

# Incoterms 2010

## CFR – Cost & Freight (named port of destination)

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Under CFR, the seller contracts and pays for the freight to a named port of destination.

This term has two critical points because risk passes and costs are transferred at different places.

The seller delivers the goods when they have been loaded on board the vessel. The risk of loss or damage to the goods passes from the seller to the buyer once the goods are on board the vessel. The seller is responsible to contract and pay for the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named destination port.

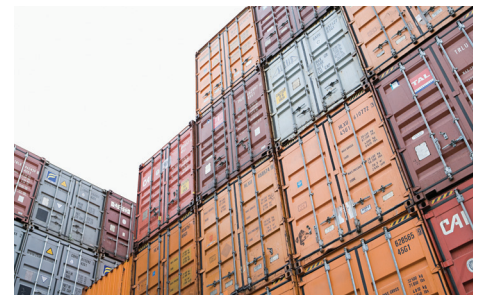
This term may only be used for goods that are being transported by sea or inland waterway.

- Carriage to be arranged by the seller.
- Risk transfers from the seller to the buyer when the goods have been loaded on board the vessel.
- Cost transfers from the seller to the buyer at the named destination port.

The buyer has the obligation to clear the goods for import, pay any duty and carry out any import customs formalities.

*Note: CFR may be inappropriate when goods are handed over to the carrier before they are on board the vessel, such as containerized goods that are typically delivered to a terminal. In these situations, the CPT term should be used.*

- Transfer of risk
- Transfer of cost
- Transfer of risk and Transfer of cost



For more information call 1-800-313-4281 or email [info@cole.ca](mailto:info@cole.ca)

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