

EXW - EX WORKS (named place of delivery)

The vendor is limited to placing the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the vendor's premises, within the agreed period, not being responsible for the clearance for export or for the loading of the goods onto any collecting vehicle. Usable in any modality of transport.

Note: because the foreign buyer does not have the legal conditions to provide the clearance for goods leaving the country, it is understood that this providence is adopted by the seller, at his own expenses and risks, in the case of Brazilian export.

FCA - FREE CARRIER (named place of delivery)

The seller completes its obligations and ends its responsibility when it delivers the goods, cleared for export, to the carrier or to another person indicated by the buyer, at the named place in the country of origin. It can be used in any mode of transport. Buyer and seller can use their own transportation in portions of the displacement.

FAS - FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP (named port of shipment)

The seller terminates its obligations at the moment the goods are placed, cleared for export, alongside the side of the carrier vessel nominated by the buyer, at the quay or in vessels used for loading the goods, at the port of shipment nominated by the buyer. It is used exclusively in waterway transport (sea or inland waterway).

FOB - FREE ON BOARD (named port of shipment)

The seller terminates its obligations and responsibilities when the goods, cleared for export, are delivered, stowed, on board the vessel at the port of shipment, both named by the buyer, on the date or within the period agreed upon. Used exclusively in waterborne transport (sea or inland waterway).

CFR - COST AND FREIGHT (named port of destination)

Besides bearing obligations and risks foreseen for the FOB term, the seller hires and pays freight and costs necessary to take the goods to the agreed port of destination. It can be used exclusively in waterborne transport (sea or inland waterway).

CIF - COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT (named port of destination)

Besides bearing obligations and risks foreseen for the FOB term, the seller contracts and pays freight, costs and insurance related to the goods transportation until the agreed port of destination. It can be used exclusively in waterborne transport (sea or inland waterway).

CPT - CARRIAGE PAID TO (named place of destination)

Besides bearing the obligations and risks foreseen for the FCA term, the seller hires and pays freight and costs necessary to take the goods to the agreed place of destination. It can be used in any mode of transport.

CIP - CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO (named place of destination)

Besides bearing the obligations and risks foreseen for the FCA term, the seller contracts and pays freight, costs and insurance related to the goods transportation to the agreed destination place. It can be used in any mode of transport.

DAP - DELIVERED AT PLACE (named place of destination)

The seller fulfills his obligations and terminates his liability when he places the goods at the disposal of the buyer, on the agreed date or within the agreed period, at a named place in the country of destination, ready to be unloaded from the carrier vehicle and not cleared for import. Can be used in any mode of transport. Buyer and seller may use their own transportation in portions of the shipment.

DPU - DELIVERED AT PLACE UNLOADED (place of destination)

The vendor completes its obligations and ends its responsibility when the goods are made available to the buyer, on the date or within the agreed period, at a specified location in the country of destination, unloaded from the carrier vehicle but not cleared for import. It can be used in any modality of transport. Buyer and seller may use their own transport in parts of the displacement. Term defined to replace the DAT, with the difference that the DAT determined the "delivery" exclusively in cargo terminals, the DPU can be used in terminals or any other determined place (for example the buyer's warehouse).

DDP - DELIVERED DUTY PAID (named place of destination)

The seller fulfills his obligations and terminates his liability when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer, on the agreed date or within the agreed period, at the named place of destination in the importing country, not unloaded from the means of transport. The seller, in addition to clearance, assumes all risks and costs, including taxes, duties and other import charges. Usable in any modality of transport. Buyer and seller can use their own transport in parts of the displacement.

Note: because the foreign seller does not have legal conditions to provide the clearance for entry of goods in the country, this term can not be used in the Brazilian import, and must be chosen the DPU or DAP in the case of preference by condition disciplined by the ICC.

