

External trade

Code: 102342
Academic year: 2019-2020

Group 4
Fall term

Exam

Second part

(Time to complete the exam: 105 minutes)

Problem 1 (2.5 points)

A company manufactures large tanks at its production site in Germany and sells them to a customer in Switzerland. The buyer and seller have agreed "CPT Zürich Incoterms® 2010" as delivery conditions. The company employs a service provider to transport the tanks to Switzerland. During transportation, the tanks are damaged and the customer refuses to accept them. He demands the delivery of new tanks.

Is responsibility for the damage to the tanks to be borne by the buyer or seller? Can the buyer refuse to pay for the goods or is he bound to pay the sale price despite the damage? Has the seller discharged his obligation to deliver the goods?

Problem 2 (5 points)

In March, RELAX S.A., whose headquarters is in Oviedo, imported from SLEEP (Thailand) 1000 mattresses, enjoying the condition of *passive temporary importation under bond*. These mattresses were produced using special springs produced and patented by RELAX. This material was exported in February. The contract signed by the two firms involved the following conditions:

- a) The delivery of the merchandise is done under DDP conditions and the value is 51,500€
- b) The importer has to pay the exporter commission of 30% of the net profit obtained from selling the mattresses in Spain. When signing the contract, RELAX has already signed the following selling contracts:

Quantity	Value
200	28,000€
375	20,000€
200	27,000€
225	28,000€

Other information:

- a) In Spain, the import of mattresses is subject to a compound tariff: 10% ad valorem with a minimum of 5,000€

b) The total costs for transport and insurance are 4,000€ and 2,000€ respectively, knowing that 10% are for the trip Madrid–Oviedo and 5% for the internal transport in Thailand.

c) The downloading charges in Oviedo are 400€, the downloading and uploading charges in Madrid are 200€ and the cost associated with the release of the merchandise – still in Madrid – referring only to this import is 350€

Determine:

- 1) The value of the merchandise at the customs of import.
- 2) The total TVA paid exclusively for the import.
- 3) The value of the tariff effectively paid.
- 4) The value FOB of the springs previously exported by RELAX is 20,000€. A transport company from Thailand provided the delivery whose cost was 3,000€. RELAX applied for a CARI and got the maximum possible amount. Compute the amount of the CARI granted to RELAX.

Problem 3 (2.5 points)

The CEO of SOCOVILLA signs a commercial contract with the following features:

Exporter: SOCOVILLA (Spain)

Importer: CHULI (Norway)

Object: 2 machines

Value of the contract: 10,000,000€(CIF) knowing that:

- Goods and services to be exported: 9,000,000€
- Spanish material: 8,200,000€
- Material from Argentina: 500,000€
- Material from Norway: 300,000€

Commercial commissions: 550,000€

International transport and insurance are provided by a Japanese firm: 1,000,000€

According to the available data, determine the maximum amount of credit to export (namely CARI). If SOCOVILLA decided to select a Spanish company for the international transport and insurance, what is the maximum amount of CARI it could get? And with a firm from Panamá ?