ensures safe, smooth and organized road traffic. Its activities protect road users, ensure compliance with legislation, and minimize risks. accidents and promotes a culture of responsible and safe behavior on the roads. Traffic The inspectorate is therefore an essential part of the state transport management mechanism, whose The task is to ensure that Czech roads are safe and traffic is stable and efficient.

10.4. Other traffic regulators

Other transport regulators are a set of institutions, organizations and state administration bodies, which, together with the Ministry of Transport and transport inspectorates, ensure safety, efficiency, smoothness and sustainability of the transport system. This includes, for example, regional and municipal authorities, which have the authority to organize local transport infrastructure, determine traffic signs, install traffic lights and crossings, manage parking systems and

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coordinate public transport. These authorities monitor traffic in real time, monitor compliance with rules and take measures to eliminate risky situations, for example during closures, detours or traffic crises.

Other regulators are special transport administrations, such as the Railway Administration, which ensures railway traffic management, level crossing safety and coordination train operations. In the field of aviation, the regulator is the Civil Aviation Authority, which checks compliance with regulations, aircraft certifications, pilot qualifications and safety airport standards. In maritime transport, the State Navigation Administration is responsible for supervising compliance, ship registration, crew qualifications and waterway safety.

Integrated traffic management systems that connect data from various sources, such as camera systems, intelligent transportation systems, traffic detectors and weather stations. These systems allow predicting traffic load, monitor accident rates and respond to emerging crisis situations. Regulators in This area is often dominated by technology agencies, traffic control centers, and specialized professional organizations that provide methodological support and coordinate preventive measures.

International and supranational organisations such as the European Commission, the European Agency for transport safety or the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), also act as regulators by setting safety standards, recommendations and guidelines, which must be implemented into national legislation. These institutions ensure the unification rules, safety certification and harmonization of transport processes between states, which is essential for the international transport of people and goods.

Overall, transport regulators create a complex network of control, legislative, preventive and coordinated mechanisms aimed at ensuring that all types of transport systems operated safely, efficiently and sustainably. Together with the police, the Ministry of transport and traffic inspectorates ensure supervision of the rules, monitor traffic, regulate infrastructure, educate traffic participants, analyze risks and coordinate interventions in accidents and crisis situations. In this way, regulators contribute to minimizing traffic accidents, protection of lives and property, smooth traffic flow and long-term stability and the efficiency of the transport system as a whole.

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11. International legal norms and agreements

International legal standards and agreements in transport constitute the basic framework that ensures the harmonization of rules, safety and standards between individual states and enables safe and efficient cross-border movement of people, goods and means of transport. These standards and agreements are of fundamental importance, especially in the road, rail, air and maritime transport, where coordination and uniform standards contribute to preventing accidents, ensure the protection of road users and support the effective functioning international transport system.

In road transport, key international conventions such as the Vienna Convention on road transport, which sets out the basic rules of traffic, rights and obligations of participants road traffic, technical vehicle standards and the obligations of states in organizing transport. Other important agreements are the European Agreement on International Road Transport (ADR), which regulates the transport of dangerous goods, and the Agreement on International Road Transport carriage of passengers and goods (CMR), which sets out the rules on the liability of carriers in international transport of goods. These conventions allow for the unification of rules, facilitate trade and international mobility and increase security and legal certainty in cross-border transportation.

In rail transport, there are important agreements and standards, such as the European Railway agency (ERA), which sets technical and safety standards for interoperability railway systems and ensures uniform supervision of personnel qualifications and technical vehicle parameters. The International Union of Railways (UIC) issues standards and recommendations for railway operations, infrastructure and safety, thereby contributing to the unification of rules and ensuring smooth cross-border train operations.

The International Civil Aviation Organization plays a crucial role in air transport (ICAO), which creates standards and recommended practices for flight safety, navigation, pilot qualifications, aircraft maintenance and airport operations. ICAO ensures the harmonisation of rules between states, assesses security risks and provides a framework for international cooperation and

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Civil aviation supervision. European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)
complements this role within the European Union, where it sets out specific technical and
safety standards for Member States.

In maritime transport, key standard-setting and regulatory bodies are becoming
The International Maritime Organization (IMO), which issues conventions, recommendations and technical
regulations for shipping safety, environmental protection and crew qualifications.
The international SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea) Convention sets rules for the construction, equipment
and operation of ships with the aim of minimizing the risk of accidents and ensuring the safety of the crew and
passengers.

International legal norms and agreements also include standards for electronic
data exchange, vehicle and ship registration, transport of dangerous goods and harmonisation
transport documents, which allows for effective control and coordination of cross-border
transport flows. These standards support accident prevention, reduce administrative burdens and
they ensure legal certainty for participants in international transport.

Overall, it can be said that international legal standards and agreements are an essential tool
to ensure safe, efficient and sustainable operation of transport on a global scale
level. They harmonize rules between states, increase legal certainty, support accident prevention,
enable the coordination of crisis situations and contribute to smooth and safe movement
people and goods on an international scale, thereby enhancing the efficiency and reliability of the entire
transportation system.

11.1. Vienna Convention on Road Traffic

The Vienna Convention on Road Traffic is an international treaty adopted in 1968
under the auspices of the United Nations with the aim of harmonizing the rules of the road
traffic between individual states and increase road safety. The Convention sets out
basic principles for road users, definition of traffic signs,
signaling and obligations of states in organizing traffic, thereby enabling safe and smooth
cross-border movement of vehicles and pedestrians. Its main purpose is to reduce the number of traffic accidents

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accidents, protection of life, health and property of road users and ensuring legal uniformity between the contracting states.

The Convention regulates the rights and obligations of drivers, cyclists, pedestrians and other road users. road traffic, setting out driving rules, right of way, methods of overtaking, obeying speed limits and using seat belts or helmets. It also contains provisions regarding the technical suitability of vehicles, their registration and mandatory equipment, which contributes to the prevention of accidents caused by technical defects. The Convention also establishes uniform standards for road signs, light and sound signals, and thus minimizes the risk of misunderstandings between traffic participants during cross-border transport.

States that are parties to the Vienna Convention have an obligation to implement its provisions into their national legislation, which includes adapting laws, regulations and road traffic rules. The Convention also supports international cooperation in the exchange of information on traffic regulations, accident statistics and best practices in the field of traffic risk prevention. The convention also includes the introduction of internationally recognized driving licenses and standardization of the conditions for their issuance, which facilitates the mobility of people between Member States.

The Vienna Convention is also key for coordinating security measures in road crises, traffic accidents and mass casualties, because it unifies rules for the behavior of traffic participants and interventions by state authorities. This contributes to effective traffic management, minimizing the impact of accidents and increasing safety on international roads. The implementation of the Convention promotes a culture of responsible behavior of drivers and pedestrians, strengthens the prevention of risky behavior and contributes to long-term stability and sustainability of the transport system.

Overall, it can be said that the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic is a fundamental pillar international transport legislation, which unifies rules, increases safety and legal certainty, supports coordination between states and enables efficient and safe cross-border movement of all road users. Its importance is crucial not only for reducing the number accidents and life protection, but also for the development of international mobility and harmonization transport standards between states.

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11.2. European and global standards

European and global transport standards represent a framework of rules, recommendations and technical standards aimed at ensuring the safe, efficient and sustainable operation of all modes of transport. These standards are the result of cooperation between states, international organizations and professional agencies and enable the harmonization of rules, technologies and procedures across borders, which is essential for the international mobility of people and the transport of goods. Within the European Union, the key instrument is the European Transport Policy and a set of legislative acts, directives and regulations that establish uniform conditions for the operation road, rail, air and maritime transport, determine the qualification standards for transport workers and implement safety audit, monitoring and reporting systems accident rate.

European standards include, for example, rules for vehicle safety, equipment infrastructure, interoperability of railway systems and certification of pilots and crews in aviation. Agencies such as the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and the European Railway Agency (ERA) sets technical standards, supervisory procedures and methodology for risk assessment, thereby ensuring a uniform level of safety and quality across member states In road transport, the European Union supports modern intelligent transport systems, introduction of e-call systems for automatic emergency calls in the event of accidents, unified marking and rules for the transport of dangerous goods, thereby strengthening accident prevention and smooth traffic flow.

Global standards in transport are created by international organizations such as International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) or the International Union of Railways (UIC). These organizations set standards for flight safety, ship construction and equipment, railway interoperability, transport hazardous substances and personnel qualifications. Global standards allow coordination between states, unify the rules of cross-border transport, ensure environmental protection and reduce the risk of traffic accidents on international transport routes.

In addition to technical standards, European and global standards also focus on legislative and administrative harmonisation, for example through international driver's licenses, carrier certification, mandatory insurance and legal liability for

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traffic accidents. They also support data exchange, traffic accident monitoring and statistical analyses that enable risk prediction and the implementation of preventive measures. These standards also facilitate education and awareness of transport users, the introduction of new technologies, autonomous systems and modern intelligent transport solutions.

Overall, European and global standards ensure that transport systems work safely, efficiently and predictably. They harmonize rules between states, support prevention accidents and crisis situations, increase legal certainty for traffic participants and enable coordination in international transport operations. Standards enhance sustainability, efficiency and quality of transport, protect lives and property, and contribute to long-term stability and security global transportation system.

12. Transport infrastructure and legislation

Transport infrastructure and legislation are closely linked areas that together ensure safe, efficient and sustainable operation of all modes of transport. Transport infrastructure includes roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, railway lines, stations, airports, ports and terminals, i.e. all physical facilities needed for the transport of people and goods. The legislative framework sets out rules for planning, construction, operation, maintenance and inspection of this infrastructure and ensures that safety, technical, environmental requirements are met and economic criteria. The legislation also defines the obligations of administrators and operators infrastructure, liability for damages and financing rules, thereby supporting long-term stability and sustainability of the transport system.

From a road transport perspective, the legislation includes rules for designing roads, mandatory technical standards for surfaces, bridges, drainage, markings and safety features such as barriers, railings and pedestrian crossings. It also controls responsibilities of road administrators, such as municipalities, regions or the state, and sets out processes for inspections and maintenance of roads to ensure safety and smooth traffic flow. Similarly, in rail transport, legislation regulates the design of tracks, the construction of platforms,

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interoperability of systems, signalling and conditions for the operation of railway vehicles, thereby minimizes the risk of accidents and enables effective coordination of railway operations.

In air transport, legislation sets safety and technical standards for airports, runways, navigation equipment, communication systems and rules for aircraft operations and personnel qualifications. In maritime transport, the key regulation is shipping routes, port infrastructure, safety measures on ships and obligations port authorities. The legislative framework also includes international standards and agreements, which enable the coordination of cross-border transport, unify safety standards and they ensure legal certainty for participants in international transport.

Transport infrastructure and legislation are also closely related in crisis situations. situations such as traffic accidents, natural disasters or technical breakdowns. Legislative regulations determine procedures for rapid evacuation, traffic management, and emergency response. integrated rescue system and restoration of operations, while the infrastructure must be designed and maintained to allow rapid and safe access for rescue and The legislative framework also supports preventive measures, such as planning of detour routes, installation of intelligent transport systems, camera surveillance surveillance, measuring radars and other technologies for traffic monitoring and risk prediction.

Overall, it can be said that transport infrastructure and legislation form a complex interconnected a system that aims to ensure safety, efficiency, smoothness and sustainability of transport. Legislative norms set rules and obligations, infrastructure provides physical conditions for traffic, and together enable the prediction, prevention and resolution of traffic risks, coordination in crisis situations, protection of life and property of traffic participants and long-term planning and development of the transport system. This integrated approach ensures that that transport operates safely, stably and efficiently on a national and international scale.

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12.1. Planning, maintenance and obligations of road owners

Planning, maintenance and road owner responsibilities are key elements in ensuring safe and smooth road traffic. Road infrastructure planning includes complex processes that begin with an analysis of transport needs, prediction of future loads, taking into account the urban and environmental context and designing optimal routes with regard to safety, efficiency and accessibility. When planning, it is necessary respect legislative norms, technical standards and recommendations of international agreements, which determine the parameters of roads, lane width, geometric layout intersections, visibility of traffic signs, lighting, drainage and safety features such as barriers, railings or speed bumps. The aim of planning is not only to create functional and efficient transport networks, but also minimizing the risk of traffic accidents and reducing the impact of transport on the environment and the quality of life of residents.

Road maintenance is another crucial aspect that ensures long-term safety and operability of the transport network. Road owners and managers are obliged regularly check the condition of roads, bridges and tunnels, monitor surface wear, identify and eliminate defects, carry out pothole repairs, remove obstacles and maintain traffic signs, lighting and signaling equipment. Maintenance also includes winter services, snow and ice removal, sprinkling with anti-slip materials and inspection drainage systems, which is essential for safe operation in extreme conditions weather conditions. Effective maintenance helps prevent accidents caused by the technical condition of the roads and minimizes the risk of injury or property damage.

The obligations of road owners are precisely defined by legal regulations and include: responsibility for operational safety, compliance with technical standards, coordination construction interventions, marking closures, securing access routes for rescue services components and minimizing the impact of construction and maintenance work on the flow of traffic. Road owners, which include the state, regions, municipalities or private operators communications, must also keep documentation of the inspections, repairs and construction interventions and cooperate with traffic inspectorates and other regulators on crisis management.

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In addition to preventive and routine maintenance, road owners also participate in the implementation modern technologies such as intelligent transport systems, camera surveillance, measuring radars and traffic load monitoring systems. These technologies allow monitor traffic in real time, evaluate traffic risks and respond to emerging situations, such as accidents or extreme weather events. They also contribute to planning of detour routes, optimizing traffic lights and signaling, and supporting long-term prediction of road load.

Overall, planning, maintenance and the obligations of road owners form a complex a system that ensures safe, efficient and sustainable operation of the road network. Effective planning takes into account traffic, technical and environmental aspects, regular maintenance maintains communications in an operational and safe condition and fulfills obligations road owners guarantees that the infrastructure meets legislative, technical and safety requirements standards, which contributes to minimizing risks, protecting the lives and property of road users and long-term stability of the transport system.

12.2. Planning, maintenance and obligations of railway owners

Planning, maintenance and railway owners' obligations are essential pillars safe and efficient operation of railway transport. Railway planning infrastructure involves a comprehensive process that begins with an analysis of current and future needs for the transport of people and goods, by evaluating traffic loads, studying demographic and economic context and the design of optimal route lines, railways stations and logistics terminals. When planning, it is necessary to respect legislative standards, technical regulations, safety standards and recommendations of international organizations, which determine the parameters of the tracks, the geometric arrangement of intersections, the lengths and gradients slope, safety equipment system and interoperability with other transport systems networks. The goal of planning is not only to ensure functional, smooth and safe transport, but also minimize the risk of accidents, optimize construction and operation costs, and promote sustainability and efficiency of the railway network.

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Maintenance of railway infrastructure is essential to maintain operability and safety of operation. Track owners and railway operators are obliged to regularly check the condition of tracks, switches, platforms, bridges, tunnels and safety devices, monitor wear and tear of materials and promptly eliminate technical defects. Maintenance includes not only routine repairs of tracks, switches and signaling systems, but also preventive inspections, renewal of worn components, modernization of security devices, winter maintenance, including snow and ice removal and checking drainage systems to ensure safety is ensured in all weather conditions. Effective maintenance minimizes the risk of rail accidents, train delays and property damage and ensures smooth and reliable operation of railway transport.

The obligations of railway infrastructure owners are regulated by laws and regulations and include responsibility for operational safety, compliance with technical standards, coordination construction and modernization interventions, marking of closures and detours, ensuring access for emergency services and minimizing the impact of maintenance and construction on the flow of traffic transport. Railway owners, which include state administrations, regional organizations or private railway companies are also required to keep detailed documentation on carried out inspections, repairs, modifications and modernizations and cooperate with regulatory authorities, traffic inspectorates and emergency services in the event of accidents or emergencies.

Modern railway systems also use intelligent technologies such as sensors and monitoring systems, automated security and signaling equipment, track and switch wear prediction systems and central dispatching control of traffic. These technologies enable real-time monitoring of infrastructure status, risk prediction, rapid response to emerging disruptions and coordination with other transport systems, thereby increases the safety and reliability of rail transport.

Overall, the planning, maintenance and responsibilities of railway owners constitute a comprehensive system aimed at ensuring safe, smooth and efficient railway operation transport. Thorough planning takes into account transport, technical, economic and environmental aspects, regular maintenance keeps the infrastructure safe and operational condition and the fulfilment of the owners' obligations ensures that the railway network meets legislative, technical and safety standards. This integrated approach minimizes

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accident risks, protects the lives and property of road users, supports interoperability with other transport systems and contributes to long-term stability, efficiency and sustainability railway transport.

12.3. Planning, maintenance and obligations of airport owners

Planning, maintenance and the responsibilities of airport owners are a crucial part of the safe and efficient functioning of air transport and the entire transport system. Airport planning involves complex processes that begin with an analysis of current and future passenger and freight transport needs, by evaluating the operational load, demographic and economic context, environmental aspects and potential risks. When planning airports, it is necessary to take into account legislative norms, international standards established by organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), technical standards, safety regulations and requirements for interoperability with other transportation systems. This includes the dimensions and design of runways, terminal capacity, space for passenger and cargo handling, loading logistics and unloading, navigation equipment, access roads and spatial arrangement for safe movement of aircraft and ground vehicles. The aim of planning is not only to ensure efficient airport operations and smooth aircraft service, but also to minimize the risk of accidents, optimize operating costs and promote sustainability and environmental aviation infrastructure responsibility.

Airport maintenance is crucial to maintaining safety and operational efficiency. Owners Airports are required to regularly check the condition of runways, taxiways and runways, aircraft stands, lighting, navigation and communication systems, airport terminals and related technical equipment. Maintenance includes routine surface repairs tracks, removal of cracks and deformations, monitoring of material wear, inspection signaling and lighting, ensuring the functionality of navigation systems, winter maintenance of runways and roads, snow and ice removal, drainage system inspection and preventive inspection of all airport facilities. Effective maintenance minimizes the risk of accidents during takeoffs,

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landing and taxiing, ensures operational reliability and enables rapid response to failures or accident.

The obligations of airport owners are precisely defined by laws, decrees and international standards and include responsibility for safe operation, compliance technical and safety standards, coordination of construction and modernization interventions, marking closures and movement restrictions on runways and taxiways, ensuring access for rescue and security forces and minimizing the impact of maintenance and construction on smooth operation of air traffic. Airport owners must keep records of the work carried out inspections, maintenance, repairs and upgrades and cooperate with regulatory authorities, civil aviation inspectorates and emergency response units, accidents or security incidents.

Modern airports also use advanced technologies and intelligent systems for traffic monitoring, safety surveillance, wear prediction and risk detection, for example automated navigation systems, radar and communication technologies, camera systems systems, runway sensors and central dispatch control
These technologies enable rapid evaluation of the operating situation, prediction of potential risks, coordination of interventions and optimization of aircraft and ground handling movements, thereby increasing the safety, efficiency and reliability of air traffic.

Overall, it can be said that planning, maintenance and the obligations of airport owners form an integrated a system aimed at ensuring safe, smooth and efficient air transport operations.
Thorough planning includes transport, technical, security, economic and environmental aspects, regular maintenance keeps the infrastructure safe and operational condition and fulfillment of the owners' obligations ensures that the airport meets legislative, technical and safety standards. This comprehensive approach minimizes accident risks, protects the lives and property of passengers and staff, supports interoperability with other transport systems and contributes to long-term stability, efficiency and sustainability air transport.

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13. Rights and obligations of transport undertakings and the private sector

The rights and obligations of transport companies and the private sector constitute an important part of organizing transport and ensuring safety, efficiency and reliability transport system. Transport companies, whether state, municipal or private, have the right to provide transport services according to the granted licenses, to operate vehicles, trains, aircraft or ships, use the transport infrastructure and organize transport in accordance with legislation and contractual obligations. Private entities also have the right to invest in transport infrastructure, develop and implement new technologies, provide additional services and enter into public-private partnerships, and their activities must be regulated to comply with safety, quality and availability standards transport.

The obligations of transport companies include compliance with legal and technical requirements. regulations, ensuring transport safety, regular inspection and maintenance of vehicles, trains, aircraft or ships, training and qualification of personnel and implementation of accident prevention systems and crisis situations. Companies are obliged to keep documentation of operations, report accidents and incidents to appropriate regulatory authorities and cooperate with state and local authorities in traffic management and ensuring the safety of road users. The obligations also apply to environmental protection, compliance with emission limits, noise reduction and safe handling of hazardous materials, thereby contributing to the sustainability of transport and ensuring quality of life of residents.

The private sector in transport is also responsible for implementing technological innovations and intelligent systems, such as telematics, GPS tracking, autonomous vehicles, traffic load prediction systems and crisis management. Businesses have an obligation ensure interoperability with public infrastructure, respect international standards and agreements, such as European Union standards or International Organization for Standardization recommendations civil aviation and the International Maritime Organization, and adapt their operations to promote efficient and safe mobility.

The rights and obligations of transport undertakings and the private sector also apply to crisis situations, where they have the obligation to coordinate interventions, provide logistical and

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technical support to rescue services, respect evacuation plans and contribute to restoration of operations after accidents or natural disasters. At the same time, businesses have obligation to educate its employees in the areas of safety, transport psychology and managing stressful situations, thereby reducing the risk of human error and increasing the resilience of the entire transportation system.

Overall, the rights and obligations of transport companies and the private sector create balance between the ability to provide services and responsibility for safety, reliability, quality and sustainability of transport. Transparent and regulated cooperation between public and private sector allows for the optimization of the transport of people and goods, supports innovation, increases safety and predictability of operations and contributes to long-term stability and development transport system at both national and international levels.

13.1. Carriers

Carriers represent a key entity in the transport system because they ensure the physical movement of people, goods and materials between locations and connect infrastructure with transport users. Carriers can be public, for example state and municipal transport businesses, or private providers who offer services based on licenses, contracts and rules set by legislation. Their main task is to ensure safe, effective, reliable and sustainable operation of means of transport, thereby enabling the smooth movement of people and Transporters are responsible for the technical condition of the vehicles, their qualifications and training. personnel, compliance with traffic regulations, compliance with transportation rules hazardous materials and for coordination with other transport participants and regulatory authorities organs.

Carriers must keep detailed records of operations, record schedules, plan vehicle capacity, optimize routes and schedules, and implement systems traffic monitoring, such as GPS, telematics, camera systems and intelligent transportation technologies. These systems enable vehicle location tracking, predicting delays, identifying potential risks and responding quickly to accidents or

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Transporters also cooperate with emergency services, police, firefighters and rescue services.
emergency services, providing evacuation, transport of the injured and recovery
traffic and contribute to the prevention of traffic accidents through driver training and awareness-raising
passengers.

Transporters are also obliged to comply with the legal and technical standards set out
national legislation, international agreements and standards, for example the European Union,
International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization or International
Union of Railways. These regulations regulate vehicle safety, compulsory insurance, transport
contracts, liability for damages, limits for the transport of hazardous substances and rules for
cross-border transport. Carriers also have a duty to protect the environment, for example
by reducing emissions, noise and ensuring efficient logistics that minimizes consumption
fuel and the environmental impact of transport.

Overall, carriers form a key element of the transport system that connects
infrastructure, legislation and transport participants and enables efficient, safe and sustainable
movement of people and goods. Their rights and obligations ensure that transport services are
provided reliably, securely and in compliance with regulations, support innovation,
technological developments and intelligent traffic management systems and contribute to accident prevention,
crisis situations and the impacts of transport on the environment and society. Transporters are thus
an irreplaceable link that maintains the continuity, stability and quality of the transport system
system at both national and international levels.

13.2. Logistics companies

Logistics companies represent a significant segment of the transport and shipping sector,
which specializes in the comprehensive organization of the movement of goods, materials and products from place to place
origin to destination and includes all related processes from planning,
storage, loading, transportation to distribution. These companies have the right to provide
transport and logistics services based on licenses, contracts and legislative regulations,
operate storage facilities, use transport infrastructure and cooperate with

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carriers, manufacturers, traders and government agencies. At the same time, they have the obligation to ensure safe, efficient and reliable flow of goods, comply with legal regulations, technical and safety standards, environmental norms and international trade rules.

The responsibilities of logistics companies include planning routes and transportation processes so that to minimize transportation time, costs and risks of damage or loss of goods. Companies must monitor the condition of vehicles, warehouses and transport equipment, carry out regular controls, provide staff training and implement systems for monitoring shipments and risk prediction, such as GPS tracking, telematics, barcodes, RFID systems or intelligent logistics platforms. Logistics companies also coordinate transportation with carriers, traffic regulators, customs authorities and crisis units in emergency situations, which enables rapid response to crashes, delays, accidents or other complications.

Within the legal and regulatory framework, logistics companies must comply with national and international regulations regarding transport safety, transport of hazardous materials, customs formalities, liability insurance and environmental protection. This includes, for example, compliance with limits for loading and unloading vehicles, safety standards for storing chemicals, transporting food or medical products, and obligations to record the movement of shipments and the status of transport vehicles. Companies also have obligation to inform customers and state authorities about problems that have arisen and to cooperate when eliminating the consequences of accidents or violations of transport rules.

Logistics companies play a key role in the effective integration of transport, industry and trade, as they ensure coordination between different modes of transport, such as road, rail, air or sea, and enable the smooth flow of goods within both national and international international networks. Implementation of modern technologies, process automation, intelligent route planning and the use of data analysis allow risks to be minimized, optimize costs, increase transport safety and reduce the impact of transport on the environment environment.

Overall, it can be said that logistics companies form an indispensable link in the transport and of the supply chain, whose rights and obligations ensure that goods and materials are transported safely, efficiently and in accordance with legislative and technical standards. Their activities contribute to the optimization of traffic flows, the prevention of accidents and crisis situations,

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supporting sustainable transport development and ensuring reliable and coordinated distribution goods at both national and international levels. Logistics companies thus play a crucial role in ensuring stability, efficiency and safety of the modern transport system.

13.3. Taxi and public transport operators

Taxi and public transport operators represent a specific group entities that play a key role in ensuring population mobility, transport accessibility and efficient organization of the urban and regional transport system. These operators have the right to provide transport services on the basis of licenses, permits and contracts, to use public transport infrastructure, such as roads, stops, depots and terminals, and organize vehicle operations to ensure that passenger demand is met and optimization of routes and timetables. At the same time, their activities are regulated by laws and regulations that determine safety, technical and operational standards, ensure protection passengers and define obligations towards the state and regulatory authorities.

The obligations of taxi service operators include ensuring safe, reliable and transparent provision of transport services, compliance with road traffic rules, technical condition of vehicles, qualification and training of drivers and protection of passenger rights. Taxi services must keep records of trips, tariff rates, vehicle service history and cooperate with regulatory authorities and traffic inspectorates. Operators are also obliged to protect customers' personal data, inform about the conditions of transportation and ensure that their services were accessible, safe and convenient for all groups of the population, including people with reduced mobility or special needs.

Public transport operators, including city and regional buses, tram, metro and suburban rail services, have the obligation to plan and operate lines to ensure efficient passenger transport, minimize waiting times, delays and congestion, while promoting the sustainability of transport. It is also an obligation regular vehicle maintenance, driver training, implementation of traffic monitoring systems, implementation of intelligent transport systems, route load prediction, coordination with

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other transport entities and cooperation with crisis units in emergencies events, accidents or shutdowns.

Both types of operators must respect legal regulations, technical standards and international standards regarding transport safety, liability insurance, transport of people with reduced mobility and other regulated aspects. An important Part of their activities also includes the prevention of traffic risks through training employees, implementation of security systems, monitoring compliance traffic regulations and informing passengers about the rules and recommendations for safe travel.

Overall, taxi and public transport operators form a crucial link a transport system that connects infrastructure, legislation and the needs of residents and enables the efficient and safe movement of people in cities and regions. Their rights and obligations ensure that services are provided reliably, safely and in accordance with regulations, support sustainability and quality of transport, optimize traffic flows and contribute to prevention of accidents and crisis situations. Taxi service and public transport operators thus significantly contribute to transport availability, smooth operation and long-term stability transport system at both national and international levels.

14.New legislative trends and digitalization

New legislative trends and digitalization in transport represent a fundamental shift in the way transport systems are managed, ensuring safety and efficiency of transport. Legislative frameworks are increasingly focused on the integration of digital technologies, smart systems and automation that enable more accurate traffic monitoring, risk prediction, faster response to crisis situations and effective capacity management. In the field of road transport, legislation focuses on supporting intelligent transport systems (ITS), the implementation of electronic toll systems, vehicle tracking via telematics, digitization of traffic records, vehicle registers and driving licenses, and at the same time increasing transparency and accountability of traffic participants.

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Digitalization enables centralized traffic monitoring, timely evaluation traffic incidents and route optimization for public and private transport. Legislators in many countries, they are responding to the growing number of autonomous and semi-autonomous vehicles, electric vehicles and shared mobility, and create legal standards that define the conditions for their operation, safety standards, liability in the event of accidents and interoperability with existing transport infrastructure. Likewise, legislation in rail and air transport reflects the introduction of digital control systems, automated train tracking, intelligent navigation systems and digitalization of operational protocols and safety documentation, thus reducing the risk of human error and increasing overall reliability transportation system.

New legislative trends also include stricter rules for the protection of personal and operational data, cybersecurity, standardization of digital services, transparency of licenses and permits and the responsibility of digital transport providers services. In the area of logistics and transport, legislation focuses on electronic transport documents, digitization of customs and export procedures, real-time shipment tracking and effective coordination between the public and private sectors.

Overall, legislative trends and digitalization are leading to transport systems being safer, more efficient, more transparent and more sustainable. Digitalization enables more precise traffic management, prediction of crisis situations, capacity optimization, emission reduction and environmental impacts, while providing a legislative framework that ensures responsibility and compliance with standards. Integration of new technologies and digital solutions into legislation creates a modern, connected and intelligent transport system that is ready to face the growing demands for mobility, safety and sustainability in both national and international context.

14.1. Transportation systems

Transport systems represent a complex system of interconnected elements that ensures the movement of people, goods and services between individual locations within cities, regions, countries and internationally. Every transport system consists of infrastructure, means of transport,

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regulation and management of traffic, transport participants, logistical and organizational processes and support services, and all these components must work in a coordinated manner to ensure safety, efficiency, reliability and sustainability of transport are ensured. Road transport the system includes roads, motorways, bridges, tunnels, roundabouts and traffic signs, means of transport from passenger cars to buses and trucks, the system road traffic rules, police, traffic inspectorates and driving technology transport, such as intelligent transport systems, cameras, radars and telematics.

The railway transport system includes railway lines, switches, stations, depots, rolling stock, signaling and safety equipment, traffic control and rules safety. An efficient railway system requires coordination between train operators, infrastructure manager, regulatory authorities and emergency services, and includes planning timetables, capacity monitoring and maintenance of the rail network. The air transport system includes airports, runways, navigation and communication systems, aircraft, dispatching air traffic control, pilots, crews and regulators, with safety and Coordination accuracy is essential for accident prevention and efficient operation. Maritime and river transportation systems include ports, waterways, ships, river and sea navigation systems, loading and unloading logistics, security and rescue services, as well as are subject to national and international regulations and standards.

Transport systems are not isolated, but connect different modes of transport into integrated multimodal networks that enable the seamless movement of people and goods. Modern transport systems use digitalization, intelligent control, traffic load prediction, autonomous vehicles, GPS tracking, telematics and automated management systems infrastructure, thereby increasing safety, efficiency and resilience to crisis situations. Transport systems also include legislation and regulation that sets out rights and obligations of traffic participants, carriers, infrastructure operators and state authorities, ensures compliance with safety and environmental standards, insurance responsibility and coordination in crisis situations.

Overall, it can be said that transport systems form a vital structure of modern companies, connect the economy, logistics, population mobility and security forces, support sustainable development and enable the efficient, safe and reliable movement of people and goods. A properly functioning transport system requires the integration of infrastructure, technologies,

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legal frameworks, human resources and organizational processes, with its quality directly affects economic performance, quality of life of residents, environmental sustainability and society's resilience to crisis events and traffic accidents. A modern approach to transport systems focuses on digitalization, intelligent management, risk prediction, multimodal connectivity, environmental sustainability and maximum safety for all traffic participants.

14.2. Autonomous vehicles

Autonomous vehicles represent a revolutionary change in the transportation system that has potential to fundamentally impact safety, efficiency, mobility and transport organization in in cities and on long-distance routes. These are vehicles equipped with advanced sensors, cameras, radar and lidar systems, artificial intelligence software and machine learning algorithms that allow them to detect the surrounding environment, identify objects, predict the behavior of other traffic participants and make decisions without direct human intervention. The main goal of autonomous vehicles is to reduce the number of traffic accidents accidents caused by human error, make the transport of people and goods more efficient, optimize fuel and energy consumption, and contribute to a more sustainable and safer transport system system.

Autonomous vehicles are classified by level of autonomy, starting at level 0, where fully manual steering, up to level 5, when the vehicle can function completely without intervention human in all conditions and types of terrain. At lower levels of autonomy, for example Level 2 and 3 vehicles assist the driver with features such as adaptive cruise control, automatic braking, lane keeping and parking assistants, with the driver having to be prepared take control at any time. At higher levels of autonomy, levels 4 and 5, the vehicle can independently plan routes, navigate complex intersections, detect pedestrians, cyclists and more vehicles, react to road signs, traffic lights and unexpected obstacles, even in in city traffic, on the highway or in autonomous traffic corridors.

Safety is a key aspect of autonomous vehicle development. The main benefit It consists in eliminating human error, which is the cause of approximately 90% of traffic accidents.

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Autonomous systems can accurately observe speed limits, safe distance between vehicles, predict and respond to the behavior of other road users and optimize real-time driving trajectory. However, autonomous vehicles are exposed to risks associated with technical malfunctions, cyber attacks, software failures or unexpected situations that may require complex decision-making outside of advance planning learned algorithms. Therefore, it is necessary that legislation, insurance and safety standards reflected these new technological challenges, determined liability in accidents and set out the rules for operating autonomous vehicles in various environments.

Legislation and standards for autonomous vehicles are evolving both nationally and internationally level. The European Union, the United States, Japan, South Korea and other countries are creating frameworks, which regulate testing, certification, operating permits, mandatory insurance, safety protocols and data protection. Autonomous vehicles must be compatible with existing infrastructure, including road signs, traffic lights and intelligent traffic systems systems that enable vehicle communication with the surrounding environment (V2X communication). Digitalization and the use of big data enable vehicles to analyze traffic in real time situation, anticipate potential dangers, optimize the route and reduce energy consumption.

Autonomous vehicles also have a significant impact on logistics, public transport and shared mobility. In logistics, autonomous trucks and vans enable the transport of goods without interruption, minimize driver costs and increase delivery flexibility. In public autonomous buses and minivans can provide efficient and regular connections for transport, especially in smaller towns or on the outskirts where it is economically difficult to operate traditional lines with a human driver. Shared autonomous mobility reduces the need for ownership vehicles, optimizes road capacity and contributes to environmental sustainability.

Examples of autonomous vehicle applications include test runs in cities such as Phoenix, San Francisco or Singapore, where autonomous taxi vehicles transport passengers, delivery services use autonomous vans to distribute packages and manufacturing companies are experimenting with autonomous trucks on highway routes. These examples show potential to reduce traffic accidents, increase productivity and reduce the impact of traffic on environment. However, they also illustrate the challenges associated with adopting technology such as adaptation of legislation, social acceptance, integration with human drivers and solutions to ethical issues

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dilemmas, such as decision-making in crisis situations where the vehicle must choose the optimal reaction to an imminent collision.

Overall, autonomous vehicles represent a major technological and social innovation that transforms transport systems, changes the approach to mobility, logistics and safety and places new demands on legislation, infrastructure, insurance and social acceptance. Properly integrated autonomous vehicles have the potential to reduce number of accidents, increase transport efficiency, promote sustainable mobility and create an intelligent, connected and resilient transport system that is capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st century, from urbanization and increasing traffic density to climate change and the need for energy efficiency.

14.3. Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and the legal framework for their use

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) represent a complex set of technologies, processes and equipment aimed at increasing safety, efficiency, reliability and sustainability of transport and minimize the negative impacts of traffic flows on the environment environment and quality of life of residents. ITS covers a wide range of applications from intelligent road traffic management, adaptive traffic lights, monitoring and prediction of traffic jams, driver warning systems for accidents, obstacle and pedestrian detection, through optimization parking, public transport monitoring, to vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2V and V2I) that enables the coordinated movement of autonomous and semi-autonomous vehicles autonomous vehicles. The main goal of ITS is to improve traffic flow, reduce the number of traffic accidents, minimize driving time and energy loss, anticipate risks and enable timely response to crisis situations, thereby creating a safer, more sustainable and more effective transportation system.

From a legal perspective, the use of ITS is subject to national, European and international regulations. norms that regulate technological standards, safety requirements, protection personal data, responsibility of system operators and compatibility with existing infrastructure. In the European Union, ITS is regulated by legal documents, for example

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directives on intelligent transport systems, regulations on interoperability
railway and road systems, rules for electronic data interchange, telematics
vehicles and public transport monitoring systems. The legislation also sets out obligations
ITS operators, for example ensuring data security, minimizing the risk of cyber
attacks, protecting user privacy, ensuring system availability and reliability, and
compatibility with technical and safety standards for vehicles and infrastructure.

In practice, ITS enables the connection of public transport, taxi services, logistics and
transport companies, road administrations, police, emergency services and other transport participants
into an integrated system that supports coordinated management, load prediction, rapid
traffic incident evaluation and route optimization. ITS also provides data for
infrastructure planning, timetable optimization, peak hour prediction and
crisis situations, both in road, rail, air and sea transport. Integration
ITS with autonomous and semi-autonomous vehicles enables smooth and safe operation
of these technologies, increases their reliability and predictability of behavior in a complex
operation.

The ITS legal framework also focuses on the definition of liability in traffic accidents.
accidents and system failures, determines the obligations of technology manufacturers and operators,
standardizes communication between vehicles and infrastructure, and creates conditions for safe
testing and implementation of new technologies in real operation. The legislation reflects
the need to comply with national road traffic regulations, personal data protection,
cybersecurity, consumer protection and environmental standards. In
some countries also introduce mandatory certification and regular ITS audits
systems to ensure their security, reliability and transparency towards
the public and regulatory authorities.

Overall, ITS represents not only a technological, but also a legislative and organizational
transformation of the transport system, which enables more efficient, safer and
more sustainable mobility. Intelligent transport systems connect infrastructure, transport
means, operators, public authorities and transport users into a coordinated whole,
in which legislation and legal framework ensure safe, reliable and transparent
use of these technologies. ITS also supports the prevention of traffic accidents,
optimization of logistics and transport processes, prediction of crisis situations and minimization

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impacts of transport on the environment and the quality of life of residents, thereby creating a modern, a connected and resilient transport system ready to face the challenges of the 21st century.

15. Control, inspection and audit in transport

Control, inspection and audit in transport form a key part of the system ensuring safety, efficiency and compliance with legal regulations within all modes of transport. These processes allow government authorities, regulators institutions and operators of transport infrastructure and services to monitor, evaluate and verify whether laws, regulations, safety standards and technical norms, while identifying risks, weaknesses and areas for improvement. The audit usually focuses on specific aspects of operation, such as the technical condition of vehicles, documents and driver's licenses, compliance with speed limits, transportation capacity and mandatory insurance. Inspection has a broader character and consists of systematic monitoring operations, infrastructure, security protocols and activities of entities in transport, and its aim is to ensure that the rules are followed in practice and that any violations were identified in a timely manner. The audit represents a comprehensive an assessment that examines not only the current state, but also the processes, management system, internal controls, documentation, records and procedures of operators, institutions and regulatory authorities, with the aim of improving efficiency, safety, transparency and sustainability of the transport system.

In road transport, inspections are carried out by the police, traffic inspectorates, insurance companies and other state authorities, while control activities include control technical condition of vehicles, tachographs, loads, transport documents, driver licenses and compliance with regulations. For example, the inspectorate may monitor bus operations, taxi services, freight transport, transient loads on

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bridges and roads, correct marking of transport infrastructure and functionality intelligent transport systems. Audits are often carried out on transport businesses, logistics companies, railway, airport and maritime transport operators and include checking the organizational structure, employee training, safety protocols, monitoring systems, route planning and maintenance infrastructure.

In rail transport, inspections focus on the condition of tracks, switches, signaling devices, train vehicles and dispatching control,
The inspection assesses compliance with timetables, operating guidelines and safety standards, and audits examine comprehensive operations management, infrastructure maintenance, personnel training and risk prediction systems. In aviation transport, aircraft, pilot and personnel certificates are being checked, as well as maintenance aircraft, compliance with safety standards and regular airport inspections, runways, navigation systems and dispatch centers.
Audits evaluate air traffic control processes, crisis procedures, coordination between airlines and civil aviation authorities and the effectiveness of the established safety protocols. In maritime transport, control and inspection monitor condition of ships, navigation documents, navigation and communication equipment, compliance with international safety conventions and transport regulations regulations, while audits assess ship maintenance systems, voyage planning, crew training and an integrated security policy for ports and shipping carriers.

The legal framework for control, inspection and audit is enshrined in the laws on road, rail, air and maritime transport, in safety regulations, certification and responsibilities of operators and in international agreements and standards that define the obligations of operators, regulatory authorities and state institutions. Legislative requirements determine who is authorized to carry out

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control, inspection or audit, what documents and records should be kept,
what sanctions are imposed for violating regulations and how the results should be presented
of these processes are recorded, evaluated and used to improve
safety and efficiency of the transport system.

An effective control, inspection and audit system contributes to the reduction
traffic accidents, prevention of risky behavior of road users,
minimizing damage to infrastructure, increasing the quality of public services
transport, taxi services, logistics and freight transport, and promotes transparency,
responsibility and public trust in the transport system. Integration of modern
technologies such as intelligent transport systems, telematics, GPS
monitoring and big data, allows for real-time control and auditing,
predict disruptions and risks, optimize transport planning and coordination, and
respond effectively to crisis situations. Overall, control, inspection and audit are
an integral part of a modern transport system that strives to
safety, efficiency, sustainability and reliability in all its components, and
create a legal and organizational framework that allows accidents to be prevented,
optimize traffic and protect road users and infrastructure.

15.1. Compliance mechanisms

Transport compliance mechanisms are a set of tools that
procedures and systems aimed at ensuring that all participants in the operation, operators
vehicles, transport companies and logistics companies comply with laws, regulations,
safety standards and obligations set by legislation. These mechanisms include
direct control and supervision by state authorities, such as the police, traffic authorities
inspectorates and regulatory authorities that carry out regular technical condition checks
vehicles, driving licenses, compulsory insurance, tachographs, transport documents and
compliance with speed and safety limits. Checks can be preventive,

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planned or random and their aim is not only to detect violations of regulations, but also to contribute to prevent risky behavior of road users and reduce traffic accidents.

Another mechanism is automated surveillance systems that use modern technologies, such as cameras, radars, sensors, intelligent transport systems and telematics, enabling real-time traffic monitoring. These systems can detect speeding, improper overtaking, dangerous maneuvers, violations rights of way or entry into prohibited zones, and can immediately notify the relevant authorities or generate a fine automatically. Intelligent transport systems also allow monitoring of traffic capacities, traffic jams, incidents and accidents, analyze their causes and optimize the response of crisis units and traffic control centers.

Legislation and regulations create the legal framework for the functioning of these mechanisms and lay down rules for carrying out checks, procedures for sanctioning infringements and obligations of entities subject to control. The mechanisms also include regular audits and inspections that assess not only current compliance with regulations but also management processes, safety protocols, employee training, documentation management and internal controls transport operators' systems. These audits allow the identification of system deficiencies, predict risks and propose measures to eliminate them, thereby supporting continuous improving the safety and efficiency of the transport system.

Another important mechanism is the reporting and sanctions system, which includes fines, administrative and criminal proceedings, withdrawal of driving licenses, suspension or revocation licenses to operators, and the obligation to correct any deficiencies identified. In modern transport electronic records and central databases are increasingly used, which connect information about vehicles, drivers, inspections, accidents and insurance, and allows for quick and accurately assess compliance. These systems promote transparency, increase the effectiveness of control, minimize the risk of fraud and enable statistical analysis and prediction of risky behavior of road users.

Compliance mechanisms also include awareness and education transport participants, because a preventive approach consisting of awareness of the rules, risks and safety standards significantly reduces the rate of regulatory violations. The interconnection of technical, legislative, organizational and preventive mechanisms creates

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an integrated system that allows for efficient traffic management, reducing the number of traffic jams accidents, minimize damage to infrastructure and ensure safety, reliability and sustainability of the transport system in all its components.

Overall, compliance mechanisms combine direct supervision, technological monitoring, audits, legislative sanctions, administrative procedures and preventive measures, thereby creating a comprehensive system that supports safe, efficient and transparent operation of transport while providing tools for prevention, prediction and correction of rule violations. These mechanisms are necessary for coordination of all traffic participants, ensuring compliance with legislation, optimizing traffic flows and strengthening public confidence in a functioning transport system.

15.2. Sanctions and preventive measures

Sanctions and preventive measures in transport are key tools for ensuring safety, compliance with rules and minimization of risks associated with vehicle operation, pedestrians, cyclists and other road users. The sanctions are primarily aimed at repressive in nature and serves to punish traffic violations, to deter inappropriate or risky behavior and to maintain order in the transport system. These sanctions include financial fines, a points system, withdrawal or suspension of driving license authorization, administrative measures against transport service operators, administrative proceedings, in some cases criminal sanctions for serious violations of regulations, for example driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or dangerous overtaking that led to an accident. Sanctions are supplemented by a system of records and central registers that track repeated violations, driver and operator history and enable effective evaluation risky behavior.

Preventive measures are active prevention in nature and their aim is to prevent traffic accidents and risky behavior of road users. This includes education and education of drivers, pedestrians and cyclists, training in safe driving, simulation of crisis situations situations, first aid courses and traffic education in schools. An important part of prevention

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there are also infrastructure measures, such as marking safe pedestrian crossings, cycle paths, speed limit zones, traffic signs, traffic lights, speed bumps and modern technologies in the form of intelligent transport systems that monitor and regulate traffic flow, warn drivers of the risk of collision, speeding or dangerous situations.

Another preventive measure is the introduction of technical standards and control mechanisms. mechanisms that ensure regular maintenance and technical fitness of vehicles, mandatory liability insurance, use of safety features such as airbags, seat belts and automatic emergency braking system, and the use of advanced assistance systems, such as adaptive cruise control, lane keeping lane departure warning or pedestrian and cyclist detection.

Sanctions and preventive measures are interconnected and complementary because punitive measures ensure an immediate response to violations and reinforce the seriousness rules, while preventive measures minimize the risk of violations, increase safety awareness of road users, improve driver behavior and support a culture responsibility. A successful system of sanctions and prevention requires the integration of legal, technological, organizational and educational elements, coordination of state authorities, transport companies and local governments, the use of modern information technologies and regular monitoring of the effectiveness of these measures in order to prevent traffic accidents accidents, protect the lives and health of road users, reduce material damage and optimize the functionality of the transport system as a whole.

Overall, it can be said that sanctions and preventive measures form an integral part of modern transport system that combines legislation, control, education, infrastructure and technologies into an integrated framework that supports safe, efficient and sustainable the functioning of transport, minimizes risks and contributes to a culture of responsible behavior for all participants in traffic. These tools also provide feedback for the creation of legislation, infrastructure planning, technology development and educational programs, thereby ensuring a comprehensive approach to accident prevention and improving traffic safety.