

2006商务师考试技术指导之国际贸易指南二 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/35/2021_2022_2006_E5_95_86_E5_8A_A1_c29_35019.htm Organization of Incoterms

Incoterms are grouped into four categories:

1. The “ E ” term (EXW) The only term where the seller/exporter makes the goods available at his or her own premises to the buyer/importer.
2. The “ F ” terms (FCA, FAS, and FOB) Terms where the seller/ exporter is responsible to deliver the goods to a carrier named by the buyer.
3. The “ C ” terms (CFR, CIF, CPT and CIP) Terms where the seller/exporter/manufacturer is responsible for contracting and paying for carriage of the goods, but not responsible for additional costs or risk of loss or damages to the goods once they have been shipped. C terms evidence “ shipment ” (as opposed to “ arrival ”) contracts.
4. The “ D ” terms (DAF, DES, DEQ, DDU and DDP) Terms whrer the seller/exporter/manufacturer is responsible for all costs and risks associated with bringing the goods to the place of destination. D terms evidence “ arrival ” contracts.

国际贸易术语解释通则的结构

国际贸易术语解释通则分为四大类型：

- 1 . E组术语（EXW）唯一的卖方/出口商在其场所将货物交付买方/进口商的术语。
- 2 . F组术语（FCA、FAS、和FOB）卖方/出口商负责将货物交付买方指定承运人的术语。
- 3 . C组术语（CFR、CIF、CPT和CIP）卖方/出口商/制造商负责订立运输合同并支付运费，但不负责装船后的额外费用、损失风险和货物损坏。C组术语用于表明“装运”（而不是“到达”）合同。
- 4 . D组术语（DAF、DES、DEQ、DDU、和DDP）卖

方/出口商/制造商负责将货物运抵目的地的所有费用和风险。C组术语用于表明“到达”合同。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com