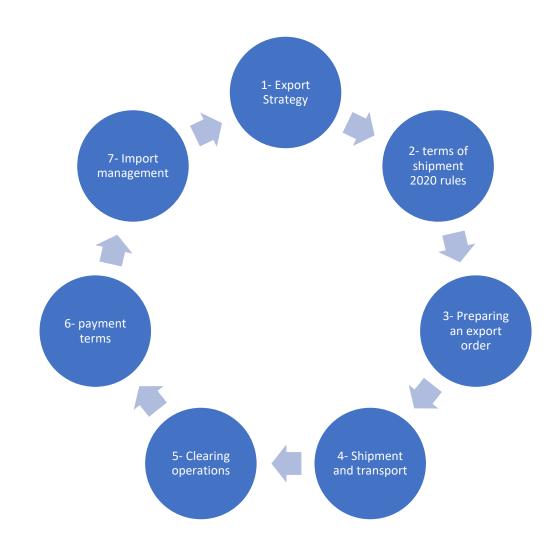
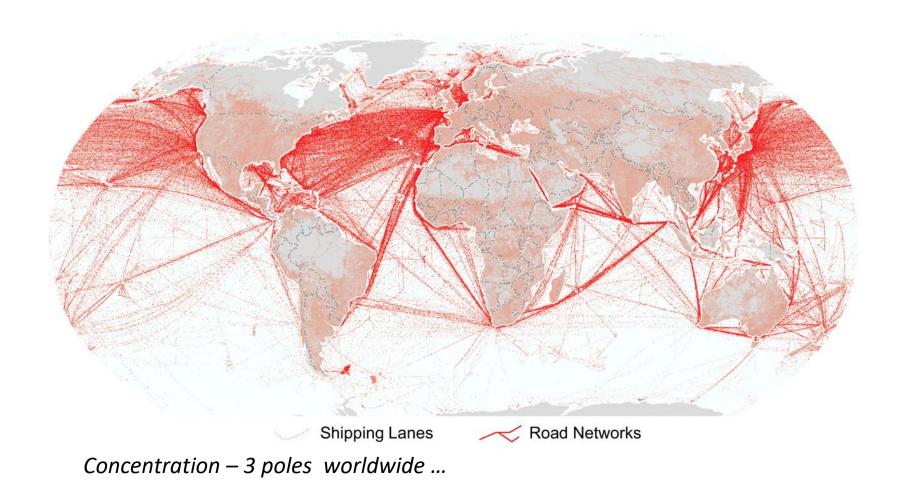
EXPORT IMPORT MANAGEMENT Frédéric Gauthier

PROGRAMME



1 –Export Import Strategy

Three driving poles to global and sustainable ...



Market priorities are depending on

Spreading over cost, benchmark position,
focusing on dedicated markets

Controlling your distribution

- Depending on market figures to select directness level
- Agent or subsidiary

Or not ...

• Importer or distributor

And more

Price policy and credibility

Hidden costs due to acces

Basic steps

- A long term partnership usually
- Banking information
- Markets priority
- Price policy

1.



Distribution

Subsidiary

- Advantage : control of distribution + profit
- Disadvantage: Risky and long term investment

Agent

- Control of distribution commission so not costly
- Financially risky

• Importer

- Culture and close to the market financially sound
- Interface between you and the market

1- export is long term investment

Why a Long term strategy

Budget and plan

Export investment

Return on investment is quite longer

Priority = Volume x Unit margin

Export evaluation

Strategy analysis

Why global development?

Risk weighing

Opportunities

Specialization

Functional analysis

- Production
- Finance
 - Investment
 - Longer credit terms
- Skills
- Marketing and logistics capacities

Experience

- Existing one
- International customer service
- Competitive analysis : benchmarking
 - Strength
 - weakness

The product

Positionning

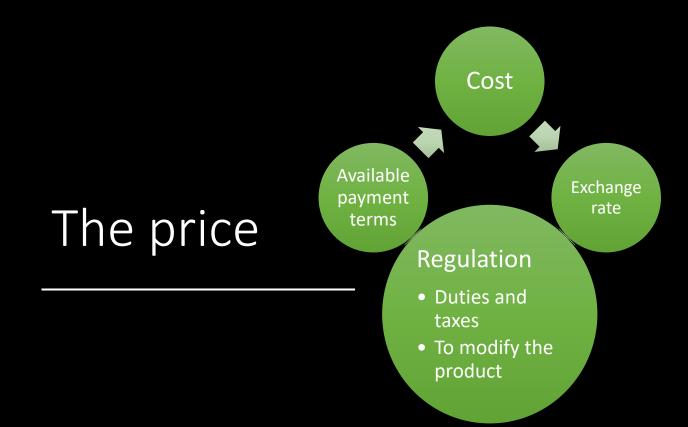
• Matching with the market

Assets

- New
- Quality
- Price
- Service
- Range extension

Packing and packaging

- Norms
- Matching with the market



- Market information

Public or private

Consulting

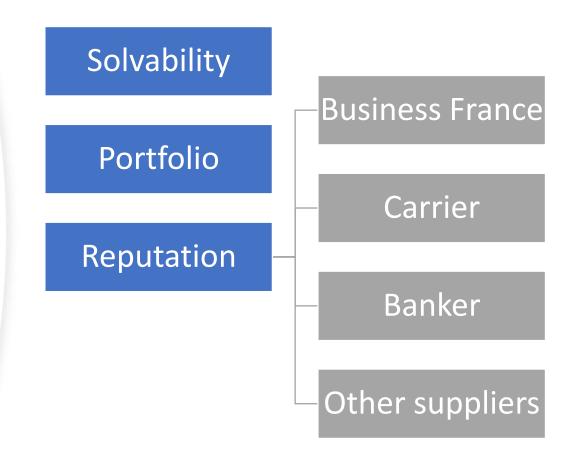
COFACE example

- Fairs & exhibitions
- Prospection
- Insurance credit
- Currency coverage

Customs

- Information
- advice

To identify your possible partner



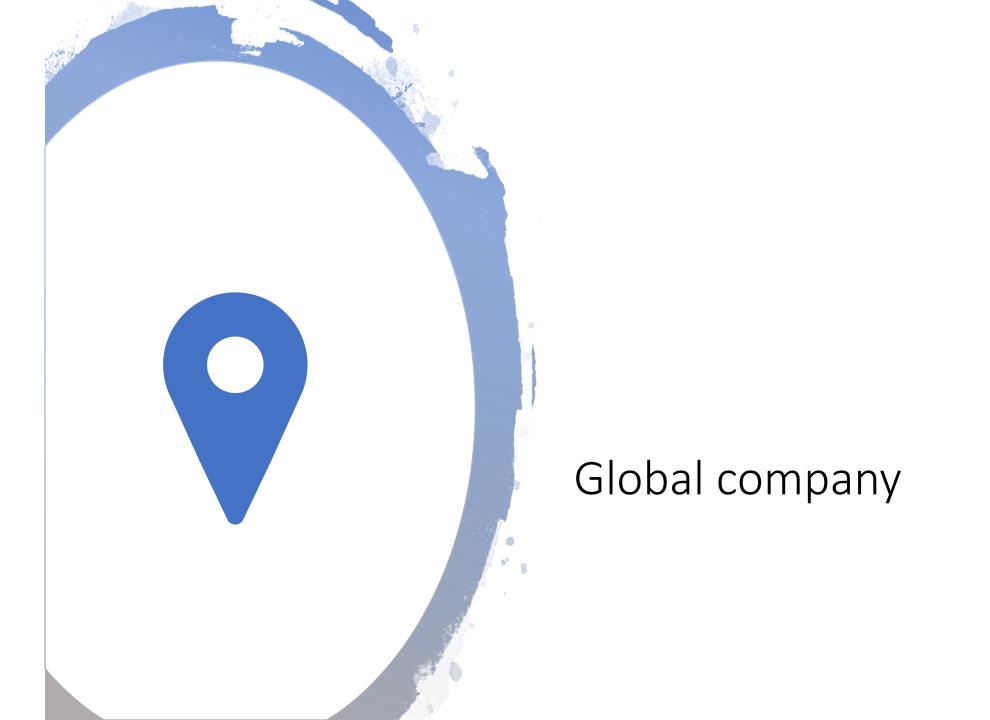
For help

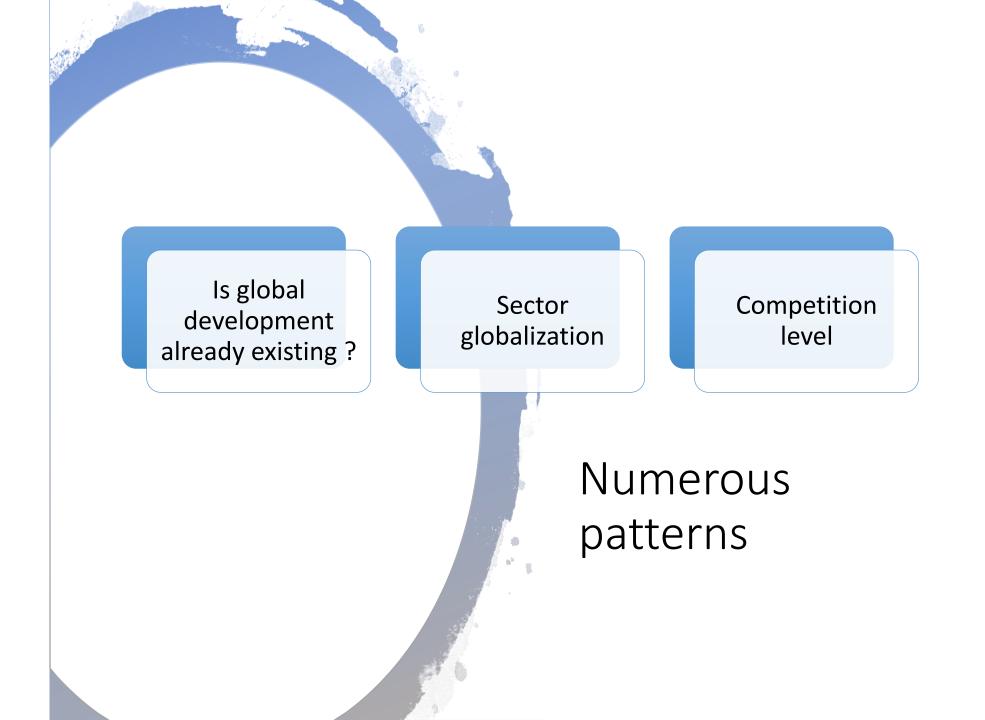


Export maturity

- Which market?
 - EU or elsewhere
- Market diversity
- Ressources to be allocated
- Which strategy
 - Geocentric
 - Multi poles
 - spreading









- Activity
 - Capital level industry vs servicing company
 - **High volume** needed to match with investment level
 - Chemy, ciment, car industry ...
 - **Research** and development investment
 - Medecine, electronic equipment
 - High volume need to consuming products with marketing investment
 - **Tailor made** industry : specialities (French cheese as well as lawyers) ... culture oriented
 - Culture bound or.. Not:
 - champagne example : yes
 - Or *not*: raw materials, commodities, steel, orange juice, or culture free: utilities

Company size

- Ressources
- Opportunity and threat in introducing a new area
- Positive impact to assess: visibility

Numerous patterns

- Management system
 - Depends on top management
 - what are the economic goals
 - capacity to adapt to market evolution
 - Profit goal
 - What support from **financial partners**...
 - Obstacles considering company identity in the targeted country
 - Mittal reactivity
 - To be accepted on the market
- Development in ...
 - Close countries target including culture
 - Continental development
 - Specialized distribution
 - Banking networks...
 - Multi continental or global
 - McDonald, Zara ...



- Global industries
 - Customers internationalisation
 - Business to Business
 - Computers
 - Publicity
 - Financial services
 - Car industry
 - **Demand location** is changing in B2C
 - Supermarkets chains and B2B infrastructures projects
 - Technological transfers
 - Suppliers closer in the supply chain
 - with key customers as Transport cost issue

According to industries

Internal reasons

- Volume leverage
- Same way as for research and development
 - medecine example
- To reduce labor cost but ...
 - Threat to come to workers in the country of origin
 - Social keeping and necessity for productivity
- The most capitalistic industry are the most global
 - But SME born global
- In between : the Glolocal
 - Mittal...

External reasons

- Possible resistance is ...
 - Politics and regulation
 - strategic
 - monopolies...
 - Culture however decreasing
 - Bottom of the pyramid (purchasing level)
 - non sufficient infrastructures



First landing

When the supplier stops
supplier to source
Exceeding production
Opportunity
International fairs



Benchmark is needed





The management willingness

The « global deregulation »

Decreasing cost required by customers

Increasing visibility

Moving to sustainable developement



Go native

Connection with existing product image and name

Greenfield (own development) or brownfield (to acquire) including sole venture or jointventure

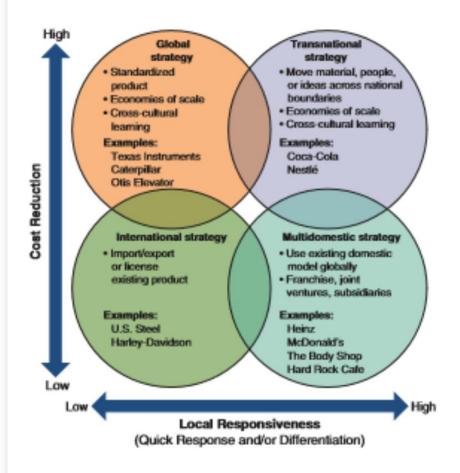
Development steps

Development steps

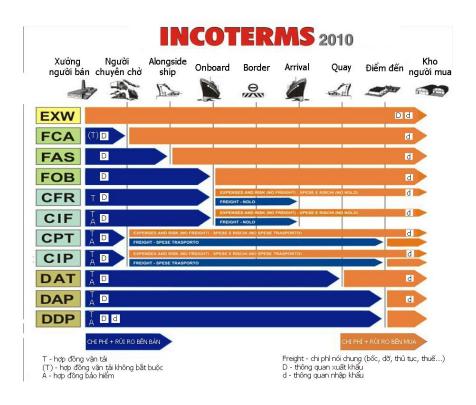
- Multinational development
 - Need for control
 - To maintain quality and standard level, car industry suppliers
 - To follow customers development (partnership) information service suppliers example
- Local choice to reduce cost And / Or .. Increasing quality
- To diversify global risk in
 - Sourcing or selling (raw materials)
 - To limit financial cost and tax level ...
- Other examples
 - Pharmaceutical industry and finding research ressources worldwide
 - Financial services « optimization »: Luxembourg example



Four global strategies



2- Terms of shipment 2020 rules



Our goals

Understand incoterms approach & Using them in the proper way

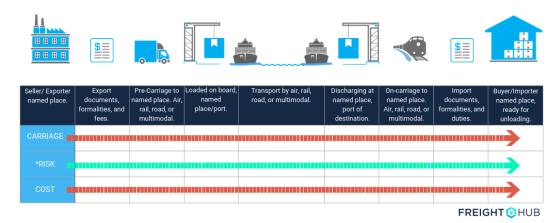
Optimizing sales and purchases

Avoiding disputes

To update your own incoterms version

Introduction to incoterms





- Is to identify the geographical point when obligations of the seller are fulfilled
- And by the way start to be the matter of the buyer
- To 2020 version : stronger meaning then ever

More precisely

"the chosen incoterm" + named port, place or point incoterms 2020

The most accurate one

With incoterm starting with C (place of shipment has to be included)

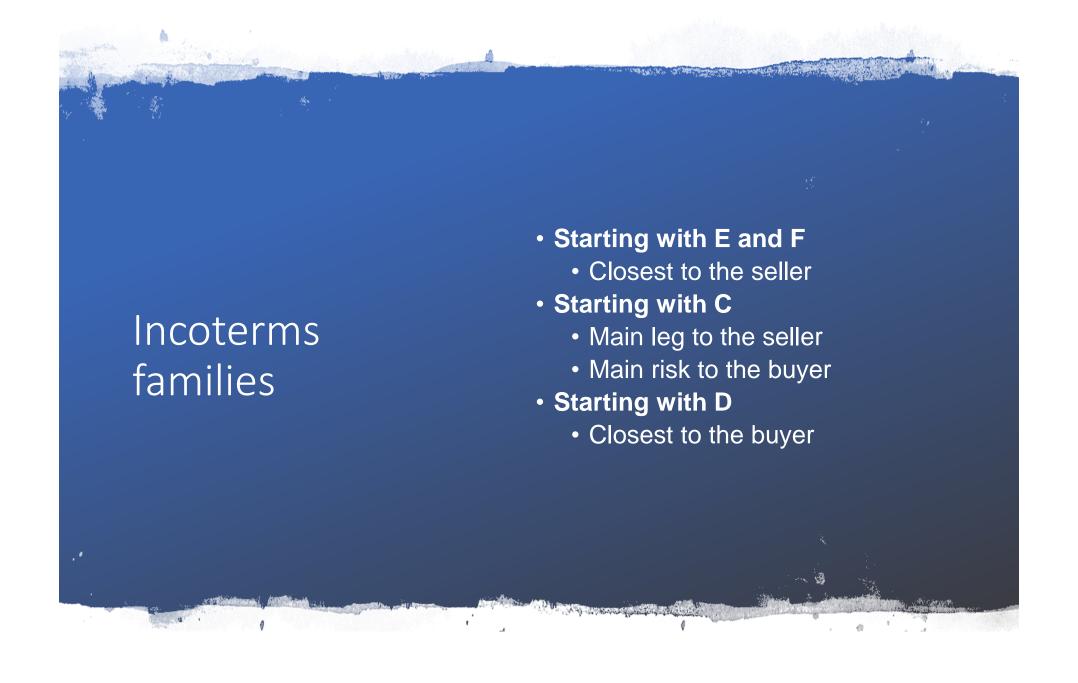
Answering transport disputes

- Better connections to other international rules
 - Transportation
 - Insurance
 - ICC letter of credit rules
 - Customs regulation
- ... Sales contract

Main transport to the buyer or to the seller

- And more
 - Obligations to the seller and to the buyer
 - About transportation risk and cost transfer

"Where these contracts match, things go well Where they not, problems rapidly arise"



Water location or multimodal ones



4 ONES ARE DEDICATED
TO SEAWAY AND
INLAND WATERWAY



OTHER INCOTERMS ARE MULTIMODAL ONES



MISUSING AN INCOTERM IS
A POSSIBLE UNSOLVED
DISPUTE WITH THE
CUSTOMER OR SOLVED
WITH EXTRA COST AS A
CONSEQUENCE

Incoterms and company strategy

- 60% of disputes arise from transportation
- Damage, delay in delivery ...
- Without the proper incoterm solution might not exist or might be costly
- To comply with what is really done





Seller

Controlling transport makes possible to make profit on the whole value

Product and transportation as well



Buyer

Controlling transportation might be the best way to save money





Controlling transport make possible to secure time of delivery



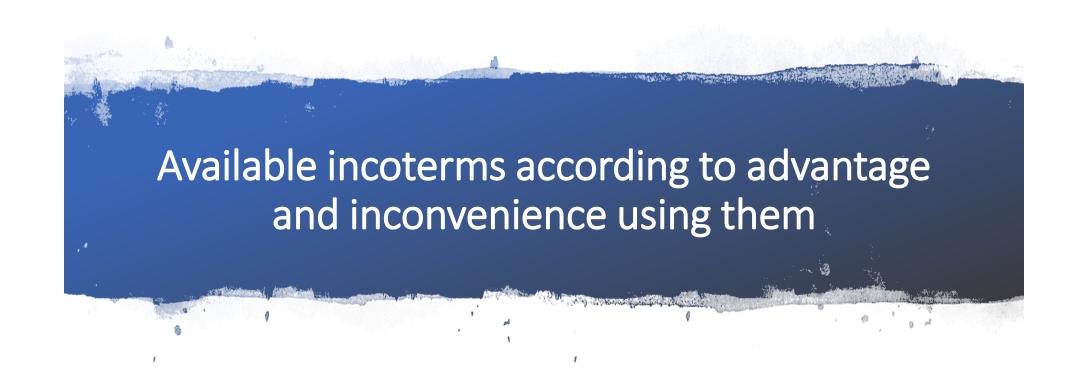
Risk transfer

Ultimate risk is to the buyer as is non delivery

Which company seller or supplier is the best able to control cost and risk of transportation

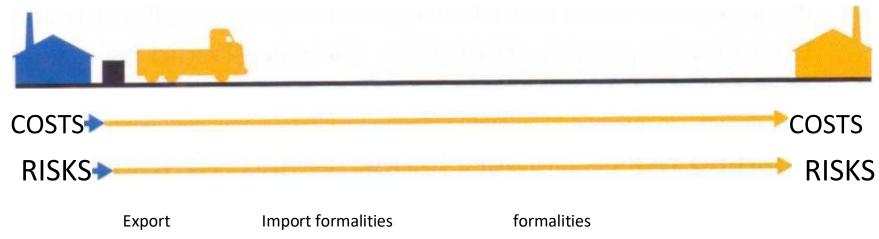
Let's play strategy ...

- Champagne company selling to China
- Handing tools company selling to Saudi Arabia
- Decathlon importing from China
- Nestle Europe buying coffee from Brasil
- War plane sold from France to India
- Fresh flowers from Ecuador to The Netherlands



EXW Ex-Works (insert name place)

EXW (insert named place of delivery) Incoterms 2020



EXW Ex-Works (insert name place)

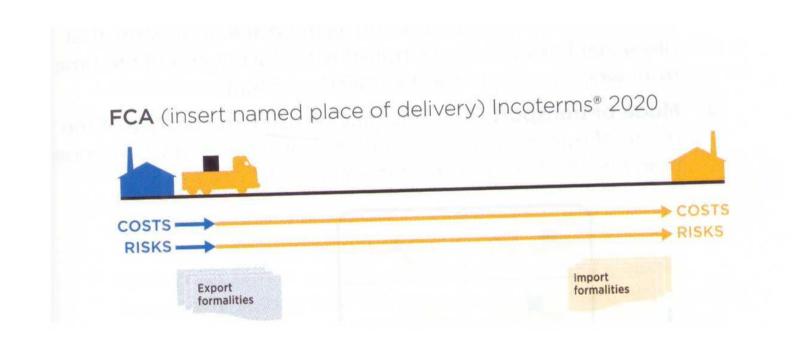
The goods are at the disposal of the buyer at the factory or warehouse

No need to load, and no need to clear the goods No export clearance to be organized by the seller but by the foreign buyer

More suitable for domestic trades

This may cause problems for the seller and the buyer respectively with loading and export clearance

FCA Free Carrier (named place)



FCA Free Carrier (named place)



The seller premises or another point (unloaded)



Including export clearance to the seller



Ocean bill of lading with an on board notation in FCA sales is possible if the parties have so agreed in the contract

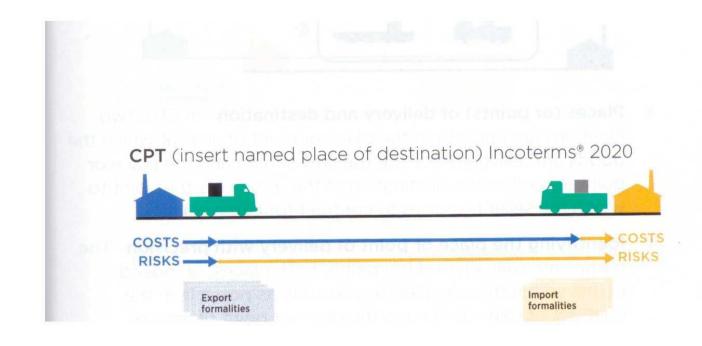


What's for ?

Main control for the buyer

Container

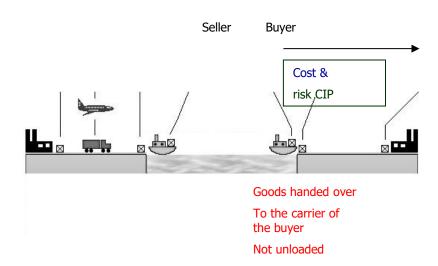
CPT Carriage Paid To (name place of destination)



CPT Carriage Paid To (name place of destination)

- Main transport contracted by the seller
- The risk transfer to the buyer happens when the goods are handing over to the carrier
- To identify place of delivery to the first carrier and destination point managed by the seller
- Unloading have to be agreed if needed
- · What's for ?
 - We take care of transport
 - Our customer takes care of risk

- CIP Carriage Insurance Paid To
 - Landing or multimodal point
 - Institute clause A insurance
 - Two critical locations
 - place of shipment
 - Of destination



CIP Carriage and Insurance Paid To (name place of destination)



The seller must contract the insurance, not applicable to countries requiring local purchase of insurance



Institute Cargo clause A

Including particular average



Both places have to be identified as well



Unloading have to be agreed if needed

- DAP Delivered at Place Destination
 - Whatever the mean of transport
 - Unloading to the buyer



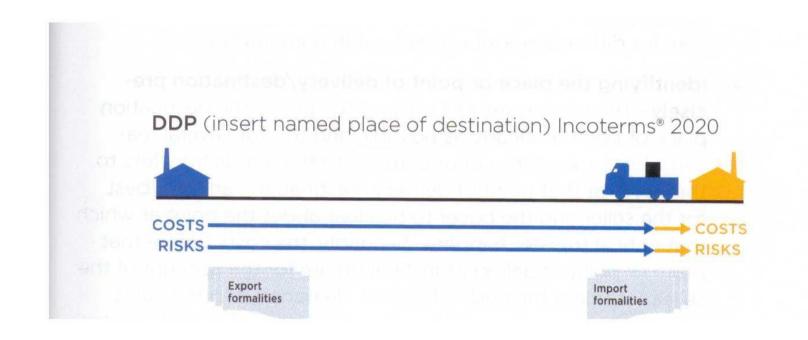
DAP Delivered at Place (named place of destination)

- When the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading
- To the point of destination
- What's for ?
 - Non risky country
 - Avoiding customs at destination

DPU Delivered at Place Unloaded (named place of destination)

- The only incoterm to require from the seller the unloading at destination
 - But not import clearance

DDP Delivered Duty Paid (named place of destination)



DDP Delivered Duty Paid (named place of destination)

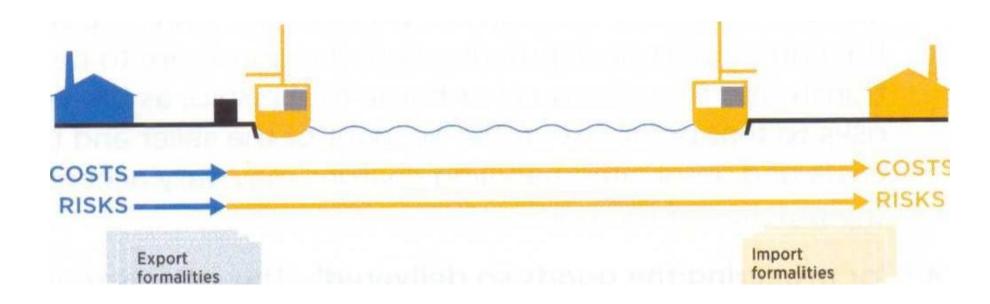
- Cleared for import
 - · ready for unloading
- Caution to the sellers: when the company is not existing in the country of destination
- Especially when an import license has to be obtained, this is a choice to avoid
- The seller owes some obligations to the buyer which can only be performed within the buyer's country
- What's for ?
 - Does a subsidiary exists at destination?



- FAS
- FOB
- CFR
- CIF

FAS Free Alongside Ship (named port of shipment)

FAS (insert named port of shipment) Incoterms@ 2020

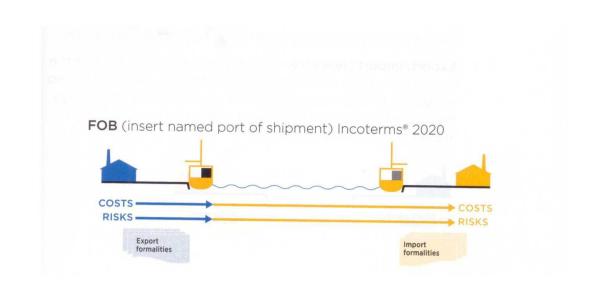


FAS Free Alongside Ship (named port of shipment)

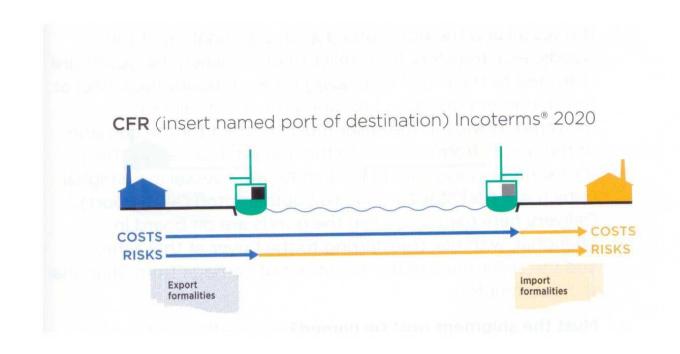
- When the goods are placed alongside the ship, the quay, the barge
- Nominated by the buyer
- Handling charges might vary according to the practice of the port
- What's for ?
 - Bulk

FOB Free on Board (named port of shipment)

- On board the vessel nominated by the buyer
- Risk splitting
- What's for
 - Bulk preferably
 - The oldest incoterm ...



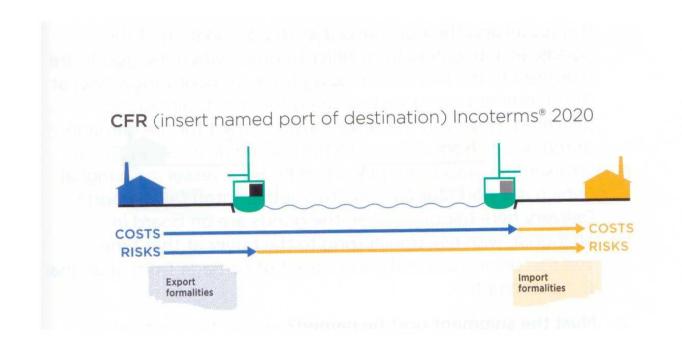
CFR Cost and Freight (named port of destination)





- Risk is transferred when goods are on board the ship
- To pay transport cost
 - To pay it cheaper?
- Two ports are important : port of departure and port of destination

CIF Cost Insurance and Freight (named port of destination)



CIF Cost Insurance and Freight (named port of destination)

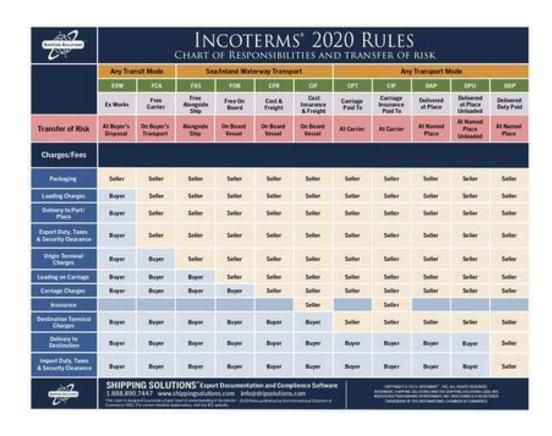


- Difference with CFR is in risk
- The seller is required to obtain limited insurance cover complying with Institute Cargo clauses C
- Or higher level (A) to be agreed
- Unloaded or not
- What's for
 - Bulk
 - However really used with general cargo
 - Able to buy cheaper transport than your customer



- In names
- DAT is deleted
- Creating a new incoterm, DPU
- The way to use them
- EXW and DDP officially not recommended to international sales

Main impacts of incoterm choice



All of them

- EXW
- FCA
- FAS
- FOB
- CFR
- CIF
- CPT
- CIP
- DAP
- DPU
- DDP



Transport according to mode

- FCA ...
- If agreed the seller must contract for carriage on usual terms at the buyer's risk and cost
 - CPT CIP DAP DPU DDP
 - To procure the contract for the carriage, **if delivery placed is not precisely named**, it will be the seller choice
 - To comply with transport security rules

Transport according to mode



LET'S PLAY TO INCOTERMS

which one

You import products from Brasil by sea ship. You intend to take in charge logistics process from aircraft landing in Roissy

You export to Agadir (Morocco). Your customer does not intend to take in charge anything before its own premises.

You import machine tools from Korea. You intend to take in charge the goods discharged at Marseille. The seller takes in charge the insurance.

Incoterms 2



Cofralu company has shipped 5 machines. One machine is stolen in Russia. Cofralu claims for payment to be made by his customer, what incoterm can solve the dispute ?



Virtool company is a medium company with 70% of his turn over for export and is leader for handling tool sector in Europe. For an ex works sale a claim appears: people at Virtool is instructed not to load the truck waiting for loading 300 cases of handling tools. The driver is unable to load. Why do they refuse, what is possible solution?

Incoterms

You import products packed in a container from Korea.
You dont ask for insurance cost included in the purchasing price, what's incoterm?

You import goods DAP Strasbourg coming from Reykjavik. Who will take in charge customs formalities in France? You import iron rools from South Africa. You ask your supplier to deliver goods cleared on board in Capetown.

Transport according to mode

CFR CIF

- The seller must contract or procure a contract for the carriage of the goods at the agreed point of delivery or if agreed at any point of the port
- To know who is **owner of handling** means at the port of discharge is a criterion to choose the incoterm
- Unloading expenses at the agreed port of discharge might be at the charge of the seller when previously agreed
- Also applicable to CPT / CIP

Insurance coverage B3 Buyer

• EXW

- The buyer bears all risk of loss or of damage to the goods from the time they have been delivered
- If the buyer fails to give notice, then the buyer bears risk of loss or damage B10

Insurance coverage B3 Buyer

FCA CPT CIP DAP
DPU DDP

If the buyer fails to nominate a carrier or another person or to give notice or the carrier or person nominated by the buyer fails to take the goods in charge

Insurance coverage B3 Buyer

FAS FOB CFR CIF

- The buyer bears all risks of loss or damage to the goods
- The buyer **fails to give notice** in accordance with B10 or the vessel nominated by the buyer fails to arrive on time, fails to take the goods or closes for cargo earlier then the time notified in accordance with B10

A 5 the seller insurance







- The seller must obtain, as its own cost, cargo insurance complying with the cover provided by clauses A of the Institue Cargo Clauses as apropriate to the means of transport used.
- Any additional cover is at the buyer's cost, such as complying with the Institute War Clauses and or Institute Strike clauses
- The insurance shall cover, at a minimum, the price provided in the contract + 10% and shall be in the currency of the contract
 - The seller must provide the buyer with the insurance policy or certificate or any other evidence of insurance cover

A5 Insurance the seller

- DAP DDP
- The seller has no obligation to the buyer
- FAS CFR
- No obligation but information to the buyer
- CIF
- Unless otherwise stated with the cover provided by clauses C
- The insurance shall cover 100% of the contract value and shall be in the currency of the contract

Container shipment by sea / waterway

- Shipment key locations
 - Loading plant / warehouse place
 - Container terminal of the carrier at the port of departure
 - At the quay side of the port of departure
 - Carrier container terminal at the port of discharge
 - Place of delivery

Container shipment by sea / waterway



USEFUL BORDER CY / CY (CONTAINER YARD)



PORT TERMINAL FCA AND FOB



CFR AND CIF AT THE PORT OF DISCHARGE AS AN ANSWER



Security controls increase due to world customs and transport and security regulations

Customs regulation



Obligations are regarded as including seller and buyer, responsibility and assistance

Import Control
System example



Creating an obligation or an assistance process according to the incoterm

A 7 Seller and clearance

• EXW

- The seller must assist the buyer at the buyer's risk and cost to obtain information related to export/transit/import clearance
 - Export/transit/import licence
 - Security clearance for export/transit/import
 - Pre-shipment inspection
 - Any other official authorisation
- FCA CPT CIP DAP DPU FAS FOB CFR CIF
- The seller must carry out and pay for all export clearance formalities:
- Export licence, till any other official authorisation



• EXW

The buyer will pay and fulfil export formalities

FCA CPT CIP DAP DPU FAS FOB CFR CIF

- Assistance with export clearance
- The buyer must carry out and pay for all formalities required by any country of transit and the country of import

DDP

 The buyer must assist the seller, at the seller request, risk and cost in obtaining any document and information required by the countries of export/transit/import Case studies to review possible choice

Goods are packed

Packing

Shipment and export formalities

Pre carriage (sea / air / consolidation by road)

Terminal of departure / loading

Main transport

Minimum insurance, extra coverage

Port charges at destination, unloading

Post carriage

Clearance formalities, duties, taxes

Reviewing possible choices

AS A CONSEQUENCE

PAYMENT AND INCOTERMS WHEN CONNECTION EXISTS WITH TRANSPORT

COMPARING SUPPLIERS

COMPARING DISTRIBUTORS

ASSESSING DUTIES AND TAXES

TO SELECT YOUR OWN INCOTERMS

Incoterms 2020 code 3 letters + place name	Packing	Loading	Export clearance		Cost to logistic platform/port charges /from departure	Loading on main transport		Unloading of main transport	Logisitc platform cost/ port of arrival	Post-carrigae	Insurance	Import clearance duties and taxes
					Land place (mi	ultimodal transport, airway, i	road and highway, railwa	y)				
EXW	Seller	Buyer, support	Buyer, support	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Seller/ Buyer	Acheteur/ BL on board possible	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller/ Buyer	Seller/ Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
CIP	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller/ Buyer	Seller/ Buyer	Buyer	Seller ICC A or C	Buyer
DAP	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer
	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	seller including unloading	Seller	Buyer
DDP	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller
						Lieu Maritime et flu						
	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller		Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
	Seller	Seller	Seller		Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller/Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
CIF	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller/Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Seller ICC C or A	Buyer

Small case

You are manager in a famous French brand for children garments.

Your products are sold worldwide.

The company policy is to sell FCA wharehouse however your Indian distributor is asking for a DAP Delhi.

What are consequences to consider about this change?

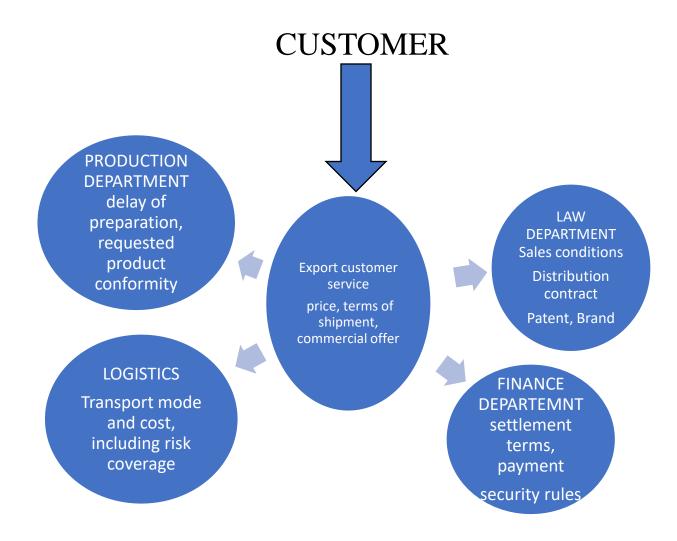
What are for and cons?

Incoterm decision

- ..\..\cas\INCOTERMSfrgb\Quiz2.pdf
- ..\..\cas\INCOTERMSfrgb\Quiz3.pdf

To each incoterm let us know which point is related to the incoterm Fill the table to know price to charge

3- Preparing an export order



Commercial offer

- Firm, valid
- Content including leaflet, price-list ...
- Written, which language
- Proforma invoice

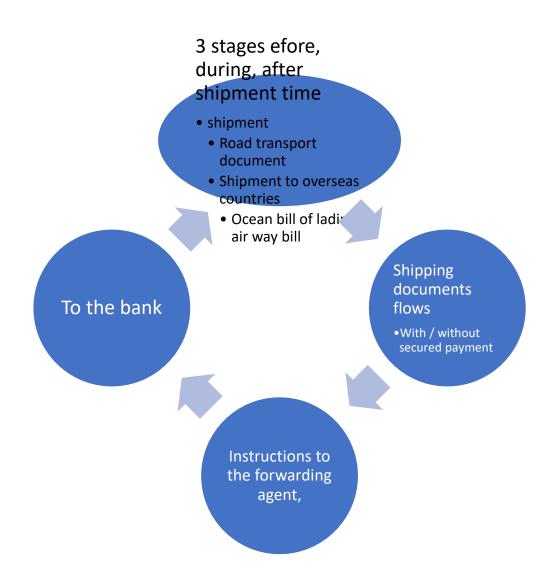
From E.T.D.

- launching production schedule
- stock availabilit

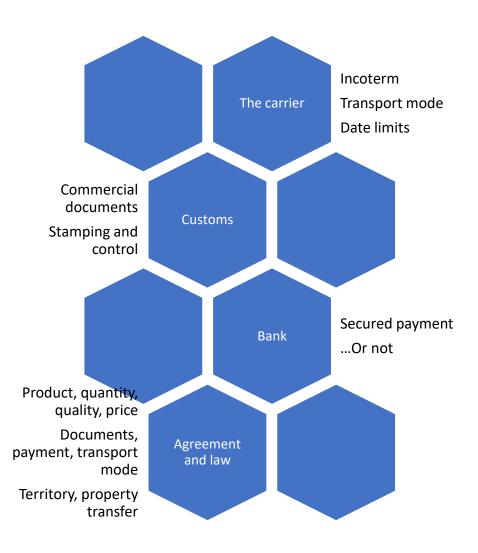


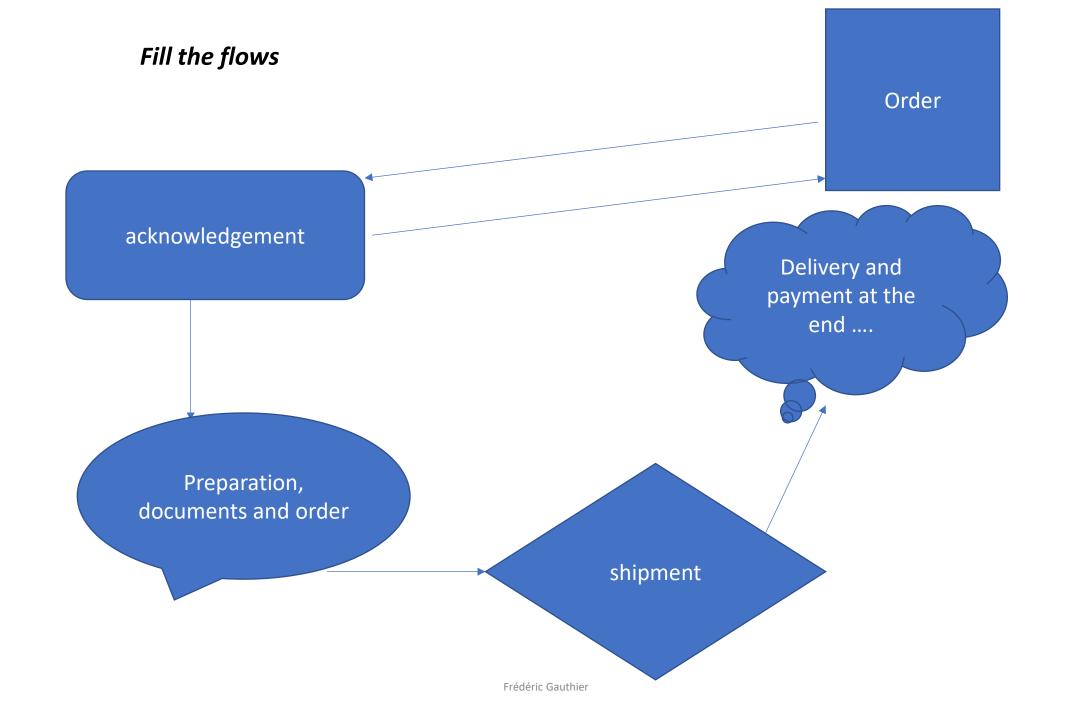
Order and acknowledgement

Preparing an export order



PARTNERS OF THE EXPORT COMPANY





- Praccuse de reception de commande /ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ORDER

EXPORTATEUR				ACKNOWLE		
LA CINTATEUR	/Exporter		N° Commande/0	Order	DATE/ date	
			VOS REFERENCE	S / Your referen	ce	
			NOS REFERENCE	S / Our referenc	e	
DESTINATAIRE	/ Consignee		ACHETEUR / Buy	er		
NOTIFIER A / No	otify		BANQUE DU VEN	DEUR / Seller's B	ank	
			DD (ISE EA CTUD			
			DEVISE FACTUR	E/Invoice curre	ncy	
DATE DE MISE	A DISPOSITION	/ Date of disposal	CONDITIONS DE	LIVRAISON / Inco	oterms	
PRE TRANSPOF	RT PAR / Pre Ca	rriage by	CONDITIONS DE	PAIEMENT/Tern	ns of payment	
LIEU DE CHARG	SEMENT / Place	of loading				
DENTITE DU M	OYEN DE TRANS	PORT / Transport	LIEU DE RECEPTI	ON / Place of red	eipt	
LIEU DE DEQUA		(5)	LIEU DE DESTINA	TION (PI		
LIEU DE DECHA	RGEM ENT/Place	of Discharge	LIEU DE DESTINA	TION / Place of d	lestination	
DESIGNATION D	DES ARTICLES	POI	DS BRUT NET/KG	QUANTITE	PRIX UNITAIRE	MONTANT
Description of	goods	Gro	oss/Netweight	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
				TOTAL ARTICLE	ES / Total of good	S
					ES / Total of good	
				TOTAL DES FRA		
				TOTAL DES FRA	IS/Total Charges	
				TOTAL DES FRA	IS/Total Charges	
OBSERVATION	S/Observations			TOTAL DES FRA MONTANT TOTA TOTAL A PAYER/	IS/Total Charges	int

Preparing an order

- Packing, packaging, marking
- Shipping documents preparation
 - Internal documents
 - invoice, packing list
 - External documents
 - Certificate of origin, EUR1 certificate examples
 - Customs document
 - Accompanied administrative document example

Invoice

- Goods
- Cost
- flow

FACTURE / INVOICE				
EXPORTATEUR/Exporter	N° FACTURE/Ir	voice No.	DATE FACTURE	∃Invoice dat
	VOS REFERENC	CES / Your refere	nce	
	NOS REFERENC	ES / Our referen	ice	
DESTINA TAIRE / Consignee	ACHETEUR / Bu	ıyer		
NOTIFIER A / Notify	BANQUE DU VE	NDEUR / Seller's	Bank	
	DEVISE FACTU	RE/Invoice curr	ency	
DATE DE MISEA DISPOSITION / Date	of disposal CONDITIONS D	ELIVRAISON / Inc	coterms	
PRE TRANSPORT PAR / Pre Carriage	by CONDITIONS D	EPAIEMENT/Tei	rms of payment	
LIEU DE CHARGEMENT / Place of load	ling			
IDENTITE DU MOYEN DE TRANSPORT	/ Transport LIEU DE RECEP	TION / Place of re	eceipt	
LIEU DE DECHARGEMENT/Place of Dis	scharge LIEU DE DESTIN	NATION / Place of	destination	
DESIGNATION DES ARTICLES	POIDS BRUT NET/K	G QUANTITE	PRIX UNITAIRE	MONTANT
Description of goods	Gross / Net weigh	nt Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
			LES / Total of goo	
			AIS/Total Charge	
		MONTANT TO	TAL HT/Total Am	ount 1
		TOTAL A PAYEV	Total to pay	
CLAUSES PARTICULIERES-VISAS / SI	pecial information - visas		SSEMENT/Place o	f Issue
		NOM/Nam e		
		TEL/Tel SIGNA TURE/Sig	nnatue	
		SIGNA TURBSI	gnacue	

FACTURE PROFORMA / PROFORMA INVOICE

EXPORTATEUR/Exporter	NO EORI	N° FACTURE /Invoice No.	DATE FACTURE/Invoice date
SENSOR Industries		2015/001	29th May 2015
Z.A. Terres Rouges		VOS REFERENCES / Your reference	
51200 Epernay		Order 6128 dated 2th May 2015	
France		NOS REFERENCES / Our reference	
DESTINATAIRE / Consignee		Laurent Birchmeyer ACHETEUR / Buyer	
Same as buyer except furthe	r instructions	BILLION Group Ltd	
		Calcada Da Barra, No.2F, EDF Cheong Sen	g
		Bloco 3, 4 Andar A	
		MACAU	
NOTIFIER A / Notify		BANQUE DU VENDEUR / Seller's Bank	
To be advised		CIC Est - 51200 Epernay France	
		DEVISE FACTURE / Invoice currency	
		Euro	

DATE DE MISE A DISPOSITION / Date of disposal	CONDITIONS DE LIVRAIS	SON / Incoterms		
Semaine 25 / Week 25	CIF Hong-Kong			
PRE TRANSPORT PAR / Pre Carriage by	CONDITIONS DE PAIEME	NT / Terms of paym	ent	
Road - Full Container loaded (FCL)	By swift transfer 90 da	ays from shipping	g date	
LIEU DE CHARGEMENT / Place of loading				
Epernay				
IDENTITE DU MOYEN DE TRANSPORT / Transport id.	LIEU DE RECEPTION / PI	ace of receipt		
Sea	Le Havre			
LIEU DE DECHARGEMENT/Place of Discharge	LIEU DE DESTINATION /	Place of destination	1	
Hong-Kong	Macau			
DESIGNATION DES ARTICLES	POIDS BRUT NET/KG	QUANTITE	PRIX UNITAIRE	MONTANT
Description of goods	Gross / Net weight	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Champagne		6000 bottles	25,00€	100 000,00 €
H.S. 220410				
Total 1000 cases on	Frédéric Gauthier 12 80x120 cm pallets			

Total 1000 cases on 12 80x120 cm pallets

	11000 kgs	17 cbm				
Emballage	Fret	Autres coûts	Assurance	TOTAL ARTICLES / Total	al of goods	
Packing	Freight	Other costs	Insurance	TOTAL DES FRAIS/Tota	l Charges	1 600,00 €
	1 500,00 €		100,00€	MONTANT TOTAL HT/T	otal Amount	
				TOTAL A PAYER/	Total to pay	101 600,00 €
CLAUSES PARTIC	JLIERES-VISAS / Speci	al information - visas		LIEU D'ETABLISSEMEN	IT/Place of Issue	
Cette facture pro	oforma est notre offre	e valable jusqu'au		Epernay (France)		
This proforma in	voice has been issu	ed as an offer valid till		NOM/Name	Birchmeyer	
				TEL/Tel	326550500	
Please read our	general sales condit	tions page 2		SIGNATURE/Signatue		

LISTE DE COLISAGE / Packing list

EXPORTATEUR/Exporter EORI	N°COLISAGE/Packing list N°	DATE COLISAGE/packing list date
SENSOR Industries	2015/001	29-mai-15
51200 Epernay	AUTRES REFERENCES/Other references	
France	Order 6128 dated 2 May 2015	
DESTINATAIRE / Consignee	ACHETEUR / Buyer	
Billion Group Ltd	Billion Group Ltd	
Calcada Da Barra, No 2F, EDF C.S.	Calcada Da Barra, No 2F, EDF C.S.	
Bloco 3, 4 Andar A	Bloco 3, 4 Andar A	
Macau	Macau	
OBSERVATIONS / Observations		N° FACTURES / Invoices No
		Facture/Invoice no 2015/001
Tous les emballages en bois sont conform	es à la norme NIMP 15	
All wooden packaging are in conformity wi	th international NIMP 15 norm	

MARQUES D'EXPEDITION/Despatch marks	N° COLIS / Package No.
Billion Group	
Macau	
order 6128	

NOMBRE, NATURE DES COLIS		Poids Brut / Kg	POIDS NET/kg	DIMENSION/VOLUME M3
Number, kind of packages		Brut weight	Net weight	Size/Volume cbm
DESIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES				
Description of goods				
1x20' container CGMU525633/6				
12 pallets	Each pallet said to contain 8	83 cases		
	The latest one 87 cases			
1000 cases 6000	bottles 110	000 kgs	4500 kgs	Lxlxh in meters
				17 cbm

TOTAL / Total		11000 kgs	17 cbm
COLIS / Packages	1000 cases		
Lieu d'établissement			
Place and date of issue			
Nom / Name			
Nom / Name			
Tel			
Signature			



2文人 Onspasses: Expedient Expedient	No	ORIGINAL
2. Destinataine inorn, odressa, payei. Consigner: Destinatarie 电力 电影人 Honyvaren.	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY 京州 EBPOILEÍCKO CERTIFICA CERTIF	E UROPÉENNE COMUNIDAD EUROPEA 共同体 E COSGIBECTBO TO ORIGINE CERTIFICADO DE ORIGEN 是产版证明 MCXOSCIERMIN TORAPA
	2. Pays d'origine Country of a Like # sky原产图 Copera	rigin Pais de origen происхождания
4. Informations relatives au transport (mention feculitatives) Nonsport details Expedicion 地元 文 市場 大田 東京 高橋 情况 Выд превспорта в марверут сведования (весегоько по известно)	5. Remorques Aemarks Obo	eresciones ny actions oracites
 N° d'ordre : marques, numéros, nombre et cature des colls : désigna liters numbre ; marks, numbres, number and kind of packages : descr 	iption of goods	7. Quantité Corentity Centited
M ² do orán; murcus, numeros, nombro y maturática do fee bultos; 3 方成 『 エール』、「あるから、 であった。 「あった。 「あんだ。」 京号: 黄京: サロ: 他家子教育を発生が生まり、 「あん好き。 Поредновый намер, марезфоломенно телев, пуносршин, поситестно м	هو اعطبات أألب	

Frédéric

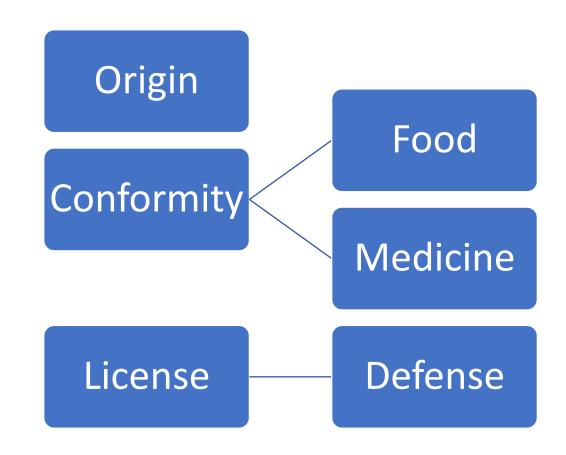
Место и дита выдатия: неисченением, постисы и печать управнявачением пртина. Ref. 38011 - CHAMMER DE COMMERCIA DE 1970 15 TO TOTAL STATE DE 1970 15 TOTAL STATE DE 1970

Lieu et date de délivience : désignation, signature et cachet de l'autorité compétente. Place and date of ususe ; mane, signature and stamp of compétent authority. Legar y fochs de expedicion ; designacion, firms y selle de la autorité d competente.

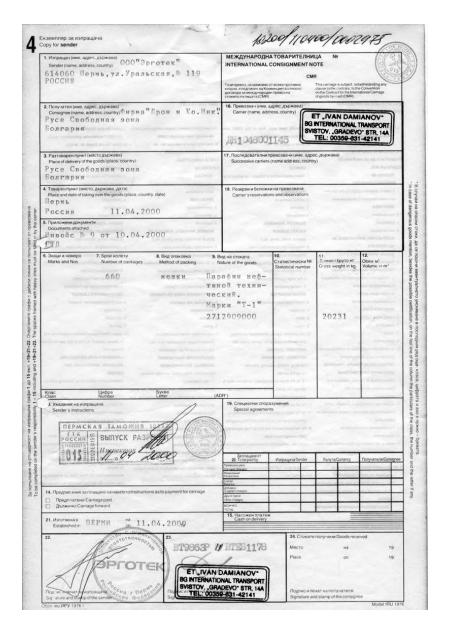
電子和印章 (المشاع) 東京 (المشاع) 東京地域和日期: 大正外局的名称・至字和印章

Le demandeur dont la signature apparaît au verse certifie en outre que : (autre état membre de la communauté européenne) La marchandise est entièrement obtenue en France ou _____ comme étant fabriquée ou produite par : (a) (b) II - La marchandias a subi, en France ou dans un autre état membre de la Communauté Européeane. In demière trassformation ou ouvroison substantiale, économiquement justifiée, affactuate dans une entreprise équiple à cet effer et avant ébouté à la fabrication d'un produit neuveau ou apprésentant un stade de fabrication important; (c) (d) d'épéneane 29/10/2 active 20/10/2. a) Marchandise originaire de France : nom et adresse du fabricant ou dra producteur b) Marchardus originaire d'un autre état membre de la Cremmanaté Européanne : nons et adresse du fabricont ou du producture (produire tout document suscéptible d'intentifier l'arigine de la resechandos). d) Ouvraison officiate dans un autre état mentre de la Communanté Européeane : (produire tout document resceptible d'identifier l'origine de la z) Déclaration données (D.A.U.), certificat d'origine étrangère, autre document (indiquer le nature de document). REGLES A OBSERVER POUR L'ETABLISSEMENT DU CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE ET DE LA DEMANDE Y RELATIVE 1. Les formulaires de certificet d'origine et de la demande y reducive sont remptis à la machine à forire ou à la main, d'une manière identique, on français, more éventuellement une traduction dans une tutire langue, sulvant les usages et les nécessités du commerce. Au cas où às sont remptis à la main, ils le sont à l'encre et un caractères d'imprimente. 2. Le certificat et la demande ne peuvent comporter ni grattages, ni surcharges. Les modifications qui y sont apportées doivent être effectuées en hifrant les indications ettenées et en ajoutant, le cas échéant, les indications voulues. Toute modification ainsi opérée doit être approuvée. par son auteur et visée par les autorités ou organismes habilités. Chaque article repris sur la demande et sur le certificat doit être précidé d'un numére d'ordre. Immédiament au-desseus de la deraière inscription del ètre tracée une ligre harizonnile. Les espaces non unités doivent être bitonnée de façon à rendre impossible toute adjonction 4. Si les nécosata du commerce d'exportation le requizzent, il pent être étable, en plus de l'original du certificat d'origine, usu ou plusieure oppes. Les ceptes authentifiées est valeur d'original - (Code des Douanes Communautaire).

With Certificates



-Preparing the export order till shipping date



exportImportQuiz.pdf