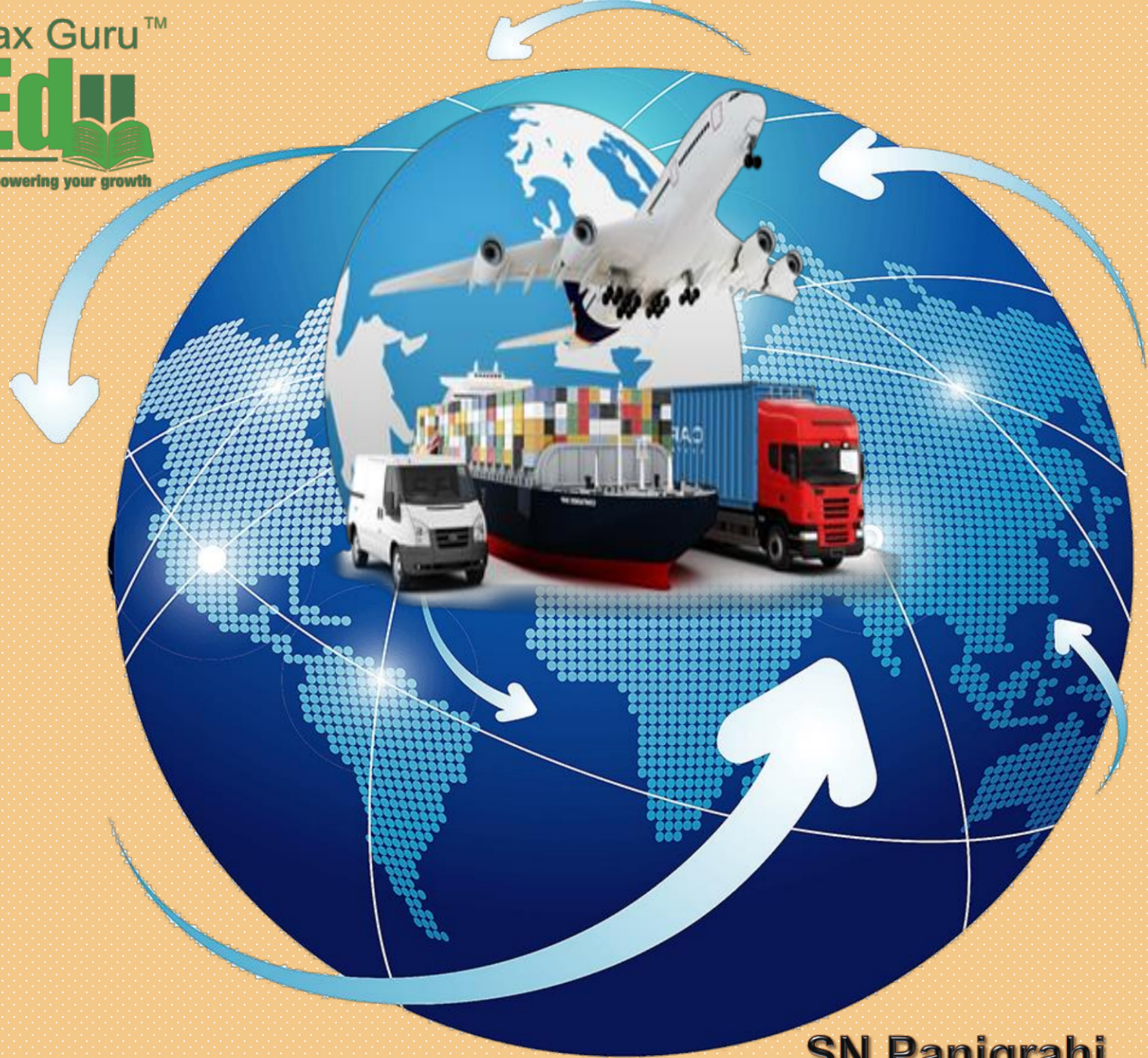


**Professional
Development
Courses on
Customs & FTP
by TaxGuru Edu
– April'2022
Batch**



Session – 6
Service Exports & Imports –
FTAs & Trade Barriers
Incoterms



- ❖ Service Exports & Imports
- ❖ Export Refund for Service Exports
- ❖ Free Trade Agreements – FTAs
- ❖ Tariff & Non-Tariff Barriers;
- ❖ New Rules of Origin- CAROTAR 2020
- ❖ International Logistics
- ❖ 3 PL & 4 PL; INCOTERMS;
Multimodal Transport; IMO
Provisions
- ❖ Port & Shipping Formalities;

What is Meant by Service?

As per Sec 2(102) of CGST Act “**services**” means anything **other than goods, money and securities** but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged

What is Export of Services under GST?

Satisfy all
The 5
Conditions

As per **IGST Act Section 2(6)** “**Export of services**” means the supply of any service when, –

(i) the **supplier** of service is **located in India**;

(ii) the **recipient** of service is **located outside India**;

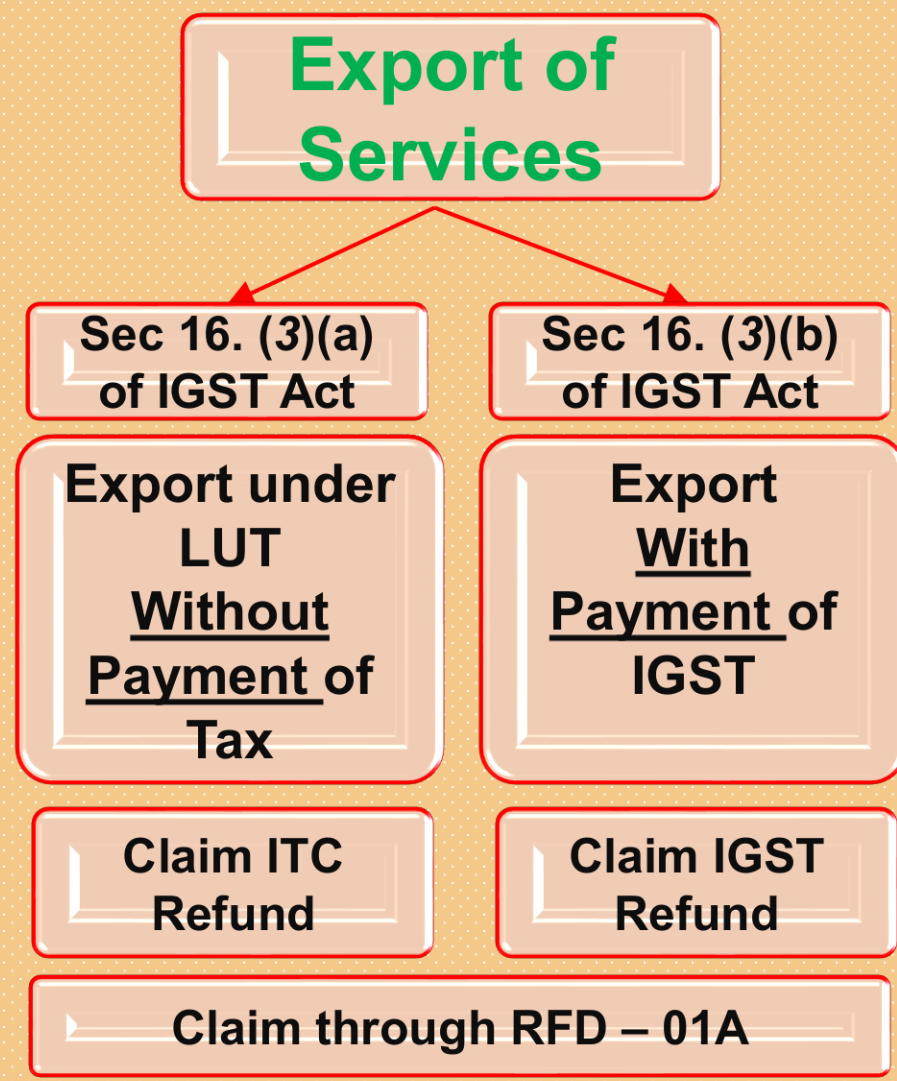
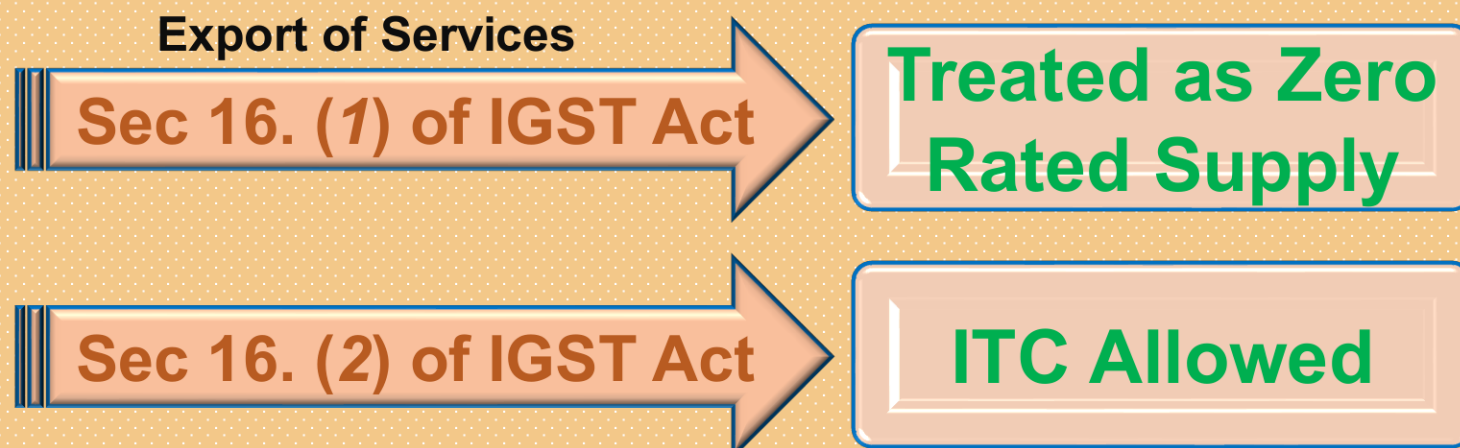
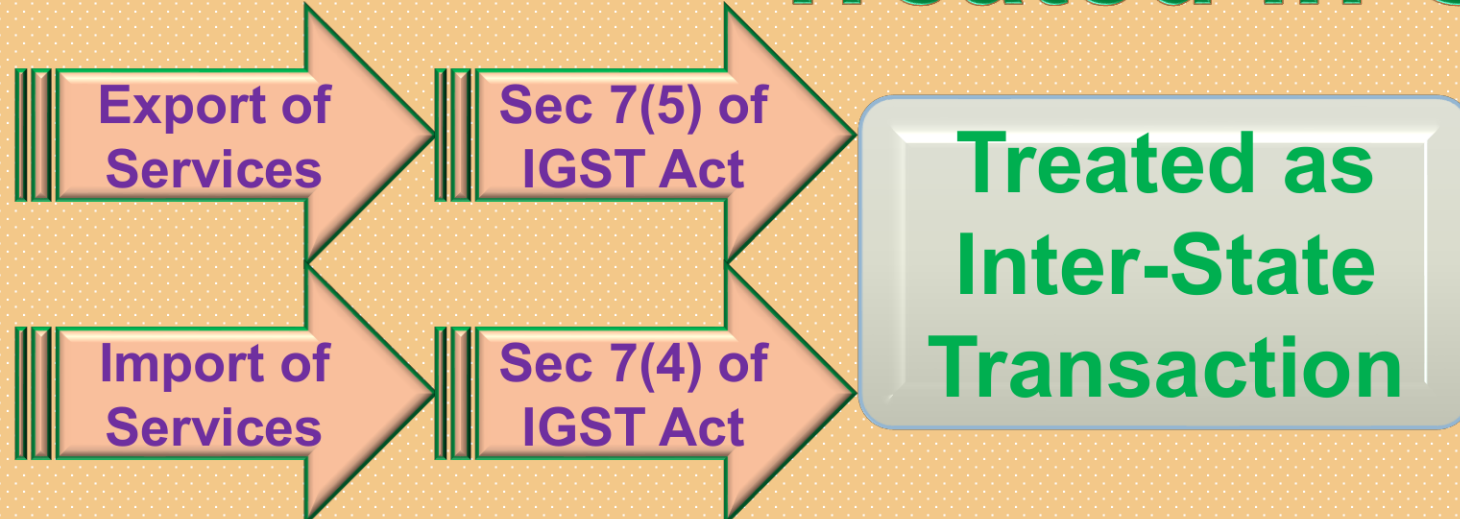
(iii) the **place of supply** of service is **outside India**;

(iv) the **payment** for such service has been received by the supplier of service **in convertible foreign exchange**; or *in Indian rupees wherever permitted by RBI*, [inserted vide **IGST (Amendment) Act, 2018**, w.e.f. 1-2-2019 and

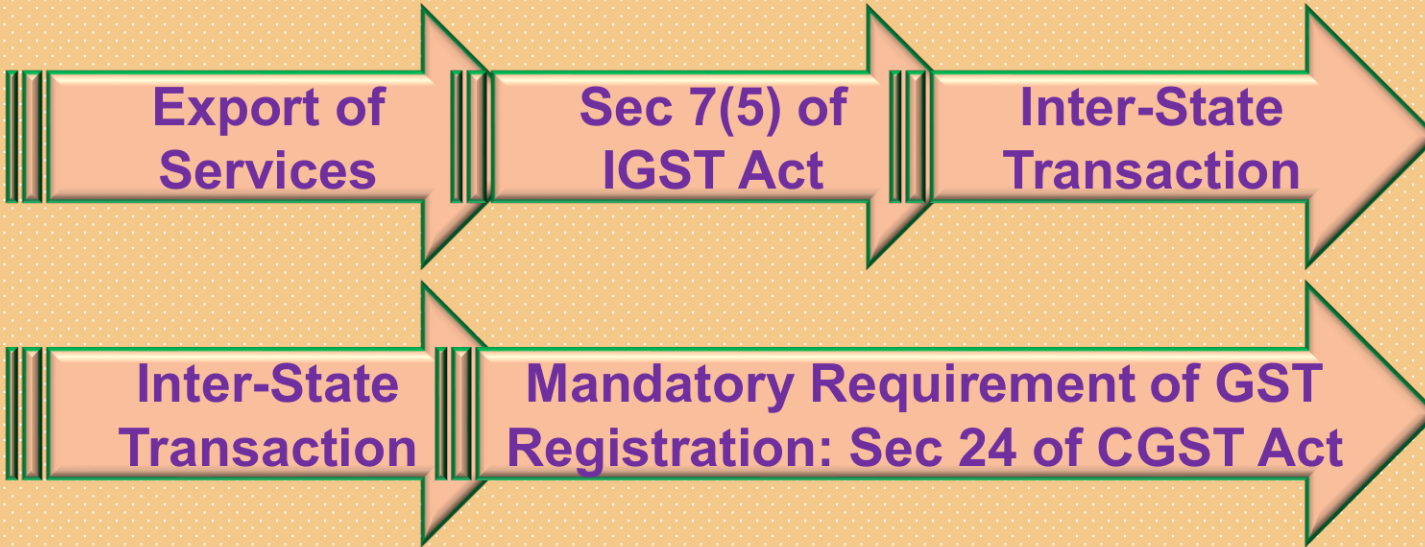
(v) the **supplier of service and the recipient** of service are **not merely establishments of a distinct person**. if place of supply is out of India (**Notification No. 9/2017-IT (Rate) both dated 28-6-2017 as inserted w.e.f. 27-7-2018.**)

The **Five conditions** comprised in the definition of the term “**Export of Services**” are **cumulative and are to be fulfilled in totality** in order to consider a transaction of supply of service as an export supply.

How Export of Services Treated in GST?



Whether Service Exporter Compulsorily Register with GST?



Whether Service Exporter Compulsorily Register with GST?

Notification No.10/2017 – Integrated Tax dated 13th October, 2017

Turnover < Rs 20 L
GST Registration Not Required

Turnover > Rs 20 L
GST Registration Required

Legal Undertaking (LUT)

Eligibility : Any Registered Person Intended to Make Zero Rated Supply Without Payment Of Integrated Tax - Who is Not Prosecuted where the Amount of Tax Evaded > Rs 250 L

Zero Rated Supply = Export Out of India + Supply to SEZ

Undertaking : In case of Failure to Export of Services he undertakes pay the due IGST along with the interest as specified U/s 50(1) of CGST Act within a period of 15 days after the expiry of 1 year (3 Months for Export of Goods)

**Failure to Export : 1. In case of Goods : Not Exported Out of India (EGM not Filed)
2. In Case of Services : Payment of such services is Not Received**

LUT Valid for the Whole Financial Year in which it is tendered

**LUT Not Allowed : Prosecuted where the Amount of Tax Evaded > Rs 250 L
: For Supplies to EOUs / Merchant Exporters**

Service Export Option

1 or 2:

Procedure for Claiming Refund of Accumulated Credit Against Zero Rated Supplies & Sanction of Refund

In case of Export of Services, the Exporter must have exported the Services and should have obtained **FIRC/BRC** from the concerned bank. Only then Refund Application can be Made

Fresh Refund Application after Rectification

Fresh Refund Application

Deficiencies Intimated in **FORM GST RFD-03** Rule 90(3)

Application for Refund in **FORM GST RFD-01** Rule 89

Acknowledgement in **FORM GST RFD-02** within **15 Days** Rule 90(2)

Yes Deficiency?

No

Provisional Refund of **90%** in **FORM GST RFD-04** Within **7 Days** Sec 54(6) & Rule 91(2)

Payment Advice in **FORM GST RFD-05** Rule 91(3)

Order Sanctioning Balance Refund within 60 Days in **FORM GST RFD-06** Sec 54(7) & Rule 92(1)

Application before the expiry of **Two Years** Sec 54. (1) of CGST Act

Proper Officer Scrutinizes & Verifies completeness of Application

Claim for Refund Counted from Date of Acknowledgement

Person not been prosecuted for any offence for Previous **5 Years – Tax Evasion > Rs 250 L Rule 91(1)**

Electronically Credited to Bank Account

Order Sanctioning Interest on Delayed Refunds – Rule 94 **Interest @ 6%** is payable if Full Refund is not Granted within **60 days**

Determination of place of supply of **goods- Import into India and Export out of India** (Section-11 of IGST Act)

Section	Particulars	Place of supply
11(a)	Goods imported into India	Location of importer
11(b)	Exported from India	Location outside India

Determination of **place of supply of services** where
supplier or recipient are outside India
 (Section-13 of IGST Act)

Section	Particulars	Place of supply
GENERAL RULE		
13 (2)	All services which are not specifically mentioned in section 13(3) to 13(13)	Location of the recipient of service where location of recipient is not available then location of supplier of service.

How is condition 5 viz the supplier of service and the recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person in accordance with Explanation 1 in section 8 of the IGST Act, 2017 impacts the taxability?

Ans. Explanation I in section 8(2) of the IGST Act, 2017 states that where a person has an establishment in India and any other establishment outside India then such establishments shall be treated as establishment of distinct persons. Where the Indian arm is set up as a liaison office or a branch they would be treated as establishments of the same entity and hence the supply inter se shall not qualify as export of services.

However, if the Indian arm is set up as a wholly owned subsidiary company incorporated under the Indian laws, the foreign company and the Indian subsidiary would not be governed by the provisions of distinct person or related person as both are separate legal entities.

Case Study

GST on commission in foreign exchange for rendering services as an Intermediary

In re Mrs. Vishakhar Prashant Bhave (GST AAR Maharashtra)
GST-ARA-23/2018-19/B-87; 0/08/2018

Question :- (i) Whether the “Commission” received by the Applicant in convertible Foreign Exchange for rendering services as an “Intermediary” between an exporter abroad receiving such services and an Indian importer of an Equipment, is an “export of service” falling under section 2(6) & outside the purview of section 13 (8) (b), attracting zero-rated tax under section 16 (1) (a) of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017?

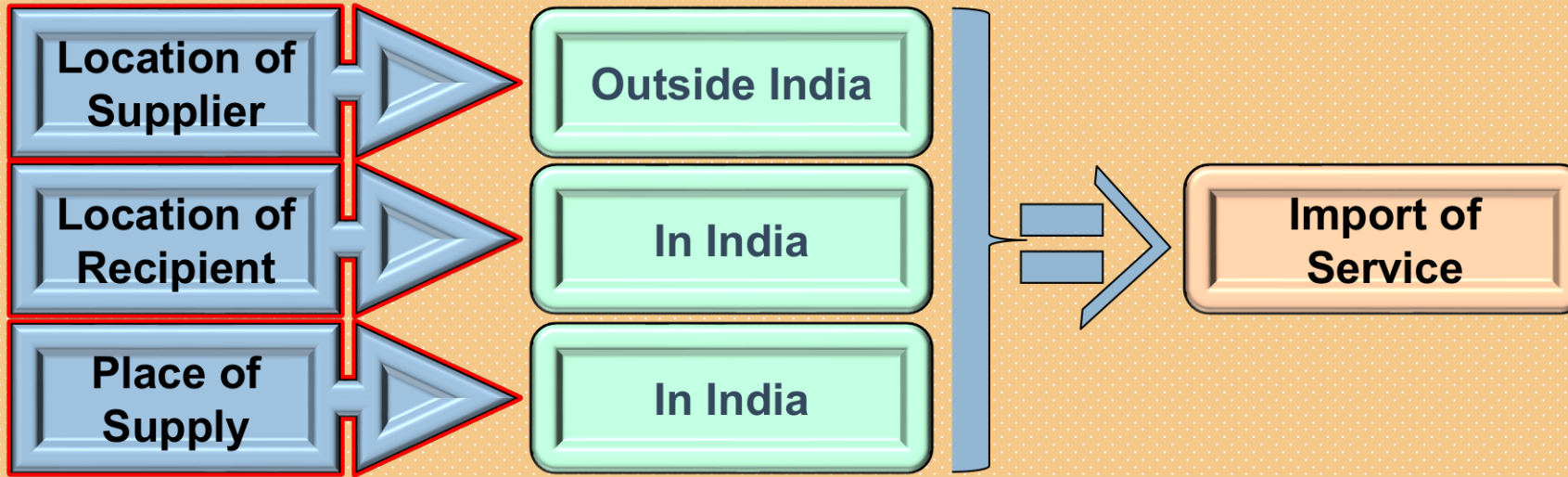
Answer :- Answered in the negative.

Exporter in India paying commission to a foreign commission agent

If an exporter in India pays commission to a foreign commission agent, the place of supply is out of India and hence no GST is payable (and no reverse charge applicable to Indian exporter) – FAQ on GST Chapter 21 Q No. 25 issued by CBI&C on 15-12-2018.

Import of Services Means

How to determine whether a particular supply of service is Considered as Import of Service or not?



Section 2(11) deals with '**Import of Services**', which means the supply of any service, where-

- ◆ The **supplier** of service is located **outside India**,
- ◆ The **recipient** of service is located **in India**,
- ◆ The **place of supply** of service is **in India**

As per **Section 7(1)(b) of CGST Act' 2017** the expression **“supply”** includes **Import of services** for a **consideration** whether or **not in the course or furtherance of business**

Preferential Trade Agreements:

Para 2.103 of HB: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) / Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)

(a) India has always stood for a transparent, equitable, inclusive, predictable, non-discriminatory and rules based international trading system. In this context, India's trade agreements may be seen as a measured and calibrated exposure of the Indian economy to international competition. As of October, 2014; India has signed 10 FTAs and 6 limited Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs). India is also negotiating around 18 other FTAs.

Trade Agreements

Trade agreements is an accord between two or more countries for a specific terms of trade, commerce, transit or investment. They mostly involve mutually beneficial concessions. Trade agreements play a catalytic role in enhancement of trade between partners by helping them leverage their mutual complementarities and providing greater access to each other's industries. **For More Details : Appendix : 2A of HB**

Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

A free trade agreement is an agreement in which two or more countries agree to provide preferential trade terms, tariff concession etc. to the partner country. **Here a negative list of products and services is maintained by the negotiating countries on which the terms of FTA are not applicable** hence it is more comprehensive than preferential trade agreement.

FTA Examples : **ASEAN.**

Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

In this type of agreement, two or more partners give preferential right of entry to certain products. This is done by reducing duties on an agreed number of tariff lines. **Here a positive list is maintained i.e. the list of the products on which the two partners have agreed to provide preferential access.**

Tariff may even be reduced to zero for some products even in a PTA. India signed a **PTA with Afghanistan.**

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

Partnership agreement or cooperation agreement are more comprehensive than an FTA. **CECA/CEPA also looks into the regulatory aspect of trade and encompasses and agreement covering the regulatory issues.** CECA has the widest coverage. CEPA covers negotiation on the trade in services and investment, and other areas of economic partnership. It may even consider negotiation on areas such as trade facilitation and customs cooperation, competition, and IPR. **India has signed CEPAs with South Korea and Japan.**

Trade Agreements

These agreements, which can be bilateral or multilateral, reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas which gives price competitiveness as well as lead to creation of new markets for businesses, facilitate the production of high-quality goods and enhance economic growth.

Custom Union

In a Customs union, partner countries may decide to trade at zero duty among themselves, however they maintain common tariffs against rest of the world.

An example is Southern African Customs Union (SACU) amongst South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland.

European Union is also an outstanding example.

Common Market

Integration provided by a Common market is one step deeper than that by a Customs Union.

A common market is a Customs Union with provisions to facilitate free movements of labour and capital, harmonize technical standards across members etc.

European Common Market is an example

Economic Union

Economic Union is a Common Market extended through further harmonization of fiscal/monetary policies and shared executive, judicial & legislative institutions.

European Union (EU) is an example.

Para 2.103 of HB

(b) The list of the FTAs that have been signed by India are:

- (i) India - Sri Lanka FTA
- (ii) Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)
- (iii) Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorised trade
- (iv) India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit
- (v) India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)
- (vi) India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (vii) India – ASEAN CECA (Goods, Services and Investment)
- (viii) India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
- (ix) India - Japan CEPA
- (x) India - Malaysia CECA

(c) The list of Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) signed by India are:

- (i) Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
- (ii) Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)
- (iii) India - Afghanistan PTA
- (iv) India - MERCOSUR PTA
- (v) India - Chile PTA
- (vi) SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA)

Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)

Under agreement establishing GSTP, tariff concessions are exchanged among developing countries, who have signed agreement. Presently, 46 countries are members of GSTP and India has exchanged tariff concessions with 12 countries on a limited number of products. **EIC is sole agency authorised to issue Certificate of origin under GSTP.**

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

- 1- It was **signed virtually on November 15, 2020**, by 15 nations in the ASEAN Summit.
- 2- The **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)** is a **free trade agreement in the Asia-Pacific region** between the ten ASEAN Members and five of their FTA (Free Trade Agreements) partners-- Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea.

India Opted Out of the Treaty

Steps taken by India to strengthen the existing FTAs

1- Strengthening RoO mechanism: The Ministry of Finance, GOI recently announced the Custom (Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Rules, 2020 (CAROTAR 2020) to tighten the authorization of RoO standards under FTAs.

2- Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs): In the year 2015, India reviewed its existing BITs and released a Model BIT in 2016. This revised model will be used for re-negotiation of existing investment chapters in CECAs/CEPAs/FTAs and negotiation of future BITs.

3- Reviewing existing FTAs: In 2019, a meeting was held in Thailand where India and the ASEAN decided to initiate the review of the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement that has been in operation since January 2010.

Rules of Origin

Trade Agreements signed with major criterion called the '**Rules of Origin (RoO)**', required for the determination of product's country of origin for the imposition of the preferential tariff on International trade.

Rules of Origin (RoO) are enforced with the issuance of a Certificate of Origin (CoO) by authorized agencies of the trading partner.

FTAs act as an exception to the **Most Favoured Nation** principle adopted by WTO (World Trade Organization).

Most Favoured Nation (MFN) policy by WTO

As per Article 1 of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), member nations of WTO are prohibited to discriminate between their trading partners.

Para 2.106 of HB : Rules of Origin (Preferential)

(a) The rules of origin are the rules that determine the origin of a good for the purpose of exports to a trading partner. Under an FTA, PTA or a unilateral tariff concession, the tariff concessions are granted by an importing country only when these prescribed rules of origin are adhered to. Rules of origin also facilitate in computation of trade statistics and for determination and imposition of trade remedial measures.

(b) Some of the key criteria used in the determination of the rules of origin are:

- (i) Wholly obtained**
- (ii) Change in tariff classification**
- (iii) Value addition**
- (iv) Non minimal operations**

(c) For exports under India's FTAs, PTAs and GSP, specified agencies are authorised to issue the certificates of origin, They shall also provide services relating to issue of CoO, including details regarding rules of origin, list of items covered by an agreement, extent of tariff preference, verification and certification of eligibility. The list of these agencies authorised under the various **FTAs/ PTAs is given in Appendix 2B**

(d) Export Inspection Council (EIC) is the agency authorised to print blank certificates. The website of the EIC (www.eicindia.gov.in) provides procedural details (including fee) for issuance of the certificate of origin

Certificate of Origin

Certificate of Origin is an instrument which establishes evidence on origin of goods imported into any country.

These certificates are essential for exporters to prove where their goods come from and therefore stake their claim to whatever benefits goods of Indian origin may be eligible for in the country of exports.

There are two categories of Certificate of Origin – (1) Preferential and (2) Non-Preferential

Preferential Certificate of Origin

List of Agencies authorized to issue CoO
Preferential App. 2B; GSP : 2C
SAPTA & APTA : 2D

Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin

List of Agencies authorized to issue CoO
Non-Preferential App. 2E;

For More Details

https://www.fieo.org/view_section.php%3Fid%3D0,583

Self Certification : App. 2F

Preferential Certificate of Origin

Preferential arrangement/scheme under which India is receiving tariff preferences for its exports are:

- · **Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)**
- · **Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)**
- · **SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA)**
- · **Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)**
- · **India-SriLanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA)**
- · **Indo-Thailand Free Trade Agreement**
- · **India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA)**
- · **India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)**
- · **India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJCEPA)**
- · **Asean-India Free Trade Agreement**

These Preferential arrangements/agreements prescribe Rules of Origin which have to be met for exports to be eligible for tariff preference.

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

It is a non-contractual instrument by which industrialized (developed) countries unilaterally and based on non-reciprocity extend tariff concessions to developing countries. Presently following countries extend tariff preferences under their GSP Scheme:

(i)USA	(ii)New Zealand	(iii)Belarus
(iv)EU	(v)Japan	(vi)Russia
(vii)Canada	(viii)Norway	(ix)Australia (only to LDCs)
(x)Switzerland	(xi)Bulgaria	

Normally Customs of GSP offering countries require information in Form 'A' (prescribed for GSP Rules of Origin) duly filled by exporters of beneficiary countries and certified by the authorized agencies.

List of agencies authorized to issue GSP Certificate of Origin is given at Appendix 4A to the Hand Book of Procedures vol.I

REX

Registered Exporters System as of 01.01.2017 for EU Generalized System notified

Public Notice No. 51 dated 30.12.2016

The European Union (EU) has introduced a self-certification scheme for certifying the rules of origin under GSP from 1.1.2017 onwards. Under the Registered Exporter System (REX) being introduced from 1.1.2017, exporters with a REX number will be able to self-certify the Statement on Origin of their goods being exported to EU under the GSP Scheme.

The registration on REX is without any fee or charges and this system would eventually phase out the current system of issuance of Certificates of Origin (Form-A) by the Competent Authorities listed in Appendix-2C of FTP (2015-20) by 1.1.2018 (one year transition period). The details of the scheme are at Annex 1 to Appendix 2C of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015- 20).

Trade-Notice-No.-03; 17th April'2017

<https://taxguru.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Trade-Notice-No.-03.pdf>

Customs (Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Rules, 2020 (CAROTAR, 2020)

Notification No. 81/2020-Customs (N.T.) dated 21st
August, 2020.

Circular No. 38/2020-Customs; Dated 21st August,
2020

The Salient Features of the “CAROTAR, 2020”

Preferential Tariff Claim - Filing of Bill of Entry:

According to the notification, to claim preferential rate of duty under a trade agreement, the importer or his agent, at the time of **filing bill of entry**, has to **make a declaration in the bill** that the imported products qualify as originating goods for preferential rate of duty under that agreement; and produce **Certificate of Origin** covering each item on which preferential rate of duty is claimed.

Denial by the Proper Officer :

The claim of preferential rate of duty may be denied by the proper officer without verification if the certificate of origin is incomplete or has any alteration not authenticated by the issuing authority or the certificate is produced after its validity period has expired.

WTO Compatible Trading Barriers

Tariff Barriers

Tariff is a Tax Levied on Goods Traded Internationally, that is on Imports. As a result, the Price Level of Imported Products Rises and the Demand for them decrease, thus imports are Controlled.

Non-Tariff Barriers

Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) include all the Rules, Regulations and Bureaucratic Delays that help in keeping Foreign Goods out of the Domestic Markets or Discourage.

Tariff Barriers

- Basic Customs Duty (BCD)
- Social Welfare Surcharge (SWC)
- IGST
- Additional Duty
- Anti –Dumping Duty
- Safeguard Duty
- Anti-Subsidy Duty

Non-Tariff Barriers

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Technical Barriers to Trade

Pre-Shipment Inspection & other Formalities

Trade-Protective Measures

Non-automatic Licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control, measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons

Price-control Measures

Finance Measures - Foreign Exchange

Trade-related Investment Measures

Government Procurement Restrictions

Rules of Origin

Subsidies

Trading Blocks

Preferential Arrangements

Types of Tariffs

Most-Favored Nation Tariffs (MFN)

- In current usage, **MFN tariffs** are what countries promise to impose on imports from other members of the WTO, unless the country is part of a preferential trade agreement (such as a free trade area or customs union).

Preferential Tariffs

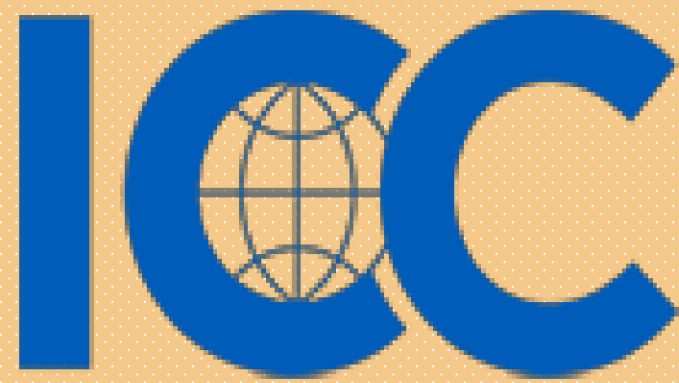
- Virtually all countries in the world joined at least one preferential trade agreement, under which they promise to give another country's products lower tariffs than their MFN rate. In a customs union (such as the Southern Africa Customs Union or the European Community) or a free trade area (e.g., NAFTA), the preferential tariff rate is zero on essentially all products. **These agreements are reciprocal:** all parties agree to give each other the benefits of lower tariffs.

Bound Tariffs

- Bound tariffs are specific commitments made by individual WTO member governments. The bound tariff is the maximum MFN tariff level for a given commodity line. When countries join the WTO or when WTO members negotiate tariff levels with each other during trade rounds, they make agreements about bound tariff rates, rather than actually applied rates.

Effectively Applied Tariff

- When analyzing the effects of preferential tariffs on trade flows you will need to be careful with assumptions about which tariff rate is actually applied to a particular import.



INCOTERMS®
2020

By
SN Panigrahi



INCOTERMS® - 2020

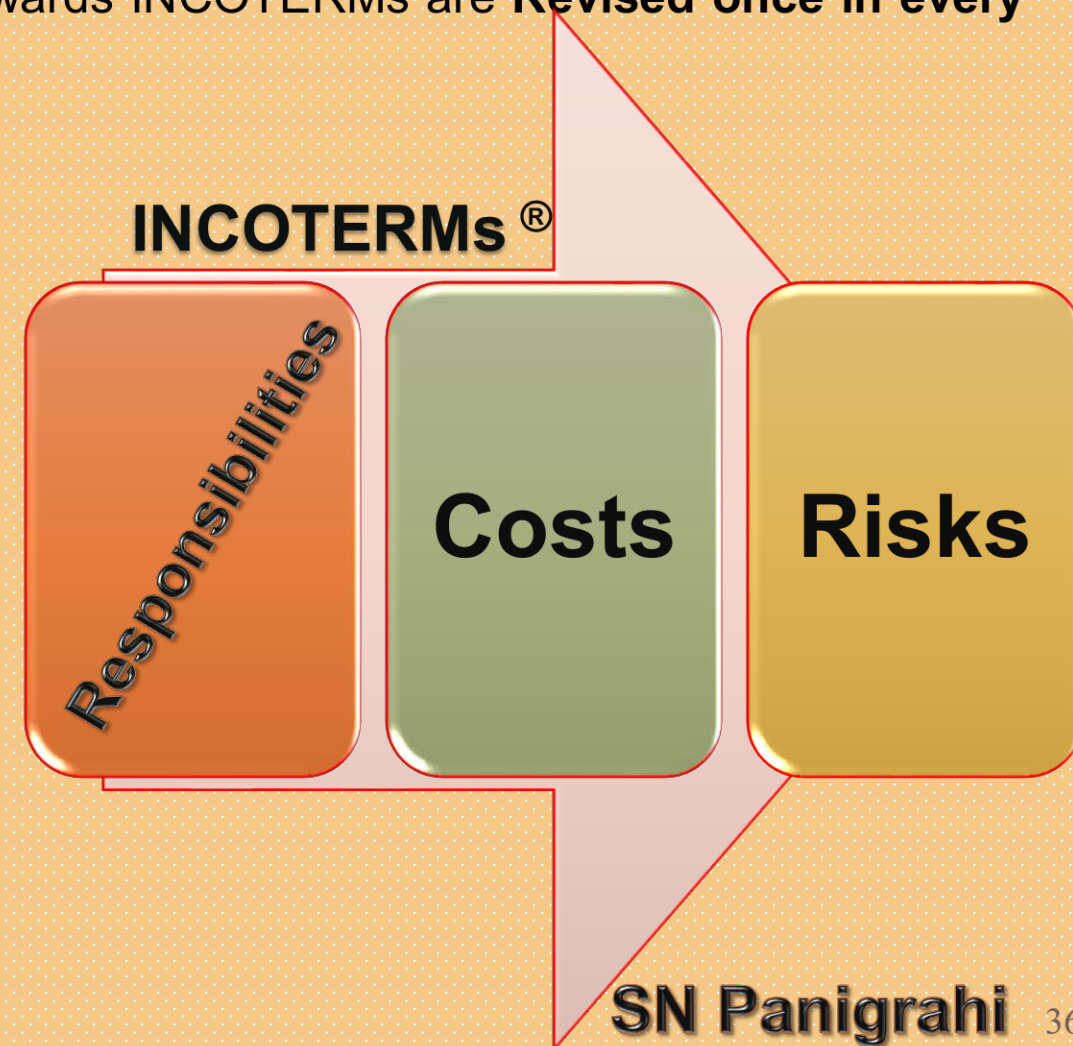
The Incoterm Rules or **International Commercial Terms** are a series of pre-defined commercial terms published by the **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)** (@iccwbo) widely used in international commercial transactions. With the Intension to institutionalize best Practice of using Uniform Set of Rules in the International Transactions, **International Chamber of Commerce, First published in 1936** a set of **Three (3) Letter Acronyms** to describe **Delivery Terms**. From 1980 onwards INCOTERMS are **Revised once in every 10 Years**.

The **Incoterms® 2020** Rules, the 9th revision are comes into effective from **1st January, 2020**.

Incoterms® are Adopted by **over 120 countries**.

A series of **Three-letter Trade Terms** of Incoterms Rules are intended primarily as a uniform set of rules to clearly clarify & communicate the **Obligations : Responsibilities, Costs and Risks** associated with the Transportation and Delivery of Goods. .

Because they address issues relating to import and export by buyers and sellers in international commercial transactions, **Incoterms®** rules are most appropriate for **use in Sales Contracts & International Shipping**.



INCOTERMS® - 2020

Right use of **INCOTERMS®** ensure smooth Sales Transaction Across Borders and avoid Potentially Costly mistakes. Incoterms define the **Responsibilities, Costs and Risks** to be borne by buyers and sellers for the sale of goods in International Transactions. The terms are structured to increase incrementally the obligations (control, risk and cost) on one party while decreasing the obligations of the other, depending on the specific term chosen.

◆ **INCOTERMS® Used**

- ◆ **To Estimate Costs, Quote the Prices, Negotiate & Finalize Contracts, To Select & Finalize Forwarders & Shipping Lines, For Preparing Documents like Invoice, B/L etc., Working out Cash Out-Flows, Finalize Payment Terms, Export Shipping Credits & Bank Transactions, Understand the Risks etc**

**Seller
Exporter**

International Sales Transactions

INCOTERMS® Used

To Estimate Costs, Quote the Prices, Negotiate & Finalize Contracts, To Select & Finalize Forwarders & Shipping Lines, For Preparing Documents like Invoice, B/L etc., Working out Cash Out-Flows, Finalize Payment Terms, Export Shipping Credits & Bank Transactions, Understand the Risks

**Buyer
Importer**

11 Incoterms® 2020 Rules

EXW - Ex Works (insert place of delivery)

FCA - Free Carrier (Insert named place of delivery)

FAS - Free Alongside Ship (insert name of port of loading)

FOB - Free on Board (insert named port of loading)

CFR - Cost and Freight (insert named port of destination)

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

CPT - Carriage Paid to (insert place of destination)

CIP - Carriage and Insurance Paid To (insert place of destination)

DAP - Delivered at Place (insert named place of destination)

DPU - Delivered at Place Unloaded (insert of place of destination)

DDP - Delivered Duty Paid (Insert place of destination).

Choose the Right Rule

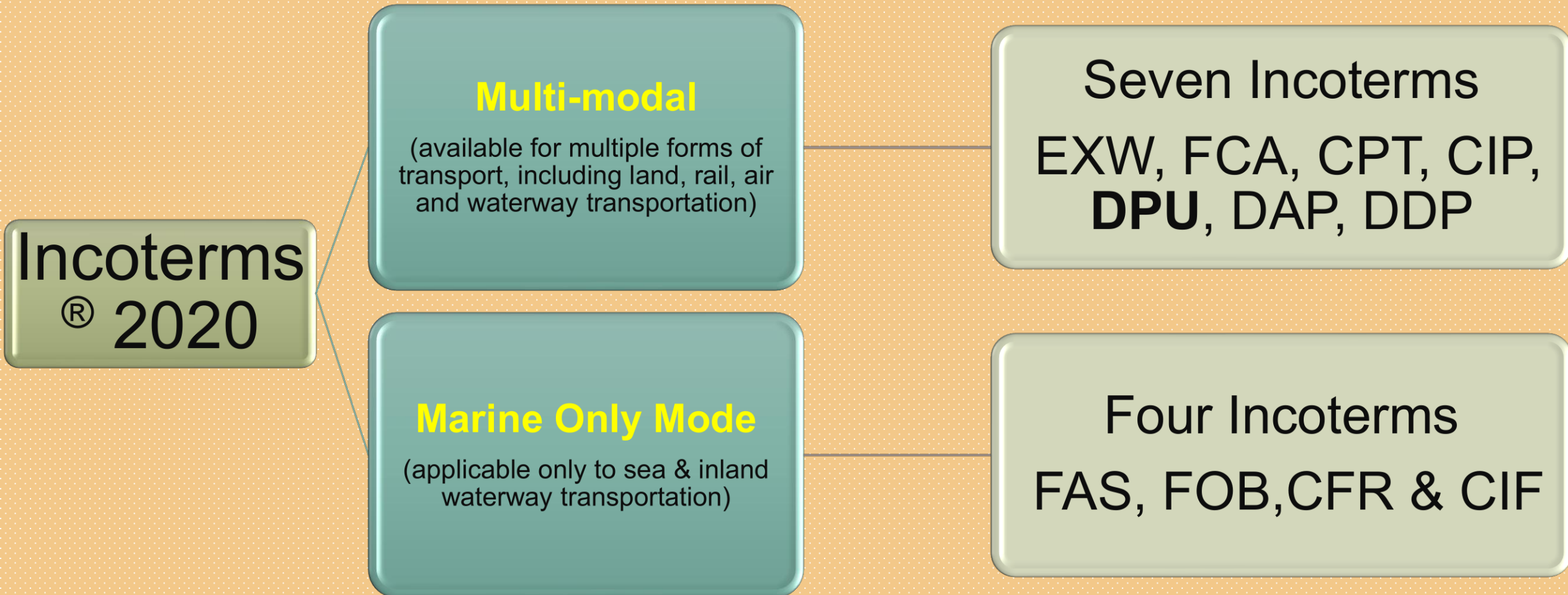
Specify the Place / Port
Precisely

Refer to the Appropriate
Version of the Incoterms



Incorporate them into the
Contract as well as the LC,
Invoice, B/L, Customs
Documents

INCOTERMS® - 2020 Rules

Classification Based on Mode of Transport



INCOTERMS ® 2020

By SN Panigrahi	Any Mode of Transport				Marine (Water Ways) Only				Any Mode of Transport			
	EXW	FCA	FAS	FOB	CFR	CIF	CPT	CIP	DAP	DPU	DDP	
	Ex Works	Free Carrier	Free Alongside Ship	Free on Board	Cost & Freight	Cost, Insurance Freight	Carriage Paid To	Carriage, Insurance Paid To	Delivery At Place	Delivery At Place Unloaded	Delivery Duty Paid	
Transfer of Risks 	When Seller Places the Goods at the Buyer's Disposal at Named Place	When Seller Loads Goods to Buyers Carrier	When Goods are Alongside the Vessel Nominated by the Buyer at the Named Port	When the Goods are on Board the Vessel Nominated by the Buyer at Nominated Port	When the Goods are on Board the Vessel Nominated by the Seller at Origin	When the Goods are on Board the Vessel Nominated by the Seller at Origin	When the Goods are Handed Over to the Seller's Nominated Carrier at the Named Place	When the Goods are Handed Over to the Seller's Nominated Carrier at the Named Place	When Goods are Piced at the Buyer's Disposal at the Named Place or Agreed Point within that Place	When Goods are Delivered & Unloaded at a Named Place or Agreed Point Within that Place	When Goods are Piced at the Buyer's Disposal at the Named Place or Agreed Point within that Place	
Responsibility & Cost 												
Packaging, Markings & Labelling, Quality Checks	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
WareHouse Loading at Origin	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Inland Delivery Upto Port / Place	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Origin Customs Clearance, Export Duty & Taxes	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Origin Port Terminal Charges DTCH	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Loading on Export Carrier	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Insurance Charges Upto Originating Customs Place	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
International Freight / Carriage Charges	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Insurance Charges Beyond Originating Customs Place	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Freight Forwarder Fee at Destination	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Destination Terminal Handling Charges (THC)	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Distination Customs Formalities / Clearances	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Import Customs Duty, Taxes, Fees	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	
Delivery to Destination	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Seller	Seller	
Unloading at Delivery Point	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Buyer	

For More Details

<https://www2.slideshare.net/SNPanigrahiPMP/incoterms2020-240121764>

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9652571117