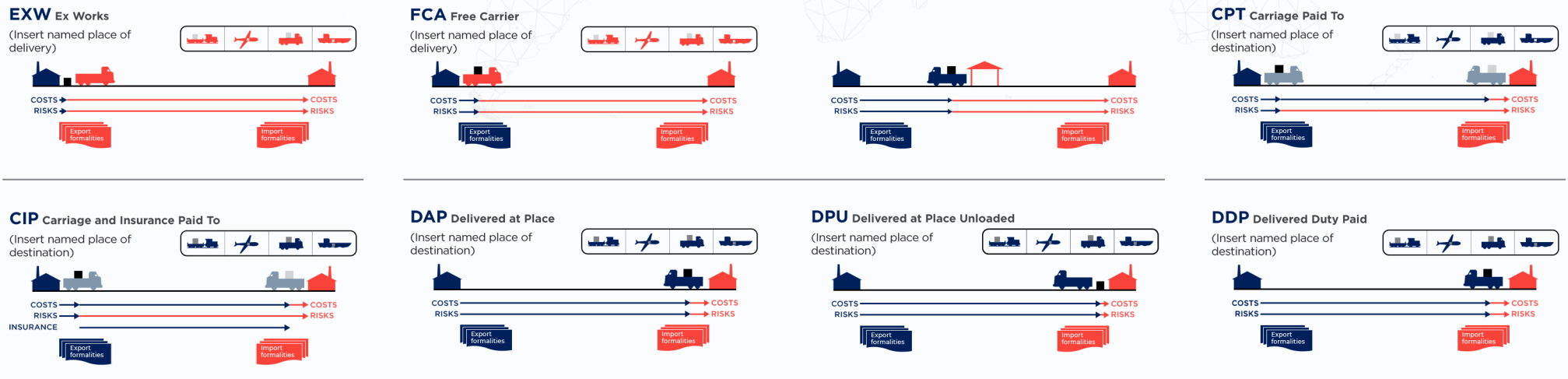


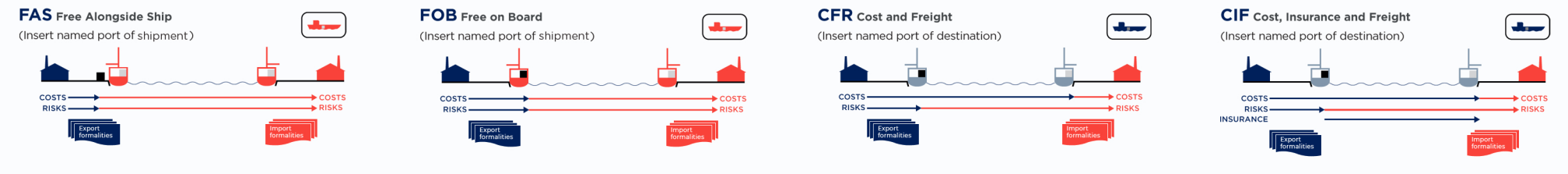
TRANSPORT OBLIGATIONS, COSTS AND RISKS

Blue indicates seller's Orange indicates buyer's Silver indicates mixed or shared

RULES FOR ANY MODE OR MODES OF TRANSPORT



RULES FOR SEA AND INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT



ANY MODE OR MODES OF TRANSPORT

EXW – Ex Works (named place of delivery)

The seller places the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the seller's premises or at another named place (i.e., works, factory, warehouse, etc.). The seller does not need to load the goods on any collecting vehicle, nor does it need to clear the goods for export, where such clearance is applicable.

FCA – Free Carrier (named place of delivery)

The seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the buyer at the seller's premises or another named place. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the point within the named place of delivery, as the risk passes to the buyer at that point.

CPT – Carriage Paid To (named place of destination)

The seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the seller at an agreed place (if any such place is agreed between parties) and that the seller must contract for and pay the costs of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named place of destination.

CIP – Carriage and Insurance Paid to (named place of destination)

The same as CPT with the addition that the seller also contracts for insurance cover against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage.

DPU – Delivered at Place Unloaded (named place of destination)

The seller delivers the goods, unloaded, at the named place of destination. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to and unloading them at the named place of destination.

DAP – Delivered at Place (named place of destination)

The seller places the goods at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to the named place.

DDP – Delivered Duty Paid (named place of destination)

The seller places the goods at the disposal of the buyer, cleared for import on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. The seller bears all the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods to the place of destination and has an obligation to clear the goods not only for export but also for import, to pay any duty for both export and import and to carry out all customs formalities.

SEA AND INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT

FAS – Free Alongside Ship (named port of shipment)

The seller must place the goods alongside the ship at the named port. The seller must clear the goods for export. This term is typically used for heavy-lift or bulk cargo.

FOB – Free on Board (named port of shipment)

The seller must load the goods on board a vessel designated by the buyer. Cost and risk are divided when the goods are actually on board of the vessel. The seller must clear the goods for export. The buyer must instruct the seller the details of the vessel and the port where the goods are to be loaded, and there is no reference to, or provision for, the use of a carrier or forwarder. It means the seller pays for transportation of goods to the port of shipment and loading cost. The buyer pays cost of marine freight transportation, insurance, uploading and transportation cost from the arrival port to destination. The passing of risk occurs when the goods pass the ship's rail at port of shipments.

CFR - Cost and Freight (named port of destination)

The seller must pay the costs and freight to bring the goods to the port of destination. However, risk is transferred to the buyer once the goods are loaded on the vessel. Insurance for the goods is NOT included.

CIF - Cost, Insurance and Freight (named port of destination)

Exactly the same as CFR except that the seller must in addition procure and pay for the insurance.