

JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd dba Sunshine Coast Air, Tofino Air

Scheduled Domestic Tariff

Tariff containing rules applicable to scheduled services for the transportation of passengers and their baggage between
Points in Canada

Issue date: December 8, 2025

Effective date: December 8, 2025

Table of contents

Table of contents	2
Part I – General Tariff Information.....	7
Explanation of abbreviations, reference marks and symbols.....	7
Rule 1: Definitions.....	7
Rule 5: Application of tariff	13
(A) General.....	13
(C) Overriding law/severability.....	13
(D) Gratuitous carriage	14
(E) Passenger recourse	14
(F) Modification and waiver.....	14
Part II – Before Departure	16
Rule 10: Application of fares and charges	16
(A) General.....	16
(B) Fares in effect.....	16
(C) Routing	16
(D) Taxes and charges.....	16
(E) Currency of fares	16
Rule 15: Taxes.....	16
(A) General.....	16
Rule 20: Methods of payment	17
(A) General.....	17
Rule 25: Currency of payment	17
(A) General.....	17
Rule 40: Reservations.....	17
(A) General.....	17
(B) Cancellation of reservations	18
(C) Passenger's responsibility.....	18
(E) Check-in time limits.....	19
Rule 41: Seat Assignment for passengers including the seating of children under the age of 14 years.....	19
(A) Applicability.....	19
(B) Seat assignment	20
Rule 45: Stopovers	20
(A) General.....	20
Rule 50: Routings	20
(A) Application	20

Rule 54: Interline baggage acceptance	20
Definitions	20
(A) Applicability	22
(B) General	22
(C) Baggage rule determination by selecting carrier	23
(E) Disclosure of baggage rules	23
Rule 55: Baggage acceptance	24
(A) Applicability	24
(B) General conditions of acceptance of checked and unchecked baggage	24
(C) Baggage allowance	25
(D) Collection and delivery of baggage	25
(E) Excess baggage	25
(G) Items unacceptable as baggage	25
(H) Right to refuse carriage of baggage	26
(I) Right of search	26
Part III – At the airport/during travel	29
Rule 60: Acceptance of children for travel	29
(A) General	29
(B) Acceptance of infants and children	30
(C) Documentation	30
(D) Unaccompanied minors	30
Rule 65: Unaccompanied minors	30
(A) General	30
(B) Age restrictions	31
(C) Travel restrictions	31
(D) Fares and charges	31
(E) Conditions of application for unaccompanied travel	31
Rule 71: Carriage of persons with disabilities – Small Carrier non-ATPDR operating aircraft with 29 or less passenger seats	32
(A) Application	32
(B) Acceptance for carriage	32
(C) Reservations – information about services and seating assignments	32
(D) Written confirmation of services	33
(F) Services for which advance notice is required	33
(G) Acceptance of aids	34
(H) Acceptance of service animals	35
Rule 75: Acceptance of animals (pets and search and rescue dogs)	36
(A) Application	36
(B) General	36
(C) Search and rescue dogs	36
(D) Pets	37

Rule 80: Administrative formalities – travel documents, customs and security.....	38
(A) General.....	38
(B) Travel documents.....	38
Rule 85: Ground transfer services.....	38
(A) General.....	38
Rule 90: Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier’s control.....	39
(A) Applicability.....	39
(B) General.....	39
(C) Situations outside the carrier’s control	39
(D) Communication with passengers — delay or cancellation outside the carrier's control	40
(E) Alternate arrangements — delay or cancellation outside the carrier's control	40
Rule 91: Delay or cancellation – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes	41
(A) Applicability.....	41
(B) General.....	42
(C) Communication with passengers – delay or cancellation – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes.....	42
(D) Alternate arrangements – delay or cancellation – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes.....	42
(F) Compensation – delay or cancellation – within the carrier’s control and not required for safety purposes.....	43
Rule 95: Denial of boarding – outside the carrier’s control.....	45
(A) Applicability.....	45
(B) General.....	45
(C) Situations outside the carrier’s control	45
(D) Communication with passengers – denial of boarding – outside the carrier’s control....	46
(E) Alternate arrangements – denial of boarding outside the carrier’s control	46
Rule 96: Denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes	47
(A) Applicability.....	47
(B) General.....	47
(C) Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes – request for volunteers	48
(D) Communication with passengers – denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes.....	49
(E) Alternate arrangements – denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes	49
(G) Compensation – denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and not required for safety purposes.....	50

Rule 97: Communication of Information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay, or denial of boarding	51
(A) General	51
Rule 105: Refusal to transport	52
Definitions	52
(A) Applicability	52
(B) Refusal to transport – removal of passenger	52
(C) Passenger's conduct – refusal to transport – prohibited conduct and sanctions	54
(D) Recourse of the passenger/limitation of liability	56
Rule 115: Tickets	56
(A) General	56
(B) Validity for carriage	57
(C) Extension of ticket validity	57
(D) Waiver minimum/maximum stay provision	58
(E) Upgrading (changing from a lower to a higher fare ticket)	59
(F) Flights in sequence	60
Part IV – After travel	62
Rule 120: Liability of the carrier for loss, damage to or delay of baggage, passenger delay or death or bodily injury – domestic transportation	62
Applicable to transportation solely within Canada, but excludes domestic segments carried as ..	62
(A) Successive carriers	62
(B) Laws and provisions applicable	62
(C) Time limitations on claims and actions	64
(D) Notices	65
Rule 125: Refunds	65
(A) General	65
(B) Involuntary refunds	65
(C) Voluntary refunds	66
(D) Time limit for requesting a refund	67
(E) Refunds in the case of death	67
(F) Jury duty	67
(G) Refusal to refund	67

Part I – General Tariff Information

Part I – General Tariff Information

Explanation of abbreviations, reference marks and symbols

\$	Dollar(s)
(C)	Denotes change which results in neither increases or decreases
(I)	Denotes increase
(N)	Denotes addition
(R)	Denotes reduction
(X)	Denotes cancellation
APPR	<i>Air Passenger Protection Regulations</i>
ATPDR	<i>Accessible Transportation for Persons with Disabilities Regulations</i>
CAD	Canadian dollar(s)
CTA	Canadian Transportation Agency also referred to as the "Agency"
N/A	Not applicable
No	Number
SDR	Special drawing rights
USD	United States dollar(s)
U.S. DoT	United States Department of Transportation

Rule 1: Definitions

"Agency" means the Canadian Transportation Agency.

"APPR" means the *Air Passenger Protection Regulations*.

"assistive device" means any medical device, mobility aid, communication aid or other aid that is specially designed to assist a person with a disability with a need related to their disability.

"ATPDR" means the *Accessible Transportation for Persons with Disabilities Regulations*.

"ATR" means the *Air Transportation Regulations*.

"baggage" means any good that is necessary or appropriate for the wear, use, comfort, or convenience of the passenger for the purpose of the trip. Unless otherwise specified, it shall include both checked and unchecked baggage of the passenger.

“baggage identification tag” means a document issued by the carrier solely for identification of checked baggage, part of which is given to the passenger as a receipt for the passenger’s checked baggage and the remaining part is attached by the carrier onto a particular piece of the passenger’s checked baggage.

“barrier” means anything – including anything physical, architectural, technological or attitudinal, anything that is based on information or communications or anything that is the result of a policy or a practice – that hinders the full and equal participation in society of persons with an impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment or a functional limitation.

“boarding area” means the point where the passenger’s flight coupons are lifted and kept by the carrier or the point where the carrier examines the passenger’s boarding pass prior to the passenger being permitted on the aircraft.

“boarding pass” includes either a paper document or an electronic document issued by the carrier to the passenger and serves as a record that the passenger has checked in for their flight and, when it shows a seat assignment, it permits a passenger to board a particular flight.

“boarding time deadline” is the time limit specified by the carrier by which the passenger must be present at the designated boarding area of their flight.

“Canada” means the ten provinces of Canada, the Yukon Territory, the Districts and Islands comprising the Northwest Territories of Canada and Nunavut.

“Carrier” means: JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd

“check-in deadline” is the time limit specified by the carrier by which the passenger must have completed check-in formalities and received a boarding pass.

“circle trip” means any trip conducted in a continuous and circuitous route where the point of origin is also the ultimate destination but is not a round trip because it involves more than one stopover.

“conjunction ticket” means a ticket issued to a passenger concurrently with another ticket(s) which together constitute a single contract of carriage.

“curbside zone” means an area that is located outside of a terminal where passengers are picked up or dropped off and that is owned, operated, leased or otherwise controlled by the terminal operator.

“denial of boarding” occurs when a passenger is not permitted to occupy a seat on-board a flight because the number of seats that may be occupied on the flight is less than the number of passengers who have checked in by the required time, hold a confirmed reservation and valid travel documentation, and are present at the boarding gate at the required boarding time.

“destination” is a deliberate break of a journey initiated by the passenger and agreed to in advance by the carrier at a point after the place of departure but before the ultimate destination has been reached. The deliberate break must be for a purpose other than changing aircraft. Transportation to a destination may involve multiple flight segments on a single ticket/itinerary.

“disability” means any impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment — or a functional limitation — whether permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, or evident or not, that, in interaction with a barrier, hinders a person’s full and equal participation in society.

“domestic transportation” means air transportation between points in Canada, from and to the same point in Canada or between points in Canada and a point outside Canada that is not in the territory of another country.

“emotional support animal” means an animal that provides emotional support, comfort, or therapeutic benefits to meet the disability-related needs of a person with a disability, but has not been individually trained by an organization or person specializing in such training to perform a specific task to assist the person with a disability-related need.

“flight coupon” means that portion of the ticket which is either held electronically in the carrier’s database or on paper when a paper ticket is issued to a passenger. It indicates the particular points between which the passenger is entitled to transportation.

“gratuitous carriage” means air transportation of passengers, goods or animals for no reward.

“immediate family” means spouse, parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, mother in law and father in law, brothers in law and sisters in law, daughters in law and sons in law. Adopted and step members are also included in immediate family.

“involuntary refunds” means any refund made in the event:

- the passenger is prevented from using all or a portion of their ticket;
- the passenger's original class of service is changed to a lower class of service; or
- the passenger is unable to use any additional service purchased in situations set out in:
 - Rule 90, Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier's control,
 - Rule 91, Delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes,
 - Rule 95, Denial of boarding – outside the carrier’s control,
 - Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes,
 - Rule 120, Liability of the carrier for loss, damage to or delay of baggage, passenger delay or death or bodily injury – domestic transportation, or

“itinerary/receipt” means a travel document or documents the carrier or its agent issues to the passenger travelling on a ticket. The itinerary/receipt contains the passenger’s name, flight information and notices relevant for the journey. This document is to be retained by the passenger during the entire journey.

“minor” means a person who has not reached their 18th birthday on the date that travel commences.

“miscellaneous charges order (MCO)” is an accounting document, similar to an airline ticket, used to process the payment of travel arrangements. It is used for non-transport charges such as group deposits, excess baggage, optional services and various other miscellaneous charges levied by an air carrier..

"mobility aid" means any manual or electric wheelchair, scooter, boarding chair, walker, cane, crutch, prosthesis or other aid that is specially designed to assist a person with a disability with a need related to mobility.

"normal fare" means the highest priced fare established for a first, business or economy class service during the period of applicability.

"open-date ticket" means a ticket issued to a passenger without the passenger having specified or made a decision concerning the date of travel. Travel is subject to a specific flight being selected to travel on, an actual reservation for space being confirmed in the carrier's reservation system, a boarding pass being issued and the passenger meeting all carrier-imposed restrictions.

"open jaw trip" means any trip comprising two separate fare components with a surface break.

"origin" means the initial starting place of the journey as shown on the ticket.

"passenger" means any person, except members of the crew, carried or to be carried in an aircraft with the consent of the carrier pursuant to a valid contract of carriage.

"person with a disability" means a person with any impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment — or a functional limitation — whether permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, or evident or not, that, in interaction with a barrier, hinders a person's full and equal participation in society.

"priority baggage" means baggage that will be the last items to be stowed in the aircraft hold and the first items to be removed. Aids required for the mobility or well-being of persons with disabilities shall be treated as priority baggage.

"refusal to transport" means, despite a passenger holding a valid ticket, the carrier will not carry or, if necessary, will remove the passenger from a flight at any point for reasons found in Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.

"required for safety purposes" means required by law in order to reduce risk to passenger safety and includes required by safety decisions made within the authority of the pilot of the aircraft or any decision made in accordance with a *safety management system* as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations* but does not include scheduled maintenance in compliance with legal requirements.

"reservation" is a record, either in paper form or in electronic form, of the accommodation held by a passenger on any given flight. The reservation would specify the date and times of travel, flight number and the class of service to be provided to the passenger.

"routing" establishes the possible points via which travel may take place for a specific fare.

"self-reliant" means that a person does not require services related to a disability beyond that normally provided by the carrier, or beyond that which applicable rules or regulations require the carrier to provide.

"service animal" means an animal that is required by a person with a disability for assistance and is certified, in writing, as having been trained by a professional service animal institution to assist a person with a disability and which is properly harnessed in accordance with standards established by a professional service animal institution.

"service dog" means a dog that has been individually trained by an organization or person specializing in service dog training to perform a task to assist a person with a disability with a need related to their disability.

"severe allergy" means an allergy to an allergen that may cause a person to experience significant physical distress if they are directly exposed to the allergen.

"situations outside the carrier's control" include, but are not limited to the following:

- war or political instability;
- illegal acts or sabotage;
- meteorological conditions or natural disasters that make the safe operation of the aircraft impossible;
- instructions from air traffic control;
- a NOTAM, (Notice to Airmen) as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*;
- a security threat;
- airport operation issues;
- a medical emergency;
- a collision with wildlife;
- a labour disruption within the carrier or within an essential service provider such as an airport or an air navigation service provider;
- a manufacturing defect in an aircraft that reduces the safety of passengers and that was identified by the manufacturer of the aircraft concerned, or by a competent authority; and
- an order or instruction from an official of a state or a law enforcement agency or from a person responsible for airport security.

"Small Carrier APPR" means any carrier that is not a Large Carrier APPR. For greater certainty, Small Carrier APPR means a carrier that has not transported a worldwide total of two million passengers or more during each of the two preceding calendar years. For the purposes of APPR, the small carrier has the same obligations as a Large Carrier APPR towards a passenger that it carries on behalf of a Large Carrier APPR under a commercial agreement with that carrier.

"Small Carrier Non-ATPDR" means any carrier that is not a Large Carrier ATPDR. For greater certainty, Small Carrier Non-ATPDR means a carrier that has not transported a worldwide total of one million passengers or more during each of the two preceding calendar years.

"special drawing rights (SDR)" is a unit of account of the International Monetary Fund.

“special fare” means any fare other than a normal fare.

“stopover” is, for the purposes of fare construction and establishing the applicable fare or fares which apply to a passenger's itinerary, a deliberate break of a journey initiated by the passenger and agreed to in advance by the carrier at a point between the place of departure and the place of ultimate destination. The deliberate break in the journey must be for a purpose other than changing aircraft and might result in a calculation of additional charges as set out in the corresponding fare rules.

“support person” means a person who is needed by a person with a disability, because of the nature of their disability, after departure and before arrival for assistance with eating meals, taking medication, using the washroom, transferring to and from a passenger seat, orientation and communication; or for physical assistance in an emergency, including in the case of an evacuation or decompression.

“tariff” means a schedule of fares, rates, charges or terms and conditions of carriage applicable to the provision of an air service and other incidental services.

“tarmac delay” occurs when a flight is delayed on the tarmac after the doors of the aircraft are closed for take-off or after the flight has landed.

“ticket” means either a paper or electronic document issued by or on behalf of the carrier which includes the passenger's flight coupons. The ticket serves as evidence of payment of air fare and constitutes for the passenger proof of their contract of carriage. In instances where a ticket exists as an electronic document, the carrier issues to the passenger, as proof of purchase, an itinerary/receipt.

“traffic” means any persons or goods that are transported by air.

“transfer point” means any point at which the passenger transfers between aircraft.

“travel credit” means a monetary credit that has been issued to the passenger, based on purchased but not used fares and additional services or as compensation provided by the carrier pursuant to APPR requirements. The credit may be used as payment towards future travel and it cannot expire.

“ultimate destination” is the ultimate stopping place according to the tariff/contract of carriage as shown on the ticket/itinerary. In round trip itineraries, the ultimate destination and the origin are the same.

“unchecked baggage” means any baggage (carry-on) accompanying the passenger other than checked baggage

“voluntary refunds” means a refund of an unused or partially used ticket, or for the difference in cost for a lower class of service for any situation not covered by the APPR, or for an additional service for reasons other than those mentioned under the definition of an involuntary refund.

“voucher” means a document or certificate provided by the carrier, either in paper or electronic format, to a passenger which acts as a form of payment. A voucher has a certain monetary value associated with it which is established by the carrier and may be used towards the purchase of future travel or additional services offered by the carrier or the provision of incidental services such as meals, ground transportation, and hotel accommodation. Vouchers may be provided by the carrier as a goodwill gesture.

Rule 5: Application of tariff

(A) General

- (1) This tariff shall apply to carriage of passengers and their accompanying baggage, and to all services incidental thereto:
- (1) For carriage on flights operated and marketed (carrying a Tofino Air or Sunshine Coast Air flight number) to a passenger by JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd, and
- (2) For carriage on flights marketed by JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd to a passenger but operated by another carrier.
- (2) With the exception of code-share agreements, when the carrier issues a ticket, baggage check, or makes any other arrangements for transportation over the services of, and in the name of, any other carrier (whether or not such transportation is part of a through service), the carrier acts only as agent for such other carrier and the tariff of that other carrier will apply.
- (3) Air transportation will be subject to the rules, rates, fares and charges published or referred to in this tariff, in effect on the date of the ticket issuance.
- (4) Unless the fare rule governing a specific fare basis code applicable to the transportation purchased by the passenger states otherwise, the general rules contained in this tariff will apply.
- (5) The contents of this tariff constitute the contract between the carrier and the passenger. Should there be a conflict between this tariff and any other document issued or posted by the carrier, this tariff will prevail.
- (6) The carrier's rules, regulations and conditions of carriage as found in this tariff are subject to change without notice only when required by applicable laws, government regulations, orders and requirements.
- (7) Carrier liability under the APPR:
 - (1) The carrier operating a flight is liable to passengers with respect to the obligations set out in sections 7 to 22 and 24 of the APPR, or, if they are more favourable to those passengers, the obligations on the same matter that are set out in the applicable tariff.
 - (2) However, if one carrier carries passengers on behalf of another carrier under a commercial agreement, the carriers are jointly and severally, or solitarily, liable to those passengers with respect to the obligations set out in sections 7, 22 and 24 of the APPR, or, if they are more favourable to those passengers, the obligations on the same matter that are set out in the applicable tariff.

(C) Overriding law/severability

- (1) If any provision contained or referred to in the ticket or this tariff is found to be contrary to an applicable law, government regulation, order or requirement, which cannot be waived by agreement of the parties, such provision, to the extent that it is invalid, shall be severed from the ticket or tariff and the remaining provisions shall continue to be in full force and effect.

(D) Gratuitous carriage

- (1) Except for the provisions of the Convention, the carrier reserves the right to exclude the application of all or any part of this tariff with respect to gratuitous carriage as stated in this tariff.

(E) Passenger recourse

- (1) Any compensation offered to passengers is found in this tariff and is subject to applicable government regulations.
- (2) In the case of dispute with JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd (dba Tofino Air - Sunshine Coast Air), passengers should, as the first recourse, try to resolve any problem by dealing directly with the carrier. If the passenger has attempted to resolve a complaint with the carrier and is still not satisfied, the passenger may take the matter to either the Canadian Transportation Agency or the appropriate court, as the passenger prefers.

(F) Modification and waiver

- (1) No agent, servant or representative of the carrier has the authority to alter, modify, or waive any provisions of this tariff.

Part II – Before departure

Part II – Before Departure

Rule 10: Application of fares and charges

(A) General

- (1) Applicable fares are those published by or on behalf of the carrier or, if not published, constructed in accordance with the carrier's tariff.
- (2) Fares and charges will apply only to air transportation between the points named on the ticket. Ground transfer services, unless otherwise specified in Rule 85, Ground transfer services, will be arranged by the passenger and at their own expense and are not subject to the terms of this tariff.

(B) Fares in effect

- (1) Subject to government requirements and this tariff:
 - (1) The applicable fare is the fare in effect on the date of the ticket issuance.

(C) Routing

- (1) Unless otherwise provided in the carrier tariff, fares apply only to their associated routing.
- (2) If there is more than one routing associated with a fare, the passenger, prior to their ticket being issued, may specify the routing they prefer. If no routing is specified, the carrier may determine the routing. (See Rule 50, Routings)

(D) Taxes and charges

- (1) Any tax or charge imposed by government or other authority, or by the operator of an airport, in respect of a passenger or the use by a passenger of any services or facilities will be in addition to the published fares and charges and will be payable by the passenger, except as otherwise provided in the carrier's tariff. (See Rule 15, Taxes)

(E) Currency of fares

- (1) All fares and charges are stated in Canadian dollars for travel commencing in Canada.

Rule 15: Taxes

(A) General

- (1) Taxes imposed by governments are payable by the passenger and are in addition to the published or constructed fare.
- (2) At the time of the ticket purchase, the passenger will be advised by the carrier of all the taxes appearing on the ticket.
- (3) Taxes will be shown separately on the ticket.
- (4) The conditions under which taxes are imposed, collected or refunded are established by the taxing authority (domestic or foreign) and in all cases will be respected. As a result, the carrier will either

collect new or higher amounts or refund all or a portion of the tax paid based on the conditions imposed by the taxing authority.

Rule 20: Methods of payment

(A) General

The following is a list of payment options accepted by the carrier for the payment of tickets and services offered by the carrier:

- (1) Cash in currencies acceptable to the carrier
- (2) Credit card
- (3) Bank debit card, where facilities permit
- (4) Certified cheques
- (5) Bank drafts
- (6) Vouchers

Rule 25: Currency of payment

(A) General

- (1) Currency provisions are subject to government regulations and applicable foreign exchange regulations.
- (2) When travel commences in Canada, payment for tickets will be in Canadian dollars at the Canadian dollar fare, or its equivalent in other currencies converted to Canadian dollars at the bankers' buying rate of exchange.

Rule 40: Reservations

(A) General

- (1) A reservation for space on a specific flight is valid when the availability and allocation of the space is entered into the carrier's reservation system, a confirmation number/code is obtained from the carrier which authenticates the reservation, the passenger has paid the appropriate fare, and a ticket has been issued for that space.
- (2) The carrier will only issue a ticket against a valid reservation. Subject to payment or other satisfactory arrangements and passenger compliance with the check-in time limits set out in paragraph (E) below, a ticket will be issued to the passenger by the carrier or agent of the carrier indicating that the passenger is holding confirmed space for the flight(s) shown on the ticket. The ticket will only apply between the points named on the ticket and the flight coupons that are presented.
- (3) On any specific flight, the carrier may limit the number of passengers carried at any specific fare. All fares will not necessarily be available on all flights. The number of seats which the carrier shall make available on a specific flight will be determined by the carrier's best judgment as to the anticipated total number of passengers on each flight.

- (4) A passenger who is holding an unused open-date ticket or a portion of that ticket or is in possession of another electronic document issued to the passenger by the carrier which entitles the passenger to onward travel, or who wishes to change their reservation for another date, will not be entitled to any preferential right to secure a new reservation.
- (7) For more specific provisions related to making reservations in an accessible manner for persons with disabilities, see:

(B) Cancellation of reservations

- (1) The carrier may cancel reservations of any passenger:
 - (1) If circumstances require due to situations within a carrier's control as defined in Rule 1, Definitions and applied in Rule 91, Delays or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes or Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes;
 - (2) If circumstances require due to situations outside a carrier's control as defined in Rule 1, Definitions and applied in Rule 90, Delays or cancellation- outside the carrier's control or Rule 95, Denial of boarding – outside the carrier's control;
 - (3) If circumstances require due to any situation identified in and applied in Rule 105, Refusal to transport; or,
 - (4) When the passenger has failed to meet check-in or boarding gate requirements set out in paragraph (E) below.
- (2) If the carrier cancels a passenger's reservation due to (B)(1)(a) (above), the passenger may be eligible to take advantage of the provisions found in Rule 91, Delays or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes or Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes.
- (3) If the carrier cancels a passenger's reservation due to (B)(1)(b) (above), the passenger may be eligible to take advantage of the provisions found in Rule 90, delays or cancellation – outside the carrier's control or Rule 95 Denial of boarding – outside the carrier's control.
- (4) If the carrier cancels a passenger's reservation due to (B)(1)(c) (above), the passengers will be treated in accordance with the provisions of Rule 105, Refusal to transport.

(C) Passenger's responsibility

- (1) The passenger must arrive at the airport with sufficient time to complete check-in, government formalities, security clearance, and the departure process while meeting the time limits detailed in (E) below. Flights will not be delayed for passengers who have not completed any of these pre-boarding requirements.
- (2) The passenger should provide the carrier with their preferred means of communication from among means offered by the carrier (for example, email address and/or telephone numbers) when the carrier solicits point of contact information from the passenger in case the carrier must communicate with the passenger prior to their departure or at any point during the passenger's itinerary. The carrier has

an obligation to communicate information to its passengers as per Rule 97, Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay, or denial of boarding.

(E) Check-in time limits

Travel	Recommended check-in time*	Check-in/baggage drop-off deadline**	Boarding gate deadline***
Within Canada	30 minutes	15 minutes	15 minutes

*Recommended check-in time: To ensure that the passenger has plenty of time to check in, drop off checked baggage and pass through security, the above table sets out how much in advance of the flight's departure time the passenger should check in. e.g. if the passenger's flight from Vancouver leaves at 8:00 a.m., the carrier recommends that the passenger check in at 7:30 a.m. (30 minutes before the flight).

**Check-in and baggage drop-off deadline: The passenger must have checked in, obtained their boarding pass and checked all baggage at the baggage drop-off counter before the check-in deadline for their flight. e.g. if the passenger's flight leaves at 8:00 a.m., the passenger is required to have checked in no later than 7:45am

If the passenger fails to meet either the check-in/baggage drop off deadline or the boarding gate deadline specified in the above chart, the carrier may reassign any pre-reserved seat and/or cancel the reservation of the passenger and the carrier may not be able to transport the passenger's baggage. Rule 41: Seat assignment for passengers including the seating of children under the age of 14 years

Rule 41: Seat Assignment for passengers including the seating of children under the age of 14 years

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or have purchased.
- (2) Unaccompanied children will be carried pursuant to the provisions of Rule 65, Unaccompanied minors.
- (3) The carrier will not accept a reservation for a child under 5 years of age who will be travelling alone, irrespective of whether the child's parent or guardian wishes to use the carrier's unaccompanied minors (UM) service for their child to travel alone.

(B) Seat assignment

- (1) The carrier does not guarantee the assignment of any particular space on the aircraft.

Rule 45: Stopovers

(A) General

- (1) Stopovers will be permitted under the following conditions:
- (5) Stopovers must be arranged with the carrier in advance and specified on the ticket.
- (6) Specific fare rules may not permit stopovers or limit the number of stopovers allowed or there may be an additional charge for stopovers based on the fare purchased by the passenger. Refer to the rule applicable to the fare in question for further information.
- (7) If a portion of a journey is travelled by surface transportation, a stopover will be deemed to have taken place for such transportation.

Rule 50: Routings

(A) Application

- (1) A routing is applicable only to the fares which are specifically associated with it.
- (2) A routing may be travelled via any or all of the cities named in the carrier's routing diagram, unless otherwise restricted.
- (3) All or part of the applicable routing may result in non-stop travel.
- (4) An intermediate point(s) specified along the routing may be omitted.
- (5) All routings are applicable in either direction, unless otherwise restricted.
- (6) For those routings permitting choice of carrier for carriage between the same points, only one of those carriers may be used.
- (7) Where no carrier is indicated between two points, travel is limited to JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd.
- (8) If more than one routing is applicable via the same fare, the passenger, and prior to the issuance of the ticket, may specify the routing. If no routing is specified by the passenger, the carrier will determine the routing.

Rule 54: Interline baggage acceptance

Definitions

"airline designator code" means an identification code comprised of two-characters which is used for commercial and traffic purposes such as reservations, schedules, timetables, ticketing, tariffs and airport display

systems. Airline designators are assigned by IATA. When this code appears on a ticket, it reflects the carrier that is marketing the flight, which might be different from the carrier operating the flight.

"baggage rules" means the conditions associated with the acceptance of baggage, services incidental to the transportation of baggage, allowances and all related charges. For example, baggage rules may address the following topics:

- The maximum weight and dimensions of passenger bags, if applicable, both checked and unchecked;
- The number of checked and unchecked passenger bags that can be transported and the applicable charges;
- Excess and oversized baggage charges;
- Charges related to check-in, collection and delivery of checked baggage;
- Acceptance of and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles;
- Baggage provisions related to prohibited or unacceptable items, including embargoes;
- Terms or conditions that would alter or impact the baggage allowances and charges applicable to passengers (e.g. frequent flyer status, early check-in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card); and,
- Other rules governing treatment of baggage at stopover points, including passengers subject to special baggage allowances or charges.

"down line carrier" means any carrier, other than the selecting carrier, that is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

"interline agreement" means an agreement between two or more carriers to co-ordinate the transportation of passengers and their baggage from the flight of one air carrier to the flight of another air carrier (through to the next point of stopover).

"interline itinerary" all flights reflected on a single ticket involving multiple air carriers. Only travel on a single ticket is subject to the Agency's approach provided the origin or the ultimate ticketed destination is a point in Canada.

"interline travel" means travel involving multiple air carriers listed on a single ticket that is purchased via a single transaction.

"marketing carrier" means the carrier that sells flights under its code.

"most significant carrier (MSC)" is determined by a methodology, established by IATA (Resolution 302), which establishes, for each portion of a passenger's itinerary where baggage is checked through to a new stopover point, which carrier will be performing the most significant part of the service. For travelers under the Resolution 302 system, the baggage rules of the MSC will apply. For complex itineraries involving multiple checked baggage points, there may be more than one MSC, resulting in the application of differing baggage rules through an itinerary.

"most significant carrier (MSC) – IATA Resolution 302 as conditioned by the Agency" means that in this instance, the MSC is determined by applying IATA Resolution 302 methodology as conditioned by the Agency in its [Decision No. 144-A-2014](#). The Agency's reservation has stipulated that only a single set of baggage rules may apply to any given interline itinerary. The aim of the Agency's reservation is to allow the selecting carrier to use the MSC methodology to determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to an international interline itinerary to or from Canada, while reinforcing the role of tariffs in the determination of which carrier's rules apply.

"operating carrier" means the carrier that operates the actual flight.

"participating carrier(s)" includes both the selecting carrier and down line carriers who have been identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

"selected carrier" means the carrier whose baggage rules apply to the entire interline itinerary.

"selecting carrier" means the carrier whose designator code is identified on the first flight segment of the passenger's ticket at the beginning of an interline itinerary issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate destination is in Canada.

"single ticket" is a document that permits travel from origin to destination. It may include interline/code-share and intra-line segments. It may also include end-to-end combinations (i.e., stand alone fares that can be bought separately but combined together to form one price).

"summary page at the end of an online purchase" is a page on a carrier's Web site which summarizes the details of a ticket purchase transaction just after the passenger has agreed to purchase the ticket from the carrier and has provided a form of payment.

"ultimate ticketed destination" means in situations where a passenger's origin is a non-Canadian point and the itinerary includes at least one stop in Canada, as well as at least one stop outside of Canada. If the stop in Canada is the farthest checked point and the stop is more than 24 hours, the Agency would consider the ultimate ticketed destination to be Canada.

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule is applicable to all interline itineraries issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate ticketed destination is in Canada.
- (2) It establishes how the carrier will determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to any passenger's entire interline itinerary.

(B) General

- (1) For the purposes of interline baggage acceptance:
 - (1) the carrier whose designator code is identified on the first segment of the passenger's interline ticket will be known as the selecting carrier.
 - (2) any carrier who is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket will be known as a participating carrier.

(C) Baggage rule determination by selecting carrier

Checked baggage

(1) The selecting carrier will:

- (1) Select and apply its own baggage rules as set out in its tariff to the entire interline itinerary.

OR

- (2) Select the MSC, as determined by IATA Resolution 302 as conditioned by the Agency, in order for that carrier's baggage rules, as established in its tariff, to apply to the entire interline itinerary.

(2) The carrier identified by means of (a) or (b) will be known as the selected carrier.

Carry-on baggage

- (3) Each operating carrier's carry-on baggage allowances will apply to each flight segment in an interline itinerary. Notwithstanding, the carry-on baggage charges that will apply to the entire interline itinerary will be those of the selected carrier.(D) Baggage rule application by participating carrier
- (1) Where the carrier is not the selected carrier on an interline itinerary but is a participating carrier that is providing transportation to the passenger based on the ticket issued, the carrier will apply as its own the baggage rules of the selected carrier throughout the interline itinerary.

(E) Disclosure of baggage rules

Summary page at the end of an online purchase and e-ticket disclosure

- (1) For baggage rules provisions related to a passenger's 1st and 2nd checked bag and the passenger's carry-on baggage (i.e., the passenger's "standard" baggage allowance), when the carrier sells and issues a ticket for an interline itinerary, it will disclose to the passenger on any summary page at the end of an online purchase and on the passenger's itinerary/receipt and e-ticket at the time of ticketing the baggage information relevant to the passenger itinerary as set out in paragraph (2) below. The disclosed information will reflect the baggage rules of the selected carrier.
- (2) The carrier will disclose the following information:
- (1) name of the carrier whose baggage rules apply;
 - (2) passenger's free baggage allowance and/or applicable fees;
 - (3) size and weight limits of the bags, if applicable;
 - (4) terms or conditions that would alter or impact a passenger's standard baggage allowances and charges (e.g. frequent flyer status, early check-in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card);
 - (5) existence of any embargoes that may be applicable to the passenger's itinerary; and,
 - (6) application of baggage allowances and charges (i.e., whether they are applied once per direction or if they are applicable at each stopover point).

- (3) The carrier will provide this information in text format on the passenger's e-ticket confirmation. Any fee information provided for carry-on bags and the first and second checked bag will be expressed as specific charges (i.e., not a range).

Web site disclosure

- (4) The carrier will disclose on its Web site, in a convenient and prominent location, a complete and comprehensive summary of all of the carrier's own baggage rules, including information concerning:
 - (1) The maximum weight and dimensions of passenger bags, if applicable, both checked and unchecked;
 - (2) The number of checked and unchecked passenger bags that can be transported and the applicable charges;
 - (3) Excess and oversized baggage charges;
 - (4) Charges related to check in, collection and delivery of checked baggage;
 - (5) Acceptance of and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles;
 - (6) Baggage provisions related to prohibited or unacceptable items, including embargoes;
 - (7) Terms or conditions that would alter or impact the baggage allowances and charges applicable to passengers (e.g. frequent flyer status, early check in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card); and,
 - (8) Other rules governing treatment of baggage at stopover points, including passengers subject to special baggage allowances or charges.

Rule 55: Baggage acceptance

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule only applies to flights operated by JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd ("the carrier") for single carrier (i.e. online) transportation of baggage and interline transportation of baggage where the carrier is selected to apply its own baggage rules to an entire interline itinerary.

(B) General conditions of acceptance of checked and unchecked baggage

The carrier will accept for transportation as baggage, any good that is necessary or appropriate for the wear, use, comfort or convenience of the passenger for the purpose of the trip, subject to the following:

(1) Checked baggage

- (1) Once the carrier takes possession of the passenger's checked baggage, the carrier will issue a baggage identification tag for each piece of checked baggage. A portion of this tag will be provided to the passenger and each bag will be affixed with the corresponding remaining portion of the tag.

(2) Unchecked baggage (carry-on baggage)

- (1) Unchecked baggage must be within the carrier's size and weight limits to be taken **on-board the aircraft**.

- (2) **Unchecked baggage** must fit under the seat located in front of the passenger or in the enclosed storage compartment in the passenger cabin of the aircraft.

(C) Baggage allowance

- (1) The passenger is entitled to carry free of charge checked and unchecked baggage as specified to a maximum weight of 25 lbs total.
 - (a) If a passenger exceeds the maximum weight allowed for each bag or the maximum dimensions permitted for each checked or carried on bag, the passenger will be subject to the excess baggage charges set out in the chart in paragraph (E). Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities. (See Rule 70(E) and 71(F))
 - (b) The passenger's name and point of contact must appear on the baggage.
- (3) If a passenger exceeds the maximum number of bags permitted and/or the maximum weight allowed for each bag or the maximum dimensions permitted for each checked or carry-on bag in the chart in (1) above, the passenger will be subject to the excess baggage charges set out in the chart in (E) below.

Note: Musical instruments will be considered as part of the passenger's baggage allowance and there may be associated fees dependent on the fare purchased.

The passenger's name and contact information must appear on the baggage. It is recommended that the name and contact information be included inside the baggage.

(D) Collection and delivery of baggage

- (1) The passenger has the right to retrieve their baggage without delay.
- (2) If the passenger claiming the checked baggage is unable to produce their portion of the baggage identification tag and identify the baggage by means of its baggage identification tag, the carrier must receive satisfactory proof that the baggage belongs to the passenger in question before delivering the baggage to the passenger.

(E) Excess baggage

- (1) Baggage in excess of the free baggage allowance will be accepted by the carrier upon payment of the applicable charge. The charge for the excess baggage is payable prior to departure at the point of check-in

(G) Items unacceptable as baggage

- (1) The following items are unacceptable as baggage and will not be transported by the carrier:
 - (1) Items which are forbidden to be carried by the applicable laws, regulations, or orders of any country to be flown from, to, or over.
 - (2) Items which are likely to endanger the aircraft or persons or property on-board the aircraft. These unacceptable items are specified in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

- (3) Items, which in the carrier's opinion, are unsuitable for carriage because of their weight, size or character, for example, fragile or perishable items.

Note: Not applicable to assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For limitations on the carriage of mobility aids, refer to

- (4) Live animals except as provided in Rule 75, Acceptance of animals (pets and search and rescue dogs).

Note: Not applicable to service dogs, other service animals and emotional support animals for persons with disabilities. For limitations on the carriage of service dogs, other service animals and emotional support animals, refer to:

- (5) Firearms and ammunition other than for hunting or sporting purposes.
- (2) Firearms and ammunition for hunting and sporting purposes will be accepted as checked baggage provided the firearms are not loaded, the safety catch is in the "on" position and the firearms are suitably packed. The carriage of ammunition is subject to the ICAO and IATA regulations mentioned in (1)(b) above.
- (3) Weapons such as antique firearms, swords, knives, and other similar items may be accepted as checked baggage at the carrier's discretion, provided they are suitably packed.
- (4) Fragile or perishable items, money, jewelry, precious metals, silverware, negotiable papers, securities or other valuables, business documents, samples, passports and other identification documents are unacceptable for transportation as checked baggage and will only be transported as carry-on baggage if retained in the passenger's possession.

(H) Right to refuse carriage of baggage

Note: This provision does not apply to assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For limitations on the carriage of mobility aids, refer to:

Note: This provision does not apply to musical instruments. For limitations on the carriage of musical instruments, refer to Rule 56(B), (C) and (E), Acceptance of musical instruments as baggage.

- (1) The carrier will refuse to carry as checked baggage any bag that the carrier has discovered to contain any unacceptable item mentioned in (G) above and when the passenger fails to provide the carrier with prior notice that they wish to carry such an item in their baggage.
- (2) Unless advance arrangements have been made with the carrier, the carrier may carry on later flights baggage which is in excess of the free baggage allowance.
- (3) The carrier will refuse to carry checked baggage if it determines that the baggage has not been properly and securely packed in suitable suitcases or containers.

(I) Right of search

- (4) The carrier may request the passenger to permit a search to be conducted of their person and baggage. The carrier may search baggage in the passenger's absence. The purpose of any search is to

ensure aircraft and passenger safety, security and to determine whether the passenger is in possession of, or the baggage contains, items mentioned in (G) above or any arms or ammunition which have not been presented to the carrier. If the passenger refuses to comply with the request for search, the carrier may refuse to carry the passenger and/or their baggage.

Part III – At the airport/during travel

Part III – At the airport/during travel

Rule 60: Acceptance of children for travel

(A) General

- (1) Infants and children under 12 years of age, accompanied in the same cabin by a passenger 16 years of age or older, will be accepted for transportation.
- (2) Children between 5 years of age and 11 years of age may travel alone using the carrier's Unaccompanied Minor Service. (See Rule 65)
- (3) Persons entrusted with the care of infants and children must be capable of discharging this duty.

Infants

- (4) Infants under two years of age on the date of travel do not require a seat.
- (5) Only one infant under the age of two years may be held in the lap of an accompanying passenger 18 years of age or older.
- (6) No single passenger shall be responsible for more than one infant whether the infant is held on the lap of an accompanying passenger or a seat has been purchased for the infant and the infant is secured in an approved child restraint system (car seat).
- (7) An infant under two years of age at the time of departure but reaching their second birthday during the continuing/return flight(s) will require a seat and must pay the applicable fare for the continuing/return flight(s).
- (8) Infants under two years of age occupying a seat must be properly secured in a Transport Canada Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approved child restraint device.

Children

- (9) All children, two years of age or older, must be ticketed and assigned a seat.
- (10) All children, 12 years of age or older, will be able to travel unaccompanied without supervision and will be considered to be adults for fare purposes.

(B) Acceptance of infants and children

For travel within Canada or between Canada and the United States

Age	Accepted	Conditions
1 days to 23 months (infant)	Yes	Only one infant is permitted per adult passenger. The infant may travel free of charge when the infant is held on an accompanying adult's lap. An infant for whom a seat is purchased must be properly secured in an approved child restraint device and will be assessed the applicable fare.
2 to 11 years old (child)	Yes	These passengers are considered to be children for the purpose of air travel and will pay the applicable child's fare if available. These passengers must be either supervised by a passenger of 16 years or older or use the carrier's unaccompanied minor services, where applicable for children ages 5 and up who are travelling alone. (See Rule 65) The use of an approved child restraint device is optional for children ages two and up.
12 years and older	Yes	These passengers are considered to be adults for the purpose of air travel and will pay the applicable adult fare. These passengers are eligible to travel unaccompanied and unsupervised.

(C) Documentation

All children who are passengers, whether traveling accompanied by a parent, guardian, or tutor or unaccompanied, must be in possession of the required documentation which is applicable to the points which they will be flying to, from and between.

- (1) passengers under 18 years of age must carry identification such as a passport, an original birth certificate or a non-government ID, e.g. student card.

(D) Unaccompanied minors

For complete details on minors travelling unaccompanied, refer to Rule 65, Unaccompanied minors.

Rule 65: Unaccompanied minors

(A) General

- (1) For purposes of this Rule, "guardian" is any person having responsibility over the welfare of a "minor".
- (2) The carrier offers a supervision service called the unaccompanied minor service (UM service) for all minors who have achieved the minimum age of 5 years. This service is either mandatory or optional, depending upon the age of the minor.

(B) Age restrictions

- (1) Minors less than 5 years of age are not eligible to use the UM service and must always be accompanied by their parent or a person who is at least 16 years old when travelling.
- (2) Minors aged between 5 and 11 years of age may only travel unaccompanied if they are using the UM service, outlined below.
- (3) Minors from age 12 up to a maximum of 15 years of age can also use the UM service at the request of their parent/guardian. Please note, however, that if a guardian requests the UM service for a minor between these ages, all travel restrictions applicable to the UM service will apply.

(C) Travel restrictions

- (1) The UM service is available on:
 - (1) non-stop flights; or
 - (2) direct flights (a direct flight makes a stop but there is no change of aircraft);

(D) Fares and charges

- (1) Unaccompanied minors travelling on the UM service provided by the carrier will be subject to the applicable adult fare.

(E) Conditions of application for unaccompanied travel

- (1) Arrangements and registration for the UM service must be made at least 24 hours prior to departure with the carrier.
- (2) The minor must be brought to the airport of departure by a parent/guardian who remains with the minor until the carrier starts providing supervision. The parent/guardian will complete all the required documents which include providing the carrier with satisfactory evidence that the minor will be met by another parent/guardian or other responsible person.
- (3) The parent/guardian or other responsible person who will be meeting the unaccompanied minor at the destination airport must have photo identification which will allow the carrier personnel to identify this person as the appropriate person designated to meet the minor.
- (4) The parent/guardian will be required to remain at the airport of departure until the aircraft has departed.
- (5) The parent/guardian must provide the carrier with the name and phone number of a person who can be contacted in case of emergency during the time the minor is in the carrier's care.
- (6) Unaccompanied minors aged 5 through 11 years old will not be accepted if the flight on which the minor holds a reservation is expected to terminate short of, or bypass the minor's destination.
- (7) Once the minor is under the carrier's care, the minor will be provided supervision by the carrier until they are met at destination by a parent/guardian or other responsible person who

can confirm to carrier personnel by means of photo identification that they are the person(s) designated to meet the minor.

- (8) Confirmed reservations must be booked for unaccompanied minors. Standby travel is not permitted.
- (9) A minor with a medical condition or a minor with a disability may not be accepted for travel unaccompanied. Medical information and/or documents (for example, a medical certificate) may be required for any UM service to be offered to a minor with a medical condition or a disability.

Rule 71: Carriage of persons with disabilities – Small Carrier non-ATPDR operating aircraft with 29 or less passenger seats

The following provisions are derived from the *Accessibility Guidelines for Small Aircraft – Services for persons with disabilities on aircraft with 29 and fewer passenger seats*.

Obligations of the carrier include the duty to accommodate persons with disabilities up to the point of undue hardship and may go beyond what is specified in this tariff.

(A) Application

- (1) This rule applies to the transportation of persons with disabilities by JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd, which is a Small Carrier Non-ATPDR that operates aircraft with 29 or less seats on its domestic transportation services.
- (2) Pursuant to Rule 5(A)(1), Application of tariff, this rule applies to the transportation of all persons with disabilities on all flights marketed and operated by JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd, and in respect to all flights marketed by JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd.

(B) Acceptance for carriage

- (1) The carrier will accept the determination made by or on behalf of a person with a disability as to self-reliance, unless doing so would impose undue hardship on the carrier, for example, if it would jeopardize security, public health or public safety.
- (2) The carrier will not refuse to transport a person with a disability solely based on their disability unless the transportation of the person would impose an undue hardship on the carrier, for example, if it would jeopardize security, public health or public safety.
- (3) In instances when refusing transportation to a person with a disability is necessary, the carrier will offer to provide to the person, within 10 days, a written explanation of the reason for the refusal, such as relevant rules, policies, procedures or regulations or evidence in respect of undue hardship.

See also: Rule 105(B), Refusal to transport, removal of passenger and rule 105(B)(1)(f)(iv), Refusal to transport, passenger's condition, medical clearance

(C) Reservations – information about services and seating assignments

- (1) If a person self-identifies as a person with a disability when making a reservation with a carrier, the carrier will:
 - (1) describe equipment and services available to accommodate persons with disabilities;

(2) discuss both:

- (i) the level of accessibility and the limitations of the aircraft, the tarmac, the facilities and the availability of boarding equipment for the available services to accommodate that person's disability-related needs; and
 - (ii) the person's needs in relation to their disability and the services offered by the carrier in relation to those needs;
- (3) before assigning a passenger seat to a person with a disability, inform the person of the most accessible passenger seats that are available in the class of service that the person has requested;
- (4) in assigning a passenger seat to a person with a disability, take into account the person's opinion with respect to which seats would best meet the accessibility needs of that person; and
- (5) where a person is travelling with a support person, ensure that the person and the support person are seated together.

(2) The carrier will advise the person if information and/or documents are required to permit the carrier to assess their request.

(D) Written confirmation of services

- (1) The carrier will indicate in the record of a person's travel reservation the services that the carrier will provide to the person.
- (2) The carrier will offer to provide a written confirmation of the services that it will provide to the person as soon as possible after the reservation has been made and before the flight.

(F) Services for which advance notice is required

- (1) The services identified in (3) below will be provided at no additional fare or charge.

Every reasonable effort

- (2) In all instances, the carrier will make every reasonable effort to provide a service requested by a person with a disability even if the person does not comply with any requirement in this section, to provide advance notice or to provide information and/or documents to permit the carrier to assess the request.

(3)

(4) Services – 48 hours advance notice

- (5) Subject to the carrier's requirement for the person with a disability to provide information and/or documents, the carrier will provide the following services if requested by a person with a disability at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled time of departure of the person's flight:

- (1) Assist the person with registration at the check-in counter;
- (2) Assist the person in proceeding to the boarding area;

- (3) Assist the person with boarding and deplaning using specialized equipment whenever possible. As a last recourse, a person may be carried by hand to enplane and deplane if the following applies:
 - (i) restrictions inherent to the aircraft or the tarmac prevent the use of any other boarding/deplaning method;
 - (ii) the person agrees to be hand-carried; and,
 - (iii) this can be done safely.
- (4) Assist the person in boarding and deplaning;
- (5) Periodically inquire about the needs of the person who is in a wheelchair, is not independently mobile and is waiting to board an aircraft, and attend to those needs;
- (6) Allow the person, upon request, to board the aircraft in advance of other passengers, where time permits, where a person with disability requests assistance in boarding or seating or in stowing carry-on baggage;
- (7) Assist the person in stowing and retrieving carry-on baggage and retrieving checked baggage;
- (8) Assist the person with transferring to or from a mobility aid;
- (9) Assist the person with transferring to or from a passenger seat;
- (10) Assist the person in proceeding to the general public area or, in some cases, to a representative of another carrier;
- (11) Provide limited assistance with beverages and snacks – such as opening packages and identifying items;

Information and/or documents required to be filed with the carrier

- (4) The carrier will require the person to file any information and/or documents, including a medical certificate, that are reasonably necessary to permit the carrier to assess the person's request for a service noted below:
- (G) Acceptance of aids
- (1) Upon request from a person with a disability, the carrier will carry, free of charge and as priority baggage, a person's mobility aid, where possible, and any other assistive aid, subject to any safety or security restrictions that would prevent such an aid from being transported.
 - (2) The carrier will permit the person to retain their mobility aid until it becomes necessary to store it for carriage.
 - (3) The carrier will permit a person to bring on-board, where possible, any small aid, including:
 - (1) a walker, a cane, crutches or braces;
 - (2) any device that assists the person to communicate; and
 - (3) any prosthesis or small medical device.

- (4) Where the facilities, the tarmac, and the weather conditions permit, the carrier will allow a manually operated wheelchair to be used to reach:
 - (1) the boarding gate;
 - (2) the stairs of the aircraft; or,
 - (3) the door of the aircraft (for aircraft accessible via a boarding system).
- (5) Where the aircraft can carry the mobility aid, the carrier will:
 - (1) disassemble and package, where necessary, the aid for transportation and unpackage and reassemble the aid upon arrival; and,
 - (2) return the aid promptly upon arrival.
- (6) The carrier can refuse to transport a mobility aid where aircraft design does not permit the carriage of the aid, for example, the weight or size of the mobility aid exceeds the capacity of lifts or ramps, or the doors to baggage compartments are too small for the mobility aid, or transportation of the mobility aid would jeopardize aircraft airworthiness.
- (7) Where a carrier refuses to carry a mobility aid, the carrier will:
 - (1) advise the person with a disability of alternate transportation arrangements that the person may make to transport the aid, or to travel with the aid.

Note: For provisions related to limitations of liability regarding loss of, damage to, or delay in delivering mobility aids, refer to Rule 120(B)(5), Liability – domestic transportation, mobility aids or Rule 121(B)(5), Liability – international transportation, mobility aids.

(H) Acceptance of service animals

- (1) The carrier will accept for transportation, without charge, a service animal required for disability-related needs provided the animal is:
 - (1) properly harnessed; and,
 - (2) certified in writing, as being trained by a professional service animal institution.
- (2) The carrier will permit the service animal to accompany the person with a disability on-board the aircraft and to remain on the floor at the person's passenger seat. For the comfort of all passengers, the carrier staff will determine, in consultation with the person with a disability, where the person and service animal will be seated.
- (3) The carrier will assign a seat to the person which provides sufficient space for the person and the service animal. Where there is insufficient floor space in the seat row of the person's passenger seat, the carrier will permit the service animal to remain on the floor in an area where the person can still exercise control over the animal.
- (4) The person is responsible for complying with all laws, regulations, orders, demands, and travel requirements of countries to be flown from, into or through, in respect to the service animal. In particular, the person is responsible for obtaining valid health and vaccination certificates, entry

permits and other documents required by countries, states or territories for entry or transit of any service animal that is to accompany the person.

- (5) The carrier may refuse to transport a service animal if the person with a disability fails to have in their possession documentation at the time of check-in which demonstrates that the animal has all the necessary valid health and vaccination certificates, entry permits and other documents required by countries, states or territories for entry or transit. For more information see Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.
- (6) When travel involves more than one carrier, it is the responsibility of the person to verify the policy of each carrier involved in the itinerary and ensure that the requirements of each carrier have been met and that each carrier is aware of and has agreed to carry the service animal on its own aircraft.

Rule 75: Acceptance of animals (pets and search and rescue dogs)

(A) Application

- (1) The carrier will agree to carry animals subject to the following provisions:

(B) General

- (1) Advance arrangements must be made with the carrier before any animal is accepted for carriage.
- (2) Animals must be contained in a clean, leak/escape proof cage or container/kennel with adequate space for the comfort of the animal. This cage or container/kennel must be approved by the carrier.

Note: This provision does not apply to Service Animals accompanying passengers with disabilities or search and rescue animals accompanied by handlers or dogs travelling accompanied in the cabin.

- (3) An animal and its container will be included in the passenger's free baggage allowance. Note: This provision does not apply to Service Animals accompanying passengers with disabilities or search and rescue animals accompanied by handlers. Service Animals will be carried free of charge.
- (4) The passenger assumes full responsibility for the animal. Before the animal is accepted for carriage, the passenger must make all necessary arrangements to obtain valid health and vaccination certificates. In the absence of such documentation, the animal may not be accepted for carriage.
- (5) When travel involves more than one carrier, the passenger should verify the policy of each carrier involved in the itinerary and ensure that the requirements of each carrier have been met and that each carrier is aware and has agreed to carry the animal on its own aircraft.

Note: This provision does not apply to Service Animals accompanying passengers with disabilities or search and rescue animals accompanied by handlers. Service Animals will be carried free of charge.

- (6) The carrier, in consultation with the search and rescue dog's handler, will determine where the handler will be seated to ensure that adequate space is provided to the handler and the dog.

(C) Search and rescue dogs

- (1) Search and rescue dogs which are properly harnessed will be permitted in the passenger cabin of the aircraft. The animal must remain on the floor at the handler's seat.

- (2) The carrier will accept a search and rescue dog for transportation without charge.
- (3) The carrier, in consultation with the search and rescue dog's handler, will determine where the handler will be seated to ensure that adequate space is provided to the handler and the dog.

(D) Pets

- (1) The provisions in this section are not applicable to service dogs, other service animals, emotional support animals and search and rescue animals.
- (2) The carrier will accept for carriage animals as pets such as domestic dogs, cats, rabbits, and birds, as checked baggage, provided the animal(s) is/are accompanied by a passenger, in compliance with the IATA Live Animal Regulations.
- (3) Animals must be contained in a clean, leak/escape proof cage or container/kennel with adequate space for the comfort of the animal. The cage or container/kennel must be approved by the carrier.
- (4) Animals as checked baggage:
 - (1) Pets are limited to one animal per flight (excluding Service Dogs)
 - (2) The maximum size for the container/kennel (length x width x height) must not exceed 25" x 16.5" x 14.5"
 - (3) The maximum allowable weight for both the animal and container/kennel must not exceed 11.34kg/25lbs total and counts towards the passenger's free baggage allowance
 - (4) For domestic and international transportation, pursuant to the provision of the applicable convention, once an animal is accepted for carriage as checked baggage, the carrier is liable in the event of damages arising from loss, damage and delay of an animal as specified in Rule 120, Liability – Domestic Transportation and Rule 121, Liability – International Transportation.
 - (5) Where passengers are not travelling with the animal and the animal is cargo, freight rules to be adhered to and the following charges will apply.

Charge of transportation of animal and container/kennel

From	To	Charge
Sechelt	Nanaimo	\$50.00 CAD + GST
Nanaimo	Sechelt	\$50.00 CAD + GST
Sechelt	Vancouver	\$50.00 CAD + GST
Vancouver	Sechelt	\$50.00 CAD + GST
Sechelt	Victoria	\$50.00 CAD + GST

Victoria	Vancouver	\$50.00 CAD + GST
----------	-----------	-------------------

(5) Pets in the cabin

- (a) All pets will be transported in the cargo area, and are not allowed in the cabin

Rule 80: Administrative formalities – travel documents, customs and security

(A) General

- (1) The passenger is responsible for obtaining all required travel documents (passports, visas, tourist cards, health certificates, or other appropriate and necessary identification) including those of any children that are accompanied by the passenger.
- (2) The passenger is responsible for complying with all laws, regulations, orders, demands, and travel requirements of countries to be flown from, into or through and also for complying with the instructions of the carriers concerned.

(B) Travel documents

- (1) Prior to travel, the passenger must be prepared to submit for inspection to the carrier all travel documents required by the countries concerned.
- (2) The carrier will have the right to make and retain copies of the travel documents presented by the passenger.
- (3) As described in Rule 105, Refusal to transport, the carrier reserves the right to refuse transportation to any passenger who fails to present all exit, entry, health and other documents required by law, regulation, order, demand or other requirement of the countries where travel is intended or whose travel documents do not appear to be in order.
- (4) Passengers are strongly encouraged to confirm any necessary legal requirements for entry into or travel via the countries on their itinerary prior to their flights and to have proof of their compliance with such regulations, including being in possession of the relevant travel documents, in advance of check-in.
- (5) The carrier will not provide passengers with information on the travel document requirements, including visa, passport, and health requirements, for entry into, exit from, or travel via the countries on their itinerary.

Rule 85: Ground transfer services

(A) General

- (1) The carrier does not maintain, operate or provide ground transfer services between airports or between airports and city centres.
- (2) Any ground transfer service is performed by independent operators who are not and shall not be deemed to be, agents or servants of the carrier.

Rule 90: Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier’s control

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is a delay or cancellation due to situations outside the carrier’s control. See Rule 90(C) for situations that are outside a carrier's control.

Where JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd, a Small Carrier APPR, carries a passenger on behalf of a Large Carrier APPR under a commercial agreement with that carrier, it has the same obligations as a Large Carrier APPR towards that passenger that it carries.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) A delay or cancellation that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is due to situations outside the carrier’s control, is considered to also be due to situations outside that carrier’s control if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (4) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier’s check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier’s boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in time limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 90 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to transport.
- (5) For domestic itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that may have been received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of Rule 120(B)(8), Liability – domestic transportation, passenger delay.
- (6) In the case of delay or cancellation at the airport, the carrier will give priority to assistance to any person with a disability and to unaccompanied minors.

(C) Situations outside the carrier’s control

- (1) Situations outside the carrier’s control, include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (1) war or political instability;
 - (2) illegal acts or sabotage;
 - (3) meteorological conditions or natural disasters that make the safe operation of the aircraft impossible;
 - (4) instructions from air traffic control;

- (5) a NOTAM, (Notice to Airmen), as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*;
- (6) a security threat;
- (7) airport operation issues;
- (8) a medical emergency;
- (9) a collision with wildlife;
- (10) a labour disruption within the carrier or within an essential service provider such as an airport or an air navigation service provider;
- (11) a manufacturing defect in an aircraft that reduces the safety of passengers and that was identified by the manufacturer of the aircraft concerned, or by a competent authority; and
 - (l) an order or instruction from an official of a state or a law enforcement agency or from a person responsible for airport security.

(D) Communication with passengers — delay or cancellation outside the carrier's control

- (1) Carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay or denial of boarding.

(E) Alternate arrangements — delay or cancellation outside the carrier's control

- (1) If a flight is cancelled, or once a flight delay has reached three hours, the carrier will provide to the passenger, free of charge, a confirmed reservation on the next available flight that is operated by the carrier, or a carrier with which they have a commercial agreement, travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger's original ticket and departs within 48 hours after the departure time that is indicated on that ticket.
- (2) If the carrier cannot provide a confirmed reservation in accordance with (1) above, the carrier will, at the passenger's choice:
 - (a) provide a refund for any unused portion of the ticket; or,
 - (b) make the following alternate travel arrangements, free of charge:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (i) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger's original ticket.

Return to point of origin

- (3) If the passenger's trip no longer serves its purpose because of the disruption, and the passenger is no longer at their point of origin, then the carrier will provide the passenger, free of charge, with a confirmed reservation for a flight back to the point of origin that accommodates the passenger's travel needs, and refund the entire ticket (as if no part of the trip had been made).

Refund

- (4) A passenger who is eligible to be refunded as per (2) above, may choose a refund, pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, at any time prior to being provided with a confirmed reservation.

Comparable services

- (5) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services that are comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of additional services

- (6) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger's original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:
- (a) the passenger did not receive those services; or,
 - (b) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

Method used for refund

- (7) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
- (8) (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
- (9) (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
- (10)(c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund deadline

- (11) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

Rule 91: Delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes**(A) Applicability**

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is delay or cancellation due to a situation that is within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes. Rule 91(F)

is applicable only if the delay or cancellation is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) A delay or cancellation that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is within the carrier's control but is required for safety purposes, is considered to also be within that carrier's control but required for safety purposes, if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (4) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in time limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 91 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to transport.
- (5) For international itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of the Convention regarding liability in the case of passenger delay. (See Rule 121(B)(14), Liability – international transportation, passenger delay)
- (6) For domestic itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that may have been received, a passenger may invoke provisions such as those that are set forth in Domestic Liability – Rule 120(B)(8), Liability – domestic transportation, passenger delay.

(C) Communication with passengers – delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes

- (1) The carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay or denial of boarding.

(D) Alternate arrangements – delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes

- (1) In case of a delay of three hours or more, if the passenger desires, or a flight cancellation, the carrier will provide the following alternate travel arrangements free of charge to ensure that each passenger completes their itinerary as soon as feasible:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (1) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger's original ticket.

Refund

- (2) If the alternate travel arrangements offered, in accordance with (1) above, do not accommodate the passenger's travel needs, the carrier will
 - (1) in the case where the passenger is no longer at the point of origin that is indicated on the original ticket and the travel no longer serves a purpose because of the delay or cancellation, refund the ticket, pursuant Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, and provide the passenger, free of charge, with a confirmed reservation that is for a flight to that point of origin which accommodates the passenger's travel needs; and
 - (2) in any other case, refund the unused portion of the ticket. The amount of the refund will be calculated pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds.

Comparable services

- (3) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services that are comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of additional services

- (4) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger's original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:
 - (1) the passenger did not receive those services; or
 - (2) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

Method used for refund

- (5) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds and will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (6) (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (7) (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (8) (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund deadline

- (9) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.
- (F) Compensation – delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and not required for safety purposes
- (1) Compensation for inconvenience is only payable when the delay or cancellation is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.

- (2) If a passenger is informed 14 days or less before the departure time on their original ticket that the arrival of their flight at the destination that was indicated on their ticket will be delayed, the carrier will provide the minimum compensation for inconvenience as follows:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (1) \$125, if the arrival of the passenger's flight at destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by three hours or more, but less than six hours,
- (2) \$250, if the arrival of the passenger's flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by six hours or more, but less than nine hours, or
- (3) \$500, if the arrival of the passenger's flight at the destination on the original ticket is delayed by nine hours or more.

Compensation in case of refund

- (3) If the passenger's ticket is refunded in accordance with (D)(2), the carrier will provide a minimum compensation of:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (1) in the case of a Small Carrier APPR, \$125.

Deadline to file request

- (4) To receive the minimum compensation referred to in (2) or (3) above, a passenger must file a request for compensation with the carrier before the first anniversary of the day on which the flight delay or flight cancellation occurred.

Deadline to Respond

- (5) The carrier will, within 30 days after the day on which it receives the request, provide compensation or an explanation as to why compensation is not payable.

Compensation for inconvenience

- (6) If the carrier is required by this tariff to provide compensation to a passenger, the carrier will offer it in form of money (i.e., cash, cheque, or bank transfer). However, the compensation may be offered in another form (e.g. a travel credit) if:
- (1) compensation in the other form has a greater monetary value than the minimum monetary value of the compensation that is required under the APPR;
 - (2) the passenger has been informed in writing of the monetary value of the other form of compensation;
 - (3) the other form of compensation does not expire; and
 - (4) the passenger confirms in writing that they have been informed of their right to receive monetary compensation and have chosen the other form of compensation.

Rule 95: Denial of boarding – outside the carrier’s control

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is denial of boarding due to situations outside the carrier’s control. See Rule 95(C) for situations that are outside a carrier's control.
- (3) This Rule does not apply in the situation of a refusal to transport a passenger due to, for instance, health, safety or security reasons, or where the passenger has failed to follow carrier rules or instructions, has inappropriate travel documents or has failed to respect check-in time limits. To see the carrier's policies in this respect, refer to Rule 105, Refusal to transport.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) The passenger holding a confirmed ticketed reservation must present themselves for carriage in accordance with this tariff having complied fully with the carrier’s applicable reservation, ticketing, check-in and boarding requirements within the time limits as set out in Rule 40.
- (4) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier’s check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier’s boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in time limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 95 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to transport.
- (5) A denial of boarding that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is due to situations outside the carrier’s control, is considered to also be due to situations outside that carrier’s control if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (6) For domestic itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke provisions such as those that are set out in Rule 120(B)(8), Liability – domestic transportation, passenger delay.

(7)

(C) Situations outside the carrier’s control

- (1) Situations outside the carrier’s control, include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (1) war or political instability;
 - (2) illegal acts or sabotage;

- (3) meteorological conditions or natural disasters that make the safe operation of the aircraft impossible;
- (4) instructions from air traffic control;
- (5) a NOTAM, (Notice to Airmen) as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*;
- (6) a security threat;
- (7) airport operation issues;
- (8) a medical emergency;
- (9) a collision with wildlife;
- (10) a labour disruption within the carrier or within at an essential service provider such as an airport or an air navigation service provider;
- (11) a manufacturing defect in an aircraft that reduces the safety of passengers and that was identified by the manufacturer of the aircraft concerned, or by a competent authority; and
- (12) an order or instruction from an official of a state or a law enforcement agency or from a person responsible for airport security.

(D) Communication with passengers – denial of boarding – outside the carrier’s control

- (1) Carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay or denial of boarding.

(E) Alternate arrangements – denial of boarding outside the carrier’s control

- (1) If there is denial of boarding due to situations outside the carrier’s control, the carrier will provide alternate travel arrangements, free of charge, to ensure that passengers complete their itinerary as soon as feasible:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (1) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the same airport to the destination that is indicated on the passenger’s original ticket.

Comparable services

- (2) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services that are comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of additional services

- (3) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger’s original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:

- (a) the passenger did not receive those services; or,
- (b) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

(4)

Method used for refund

- (5) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (6) (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (7) (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (8) (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund deadline

- (9) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

Rule 96: Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is a denial of boarding due to a situation that is within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety. (G) is only applicable if the denial of boarding is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.
- (3) This Rule does not apply in the situation of a refusal to transport a passenger due to, for instance, health, safety or security reasons, or where the passenger has failed to follow carrier rules or instructions, has inappropriate travel documents or has failed to respect check-in time limits or gate cut-off times. See Rule 105, Refusal to transport for the carrier's policies in this respect.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.

- (3) The passenger holding a confirmed ticketed reservation must present themselves for carriage in accordance with this tariff having complied fully with the carrier's applicable reservation, ticketing, check-in and boarding requirements within the time limits set out in Rule 40.
- (4) A denial of boarding that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is within that carrier's control but is required for safety purposes, is considered to also be within that carrier's control but required for safety purposes if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (5) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in time limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 96 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to transport.

(6)

(C) Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes – request for volunteers

- (1) In cases of denial of boarding within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes, the carrier will not deny boarding to a passenger unless it has asked all passengers if they are willing to give up their seat. As such, the carrier will make an announcement and ask for volunteers to relinquish their seats from among the confirmed passengers. At the same time, the carrier will announce what type of benefits passengers will be entitled to should they voluntarily relinquish their seat. The carrier will advise any passenger who expresses an interest in relinquishing their seat of the amount of compensation a passenger could receive pursuant to (G)(1) if there is a denial of boarding.
- (2) Attempts to find volunteers may take place at the check-in or boarding areas. The carrier may also seek volunteers before the passenger arrives at the airport. The carrier will continue to make this request of passengers until it obtains enough volunteers to prevent a denial of boarding or until it determines that it does not, despite its best efforts, have enough volunteers.
- (3) If the carrier offers a benefit in exchange for a passenger willingly relinquishing their seat in accordance with (1) (above) and a passenger accepts the offer, or if they negotiate a benefit acceptable to both parties, the carrier will provide the passenger with written confirmation of that benefit before the flight departs. A passenger who willingly relinquishes their seat is not considered to be a passenger who has been subject to a denial of boarding by the carrier and as such, is not entitled to compensation pursuant to (G).

Passenger on aircraft

- (4) The carrier will not deny boarding to a passenger who is already on-board the aircraft unless the denial of boarding is required for reasons of safety. However, passengers may still elect to volunteer to relinquish their seat if already on-board the aircraft in exchange for benefits agreed upon with the carrier.

(D) Communication with passengers – denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier’s control but required for safety purposes

- (1) Carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay or denial of boarding.

(E) Alternate arrangements – denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier’s control but required for safety purposes

- (1) In the case where there is a denial of boarding for situations within the carrier’s control or within the carrier’s control but required for safety purposes, the carrier will provide to each passenger, free of charge, the following alternate travel arrangements to ensure that the passenger completes their itinerary as soon as feasible:

Small Carrier APPR

- (1) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger’s original ticket.

Refund

- (2) If the alternate travel arrangements offered in accordance with (F)(1) do not accommodate the passenger’s travel needs, the carrier will
 - (1) in the case where the passenger is no longer at the point of origin that is indicated on the original ticket and the travel no longer serves a purpose because of denied boarding, refund the ticket, pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, and provide the passenger, free of charge, with a confirmed reservation that is for a flight to that point of origin which accommodates the passenger’s travel needs; and
 - (2) in any other case, refund the unused portion of the ticket. The amount of the refund will be calculated pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds.

Method used for refund

- (3) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds and will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (4) (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (5) (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (6) (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund deadline

- (7) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

(G) **Compensation – denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and not required for safety purposes**

- (1) Compensation is only payable when the denial of boarding is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.

Compensation for denial of boarding

- (2) If a denial of boarding that is within the carrier’s control occurs, the carrier will provide the following compensation for inconvenience of the affected passenger:
- (a) \$900, if the arrival time of the passenger’s flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by less than six hours;
 - (b) \$1,800, if the arrival of the passenger’s flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by six hours or more but less than nine hours; and
 - (c) \$2,400 if the arrival of the passenger’s flight at the destination indicated on the original ticket is delayed by nine hours or more.

Payment

- (3) The carrier will provide compensation to the passenger as soon as it is operationally feasible, but not later than 48 hours after the denial of boarding.

Estimated arrival time

- (4) If the compensation is paid before the arrival of the flight reserved as part of alternate travel arrangements made pursuant to (E)(1) above, at the destination that is indicated on their ticket, that compensation will be based on the flight's expected arrival time.

Written confirmation

- (5) If it is not possible to provide the compensation before the boarding time of the flight reserved as part of alternate travel arrangements made pursuant to (E)(1) above, the carrier will provide the passenger with a written confirmation of the amount of the compensation that is owed.

Adjustment

- (6) If the arrival of the passenger's flight at the destination that is indicated on their original ticket is after the time it was expected to arrive when the compensation was paid or confirmed in writing and the amount that was paid or confirmed no longer reflects the amount due in accordance with (2), the carrier will adjust the amount of the compensation.

Compensation for inconvenience

- (7) If the carrier is required by (2) above to provide compensation for a denial of boarding to a passenger, the carrier will offer it in form of money (i.e. cash, cheque, or bank transfer). However, the compensation may be offered in another form (e.g. a travel credit) if:

- (1) compensation in the other form has a greater monetary value than the minimum monetary value of the compensation that is required under the APPR.
- (2) the passenger has been informed in writing of the monetary value of the other form of compensation;
- (3) the other form compensation does not expire; and
- (4) the passenger confirms in writing that they have been informed of their right to receive monetary compensation and have chosen the other form of compensation. Rule 97 – Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay, or denial of boarding

Rule 97: Communication of Information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay, or denial of boarding

(A) General

- (1) In cases where one of the following applies:

- (1) Rule 90, Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier's control,
- (2) Rule 91, Delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes,
- (3) Rule 92, Tarmac delay,
- (4) Rule 95, Denial of boarding – outside the carrier's control, or
- (5) Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes,

pursuant to the provisions of the APPR, the carrier will provide the following information to the affected passengers:

- (i) the reason for the delay, cancellation, or denial of boarding;
 - (ii) the compensation to which the passenger may be entitled for the inconvenience;
 - (iii) the standard of treatment for passengers, if any; and
 - (iv) The recourse available against the carrier, including their recourse to the Agency.
- (2) In the case of a delay, the carrier will communicate status updates every 30 minutes until a new departure time for the flight is set or alternate travel arrangements have been made for the affected passenger.
- (3) The carrier will communicate new information to passengers as soon as feasible.
- (4) The information of paragraph (1) above will be provided by means of audible announcements. Visible announcements will be provided upon request.

- (5) The information of paragraph (1) above will also be provided to the passenger using the available communication method that the passenger has indicated that they prefer, including a method that is compatible with adaptive technologies intended to assist persons with disabilities.

Rule 105: Refusal to transport

Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of Rule 105:

“Force majeure” means any unforeseeable circumstances beyond the carrier’s control, the consequences of which could not have been avoided even if all due care had been exercised including, but without limitation, meteorological and geological conditions, acts of God, pandemics, strikes, riots, civil commotions, embargoes, wars, hostilities, disturbances, unsettled international conditions, shortage of fuel or facilities, or labour disputes, either actual, threatened or reported.

(A) Applicability

- (1) A refusal to transport a passenger only occurs in situations when the carrier operates a flight on which the passenger had a confirmed reservation but that specific passenger is not permitted to continue their journey on that flight due to any reasons specified in the paragraphs below. Refusal to transport can occur at the start of any journey or while the passenger is en route to their destination.
- (2) Flight delay, flight cancellation and denial of boarding do not constitute a situation of refusal to transport.

(B) Refusal to transport – removal of passenger

- (1) The carrier will refuse to transport, or will remove any passenger at any point, for any of the following reasons:

(1) Government requests and regulations and force majeure

Whenever it is necessary or advisable to:

- (i) comply with any government regulation;
- (ii) comply with any government request for emergency transportation; or,
- (iii) address force majeure.

(2) Search of passenger and property

When the passenger refuses to permit a search of their person or property for explosives or for concealed, prohibited, deadly or dangerous weapon(s) or article(s).

(3) Proof of identity/age

When the passenger refuses a request to produce government-issued identification to demonstrate proof of identity.

(i) Applicable only to travel within Canada:

Note: The carrier is obliged to screen each passenger by looking at the passenger,

and in particular the passenger's entire face, to determine if they appear to be 18 years of age or older.

The carrier is also required to screen each passenger who appears to be 18 years of age or older by comparing the passenger, and in particular the passenger's entire face, against one piece of government-issued photo identification that shows the passenger's name, date of birth and gender; or two pieces (without photo) of government-issued identification at least one of which shows the passenger's name, date of birth and gender.

(ii) Applicable only to travel from Canada:

The carrier is also required to screen each passenger who appears to be 18 years of age or older by comparing the passenger, and in particular the passenger's entire face, against one piece of government-issued photo identification that shows the passenger's name, date of birth and gender.

(4) Passenger's condition

- (i) When the passenger's actions or inactions prove to the carrier that their mental, intellectual or physical condition is such as to render them incapable of caring for themselves without assistance or medical treatment en route unless:
 - (A) the passenger is accompanied by a support person who will be responsible for assisting with the passenger's needs en route such as assistance with eating, using the washroom facilities or administering medication which are beyond the range of services that are normally offered by the carrier; and,
 - (B) the passenger complies with requirements of Rule 69(B), Acceptance for carriage; Rule 70(B), Acceptance for carriage; or Rule 71(B), Acceptance for carriage.

Exception: The carrier will accept the determination made by or on behalf of a person with a disability as to self-reliance, except where accepting the person could jeopardize security, public health or public safety as per Rule 69(B), Acceptance for carriage; Rule 70(B), Acceptance for carriage; or Rule 71(B), Acceptance for carriage.

Note: If the passenger is accompanied by a support person and the passenger is refused transport, then the support person will also be refused transport and the two will be removed from the aircraft together.

- (ii) When the passenger has a contagious disease.
- (iii) When the passenger has an offensive odour.

Medical clearance

- (iv) When the carrier determines, in good faith and using its reasonable discretion, that a passenger's medical or physical condition involves an unusual hazard or risk to their self or other persons (including, in the case of expectant mothers, unborn children) or property, the carrier can require the passenger to provide a medical certificate

that then may be assessed by the carrier's own medical officer as a condition of the passenger's acceptance for subsequent travel. The carrier may refuse transportation to the person posing such hazard or risk.

Note: Pregnant passengers:

- (A) An expectant mother with a complication-free pregnancy can travel on the carrier's flights up to four weeks before the expected due date without a medical certificate.
- (B) An expectant mother who is in or beyond the 8 month of pregnancy must present a medical certificate, dated within 72 hours of the scheduled time of departure. The certificate must state that the physician has examined the patient and found them to be physically fit for travel by air and the certificate must state the estimated date of birth.

(7) Failure to provide a suitable escort

When the passenger requires an escort due to a mental health condition and is under care of a psychiatric institution or in the custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority and the necessary arrangements have not been made with the carrier in advance of the departure of the flight.

However, the carrier will accept escorted passengers under the following conditions when the passenger has a mental health condition and is under care of a psychiatric institution or in the custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority:

- (i) Medical authority furnishes assurance, in writing, that an escorted person with a mental health condition can be transported safely.
- (ii) Request for carriage is made at least 48 hours before scheduled departure.
- (iii) Acceptance is applicable to transportation on flights marketed and operated by only.
- (iv) The escort must accompany the escorted passenger at all times.
- (v) Passenger in custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority must be manacled.

(C) Passenger's conduct – refusal to transport – prohibited conduct and sanctions

(1) Prohibited conduct

Without limiting the generality of the preceding provisions, the following constitutes prohibited conduct where it may be necessary, in the reasonable discretion of the carrier, to take action to ensure the physical comfort or safety of the person, other passengers, and the carrier's employees; the safety of the aircraft; the unhindered performance of the crew members in their duty on-board the aircraft; or, safe and adequate flight operations:

- (1) The person, in the reasonable judgement of a responsible employee of the carrier, is under the influence of alcohol or drugs (except a patient under medical care).

- (2) The person's conduct, or condition is or has been known to be abusive, offensive, threatening, intimidating, violent or otherwise disorderly, and, in the reasonable judgement of a responsible employee of the carrier, there is a possibility that the person would cause disruption or serious impairment to the physical comfort or safety of other passengers or carrier's employees, interfere with a crew member in the performance of their duties, or otherwise jeopardize safe and adequate flight operations.
- (3) The person's conduct involves any hazard or risk to their self or other persons (including travel involving pregnant passengers or unborn children) or to property.
- (4) The person fails to observe the instructions of the aircraft crew, including instructions to stop any prohibited conduct.
- (5) The person is unable or unwilling to sit in their assigned seat with the seat belt fastened.
- (6) The person smokes or attempts to smoke in the aircraft.
- (7) The person uses or continues to use a cellular phone, a laptop computer or another electronic device on-board the aircraft after being advised to stop such use by a member of the crew.
- (8) The person is barefoot.
- (9) The person is inappropriately dressed.
- (10) The person has a prohibited article or concealed or unconcealed weapon(s). However, the carrier will carry law enforcement or armed forces personnel who meet the qualifications and conditions established under government regulations.
- (11) The person has resisted or may reasonably be believed to be capable of resisting escorts.

(2) Carrier response to prohibited conduct

Where, in the exercise of its reasonable discretion, the carrier decides that the passenger has engaged in prohibited conduct described above, the carrier may impose any combination of the following sanctions:

- (1) Removal of the passenger at any point.
- (2) **Probation:** At any time, the carrier may stipulate that the passenger is to follow certain probationary conditions, such as to not engage in prohibited conduct, in order for the carrier to provide transport to the passenger. Such probationary conditions may be imposed for any length of time which, in the exercise of the carrier's reasonable discretion, is necessary to ensure the passenger continues to avoid prohibited conduct.
- (3) **Refusal to transport the passenger:** The length of this refusal to transport may range from a one-time refusal to a longer period determined at the reasonable discretion of the carrier in light of the circumstances. Such refusal will be for a period appropriate to the nature of the prohibited conduct and until the carrier is satisfied that the passenger no longer constitutes a threat to the safety of other passengers, crew or the aircraft or to the comfort of other passengers or crew; the unhindered performance of the crew members in their duty on-board the aircraft; or safe and adequate flight operations.

- (4) The following conduct will automatically result in a refusal to transport:
- (i) The person continues to interfere with the performance of a crew member's duties despite verbal warnings by the crew to stop such behaviour.
 - (ii) The person injures a crew member or other passenger or subjects a crew member or other passenger to a credible threat of injury.
 - (iii) The person displays conduct that requires an unscheduled landing and/or the use of restraints such as ties and handcuffs.
 - (iv) The person repeats a prohibited conduct after receiving a notice of probation as mentioned in (b) above.

These remedies are without prejudice to the carrier's other rights and recourses, namely to seek recovery of any damage resulting from the prohibited conduct or as otherwise provided in the carrier's tariffs, including recourses provided in the carrier's frequent flyer program or the filing of criminal or statutory charges.

(D) Recourse of the passenger/limitation of liability

- (1) The carrier's liability in case of refusal to carry a passenger for a specific flight or removal of a passenger en route for any reason specified in the foregoing paragraphs will be limited to the recovery of the refund value of the unused portion of the passenger's ticket in accordance with Rule 125(B), Involuntary Refunds.
- (2) A person who is refused carriage for a period of time or to whom a probation notice is served may provide to the carrier, in writing, the reasons why they believe they no longer pose a threat to the safety or comfort of passengers or crew, or to the safety of the aircraft. Such document may be sent to the address provided in the refusal to carry notice or the notice of probation.
- (3) The carrier will respond to the passenger within a reasonable period of time providing carrier's assessment as to whether it remains necessary to continue the ban or maintain the probation period.

Rule 115: Tickets

(A) General

- (1) A ticket will not be issued and the carrier will not carry the passenger unless the passenger has paid the applicable fare or has complied with all credit arrangements.
- (2) Before boarding, the passenger must present the carrier with proof that they have been issued a valid ticket for the flight. Such proof must be in the form of an itinerary/receipt, a record locator or reservation number, or boarding pass and the passenger must provide the carrier with positive identification to be entitled to transportation. The ticket will give the passenger the right to transportation only between the points of origin and ultimate destination, and on the dates, times and via the routing shown on the ticket.
- (3) Flight coupons will be honoured only in the order in which they are displayed on the passenger's ticket and stored in the carrier's database.
- (4) The ticket remains at all times the property of the carrier which issued the ticket.

- (5) The carrier does not permit the passenger to hold more than one confirmed reservation/ticket on the same departure flight/origin and destination for the same travel date.

(B) Validity for carriage

- (1) **General:** When validated, the ticket is good for carriage from the airport of departure to the airport of ultimate destination via the route shown on the ticket, for the applicable class of service and is valid for the period of time referred to in
(2) below. The passenger will be accepted for carriage on the date and flight segments for which a seat has been reserved. When flight segments are issued on an **“open ticket”** basis (see (G) below), a seat will be reserved only when the passenger makes a reservation request with the carrier. The carrier’s agreement to accept a reservation request is subject to the availability of space. The place and date of issue are then indicated on the ticket.
- (2) **Period of Validity:** Generally, the period of validity for transportation will be one year from the date on which transportation commences at the point of origin designated on the original ticket, or, if no portion of the ticket is used, one year from the date of issuance of the original ticket. However, certain fares may have different periods of validity. If this is the case, the specific rules associated with the fare will take precedence.
- (3) **Computation of the ticket validity:** When computing the ticket validity i.e., the minimum/maximum stays and any other calendar periods set out in the ticket, the first day to be counted will be the day following the date that transportation commenced or that the ticket was issued.
- (4) **Expiration of validity:** Tickets expire at midnight on the last day of validity based on where the ticket was issued.

(C) Extension of ticket validity

- (1) **Carrier’s operations:** If a passenger is prevented from travelling within the period of validity of their ticket because the carrier:
 - (1) cancels the flight upon which the passenger holds confirmed space;
 - (2) omits a scheduled stop, provided this is the passenger’s place of departure, place of ultimate destination, or place of stopover;
 - (3) fails to operate a flight reasonably according to schedule;
 - (4) causes the passenger to miss a connection;
 - (5) substitutes a different class of service; or
 - (6) is unable to provide previously confirmed space;

the carrier will, without collecting any additional fare, extend the validity of the passenger’s ticket until the passenger can continue their travel on the first flight where space is available. Validity can only be extended up to 30 days.
- (2) **Medical reason:** If the passenger is unable to commence travel due to medical reasons, the carrier will extend the period of validity beyond the original validity expiry date for a maximum of one year. A ticket can only be extended once and the extension must be requested within 7 days prior to the

expiry date of the original ticket validity. The medical reason must be certified in writing by a physician specifying that the passenger is prevented from commencing their journey before their original ticket expires.

(D) Waiver minimum/maximum stay provision

(1) In the event of death of a family member not accompanying the passenger

If the passenger holding a special fare ticket returns prior to the expiry of the minimum stay requirement because of the death of an immediate family member not accompanying the passenger, the passenger will be entitled to a refund of the additional amounts paid for transportation on the carrier's services in order to return early. However, no refund will be permitted unless the passenger produces a death certificate confirming that the death of the family member occurred after the commencement of travel.

(2) In the event of a passenger's death – provisions for accompanying passengers

(1) Extension of ticket validity (beyond 1 year) for normal fares and waiver of the maximum stay requirements of special fares

The carrier will extend the ticket validity for passengers who are either members of the immediate family of the deceased passenger or are other persons actually accompanying the deceased passenger for up to one year beyond the original ticket validity expiry date.

A death certificate or a copy, duly executed by the competent authorities in the country in which the death occurred must be presented at the time of re-ticketing. A competent authority is a person designated to issue a death certificate by the applicable laws of the country concerned.

If the death certificate is not available at the time the passengers are to travel, or, if the carrier has reason to doubt the validity of such certificate, passengers will be accommodated only upon payment of the fare applicable for the transportation used, and a request for refund may be filed with the carrier. Upon receipt of the request for refund and all supporting documents, the carrier will determine the validity of the request and, if valid, will refund the difference between the total fare paid by the passengers and the amount the passengers would have paid under the provision of this Rule.

(2) Waiver of minimum stay requirements – special fares

In the event of the death of a passenger en route, the minimum stay and group travel requirements with regard to special fares will be waived for passengers who are either members of the immediate family of the deceased passenger or are other persons actually accompanying the deceased person.

Passengers who have had their minimum stay requirement waived will only be accommodated in the class of service originally ticketed.

A death certificate or a copy, duly executed by the competent authorities, in the country in which the death occurred must be presented at the time of re-ticketing. A competent authority is a person designated to issue a death certificate by the applicable laws of the country concerned.

If the death certificate is not available at the time the passengers are to travel, or, if the carrier has reason to doubt the validity of such certificate, passengers will be accommodated only upon payment of the fare applicable to the transportation used, and a request for refund may be filed with the carrier. Upon receipt of the request for refund and all supporting documents, the carrier will determine the validity of the request and, if valid, will refund the difference between the total fare paid by the passengers and the amount the passengers would have paid under the provision of this Rule.

(3) Medical reasons and illness

(1) Ticket extension:

In the case of Normal fares, if, after the passenger commences travel and is prevented from travelling within the period of validity of the ticket because of illness, the carrier will extend the period of validity of the passenger's ticket until the date when the passenger becomes fit to travel according to a medical certificate. Should space not be available when the passenger becomes fit to travel, the carrier will re-accommodate the passenger on the first flight on which space is available. In all cases, travel will be in the same class of service which the passenger had originally paid to travel from the point where the journey is resumed. However, when the remaining flight coupons of the ticket involve one or more stopovers, the validity of the ticket will not be extended for more than six months from the date shown on the medical certificate. In these circumstances, the carrier will also extend the period of validity of the tickets of persons travelling with the incapacitated passenger.

In the case of Special fare tickets, the carrier will extend the validity of the tickets until the date of the first available flight after the passenger becomes fit to travel according to the medical certificate, but not more than 30 days beyond the date when the passenger becomes fit to travel.

(E) Upgrading (changing from a lower to a higher fare ticket)

- (1) Before travel commences, a passenger may upgrade to a fare of higher value to travel to any of the carrier's destinations in the world provided travel is in accordance with (3) below.
- (2) Penalties and additional charges are waived when a fare is upgraded in accordance with (1) above.
- (3) Passengers upgrading in accordance with (1) above, may do so provided:
 - (1) Ticketing and advance purchase requirements of the new fare have been met;
 - (2) Travel is via JDR Pacific Ventures Ltd;
 - (3) Reservations have been booked in the appropriate class of service of the new fare; and
 - (4) The difference in fares has been paid.
- (4) After departure, the passenger holding a ticket for return, circle trip or open jaw travel may upgrade the total fare in accordance with the rules of the fare paid.
- (5) The original fare paid (including all additional charges) will be used as a full credit towards the fare for the upgraded journey.

- (6) In the event travel at the new fare is subsequently changed and/or cancelled, the higher fee(s) for either the originally purchased or new fare shall be assessed.
- (7) **Exception:** For travel which has been upgraded to a fare type which has no associated fees, changes may be made without additional charge; however, the cancellation fee from the original fare will be applied to the new upgraded fare.

(F) Flights in sequence

Flights appearing on the passenger's itinerary/receipt and in the carrier's database must be used in sequence from the place of departure as shown on the passenger's ticket. Each flight coupon will be accepted for transportation in the class of service on the date and flight for which space has been reserved

Part IV – After travel

Part IV – After travel

Rule 120: Liability of the carrier for loss, damage to or delay of baggage, passenger delay or death or bodily injury – domestic transportation

Applicable to transportation solely within Canada, but excludes domestic segments carried as

(A) Successive carriers

- (1) Transportation to be performed under one ticket or under a ticket issued with any conjunction ticket by several successive carriers will be regarded as single operation.

(B) Laws and provisions applicable

Liability in the case of destruction or loss of, damage to, or delay of checked and unchecked baggage.

- (1) The carrier is liable for damages sustained in the case of destruction or loss of, damage to, or delay of checked and unchecked baggage, as provided in the following paragraphs:
 - (1) Except as provided below, the liability of the carrier is limited to 1,288 Special Drawing Rights (approximately \$2,350CAD) for each passenger in the case of destruction, loss or damage to baggage, whether checked or unchecked.
 - (2) Except as provided below, the liability of the carrier is limited to [Insert liability limit] for each passenger in the case of delayed baggage, whether checked or unchecked.
 - (3) Unless the passenger proves otherwise, unchecked baggage, including personal items, shall be considered to be the property of the passenger in possession of the baggage at the time of embarkation.
 - (4) The passenger may make a special declaration that their baggage has a higher value than the carrier's maximum liability. If the passenger does so, then the passenger must make this declaration to the carrier at the time of check-in and, if required by the carrier, shall as per Rule 55(F), Excess value declaration charge, pay the supplementary charge to allow for additional liability coverage in the case of destruction, loss, damage or delay of their checked baggage.

Exception: The carrier is not liable for the declared amount if it can prove that it is greater than the passenger's actual interest in delivery at destination.
- (5) In the case of unchecked baggage, the carrier is liable only to the extent the damage resulted from its fault, or that of its servants or agents.
- (6) The carrier is liable for the damage sustained in case of destruction or loss of, or damage to, checked baggage upon condition only that the event which caused the destruction, loss or damage took place on-board the aircraft or during any period within which the checked baggage was in the charge of the carrier. However, the carrier is not liable if and to the extent that the damage resulted from the inherent defect, quality or vice of the baggage. Further, the carrier's liability for the destruction, loss or damage of baggage is subject to the same terms, limitations and defences as those that are set forth in the Montreal Convention in the context of International

transportation. For delayed baggage, the carrier deems that its liability is subject to the same terms, limitations and defences as those that are set forth in the Montreal Convention in the context of international transportation.

- (7) Notwithstanding the normal carrier liability as contained in this rule, the limit of liability will be waived for claims involving the loss of, damage to, or delay in delivery of mobility aids, when such items have been accepted as checked baggage or otherwise. In the event that a mobility aid is lost or damaged, compensation is to be based on the cost of the repair or replacement value of the mobility aid. See (3) and (4) below.
- (8) Notwithstanding the normal carrier liability as contained in this rule, the limit of liability will be waived for claims involving the injury or death of service dogs, other service animals and emotional support animals. In the event of injury or death of such an animal, compensation is to be based on the cost of the treatment or replacement value of the animal. See (5) below.
- (9) In the case of destruction or loss of, damage to, or delay of baggage, the carrier reserves all defences and limitations available in the context of international transportation under the Montreal Convention, including, but not limited to, the defence of Article 19 of the Montreal Convention, and the exoneration defence of Article 20 of the Montreal Convention. The limits of liability shall not apply in cases described in Article 22(5) of the Montreal Convention.

Refund of baggage fees

- (2) Carrier will refund to the passenger any fees paid for the transportation of the baggage that was damaged, delayed or lost.

Method used for refund

- (3) Refunds per (2) above will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds and will be paid to the person who paid for the baggage fees, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (4) (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the baggage fees, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (5) (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (6) (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund deadline

- (7) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the baggage being delayed, damaged or lost.

Small Carrier Non-ATPDR

- (6) In the event that a mobility aid of a person with a disability is lost or damaged:
 - (1) The air carrier will immediately provide a suitable temporary replacement without charge;

- (2) If a damaged aid can be repaired, in addition to (a) above, the air carrier will arrange, at its expense, for the prompt and adequate repair of the aid and return it to the passenger as soon as possible;
- (3) If a damaged aid cannot be repaired or is lost and cannot be located within 96 hours following the passenger's arrival, the carrier will, in addition to (a) above, replace it with an equivalent aid satisfactory to the passenger, or reimburse the passenger for the replacement cost of the aid.

Service dogs, other service animals and emotional support animals

- (7) Should injury or death of a service dog, other service animal or emotional support animal result from the fault or negligence of the carrier, the carrier will undertake to provide, expeditiously and at its own expense, medical care for or replacement of the service dog, other service animal, or emotional support animal.

Liability in the case of passenger delay

- (8) The carrier shall be liable for damage occasioned by delay in the carriage of passengers by air, as provided in the following paragraphs:
 - (1) The carrier shall not be liable if it proves that it and its servants and agents took all measures that could reasonably be required to avoid the damage, or that it was impossible for it or them to take such measures.

Liability in the case of death or bodily injury of a passenger

- (9) The carrier shall be liable for recoverable compensatory damages sustained in the case of death or bodily injury of a passenger, as provided in the following paragraphs:
 - (2) 1. The liability of the carrier in respect of the death of, or injury to, a passenger is limited to the sum of \$200,000 CAD.
 - (3) 2. In no cases shall the carrier's liability exceed the actual loss suffered by the passenger. All claims are subject to proof of amount of loss.
 - (4) 3. The carrier is not liable: In the case of any passenger whose age or mental or physical condition, including pregnancy, presents a risk or hazard, for any damages sustained by that passenger that would not have been sustained but for his/her age or mental or physical condition; or In the case of a pregnant passenger, for any damages in respect of the unborn child of that passenger.

The carrier agrees that, subject to applicable law, recoverable compensatory damages for such claims may be determined by reference to the laws of the country of the domicile or country of permanent residence of the passenger.

(C) Time limitations on claims and actions

- (1) Subject to applicable laws, an action for damages must be brought within two years from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date on which the carriage stopped.

- (2) A complaint to the carrier must be made in writing to the carrier within seven days from the date of receipt in the case of damage to baggage, and within 21 days from the date on which the baggage has been placed at the passenger's disposal, in the case of delay.
- (3) Claims may be subject to proof of amount of loss; passengers may be asked to substantiate their claims.

(D) Notices

- (1) The carrier will provide each passenger on a domestic itinerary with the following written notice:

Rule 125: Refunds

(A) General

- (1) The passenger must present to the carrier or its authorized agent the unused flight coupons of a ticket, an itinerary/receipt, a record locator, or a reservation number as satisfactory proof that the passenger has unused portions of a ticket which are eligible for refund, or the passenger is entitled to a refund for the difference in cost for a lower class of service, or has a receipt demonstrating payment of additional services purchased but not used.
- (2) The carrier will make a refund to the person who purchased the ticket or the additional services.
- (3) If, at the time of the purchase of the ticket or the additional services, the purchaser designates another person to whom the refund shall be made, then the refund will be made to the person so designated. To do so, the purchaser must contact the carrier directly.

Refund deadline

- (4) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule pursuant to the APPR, it will be provided within 30 days after the day on which the carrier becomes obligated to provide the refund.

Method used for refund

- (5) Pursuant to the APPR, refunds will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or the additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (6) (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (7) (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (8) (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).
- (9) **Note to Carrier:** The above provision is specific to the APPR. However, carriers may wish to use provision (6) more generally for other situations where refunds must be provided.

(B) Involuntary refunds

- (1) Involuntary refunds for additional services purchased are not subject to any restrictions and the carrier will refund the entire value of the additional service paid.

- (2) Involuntary refunds are not subject to any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rule.
- (3) If no portion of the ticket has been used, the refund will be the full amount of the fare and charges paid, in case of a:
 - (1) delay or cancellation – outside the carrier's control, within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes (as governed by Rule 90: Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier's control, Rule 91, Delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes); or,
 - (2) denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes (as governed by Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes); or
- (4) If a portion of the ticket has been used, the carrier will refund the unused portion of the ticket, prorated based on mileage in the case of a:
 - (1) delay or cancellation – outside the carrier's control, within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes (as governed by Rule 90: Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier's control, Rule 91, Delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes); or,
 - (2) denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes (as governed by Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes)
- (5) The involuntary refund of tickets shall be made in the currency used to issue the ticket. However, Canadian dollar refunds or refunds in another currency, if possible, may be made at the request of the passenger, provided a refund in such currency is not prohibited by local government foreign exchange control regulations.

(C) Voluntary refunds

- (1) Voluntary refunds for additional services purchased are subject to any restrictions the carrier has stipulated in this tariff and a refund will be made in accordance with those associated restrictions.
- (2) Voluntary refunds will be based on the applicable fare at the time of ticket issuance, and the refund will be made in accordance with any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rule.
- (3) Voluntary refunds will be made only by the carrier which originally issued the ticket or its authorized agent.
- (4) If no portion of a ticket has been used, the refund will be full amount of the fare paid less any cancellation fee and/or service charge based on the fare purchased by the passenger.
- (5) If a portion of the ticket has been used, the refund will be an amount equal to the difference between the fare paid and the applicable fare for travel between the points for which the ticket has been used, less any cancellation fee and/or service charge based on the fare purchased by the passenger.

- (6) Voluntary refund of tickets shall be made in the currency used to issue the ticket. However, Canadian dollar refunds or refunds in another currency, if possible, may be made at the request of the passenger, provided a refund in such currency is not prohibited by local government foreign exchange control regulations.
- (7) Non-refundable tickets can be exchanged for a future ticket for up to one year from the ticket issue date as long as the reservation is cancelled on or before the first travel date on the ticket.

(D) Time limit for requesting a refund

- (1) The passenger has 14 days after the expiration of ticket validity to request a refund for goods and services purchased but not used.
- (2) For a service charge of \$150.00CAD, a partially used ticket may be refunded more than one month after expiry date shown on the ticket but not later than one year from the date of issuance of the original ticket.

(E) Refunds in the case of death

When transportation is cancelled as a result of the death of the passenger, a member of the immediate family or travelling companion, the refund will apply as follows:

- (1) Refunds in the case of death are not subject to any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rules.
- (2) If no portion of a ticket has been used, the amount of refund will be equal to the fare and charges paid.
- (3) If a portion of the ticket has been used, the refund will be equal to the difference between the fare paid and the applicable fare for travel between the points for which the ticket has been used and will not be subject to any cancellation fee and/or service charge.
- (4) Refunds will only be made upon presentation of the unused coupon(s) and death certificate, or a copy duly executed by the competent authorities (i.e. those designated to issue a death certificate by the applicable laws of the country concerned), in the country in which the death occurred.
- (5) In the case of death of the passenger, the refund will be made to the estate of the passenger.

(F) Jury duty

- (1) In the event the passenger is called to jury duty or subpoenaed, a full refund will apply upon presentation of jury summons or subpoena. No other document will be accepted.

(G) Refusal to refund

- (1) When a voluntary refund of the ticket is requested, the carrier may refuse to refund the passenger's ticket if that ticket is presented for refund after its validity has expired.