

Top Transportation Tips from Toronto... eh?

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Fernandes Hearn LLP BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

The Set-Up...





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Shipment of eclipse glasses

- China to Vancouver by ship
- Vancouver to Toronto by rail
- Toronto to Nebraska by road



Issues and Tips

- 1. The Canadian Legal System
- 2. Marine Liability in Canada
- 3. Freight Forwarding in Canada
- 4. Railway Liability in Canada
- 5. Motor Carrier Liability in Canada
- 6. Claiming Damages in Canada (Foreseeability)
- 7. Conflicts of Laws in Canada



The Canadian Legal System



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- similar in many respects to the US system
- adversarial system
- based on the common law



The Canadian Legal System • but, many significant differences...

• judges all appointed, never elected

apolitical



- not enough money in the system!
- not enough judges
- civil litigation "last at the trough"
- looooooong delays
- up to <u>5 years</u> to get to trial



- no case management as in the US
- no "rocket docket"
- depositions are different (adds to delay)
- mandatory mediations (further cost and delay)
- jury trials rare in civil litigation



- costs regime (loser pays ~60%)
- this drives up costs
- disincentive to commence proceedings
- disincentive to "take risks" or "push the file"



- Federal Court
- more money in the Federal Court system
- more "practical"
- better case management
- maritime and interprovincial transportation matters
- costs according to tariff, much lower



Tip # 1

The Canadian Legal System... is a horrible nightmare!

- BEWARE litigating in Canada!
- not at all what you might expect
- much longer to get a resolution
- tension spending \$ to "push" v."letting it sit"







- US COGSA
- Canada Marine Liability Act
- implements several international treaties
- Hague-Visby Rules
- basically the same as COGSA
- few important differences



- limitation of liability
- COGSA \$500 per package unless value declared and inserted in the bill of lading
- in Canada, limitation is 666.67 SDR (US\$980)
- roughly double



- 1976 Convention on Liability for Maritime Claims
- limits liability to 1.51 million SDR (USD\$2.2M)
- domestic carve-out
- ships under 300 gross tons, maximum liability CAD\$500,000

Tip # 2 –

Marine cases attract different limitations of liability in Canada



- BE AWARE that in Canada, we have a higher limitation of liability than in the US
- may be able to use the CAD\$500,000 limitation for large losses
- would likely be in Federal Court for maritime matters



Freight Forwarding in Canada



Freight Forwarding in Canada



- two exceptions (QC and ON not onerous)
- in QC must register as "freight intermediary"
- in Ontario must hold money in trust for carriers
- no FMC equivalent
- no distinctions as in US (freight forwarder/NVOCC, etc.)



Freight Forwarding in Canada

- CIFFA Canadian International Freight Forwarders Association – reputable
- CIFFA standard terms and conditions
- depending on whether f/f is principal or agent
- liability principles murky in Canada
- fact specific



Freight Forwarding in Canada • E-manifest requirements (customs)

• in our scenario – not clear whether Intermediary Inc. is a principal or agent

Tip # 3

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- BE AWAKE treignt torwarders in Canada are not regulated!
- try to use CIFFA members more reputable
- if operating in QC is the f/f registered?
- if in Ontario is the money due the carrier being held in trust?
- do your research you may not be getting what you think you might be based on US experience



Railway Liability in Canada



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Issue #4

Railway Liability in Canada

- in Canada, railways are federally regulated
- Canadian Transportation Act and regs
- essentially, a railway must publish a tariff
- alternatively, can agree on a confidential contract with a shipper
- railway and shipper must also agree on liability
- if not, regulations apply (standard)



Tip # 4

- look for the tariff!
- if you have lots of volume to ship, try to get a contract with the railway
- be clear on the liability conditions! Are you OK with the regulations?

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Issue # 5





- regime in Canada quite different
- motor carriage not federally regulated in Canada
- originating province governs
- US Carmack (full liability absent agreement)
- Canada \$2/lb. (absent value declared on BOL)



- most (not all) provinces have enacted "Uniform Conditions of Carriage"
- specify carriers' defences, responsibilites and the \$2/lb. limitation
- also specify what information on BOL
- important different provinces, different results



- British Columbia courts have held NO limitation applies in absence of properly drafted BOL
- Ontario regulates "contract of carriage" not BOL – has led to some confusion
- also not settled as to whether \$2/lb applies to consequential damages (loss of profit)



- BE AWARE, in Canada the limitations are much different
- every province is different, but largely \$2/lb
- BUT freedom of contract
- put a transportation agreement in place?
- specify a higher liability amount, full Carmack?

Claiming
Damages in
Canada
(Foreseeability)





Claiming
Damages in
Canada
(Foreseeabi
lity)



- damages, don't get "everything under the Sun"
- punitive damages MUCH lower
- damages have to be "reasonably foreseeable"
- Hadley v. Baxendale still good law
- carrier has to have knowledge of special circumstances

Claiming Damages in Canada (Foreseeabi lity)



- In our case, no one seems to have told anyone about any special circumstances
- "obvious"?
- blueberries air freight justified?
- Persian rugs held up for 16 months loss of profits reasonable
- not loss of business altogether



Tip # 6

- if your shipment is of a critical nature, or very time sensitive...
- if extraordinary damages will take place...
- ... TELL THE CARRIER!
- put it in writing!
- otherwise, very difficult to get the carrier found liable for extraordinary damages
- again, unclear whether \$2/lb. will apply to consequential damages (loss of profit)

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Issue #7





- in our fact pattern where would you sue?
- what law would apply?
- this engages a conflicts of law analysis
- very technical area of law



- could you get into Canadian court?
- "real and substantial connection" to Canada
- presumptive connecting factors
- defendant carries on business in Canada, has a presence in Canada
- contract made in Canada, tort takes place in Canada



- we need more information about the parties in this case – where are they based? Where was the contract agreed
- what does the contract say?
- that said, Federal Court would likely have jurisdiction (maritime connection) if a through bill of lading



- what law applies?
- law chosen by parties will generally apply
- if no agreement, Canadian courts apply the law with the closest connection to the events in question
- fact-specific exercise



Tip # 7

- BE AWARE of the hurdles to clear if you want to bring suit in Canada
- here, could likely sue in Federal Court (maritime/rail connection)
- here, hard to say which law would apply, but likely NOT Carmack



Questions?



Thank you, eh!

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