

Vitiating Factors - Economic Loss

Key Terms	Undue Influence	There is a relationship between the parties which has been exploited by one party to gain an unfair advantage.	Allcard v Skinner (1882)
	Duress	When someone enters into a contract as a result of threats of violence to the person which would amount to crimes or torts if those threats were carried out.	Barton v Armstrong (1976)
	Economic Duress	When someone results into a contract as a result of financial threats	Universe Tankships Inc of Monrovia v International Transport Workers Federation (The Universe Sentinel) (1983)
Economic Duress	Economic distress does not normally cover threats towards property	Economic distress does not normally cover a threat to property unless in extreme circumstances.	Skeate v Beale (1840) The Siboen and The Sibotre (1976) Atlas Express v Kafco (1989)
	Economic duress (1) – compulsion or lack of practical choice for the victim	A practical effect must be that there is a compulsion or a lack of practical choice for the victim	Universe Tankships Inc of Monrovia v International Transport Workers Federation (The Universe Sentinel) (1983)
	Economic Duress involves (2) illegitimate pressure	Commercial pressure is not enough to amount to economic duress. There are a number of factors to consider	Pao on v Lau yiu Long (1979)
	Economic Duress involves actions that are not lawful	'illegitimate pressure' can be constituted by conduct which is not in itself unlawful, although it will be an usual case where that is so	Progress Bulk Carriers Ltd v Tube City (2012)
	Effecting of finding economic duress	The contract is voidable, this means that it remains a valid contract until avoided by the innocent party	
	Remedies	Does not result in a claim for damages. The courts can make an order of restitution. This is an equitable remedy and therefore discretionary. The idea is that the parties are in the position they would have been in had the improper action not taken place.	