



INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT ROUTING FORM

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*See bottom of next page for instructions.

Quote using Incoterms 3 digit codes
Please see Incoterms codes & descriptions below.

Freight Pick Up Information

Company Name	
Pick up Address	
Postal Code	
Country	
Telephone	
Fax Number	
Email	
Contact Name	
Payment Method	
Closest Airport	
Closest Port	

Freight Delivery Information

Company Name	
Pick up Address	
Postal Code	
Country	
Telephone	
Fax Number	
Email	
Contact Name	
Payment Method	
Closest Airport	
Closest Port	
Plant Shipping #	
Purchase Order #	

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Cargo Information

Pieces		Dimensions (LxWxH)			Weight
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				
	@				

Actual Weight		K		LB		Other	
Dimensional Weight		K		LB		Estimated Total Order	
Value of Total Cargo						Estimated Volume	

Product Description and Other Relevant Information:

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EXW Ex-Works

Means that the seller's responsibility to deliver the goods to the buyer is completed when the seller has made the goods available to the buyer at the seller's premises. The seller is not responsible for loading them on vehicles provided by the buyer or clearing them for export. The buyer bears the cost and risks in the transport of the goods from the seller's works to the destination. This term provides the minimum obligations on a seller.

FCA Free-Carrier

Free-Carrier means the seller's responsibility is to hand the goods over to the carrier at the place indicated in the shipping terms, cleared for export. This can involve some transportation at the seller's cost from the factory to the carrier. Sellers may, and commonly do, act as buyers' agents in arranging transportation at buyers' cost. Used for any mode of transport (air, sea, rail, truck or multimodal), the carrier is the transporter, including a freight forwarder, if the buyer designates a forwarder to receive the goods.

FAS Free Alongside Ship

Free Alongside Ship means the seller's responsibilities are completed when the goods have been placed alongside the ship on the quay or in lighters at the named place of transfer. The buyer bears all costs and risks of loss or damage to the goods from that moment. Unlike FCA and FOB, this term does not require the seller to clear the goods for export. "Alongside" means within reach of the carrying ship's tackle. This term should only be used for ocean or inland water transportation.

FOB Free On Board

Free On Board means the seller's responsibilities are completed when the goods, cleared for export, are placed on board a ship by the seller at the named place of transfer. The risk of loss or damage to the goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail. This term should only be used for ocean or inland water transportation. If other transportation modes are used, or if the ship's rail serves no purpose in delineating the passage of title, such as with container, roll-on/roll-off cargo, then FCA is the closest equivalent term.

CFR Cost & Freight

Cost & Freight means the seller must clear the goods for export and pay the costs and freight necessary to bring them to the named place of transfer, but the risk of loss or damage to the goods, and any cost increases, is transferred to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. This term is properly used only for waterway transportation (sea or inland). If other modes are used, or if the ship's rail serves no purpose in delineating the passage of title, such as with container, roll-on/roll-off cargo, then CPT (Carriage paid to...) is the closest equivalent term.

CIF Cost, Insurance & Freight

Cost, Insurance and Freight is similar to the term CFR (Cost & Freight), but the seller must also procure marine insurance on the buyer's behalf. The seller contracts with the insurer and pays the insurance premium, although the buyer has the risk of loss from the time the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. This term is properly used only for waterway transportation (sea or inland). CIP (Carriage and insurance paid) is the closest equivalent term for other transportation modes.

CPT Carriage Paid To

Carriage Paid To is equivalent to CFR (or C&F) for transportation other than by ship.

CIP Carriage, Insurance Paid To

Carriage, Insurance Paid To is equivalent to CIF for transportation other than by ship.

DAF Delivered At Frontier

Delivered At Frontier means the seller completes his responsibilities when the goods, cleared for export, are made available at the named place. The named place is before the destination customs border is reached, so the buyer must clear the goods through his customs. In fact, the frontier can be the export country's frontier, so it is very important to specify where the relevant delivery point is. The seller bears all costs and risks to that point. This term can be used when goods are shipped by any method, but is designed for rail or road transport. It is useful when shipping to a bonded customs warehouse or a free trade zone.

DES Delivered Ex-Ship

Delivered Ex-Ship means the risks and costs are transferred on the ship at the named place of destination. Goods are not cleared for import. This term should only be used for shipments by sea.

DEQ Delivered Ex-Quay

Delivered Ex-Quay means the risks and costs are transferred on the quay at the named place of transfer. Goods must have been cleared for import, at seller's expense (including duties and taxes). The seller is also responsible for discharge costs. This term should only be used for shipments by sea.

DDU Delivered Duty Unpaid

Delivered Duty Unpaid means that the seller must handle everything, to deliver the goods to the named place except Customs clearance at the country of destination. The buyer is responsible for payment of duties and taxes.

DDP Delivered Duty Paid

Delivered Duty Paid means that the seller must handle everything, including Customs clearance, to deliver the goods to the named place. Since the named place is usually the buyer's own place, the seller arranges and pays for every step of the way. This term provides the maximum obligations on a seller.