EXW ('Ex Works')

The seller makes the goods available to be collected at their premises and the buyer is responsible for all other risks, transportation costs, taxes and duties from that point onwards. This term is commonly used when quoting a price. Example Goods are being picked up by the buyer from the seller's premises in Birmingham. The term used in the contract is 'EXW Birmingham'.

Ex Works	EXW
Responsibility Pays transport Insures goods	

FCA ('Free Carrier')

The seller gives the goods, cleared for export, to the buyer's carrier at a specified place. The buyer is then responsible for getting transported to the specified place of final delivery. This term is commonly used for containers travelling by more than one mode of transport.

Seller		Free Carrier FCA	Buyer
Responsibility Pays transport Insures goods	?? Seller not oblige	d to insure goods for pre-carriage	

DAT ('Delivered at Terminal')

The seller pays for transport to a specified terminal at the agreed destination. The buyer is responsible for the cost of importing the goods. The buyer takes responsibility once the goods are unloaded at the terminal.

Delivered At Terminal DAT					
Seller	Buyer				
Responsibility Pays transport Insures goods					
	??? Seller responsible for goods during transport to named place, but not obliged to insure				

DDP/DTP ('Delivered Duty Paid')

The seller is responsible for delivering the goods to the named destination in the buyer's country, including all costs involved.

	Delivered I		
	_		
Seller			Buyer
Responsibility Pays transport			
Insures goods	???		
	Seller not obliged to insi	ire goods for pre-carriage or main	carriage

FOB ('Free on Board')

The seller must get the goods ready for export and load them onto the specified ship. The buyer and seller share the costs and risks when the goods are on board. This term is not used for goods transported in containers by more than one mode of transport (FCA is usually used for this).

