

# **Export-Import Management Textbook**

**Dr. Mustafa Emre Civelek**

**Copyright © 2019 Mustafa Emre Civelek  
Electronic (pdf) open access edition**

## I. LECTURE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Introduction

- Foreign Trade concept
- The parties and their functions

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Commerce

- Commerce refers to the exchange of goods, services between businesses or entities.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Law on the Protection of Turkish Currency

- Law No. 1567 "Law on the Protection of Turkish Currency" was into force on 25.03.1930.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The source of the exchange control system in our country is based on protectionist policies implemented after great depression in US in 1929. After great depression balance of payment started to deteriorate due to the dependence of the economy on importation.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Appendix 1-1 : Law on the Protection of Turkish Currency
- Appendix 1-2 :Decision No. 32
- Appendix 1-3 :DAB Sample

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Balence of Payments

- The balance of payments, also known as balance of international payments and abbreviated BoP, of a country is the record of all economic transactions between the residents of the country and the rest of the world in a particular period (over a quarter of a year or more commonly over a year).

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Items of the Balance of Payments

- Current account
- Capital and Financial account
- Reserve asset

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Current Account

- Merchandise Transactions or Visible Trade
- Invisible Items

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Capital and Financial account

- Direct investments, portfolio Investments

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Reserve Asset

- Gold and foreign currencies

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Open Balance Measures

- Devaluation
- Exchange control, customs duties, incentives, subsidies
- Quotas, import restrictions
- Borrowing

---

---

---

---

---

---

## IMF

- Formed in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference, it came into formal existence in 1945 with 29 member countries and the goal of reconstructing the international payment system.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## The World Bank

- The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## GATT

- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was a multilateral agreement regulating international trade. Its purpose was the substantial reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Customs Union

- Customs union is a type of trade bloc which is composed of a free trade area with a common external tariff. The participant countries set up common external trade policy, but in some cases they use different import quotas.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## World Trade Organization

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization which regulates international trade. The WTO officially commenced in 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, signed in 1994, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO deals with regulation of trade between participating countries.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## EFTA

- The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is a regional trade organisation and free trade area consisting of four European states: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.
- The EFTA was established on 3 May 1960 as an alternative trade bloc for European states who were unable or unwilling to join the then European Economic Community.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Effective rate of exchange

- Paper money exchange rate

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Convertibility

- Convertibility is the quality that allows money or other financial instruments to be converted into other liquid stores of value. Convertibility is an important factor in international trade, where instruments valued in different currencies must be exchanged.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Credit

- The money lent or borrowed under a credit arrangement (non-cash loans or cash loans).

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Free-trade Zone

- A free-trade zone (FTZ) is a specific class of special economic zone. They are a geographic area where goods may be landed, handled, manufactured or reconfigured, and reexported without the intervention of the customs authorities.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Risks in International Trade

- Country risk
- Exchange risk
- Commercial Risk
- Transport Risk

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Country risk

- Sudden changes in the economic, political conditions of the country we trade and Cultural differences between two countries.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Exchange risk

- Foreign exchange risk (also known as FX risk, exchange rate risk or currency risk) is a financial risk that exists when a financial transaction is denominated in a currency other than that of the base currency of the company.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Commercial Risk

- Financial difficulty of buyer
- Fraud

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Transport Risk

- Theft and pilferage
- Deterioration
- Putrefaction
- Late delivery
- Lost
- etc.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Kanun No. 1567**  
**Kabulü: 20.2.1930**

## TÜRK PARASININ KIYMETİNİ KORUMA HAKKINDA KANUN

### **Madde 1-**

Kambiyo, nukut, esham ve tahvilat alım ve satımının ve bunlar ile kıymetli madenler ve kıymetli taşlarla bunlardan mamul veya bunları muhtevi her nevi eşya ve kıymetlerin ve ticari senetlerle tediyeyi temine yarıyan her türlü vasıta ve vesikalarnın memleketten ihracı veya memlekete ithalinin tanzim ve tahdidine ve Türk parasının kıymetinin korunması zımnında kararlar ittihazına Bakanlar Kurulu salahiyetlidir.

### **Madde 2-**

Bu kararlar (Türk Parası Kıymetini Koruma) başlığı altında Resmi Gazete ile ve Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı bulunduğu Bakanlığın münasip göreceği diğer neşir vasıtalarıyla neşir ve ilan olunur.

Şu kadar ki kararların yürürlüğe girmesinde Resmi Gazete ile yapılacak neşir ve ilan esas olup bu gazete ile neşredilen kararlar başka vasıtalarla neşir ve ilan edilmiş olsun olmasın metinlerinde mer'iyet tarihi varsa o tarihten yok ise Resmi Gazete ile neşredildiğinin ertesi gününden itibaren Türkiye'nin her tarafında yürürlüğe girer.

### **Madde 3-**

**a)** Bakanlar Kurulunca 1inci maddeye göre alınan kararlara aykırı hareket eden veya bu kararlarda belirlenen yükümlülüklerini yerine getirmeyen gerçek ve tüzel kişiler ikimilyar liradan yirmibeşmilyar liraya kadar ağır para cezasıyla cezalandırılırlar.

Ancak, karara aykırı fiil 1inci maddede yazılı kıymetlerin izinsiz olarak yurttan çıkarılması veya yurda sokulması mahiyetinde ise eşya ve kıymetlerin rayiç bedeli kadar, teşebbüs halinde bu bedelin yarısı kadar ağır para cezasına hükmolunur. Yakalanan eşya ve kıymetler, fiil teşebbüs derecesinde kalsa dahi, müsadere olunur. Yakalanamadığı için müsadere edilemeyen eşya ve kıymetlerin rayiç bedeli kadar ağır para cezasına hükmolunur.

**b)** Her türlü mal, kıymet, hizmet ve sermaye ithal ve ihraç edenler veya bu işlere aracılık edenlerden bu işlemlerinden doğan alacaklarını 1inci maddeye göre alınan kararlardaki hükümlere göre yurda getirmeyenler yurda getirmekle yükümlü oldukları kıymetin rayiç bedelinin yüzde beşi tutarında ağır para cezasıyla cezalandırılırlar.

Ancak, yargı kararının kesinleşmesinden önce alacaklarını yurda getirenlere, bu maddenin (a) bendinin birinci paragrafindaki hükümler uygulanır.

**c)** İthalat, ihracat ve diğer kambiyo işlemlerinde döviz veya Türk parası kaçırma kastıyla muvazaalı işlemlerde bulunanlar, kaçırıkları kıymetlerin rayiç bedeli kadar ağır para cezasıyla cezalandırılırlar.

Muvazaalı işlemlere teşebbüs edenler hakkında hükmolunacak para cezası kaçırma teşebbüs edilen kıymetin rayiç bedelinin yarısından az olamaz.

**d)** Bu madde uygulamasında dövizlerin rayic̄ bedelinin tespitinde, suç tarihinde geçerli döviz alış kurları uygulanır.

Hükmolunacak para cezasına, suç tarihi ile tahsil tarihi arasındaki süreler için 6183 sayılı Kanuna göre tespit edilen gecikme zammi oranında, para cezası ile birlikte tahsil olunmak üzere, gecikme faizi uygulanır. Gecikme faizinin hesaplanmasında ay kesirleri nazara alınmaz.

**e)** Yukarıdaki bentlerde yazılı suçların tekerrürü halinde verilecek cezalar iki kat olarak hukmedilir.

#### **Madde 4-**

Bakanlar Kurulunca 1inci maddeye müsteniden ittihaz edilecek kararlara aykırı hallere ait takip ve duruşma meşhut suçların muhakeme usulü hükümleri mucibince yapılır. Bu davaları rüyet edecek mahkemelerle bu mahkemelerin kaza çevreleri Adalet ve Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı bulunduğu Bakanlıklarca müşterek tayin ve ilan olunur. Cumhuriyet savcıları, doğrudan doğruya veya Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı bulunduğu Bakanlık veya tavzif edeceği mercilerin yazılı müracaati üzerine mezkur kanun hükümlerine tevfikan takibe geçerler.

Kararlara aykırı fiillere sair suretlerle ittila hasıl eden Cumhuriyet savcıları hemen Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı bulunduğu Bakanlığı veya tavzif edeceği mercileri haberdar ederek keyfiyetin tetkikini talep edebilirler.

Cumhuriyet savcıları ve mahkemelerce umumi hükümlere tevfikan takibat icrasına zaruret görülen hallerde takip ve duruşmaya üç günden fazla fasila verilemez.

Cumhuriyet Savcılıkları ve mahkemeler bu Kanun hükümlerine istinaden cereyan edecek takip ve duruşmalarda bilirkişi dinlenmesine lüzum gördükleri takdirde münhasıran resmi bilirkişi listesinde isimleri yazılı kimselerden seçecekleri bilirkişilerin rey ve mütalaasını alırlar. Resmi bilirkişi listeleri her yargı çevresi için dokuzar kişiden aşağı olmamak üzere Türkiye Ticaret Odaları, Sanayi Odaları ve Ticaret Borsaları Birliğinin mütalaası alınmak suretiyle Hazine ve Dış Ticaret Müsteşarlığı tarafından tespit olunur.

Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı bulunduğu Bakanlık, Bakanlığın veya tavzif edeceği mercilerin Cumhuriyet savcılığına yazılı müracaatta bulunmasıyle müdahale sıfatını iktisap eder.

#### **Madde 5-**

Bakanlar Kurulunca ittihaz olunacak karara muhalif hareketler için 1447 numaralı kanunla sair kanunlarda yazılı ceza hükümleri cari olmayıp bu kanundaki cezalar tatbik olunur.

**Ek madde 1-** Maliye müfettişleri ile Maliye müfettiş muavinleri, hesap uzman ve yardımcıları, Hazine kontrolörleri ve stajyer Hazine kontrolörleri ve kambiyo murakabe mercileri bu kanun hükümlerine aykırı hareket edenler hakkında tetkikat ve tahkikat yapmak ve tahkikat sırasında suç emareleri bulunursa maznunlar ve suçla ilgisi görülenler nezdinde Ceza Muhakemeleri Usulü Kanununun zabıt ve arama hakkındaki hükümleri gereğince muamele ifa etmek salahiyetini haizdirler.

**Ek madde 2-** Muhacir ve mültecilerin İşkan Kanununun 31inci maddesi haricinde, menkul ve gayrimenkul mallarının bedeli ve ellerindeki nakitler karşılığında yapacakları ithalat bu kanun hükümlerine tabidir.

Hariçteki servetlerin tevsik şekli, getirilecek malların cins ve nev'i ile ithal için müraacaat zamanı ve Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı bulunduğu Bakanlıkca verilecek müsaadelerin geçerlik süresi ve konuya alakalı diğer hususlar ayrı bir Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı ile tesbit olunur.

Bu Kanun yürürlükte kaldığı müddetçe İşkan Kanununun 32nci maddesinin ithal edilecek eşyaların cins ve nev'ini tahlit ve tayin eden hükmü ile 33üncü maddesi uygulanmaz.

**Ek madde 3-** Bu Kanuna aykırı fiilleri ihbar edenlerle suç delillerinin tesbitinde hizmeti görülenlere, hangi hallerde ikramiye verileceği ve verilecek ikramiyenin miktar ve nispeti Bakanlar Kurulu kararı ile tesbit olunur.

Ancak verilecek ikramiyenin miktarı, bu kanun mucibince hükmolunacak para cezalarından tahsil edilecek miktarın % 45ini geçemez.

**Ek madde 4-** Bu Kanuna göre gerçek ve tüzel kişiler hakkında hükmolunacak para cezalarıyla 1inci maddeye göre alınan kararlar uyarınca tahlili gereken alacaklar hakkında 6183 sayılı Amme Alacaklarının Tahsil Usulü Hakkında Kanun hükümleri uygulanır.

**Ek madde 5-** Bu Kanunun 1inci maddesine göre Bakanlar Kurulunda alınan kararlarda lehe değişiklik yapılması veya bu kararların yürürlükten kaldırılması hallerinde; değiştirilen veya kaldırılan kararlara aykırı davranışta bulunmuş olanlar hakkında, failin lehine olan kararlar ve kanun hükümleri tatbik ve infaz olunur.

#### **Madde 6-**

Bu Kanun neşri tarihinden üç sene müddetle muteberdir.\*

#### **Madde 7-**

Bu Kanun hükümlerinin icrasına Bakanlar Kurulu memurdur.

---

**TEBLİĞ**Hazine Müstesarılarından:**TÜRK PARASI KİYMETİNİ KORUMA HAKKINDA  
32 SAYILI KARARA İLİŞKİN TEBLİĞ  
(TEBLİĞ NO: 2008-32/34)****Amaç**

**MADDE 1** – (1) Türk Parası Kiyemetini Koruma Hakkında 32 sayılı Karar gereğince tesbiti Bakanlığa bırakılan konular bu Tebliğ ile düzenlenmiştir.

**Dayanak**

**MADDE 2** – (1) Bu Tebliğ, 11/8/1989 tarih ve 20249 sayılı Resmî Gazete'de yayımlanan Türk Parası Kiyemetini Koruma Hakkında 32 sayılı Karara istinaden hazırlanmıştır.

**Türk parası ve döviz**

**MADDE 3** – (1) Merkez Bankası Türk parasının değerini piyasa şartlarına göre belirleyebilmek için gerekli önlemleri alır.

(2) Merkez Bankası ve bankalar uluslararası piyasalarda döviz ve Türk parası ile ilgili işlemleri yapabilirler.

(3) Konvertibl ve konvertibl olmayan dövizler Merkez Bankasında tespit edilir.

(4) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilerce ilgili transferlerin bankalar ve PTT aracılığıyla yapılması kaydıyla, yurt dışında bulunan bankalar ile bulunduğu ülkenin mevzuatına göre döviz alım satımıne yetkili bulunan kuruluşlardan döviz alınması ve bunlara döviz satılması serbesttir.

**Efektif ve dövizin natık çekler**

**MADDE 4** – (1) Bankalar, yetkili müesseseler, PTT ve kıymetli maden aracı kuruluşları;

a) Kendilerine ibraz edilen dövizin natık çekler karşılığında bankacılık teamüllerine uygun olarak kısmen Türk parası ve kısmen efektif veya tamamen efektif ödemesinde bulunabilirler.

b) Efektif veya dövizin natık çekleri bankacılık teamüllerine uygun olarak aynı ve ayrı cins efektiflerle değiştirebilirler. Bankalar ve PTT bunları döviz olarak yurt dışına havale edebilirler.

**Döviz mevcutları**

**MADDE 5** – (1) Bankalar, yetkili müesseseler, PTT, kıymetli maden aracı kuruluşları ve aracı kurumların döviz mevcutlarının Merkez Bankasına devrine ilişkin oran ve esaslar Merkez Bankasında belirlenir.

**Kıymetli maden ve taşlar**

**MADDE 6** – (1) İlgili mevzuatta öngörtülmesi veya hariçlikle talep edilmesi halinde; dahilde işleme izin belgesi, dahilde işleme izni, hariçle işleme izin belgesi ve hariçle işleme izni kapsamında veya bu rejimler haricinde dış ticaret işlemlerine konu olan kıymetli maden ve taşlar ile bunlardan mamul eşyanın üzerine markaları ile ayarını gösteren damga basılır ve kıymetli eşya ilişkin sertifika düzenlenir.

(2) Kıymetli maden ve taşların ayarına ilişkin ekspertiz raporu Darphane ve Damga Matbaası Genel Müdürlüğü'nce veya bu Genel Müdürlükçe yeterlilikleri onaylanan özel ayar evleri ile eksperlerce düzenlenir.

**Transit ticaret**

**MADDE 7** – (1) Transit ticaret satış bedellerinin tasarrufu serbesttir.

**Peşin Döviz**

**MADDE 8** – (1) Peşin döviz karşılığında ihracatın 18 ay içinde gerçekleştirilmesi zorunludur. Ancak, gemi inşa ve ihraç (hazır gemi hariç) bedeli olan peşin dövizlerde bu süre 24 aydır. Dahilde İşleme İzin Belgesi ve Vergi, Resim ve Harç İstisna Belgesi kapsamında ihracat, ihracat yapılan satış ve teslimler ile döviz kazandırıcı hizmet ve faaliyetlerle ilgili olarak sağlanan peşin dövizlerin kullanım süresi (ek süreler dahil) kadardır.

(2) İade edilen veya süresi içinde ihracatı gerçekleştirilemeyen peşin dövizler prefinansman hükümlerine tabi olur. Prefinansman hükümlerine tabi hale gelen peşin dövizlerin, ihracat taahhüt sürelerinin ilgili mevzuat hükümleri çerçevesinde uzatılması halinde, alıcının muvafakat etmesi kaydıyla kullanım süreleri de verilen ek süre kadar uzatılmış sayılır.

(3) Alıcıdan temin edilen prefinansman peşin döviz hükmündedir.

**Yurt dışından menkul kıymet ve diğer sermaye piyasası araçlarının alım satımı**

**MADDE 9** – (1) Döviz transferlerinin bankalardan yapılması kaydıyla yurt dışındaki mali piyasalarda işlem gören menkul kıymetlerin, diğer sermaye piyasası araçlarının, vadeli işlem ve opsiyon sözleşmeleri dahil her türlü türev araçlarının alım satımı Sermaye Piyasası Kurulu tarafından yetkilendirilmiş yurt içinde veya yurt dışında bulunan aracı kuruluşlar aracılığıyla yapılır.

**Yurt dışına sermaye ihracı**

**MADDE 10** – (1) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişiler, yurt dışında şirket kurmak, mevcut şirketlere ortak olmak veya şube açmak için yaptıkları ilk nakdi ve/veya aynı sermaye ihracını müteakip üç ay içerisinde, Müsteşarlığın internet adresinde yer alan (EK-1) yurt dışına sermaye ihracına ilişkin bilgi formunu açıklamalar doğrultusunda doldurarak Müsteşarlığa gönderirler.

(2) Sermaye ihracı gerçekleştiren Türkiye'de yerleşik kişiler, her takvim yılını müteakip üç ay içerisinde Müsteşarlığın internet adresinde yer alan bilgi formunu, formda istenilen bilgileri ve yapılan transferleri güncelleylek Müsteşarlığa gönderirler.

(3) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişiler, tasfiye edilen veya devredilen yurt dışındaki şirket, ortaklık ve şübelerinin durumu hakkında, tasfiye sürecinin sona ermesini veya devredilmesini müteakip en geç üç ay içerisinde, Müsteşarlığa bilgi verirler.

**Krediler**

**MADDE 11 –**(1) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişiler, yurt dışından sağladıkları kredileri bankalar aracılığı ile kullanırlar. Ancak;

- a) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilerin yurt dışındaki işleriyle ilgili olarak yurt dışından sağladıkları krediler,
- b) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilere ihracat kredi kurumlarından veya ihracat kredisini garanti kuruluşlarının garantisini kapsamında yurt dışından sağlanan ve doğrudan yurt dışındaki ihracatçı firmaya ödenen krediler,
- c) İhracat kredi veya garanti kuruluşu olmamakla birlikte, nakit kredi yerine malın peşin alımı ve vadeli finansman desteği sağlayan yurt dışındaki kalkınma bankalarından sadece mal ithaline yönelik sağlanan krediler,
- ç) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilere yurt dışından gemi satın alınması amacıyla yapılacak ithalat kapsamında sağlanan krediler,

İçin bu şart aranmaz.

(2) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilere yurt dışından temin edilen kredilerin kullanımı için borçlunun, kredinin vadesi, faiz oranı ve benzeri bilgileri içeren kredi sözleşmesi ile birlikte kullanımına aracılık eden bankaya başvurması gereklidir.

(3) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti adına Hazine Müsteşarlığınca borçlu veya garantör sıfatıyla yurt dışından sağlanan kredilerin yurt içi veya yurt dışında kullanımına ilişkin esas ve usuller Müsteşarlıkça belirlenir.

(4) Döviz kredilerinin alınma ve verilmesinde lehte ve aleyhte doğacak kur farklıları ilgililere aittir.

(5) Yurt dışından sağlanan prefinansman kredilerinin vadeleri azami 18 aydır.

(6) Gemi inşa ve ihracının finansmanı amacıyla kullanılacak kredilerin (hazır gemi hariç) vadesi 24 aydır. Dahilde İzleme İzin Belgesi ve Vergi, Resim ve Harç İstisna Belgesi kapsamında ihracat, ihracat satışı ve teslimler ile döviz kazandırıcı hizmet ve faaliyetlerin finansmanı amacıyla sağlanan kredilerin vadeleri belge süresi (ek süreler dahil) kadardır.

(7) Yurt dışından sağlanan prefinansman kredileri ile Türkiye'deki bankalarca ihracat ve döviz kazandırıcı faaliyetlerin finansmanı amacıyla kullandırılan döviz kredilerine ilişkin taahhüt sürelerinin ilgili mevzuat hükümleri çerçevesinde uzatılması halinde, prefinansman amirinin veya krediyi kullandıran bankanın muvafakat etmesi kaydıyla, bu kredilerin vadeleri verilen ek süreler kadar uzatılmış sayılır.

(8) Bankalar birbirlerine, bankacılık teamülleri çerçevesinde doğrudan veya uluslararası sendikasyona katılım yoluyla, vade sınırı bulunmaksızın döviz kredisi açabilirler.

(9) Bankalar, Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilere yatırıım mallarının ithalatının finansmanı için açıktır döviz kredilerinin üçte birine kadar işletme ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması amacıyla döviz kredisi açabilirler.

(10) Bankalar, Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilere, kredi kartlarını yurt dışındaki harcamaları için \$50.000.-lik limit içerisinde rotatif kullandırabilirler. Ancak hesap bakiyelerinde \$50.000.- lik limit üzerinde oluşacak depasmanın 30 gün içerisinde kapatılması gereklidir.

(11) Bankalar ve faktoring şirketleri tarafından ihracatçıların doğmuş veya doğacak alacaklarının devralınması suretiyle ihracatçılara döviz üzerinden fon kullandırılabilir.

(12) Türkiye'de yerleşik kişilere yurt dışında pay sahibi olduğu ortaklıklara, yurt dışındaki ana şirkete ve grup şirketlerine döviz veya Türk Lirası kredi açılabilir.

(13) Bankalarca yurt dışında yerleşik kişilere açılacak döviz ve Türk Lirası krediler Türkiye'deki mevduat hesaplarına yatırılmak suretiyle de kullanılabilir.

(14) Özelleştirme ihalelerine katılan Türkiye'de yerleşik kişiler veya yurtdışında yerleşik kişiler ile Türk ve yabancı firmaların katılımı ile oluşturulan ortak girişim gruplarına, ihale bedelinin finansmanı amacıyla bankalarca döviz kredisi açılabilir.

#### **Kamu kurum ve kuruluşları tarafından temin edilen kredilerin bildirimi**

**MADDE 12 –**(1) Hazine'nin geri ödeme garantisini olmadan dış kredi anlaşması yapan;

- a) 5018 sayılı Kanunun (II) sayılı cetvelinde bulunan Özel Bütçe Kapsamındaki İdareler,
- b) Kamu iktisadi teşebbüsleri ve bağlı kurumları,
- c) Özel hukuk hükümlerine tâbi olmakla beraber sermayesinin yüzde ellisinden fazlası kamuya ait olan kuruluşlar,
- ç) Fonlar,
- d) Kamu bankaları, yatırıım ve kalkınma bankaları,
- e) Büyükşehir belediyeleri, belediyeler ve bunlara bağlı kuruluşlar ile sair yerel yönetim kuruluşlarının,

yurt dışından sağladıkları ve ithalatta vadeli ödeme şekilleri dışındaki bir yıldan (365 gün) uzun vadeli kredi anlaşmaları ile bu kurum ve kuruluşların yap-islet-devret, yap-islet ile işletme hakkı devri ve benzeri finansman modelleri çerçevesinde Hazine yatırıım garantisini kapsamında gerçekleştirilmesi öngörülen projeler için sağlanan ve ithalatta vadeli ödeme şekilleri dışındaki bir yıldan (365 gün) uzun vadeli kredi anlaşmalarını bu Tebliğ'in eki Ek:2'de yer alan Kredi Bilgi Formu ve Ek:3'de yer alan Kredi İzleme Formu ile birlikte, Dış Finansman Numarası (DFN) alınmasını teminen, anlaşma tarihinden itibaren 30 gün içinde Müsteşarlık Dış Ekonomik İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü'nden alınan ön izin ile birlikte, Kamu Finansmanı Genel Müdürlüğü'ne göndermeleri zorunludur. Söz konusu kurum ve kuruluşlar tarafından sağlanan kredilere ilişkin kullanımlar, ana para geri ödemeleri, faiz ve diğer ödeme bilgileri, geçmiş tüm bilgileri de içerecek şekilde, Ek:3'de yer alan Kredi İzleme Formu ile birlikte gerçekleştirme tarihinden itibaren 10 gün içinde bankalar ile kredi borçlusunu tarafından Müsteşarlık Kamu Finansmanı Genel Müdürlüğü'ne gönderilir.

(2) Kurum ve kuruluşların, Hazine geri ödeme garantisini altında, gerçekleştirilemesi öngörülen projeler tahtında yurtdışından sağladıkları ithalatta vadeli ödeme şekilleri dışındaki bir yıldan (365 gün) uzun vadeli kredilere ilişkin olarak imzalanan anlaşmalar çerçevesinde borçlu kurum ve kuruluşlarca gerçekleştirilen kullanımlar, anapara geri ödemeleri, faiz ve diğer ödemeleri, geçmiş tüm bilgileri de içerecek şekilde bu Tebliğ'in ekinde (Ek:3) yer alan Kredi İzleme Formu ile işlem tarihinden itibaren 10 gün içinde bankalar ile kredi borçlusunu kurum ve kuruluşlar tarafından Müsteşarlık Kamu Finansmanı Genel Müdürlüğü'ne gönderilmesi zorunludur.

(3) Kurum ve kuruluşların Hazine'nin kısmi garantisini altında sağladıkları krediler için de gerçekleştirilen kullanımlar, anapara geri ödemeleri, faiz ve diğer ödemeleri, geçmiş tüm bilgileri de içerecek şekilde bu Tebliğ'in ekinde (Ek:3) yer alan Kredi İzleme Formu ile işlem tarihinden itibaren 10 gün içinde bankalar ile kredi borçlusunu kurum ve kuruluşlar tarafından

Hazine garantili ve garantisiz kısımları için ayrı ayrı hazırlanarak Müsteşarlık Kamu Finansmanı Genel Müdürlüğü'ne gönderilir.

#### **Kişisel sermaye hareketleri**

**MADDE 13** – (1) Kişisel borçlar, armağan, hediye, bağış, ceyiz, gelin veya güveyin karşı tarafa verdiği para, miras, veraset veya kalan mal, göçmen işçilerin kendi ülkesindeki borçlarının tasfiyesine yönelik ödemeler ve göçmenlerin varlıklarını kişisel sermaye hareketleri kapsamında değerlendirilir.

#### **Yurt dışı müteahhitlik hizmetleri**

**MADDE 14** – (1) Müsteşarlık yurt dışı müteahhitlik hizmetlerinin ülke yararına geliştirilmesi ve desteklenmesi amacıyla ilgili kamu ve özel kuruluşlardan bilgi toplanması ile bunlar arasındaki bilgi paylaşımı ve koordinasyona katkıda bulunmak için gerekli tedbirleri almaya yetkilidir.

#### **Süreler**

**MADDE 15** – (1) Türk Parası Kiyemetini Koruma Hakkındaki 32 sayılı Karar ile söz konusu Karara ek olarak yayımlanacak kararlarda ve bunlara ilişkin tebliğlerde belirtilen hak doğurucu ve hak düşürücü ve uyulmaması aykırılık oluşturan sürelerin hesaplanmasıyla işlemin yapıldığı gün hesaba katılmaz. Ancak, hesaplanacak sürelerin son günü resmi tatil rastlarsa, süreler izleyen ilk iş günü çalışma saatı sonunda biter.

(2) Süreler gün olarak ifade edilmiş bulunduğu takdirde ilk gün (işlemin yapıldığı gün) hesaba katılmaz. Günler ertesi günden hesaplanmaya başlanır ve süre son günün çalışma saatı sonunda biter.

(3) Süreler ay olarak gösterildiği takdirde sürenin bitimi, izleyen ayların işlem tarihine tekabül eden tarihteki günün mesai saatı sonudur. O ayda işlem tarihine tekabül eden bir gün bulunmuyor ise sürenin bitimi ayın son günüdür.

(4) Süreler yıl olarak belirlendiği takdirde ise sürenin bitimi, izleyen yılların işlemin yapıldığı ay ve tarihe tekabül eden ay ve tarihteki günün çalışma saatı sonudur.

#### **Usul ve müşterek hükümler**

**MADDE 16** – (1) Türk parası kiyemetini koruma hakkında kararlar ve bu kararlara ilişkin tebliğler uyarınca Merkez Bankasınca çıkarılan genelgeler tebliğ hükmündedir.

(2) Bu Tebliğde öngörülenler dışında kalan haller Müsteşarlıkça incelenip sonuçlandırılır.

#### **Yürürlükten kaldırılan mevzuat**

**MADDE 17** – (1) 9/2/2007 tarih ve 26429 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanan 2007-32/33 sayılı Tebliğ yürürlükten kaldırılmıştır.

#### **Lehe hükümler**

**GEÇİCİ MADDE 1** – (1) Yürürlükten kaldırılan tebliğler hükümlerine göre başlamış olup henüz sonuçlanmamış işlemler, ilgili tebliğ hükümlerine tabidir. Ancak aksine bir hüküm olmadıkça bu Tebliğ'in ilgililer lehine olan hükümleri uygulanır.

#### **Yürürlük**

**MADDE 18** – (1) Bu Tebliğ yayımı tarihinde yürürlüğe girer.

#### **Yürütme**

**MADDE 19** – (1) Bu Tebliğ hükümlerini Hazine Müsteşarlığının bağlı olduğu Bakan yürütür.

**DÖVİZ ALIM BELGESİ**

---

REFERANS : CDE-YU52654 SERİ NO : B  
SIRA NO : 058461 İST : 01001 DVZ : USD/254,557.08  
İŞLEM NO : 006355 İST : 01200 DVZ : USD/ 15,250.00  
ŞUBE KODU : 38/01 İST : 01213 DVZ : USD/ 550.00

---

DÖVİZİ SATAN KİŞİNİN / KURULUŞUN  
ÜNVANI / ADI, SOYADI : X LTD.ŞTİ. İSTANBUL TÜRKİYE

---

SATIN ALINAN DÖVİZİN / EFEKTİFİN  
GELDİĞİ ÜLKE : A.B.D.  
GELİŞ NEDENİ : FİİLİ İHRAÇ +180 İÇİNDE İHR. ALIŞI  
                  İHR NAVLUNU (KARA HAVA DENİZ)  
                  TİCARI SIGORTA GELİRLERİ  
DOVİZ CİNSİ : USD  
UYGULANAN KUR : 1.675.000,  
TUTARI : USD 270,357.08  
TL KARŞILIGI : TRL 452,848,109.00  
USD KARŞILIGI : 270,357,08

---

İHRACATIN ŞEKLİ : KESİN  
TESLİM ŞEKLİ : CIF  
DÖVİZİN ÖDEME ŞEKLİ : AKREDİTİF  
DÖVİZİN GELİŞ ŞEKLİ : HAVALE

---

GÜMRÜK ÇIKIŞ BELGESİNİN

TARİHİ : 01.10.2002  
NUMARASI : 1727322  
ÇIKIŞ KAPISI : ERENKÖY ÇIKIŞ GÜMRÜK MÜD.  
TAAHHÜT BELGE NO :  
DÖVİZ MİKTARI : 270,357,08/USD XYZ BANK A.Ş.  
MAL CİNSİ : ÇELİK BORU GENEL MÜDÜRLÜK  
İMALATÇI : KENDİSİ  
-MÜŞTERİ NÜSHASI-

## II. LECTURE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ICC

- The International Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1919 to serve world business by promoting trade and investment, open markets for goods and services, and the free flow of capital.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### INCOTERMS 2010 (International Contract Terms)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The first step of the foreign trade is the contract signed by the importer and exporter.
- In the contract, distribution of the risks must be reached a settlement between the parties.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Responsibilities

- Where the seller is considered as fulfilled the delivery responsibility (Determination of the delivery point).
- How the charges be shared between the parties.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Bu Conflicts may be arised between the parties due to misunderstanding. Preventing from such misunderstandings there is a need for international rules.

---

---

---

---

---

---

■ Appendix 2-1: Sample Contract

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## INCOTERMS 2010

- The Incoterms rules or International Commercial Terms are a series of pre-defined commercial terms published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). They are widely used in International commercial transactions or procurement processes.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The Incoterms rules have become an essential part of the daily language of trade. They have been incorporated in **contracts** for the sale of goods worldwide and provide rules and guidance to importers, exporters, lawyers, transporters, insurers and students of international trade.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Categories

■ 1.Grup E	EXW	Ex Works
■ 2.Grup F	FCA	Free Carrier
	FAS	Free Alongside Ship
	FOB	Free On Board
■ 3.Grup C	CFR	Cost& Freight
	CIF	Cost, Insurance& Freight
	CPT	Carriage Paid To
	CIP	Carriage and Insurance Paid To
■ 4.Grup	DAT	Delivered At Terminal
	DAP	Delivered At Place
	DDP	Delivered Duty Paid

Wrong use sample:

Cost	\$ 1.000,—
Freight	\$ 50.—
C.F. İstanbul	\$ 1.050.—

Wrong use sample:

Cost	\$ 1.250,—
Transport to the port	\$ 50.—
Freight	\$ 100.—
C. F. Roma	\$ 1.400.—

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Cost	\$ 7.000.—	
Inland Haulage	\$ 350.—	\$ 7.350 FOB New York
Shipment	\$ 150.—	
Freight	\$ 400.—	
Insurance	\$ 200.—	
C.I.F. London	<u>\$ 8.100.—</u>	

Cost	\$ 1.850.—	
Freight	\$ 150.—	
Insurance	\$ 75.—	
C.I.F. Izmir	<u>\$ 2.075.—</u>	

## Other abbreviations

- Stowed
- FO (Free Out),
- FIO (Free In and Out)
- FIOS (Free In and Out and Stowed)
- FIOT (Free In and Out and Trimmed)
- LANDED

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Classification according to modes

- Port to port seaway:  
**FAS, FOB, CFR, CIF**
- All the modes:  
**EXW, FCA, CPT, CIP, DAT, DAP, DDP**

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## EXW

"Ex Works" means that the seller delivers when it places the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the seller's premises or at another named place (i.e., works, factory, warehouse, etc.). The seller does not need to load the goods on any collecting vehicle, nor does it need to clear the goods for export, where such clearance is applicable.

---



---



---



---



---



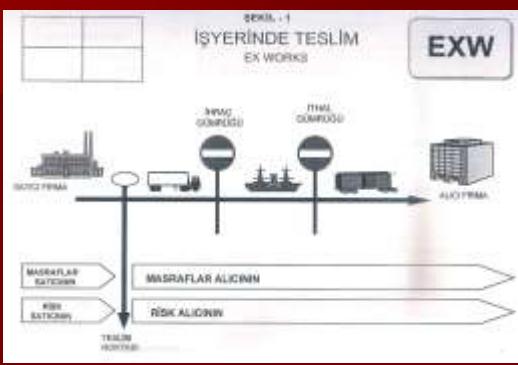
---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## FCA

"Free Carrier" means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the buyer at the seller's premises or another named place. The parties are well advised to specify as clearly as possible the point within the named place of delivery, as the risk passes to the buyer at that point.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Difference between FCA and EXW

- 1- In EXW, goods is delivered to importer; in FCA, it is delivered to carrier
- 2- In EXW, export customs clearance is made by importer; in FCA export customs clearance is made by exporter

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## FAS

"Free Alongside Ship" means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed alongside the vessel (e.g., on a quay or a barge) nominated by the buyer at the named port of shipment. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are alongside the ship, and the buyer bears all costs from that moment onwards.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## FOB

"Free On Board" means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel nominated by the buyer at the named port of shipment or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel, and the buyer bears all costs from that moment onwards.

---

---

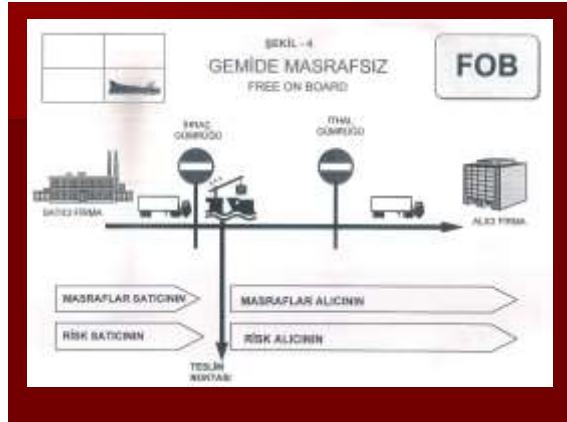
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**CFR**

"Cost and Freight" means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel. the seller must contract for and pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination.

---

---

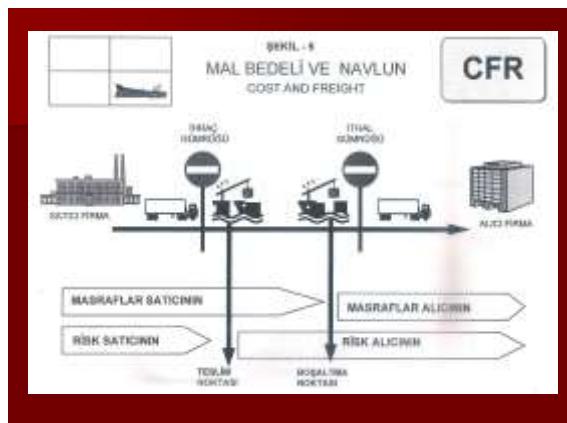
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## CIF

Means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel. The seller must contract for and pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination. The seller also contracts for insurance cover against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## CPT

"Carriage Paid To" means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the seller at an agreed place (if any such place is agreed between parties) and that the seller must contract for and pay the costs of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named place of destination.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



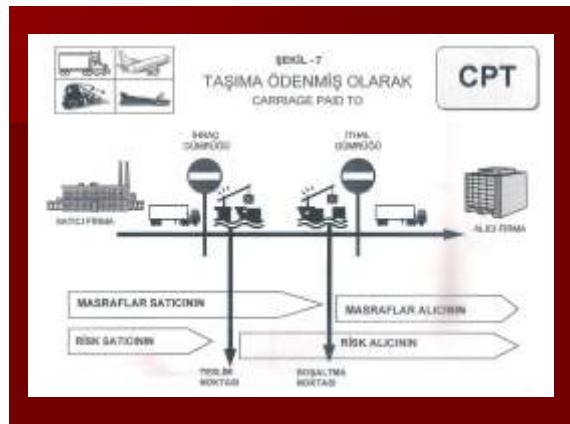
---



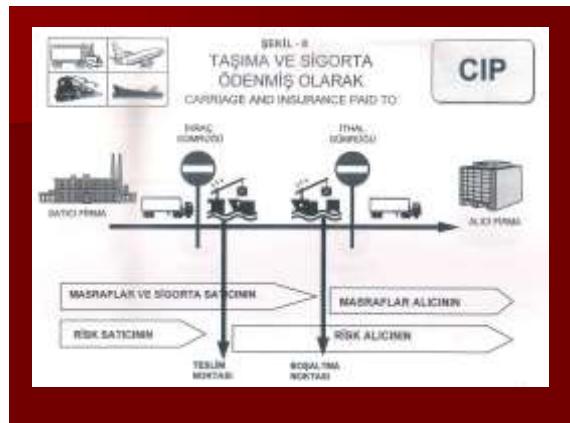
---



---

**CIP**

"Carriage and Insurance Paid to" means that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier or another person nominated by the seller at an agreed place (if any such place is agreed between parties) and that the seller must contract for and pay the costs of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named place of destination.  
The seller also contracts for insurance cover against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage.



## DAT

"Delivered at Terminal" means that the seller delivers when the goods, once unloaded from the arriving means of transport, are placed at the disposal of the buyer at a named terminal at the named port or place of destination. "Terminal" includes a place, whether covered or not, such as a quay, warehouse, container yard or road, rail or air cargo terminal. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to and unloading them at the terminal at the named port or place of destination.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## DAP

"Delivered at Place" means that the seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. The seller bears all risks involved in bringing the goods to the named place.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## DDP

"Delivered Duty Paid" means that the seller delivers the goods when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer, cleared for import on the arriving means of transport ready for unloading at the named place of destination. The seller bears all the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods to the place of destination and has an obligation to clear the goods not only for export but also for import, to pay any duty for both export and import and to carry out all customs formalities.

---

---

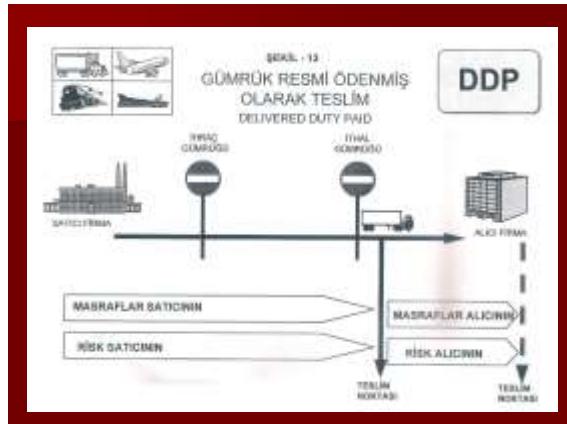
---

---

---

---

---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



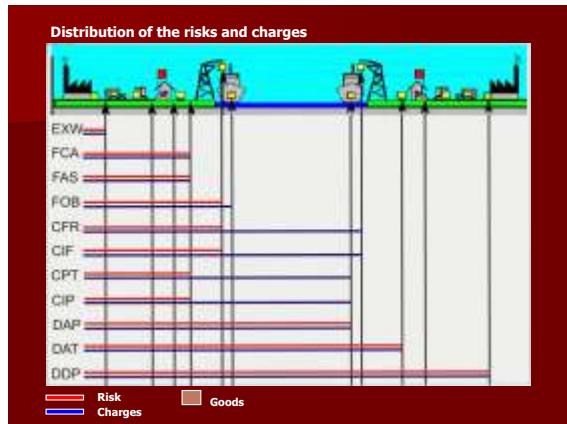
---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

# **CONTRACT**

İstanbul,02.08.2002

Contract No:800501007

Buyer : Y LLC. New York U.S.A.	Seller : X Ltd.Şti. İstanbul Turkey
-----------------------------------	--

- A) Y LLC. one side (to be called hereafter as buyer).
- B) X ltd. Şti. on the other side (to be called hereafter as seller).

Have agreed mutually on the following terms and conditions :

**1- Subject :**

The subject of this contract is supplying steel pipe produced by the seller and importation of such to U.S.A.

**2- Product and Prices :**

Prime, newly produced ERW square and rectangular tubing, black ,plain end according to ASTM 500 , grade B with uniform piece count per bundle.

Unit Price:280 USD/MT

Quantity :965,561 MT

Total Amount: USD270.357,08

Terms of Delivery: FOB (INCOTERMS 2010)

**3- Shipment :**

By vessel until latest date of shipment (i.e.02.12.2002) .

**4- Payment :**

Sight, irrevocable and confirmed Letter of Credit.

**5- Arbitration :**

All disputes and differences arise between the parties will be settled with mutual discussion if contrary the disputes will be solved by Turkish courts in İstanbul.

Y LLC.  
New York U.S.A.

X Ltd.Şti.  
İstanbul Turkey

### III. LECTURE

#### Foreign Trade Documents

##### Proforma Invoice

A pro-forma invoice is a preliminary bill of sale sent to buyers in advance of a shipment or delivery of goods. Typically, it gives a description of the purchased items and notes the cost along with other important information, such as shipping weight and transport charges.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

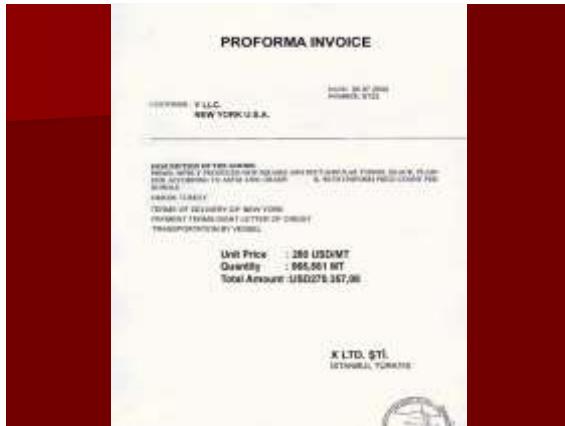
---

---

---

---

---



### Commercial Invoice

An invoice is a commercial document that itemizes a transaction between a buyer and a seller. If goods or services were purchased on credit, the invoice usually specifies the terms of the deal, and provide information on the available methods of payment. An invoice is also known as a bill or sales invoice.

### Content of an Invoice

- Date and number
- Title and addresses of buyer and seller
- Description of the goods
- Unit price
- Total amount
- Payment method
- Terms of delivery
- Quantity or weight

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

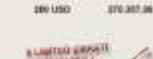
---

---

---

---

---

<b>X LIMITED ŞİRKETİ</b> <b>İSTANBUL</b> Meclisye Mah. 8. Sok. 10/100/10 	<b>FATURA</b> <small>Tarih: 22.04.2002 İnvatec Serial No: 222.00.2002 Invatec No: 7782</small>		
<b>CHEQUE</b>			
Sat. #: Ser. No: 1919071			
SATIRLAR ..... YILC ..... NEW YORK U.S.A.			
Müsteri	Onay	Birim Fiyat	Tutar
MASRY Mİ.	DEĞİŞ. BORU	260 USD	270.307,00
		 <b>X LIMITED ŞİRKETİ</b> <b>İSTANBUL</b> <b>MECLİSE MAH. 8. SOK. 10/100/10</b>	
		Toplam: 270.307,00 Tarih: 22.04.2002 İnvatec Serial No: 222.00.2002 Invatec No: 7782	

## Consular Invoice

A consular invoice can be obtained through a consular representative of the country you're shipping to. The consular invoice is required by some countries to facilitate customs and collection of taxes. (Algeria, Morocco, Iran, Egypt, Jordan, Suriye, Tunisia, Lebanon)

## Freight Invoice

Carrier's invoice for freight charges applicable to a shipment.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Insurance Policy

Formal contract-document issued by an insurance company to an insured. It (1) puts an indemnity cover into effect, (2) serves as a legal evidence of the insurance agreement, (3) sets out the exact terms on which the indemnity cover has been provided.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Issued on the shipment date.
- Expiry date is 60 days after discharge.
- Issued to the order, then it is negotiable.
- Issued for the invoice value plus 10 percent .

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- 1 ORG INSURANCE POLICY OR CERTIFICATE ENDORSED TO THE ORDER OF BANK OF NEW YORK FOR THE CIF INVOICE VALUE PLUS 10 PERCENT COVERING ALL RISKS INSTITUTE CARGO CLAUSE (A)WAR RISKS INSTITUTE WAR CLAUSES (CARGO) S.R. AND C.C. AND N.D. AND T.P. FROM WAREHOUSE TO WAREHOUSE INDICATING 'CLAIMS PAYABLE IN NEW YORK' .

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

### Institute Cargo Clauses

- Institute Cargo Clauses (A):  
Is considered the widest insurance coverage and you should expect to pay the highest premium because you are asking for total coverager.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**■ Institute Cargo Clauses (B):**

Is considered a more restrictive coverage and you should expect to pay a moderate premium because perhaps you are only requesting the more valuable items in your cargo to be covered or only partial cargo coverage.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**■ Institute Cargo Clauses (C):**

Is considered the most restrictive coverage and you will probably pay the lowest premium but your cargo coverage will be much less.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Some insurance terms

- Total loss, constructive total loss, average, particular average, exemption, loss (Dain-i-mürtein), floating policy (Muvakkat), supplementary policy.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Transport Documents

Functions of the transport documents

- Receipt of the goods.
- Shipment of the goods.
- Contract of carriage.
- Negotiable instruments (if issued to the order of)

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

Condition for considering transport document as indemnity

- "Issued to the order of" or "consigned to the name of" the bank
- Full set documents should be presented
- Marked freight prepaid
- Must bear «clean on board» notification.
- signed "As carrier" veya "as agent for (or on behalf of)".

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Marine Bill of Lading

A receipt for the cargo and a contract for transportation between a shipper and the ocean carrier. It may also be used as instrument of ownership (negotiable bill of lading) which can be bought, sold or traded while the goods are in transit. To be used in this manner, it must be a negotiable "order bill of lading".

---



---



---



---



---



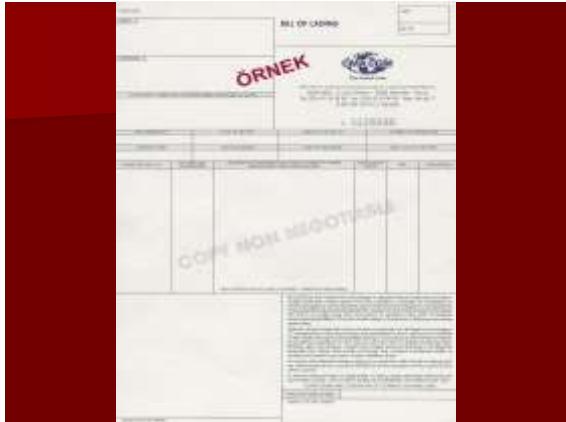
---



---



---



---

---

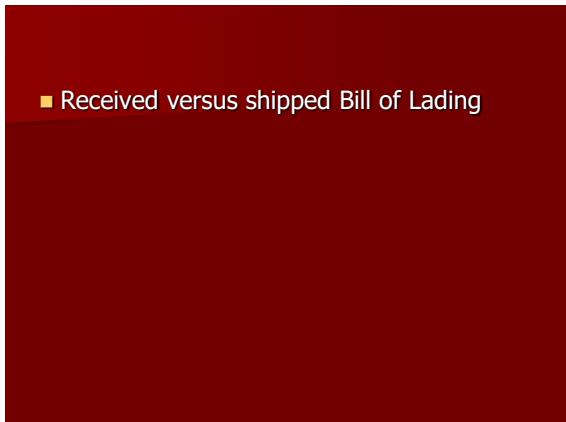
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

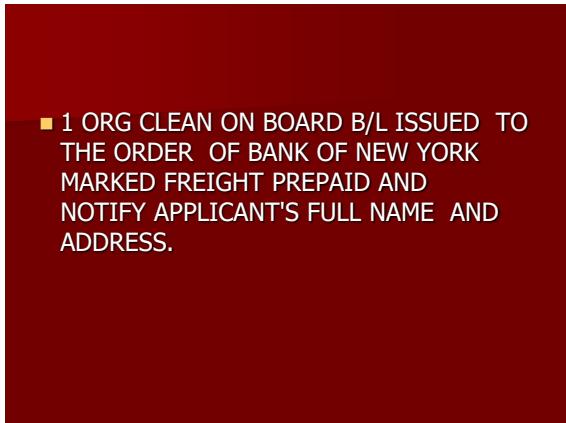
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Full and Blank Endorsement

Full:

DELIVER TO THE ORDER OF  
(Devredilenin adı, soyadı veya ünvanı)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Devredenin kaşesi ve imzası)

Blank:

«to order»

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Format of the Bill of Lading is not specified legally.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Notify Party

The party to which a carrier should send notice of a shipment's arrival.

---

---

---

---

---

---

Copy  
BILL OF LADING  
2019-01-31

**m**  
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY S.A.  
SERVIZI

This document is a copy of the original Bill of Lading issued by MSC. It contains shipping details such as port of loading, port of discharge, and cargo information.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Copy  
BILL OF LADING  
2019-01-31

**m**  
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY S.A.  
SERVIZI

This document is a copy of the original Bill of Lading issued by MSC. It contains shipping details such as port of loading, port of discharge, and cargo information.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Copy  
BILL OF LADING  
2019-01-31

**m**  
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY S.A.  
SERVIZI

This document is a copy of the original Bill of Lading issued by MSC. It contains shipping details such as port of loading, port of discharge, and cargo information.

---

---

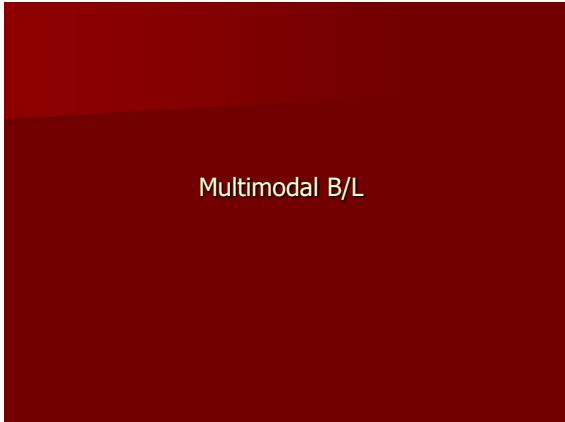
---

---

---

---

---



Multimodal B/L

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Charter Party B/L

B/L issued by the hirer (charterer), and not by the owner, of the ship (vessel) transporting the shipment. Since the owners of the vessel often have the right to lay claim to the cargo aboard the ship (in case of a dispute with the charterer) banks generally refuse to accept such B/Ls as collateral for loans, or for payment under a letter of credit.

---

---

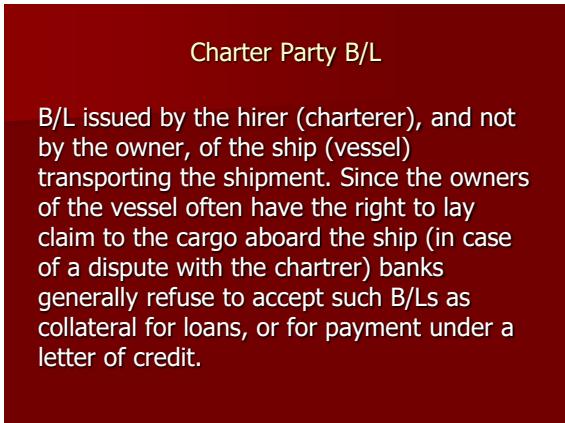
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

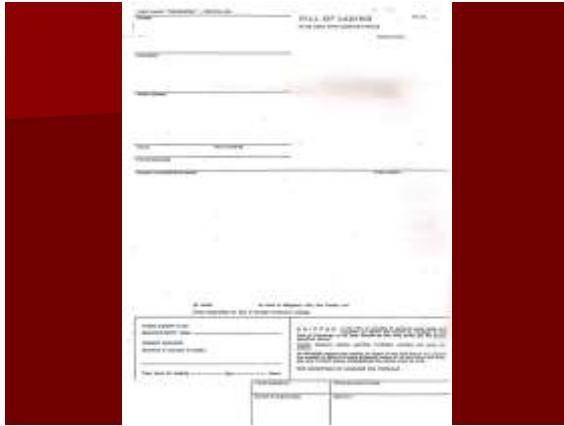
---

---

---

---

---



A redacted image of a straight bill of lading. The document is titled "SEA WAYBILL" and includes fields for "SHIPPER'S INFORMATION", "ARRIER'S INFORMATION", and "PORTS OF CALL". The bottom section contains a large redacted area.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Non-Negotiable Sea Way Bill

A straight bill is non-negotiable, which means that the consignee cannot endorse the bill and transfer it to another person to take delivery of the cargo.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



A redacted image of a straight bill of lading from DBR-Senator Lines. The document is titled "SEA WAYBILL" and includes fields for "SHIPPER'S INFORMATION", "ARRIER'S INFORMATION", and "PORTS OF CALL". The bottom section contains a large redacted area.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Mate Receipt

Document signed by an officer of a vessel evidencing receipt of a shipment onboard the vessel. It is not a document of title and is issued as an interim measure until a proper bill of lading can be issued.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

### FIATA FBL

FIATA (*Federation of Forwarding Agents Association*) has created several documents and forms to establish a uniform standard for use by freight forwarders worldwide. The documents are easily distinguishable as each has a distinctive colour and carries the FIATA logo which can be seen at the head of this page.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Air Way Bill

An air waybill (AWB) or air consignment note is a receipt issued by an international airline for goods and an evidence of the contract of carriage, but it is not a document of title to the goods. Hence, the air waybill is non-negotiable.

---

---

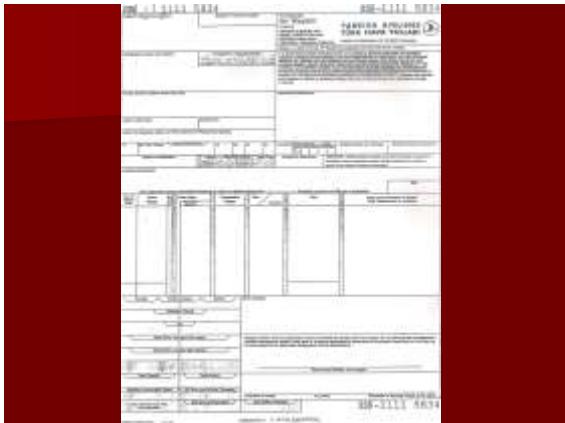
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Railway Bill

Rail transport document as receipt of goods and evidence of freight agreement. A RWB is not a document of title and is not negotiable.

---

---

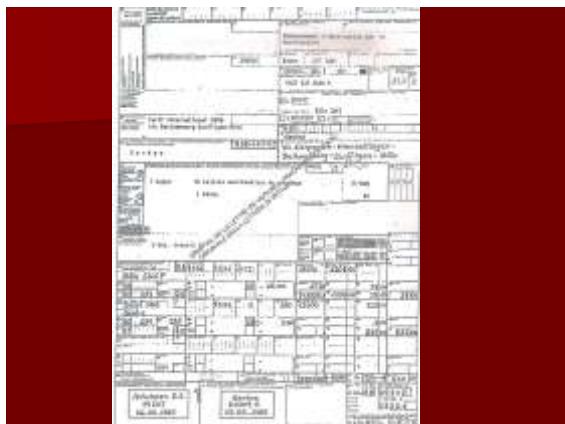
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### CMR-Convention Merchandises Routiers

The CMR transport document is an international consignment note used by drivers, operators and forwarders alike that govern the responsibilities and liabilities of the parties to a contract for the carriage of goods by road internationally. The CMR transport document is not a document of title and is, therefore, non-negotiable.

---

---

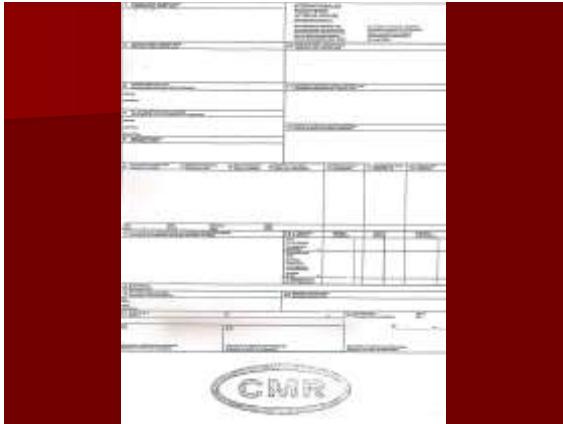
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### FCR-Forwarder's Certificate of Receipt

A receipt for goods. It is issued by forwarders when cargo is first picked up for shipment.

Banks stipulate "evidencing irrevocable dispatch" notification in L/C transactions.

---

---

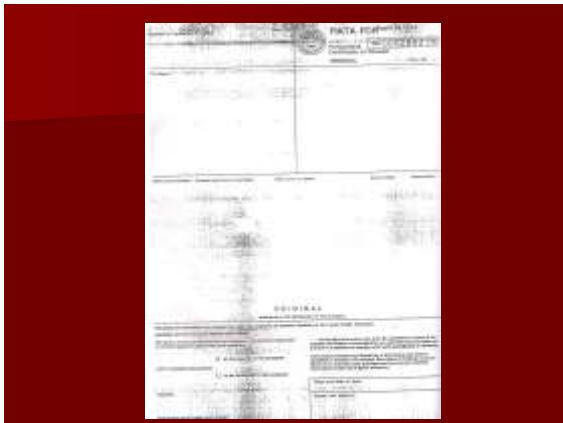
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### FCT-Forwarder's Certificate of Transport

By issuing a FIATA FCT document to the con-signor, the freight forwarder assumes the obligation to deliver the goods at destination through the medium of an agent appointed by him. FCT is a negotiable document.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Movement Certificates

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ATR

The ATR Certificate entitles goods, which are in 'free circulation' in the EU to receive preferential import duty treatment when shipped to Turkey. This applies to all eligible goods except agricultural goods, minerals and steel which require an EUR1 Movement Certificate.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## EUR1

In EFTA (*European Free Trading Area*) EUR.1 is a form used in international commodity traffic. The EUR.1 is most importantly recognized as a certificate of origin in the external trade.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

A photograph of a GSP Certificate of Origin Form A. The form is a white document with black text and several tables. It includes sections for commodity details, shipping information, and a declaration of origin. There are also fields for the consignor and consignee, and a signature section at the bottom.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### GSP (Form A)

The claim for GSP treatment must be supported with the appropriate documentary evidence. The GSP Certificate of Origin Form A is used for this purpose..

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

A photograph of a GSP Certificate of Origin Form A. This version appears to be a different layout or a later edition, featuring a more complex grid of boxes for commodity details and shipping information. It also includes a declaration of origin and a signature section.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Conformity Documents

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Inspection Certificates

A document certifying that merchandise was in good condition at the time of inspection. It is issued by International Inspection Companies (Cotecna, Intertek, SGS).

---



---



---



---



---



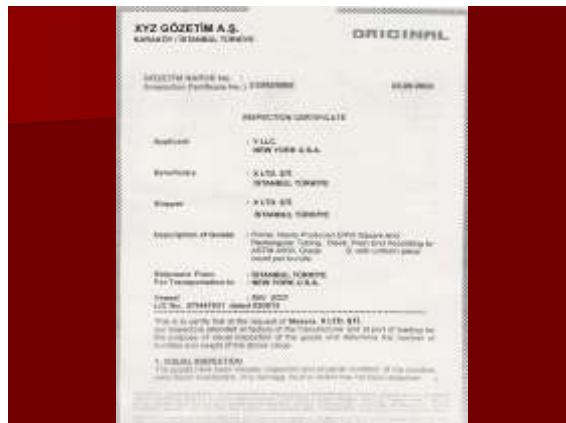
---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



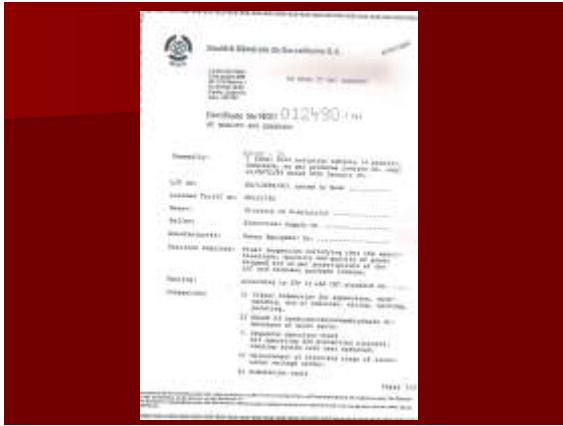
---



---



---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Certificate of Origin

A certificate of origin is a document used in international trade. It is completed by the exporter and certified by an recognized issuing body, attesting that the goods in a particular export shipment have been produced, manufactured or processed in a particular country.

---

---

---

---

---

---

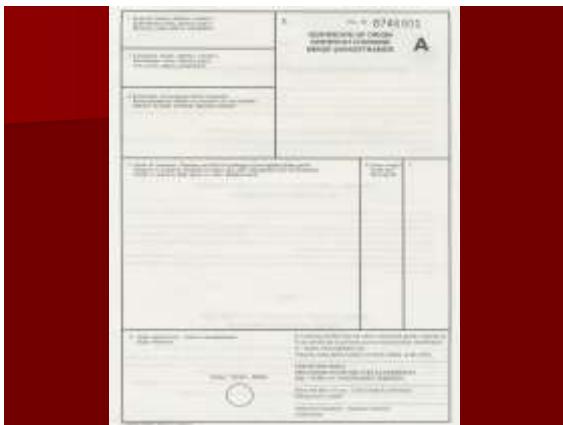
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Weight List

Weight list is used to give detailed information about the weight of the order.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Packing List

Packing list is used to give detailed information about the packing of the order.

---



---



---



---



---



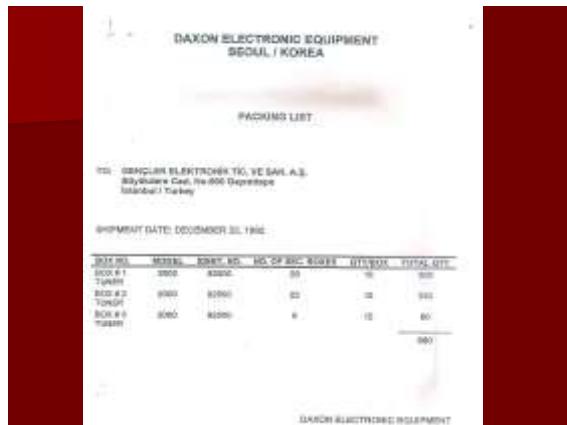
---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

### Health Certificate

Health certificate is issued by the ministry of agriculture for Foods , living animals, flesh , leather.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Phytosanitary Certificate

Phytosanitary Certificate is issued by the ministry of agriculture for plants.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Certificate of Analysis

Certificate of Analysis is issued by laboratory for analysing chemical goods.

---

---

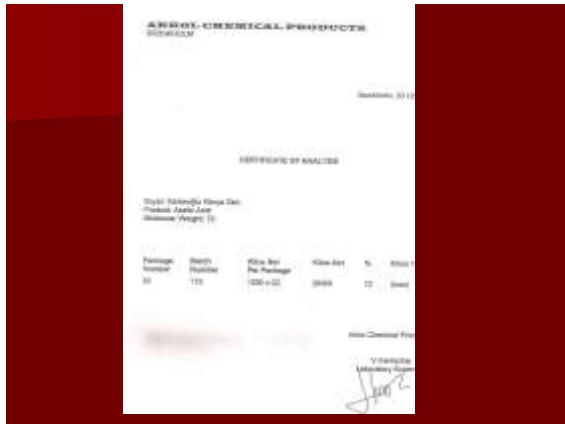
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Financial Documents

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Draft or Bill of Exchange (Draft)

A written, unconditional order by one party (the drawer) to another (the drawee or third party) to pay a certain sum, either immediately (at sight) or on a fixed date (at maturity). Issued by creditor (drawer). Written form requirement is defined in law.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Parties on a Bill of Exchange

Drawer: Creditor issues the draft.

Drawee: Deport.

Beneficiary: The party who receive the payment.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Written form requirements

- Titled as "Draft" or "Bill of Exchange"
- Drawee's title and address
- Drawer's title and address
- «pay to the order of» notification
- Maturity
- Place of payment
- Issue date and place
- Drawer's signature

---



---



---



---



---



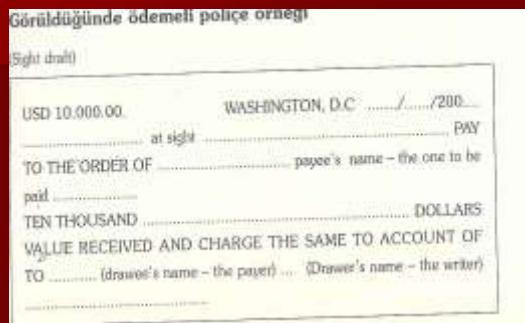
---



---



---




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

Görüldüğünden belli bir müddet sonra ödemeli polçe örneği  
(See days after sight) (Time date draft)

USD 10 000.00.	WASHINGTON, D.C. .... / .... / 200....
..... 90 days after sight	PAY
TO THE ORDER OF ..... payee's name - the one to be paid	
TEN THOUSAND .....	DOLLARS
VALUE RECEIVED AND CHARGE THE SAME TO ACCOUNT OF	
TO ..... (drawee's name - the payer) ... (Drawer's name - the writer)	

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Tarihinden belli bir müddet sonra ödemeli polçe örneği  
(Time date draft)

USD 10.000.00.	WASHINGTON, D.C. .... / .... / 200....
..... 60 days after shipping date on bill of lading	PAY
TO THE ORDER OF ..... payee's name - the one to be paid	
TEN THOUSAND .....	DOLLARS
VALUE RECEIVED AND CHARGE THE SAME TO ACCOUNT OF	
TO ..... (drawee's name - the payer) ... (Drawer's name - the writer)	

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Drawee under Credit No. .... dated ....  
of the ..... is hereby, on number 2/2/01, to .....  
to the sum of .....  
payable at the current selling rate of exchange on ..... with interest at the rate  
of ..... per cent per annum from date hereof to approximate date of delivery of cover to .....  
To WTB Via Dieren A.B.  
Wijdehoek Col. 811  
Barengasse 11  
Austria 1010  
Signature: A. B.  
Date: 2/2/01  
Accepted and Drawn by: WTB  
Signed by: Dieren A.B.  
Drawee and Date: 2/2/01  
by Dieren A.B.  
Signature: A. B.  
Date: 2/2/01

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Endorsment

- With Recourse
- Without Recourse

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ..... BANK  
Tarih / İhracatçının Ünvanı ve İmzası

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ..... BANK  
VALUE FOR INDEMNITY  
Tarih / İhracatçının Ünvanı ve İmzası

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ..... BANK  
VALID FOR COLLECTION

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Acceptance

---

---

---

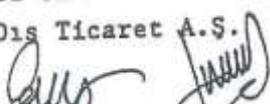
---

---

---

---

Accepted on December 18, 1992 by  
Güray Dis Ticaret A.S.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Aval

- "Aval" is put on face of the draft. It is irrevocable and unconditional undertaking to pay.
- Bank promises to pay if their customer is not able to pay it back themselves.

---

---

---

---

---

---

PER AVAL FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DRAWEE

Tarih / Banka Adı ve Yetkili İmzalar

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Protest

- Protest for non-acceptance (Adem-i Kabul)
- Protest for non-payment (Adem-i Tediye )

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Promissory Note

A document that contains a promise to pay a stated amount of money to a stated person either on a fixed date or when the money is demanded. It is issued by debtor.

---

---

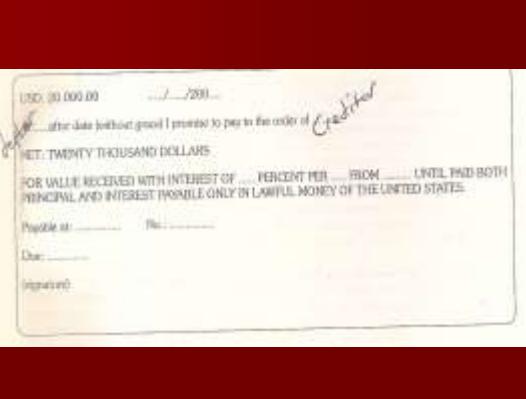
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### IV. LECTURE

#### Terms of Payment

#### Advance Payment

- In this payment method, importer effects the payment to exporter in advance.
- This can be considered as pre-financing of the exporter.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- In the point of exporter this payment method is advantageous but for the importer it is risky.
- Despite collecting the fund in advance, exporter can refuse to ship the goods according to contract terms.

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Conditions

- Importer should fully rely on exporter.
- The exchange regime and economic and political developments of the exporting country must be known
- Regulations in importer country must allow advance payment.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The buyer's financial situation should be able to pay in advance and wait.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Workflow

### **Import:**

- Importer applies to bank with advance payment instruction.
- The bank makes the payment directly to the exporter's account through the bank of the exporter (MT103).
- The importer receives the customs letter from the bank.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The bank close the file.
- The importer clears the goods through the customs by submitting the customs letter.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Appendix 4.1: MT103 Swift mesage.
- Appendix 4.2: Customs letter.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Export:**

- Fund comes to the bank on behalf of the exporter
- According to exporter's instruction DAB (Foreign exchange purchase certificate) is issued or foreign exchange deposit account is credited.
- Exporter ships the goods.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ek 4.3: Cash Declaration Form**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Cash Against Goods**

- The payment is foreseen to be made in a future date
- It is an attractive type of payment for the buyer.
- The exporter's risk is very high.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Conditions

- Exporter should fully rely on importer.
- It is more applicable in products where the supply of goods is high.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The exporter must also trust the political and economic stability of importer's country. Because, in the case of unstable governments, the possibility to delay or stop transfer in foreign exchange regimes is always a great risk.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The seller may accept such an agreement only when it is financially strong.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Workflow

### Import:

- The goods come to the customs and the importer clears the goods through the customs by submitting the declaration showing that the KKDF is paid at 6%.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- The importer pays through the bank within the period determined.

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Export:

- Exporter ships the goods.
- According to exporter's instruction DAB (Foreign exchange purchase certificate) is issued or foreign exchange deposit account is credited.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Documentary Collection

- It can be defined as to deliver document against payment or against acceptance of draft or against avalization of draft by a bank.
- The Bank acts as an intermediary between the exporter and the importer.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- The responsibility of the banks in this method is limited to the delivery of the document against payment or acceptance.
- Regarding collections, ICC issued URC 522- Uniform Rules for Collection

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Advantages

- It's a simple and inexpensive way,
- Often, payment is quicker and safer than open account,
- Goods must be delivered after payment or acceptance.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Disadvantages

- The buyer is unwilling or unable to pay the cost of goods,
- Buyer's rejection of goods,
- Waiting of goods at customs due to buyer's negligence or other legal reasons

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Parties

- **The principal, drawer:** The party who present the documents as attached to a collection instruction.
- **Remitting bank:** The bank who send the document to the bank in importer country.
- **Presenting or collecting bank:** The bank who collect payment or take acceptance against documents.
- **Drawee:** The party who pay the fund or accept a draft against documents.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Workflow

### **Export:**

- Exporter present documents with an instruction.
- Bank sends document in accordance with the collection instructions given by the exporter

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- The collection bank collects the specified amount from the buyer. (or acceptance of the draft)
- The collecting bank effects payment through MT202.
- Documents are delivered to importer after payment. (or acceptance)

---

---

---

---

---

---

- According to exporter's instruction DAB (Foreign exchange purchase certificate) is issued or foreign exchange deposit account is credited.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Ek 4.4: Remittance Letter.
- Ek 4.5: MT202 swift message.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Import:**

- Documents are received by importers bank.
- The bank inform the importer.
- Importer has the right to reject the document.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Importer effects the payment and receives the documents. (or accept a draft)
- Collection bank makes the payment through MT202.

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Types of Documentary Collection

- 1- Sight, Against Payment:  
Documents are delivered against payment.

---

---

---

---

---

---

■ 2- Against Acceptance or Against Avalization:

- Documents are delivered against acceptance of draft by the drawee,
- or avalization of bank.

---

---

---

---

---

---

■ 3- Against Promissory Note or Written Undertaking:

Documents are delivered against presentation of Promissory Note or Written Undertaking .

---

---

---

---

---

---

■ 4- Against Payment Guarantee:

Documents are delivered against issuance of payment guarantee.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Ek 4.6: URC 522- Uniform Rules for Collection

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## V. LECTURE

### Letter of Credit / Documentary Credit

#### **Letter of Credit**

- A letter stating the undertaking of the bank to pay upon presentation of documents in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the credit terms.
- Called as Letter of Credit or Documentary Credit.
- It is non-cash loan opened on behalf of the importer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Exporter is under the irrevocable undertaking of the bank as the beneficiary of the letter of credit.
- The bank is not interested in the status of the goods. The undertaking of the bank cover only presentation of credit conform documents. (The only exception is the injunction decision)

---

---

---

---

---

---

- L/C issued under UCP600 is irrevocable Documentary Credit.
- Revocable letters of credit are not used in practice.
- The bank is an impartial guarantor.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- If the seller fails to comply with the terms of the letter of credit, the bank will not pay at all. This is a great confidence factor for the buyer. For these reasons, the letter of credit is a form of payment that provides the highest level of security for both parties.

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Parties of the letter of credit

- Applicant: Buyer who has applied to the bank to open a letter of credit.
- Issuing Bank: The bank that issues a letter of credit.
- Advising or Confirming Bank: A bank that is usually located in the country of the exporter, advising or confirming of the letter of credit.
- Beneficiary: The importer who makes presentation under letter of credit.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Workflow

- The applicant is requested to open the letter of credit in favor of the exporter.
- The issuing bank processes the order by taking into account the non-cash credit limits of the applicant.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- The applicant sends the letter of credit to the bank of exporter.
- L/C includes the conditions stipulated in applicant's instruction (port of loading, port of discharge, transport vehicle etc.) and the documents required according to these conditions.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- The bank of the exporter receives the letter of credit and advises to the exporter of the issuing of the L/C.
- and send a copy of the letter of credit to the exporter.
- When the beneficiary receives the L/C, it checks that the conditions are in accordance with the terms of agreement with the applicant and informs the applicant of any objections.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- The beneficiary ships the goods
- The beneficiary presents the documents stipulated in L/C.
- If L/C is confirmed, the bank of the exporter examines the documents, otherwise sends them to the issuing bank.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- In confirmed L/C, confirming bank makes the payment or undertake to pay at maturity.
- Sends the docs to the issuing bank and request the same thing to be done against themselves.
- The issuing bank examine the documents and effect payment upon credit conform documents or undertake to pay at maturity.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

- The issuing bank examine the documents and effect payment upon credit conform documents or undertake to pay at maturity.
- The issuing bank delivers the documents to the applicant.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Ek 5.1 : L/C sample

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Reserve Notice

- If a discrepancy is found issuing bank put reserve on documents.
- And inform the advising or confirming bank with a tested message.
- Maximum examination period is 5 business day.

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Pls be advised that due to following discrepancies we put reserve on docs and **we hold docs at your disposal.**

- Late shipment.
- Description of goods is different on commercial invoice.

Rgds./Int.Div.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Confirmation

- Confirmation means a definite undertaking of the confirming bank , in addition to that of the issuing bank, to honour or negotiate a complying presentation.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Times on L/C

### ■ Expiry Date:

The last date for presentation of docs under L/C.

### ■ Latest Date of Shipment:

The last date for shipment of the goods.

### ■ Period for Presentation:

The period of time after the date of shipment within which the documents must be presented.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

Sender : IRVTUS3N  
Bank of New York

Receiver : ISBKTRIS  
T. Is Bankası

27: Sequence of Total

1/1

40A: Form of Documentary Credit  
IRREVOCABLE

20: Documentary Credit Number  
STI447931

31C: Date of Issue  
020813

31D: Date and Place of Expiry  
021222 TURKEY

50: Applicant  
Y LCC.  
NEW YORK  
U.S.A.

59: Beneficiary  
X LTD.STI.  
ISTANBUL  
TURKEY

32B: Currency Code Amount  
Currency : USD  
Amount : #270.357,08#

39B: Maximum Credit Amount  
NOT EXCEEDING

41A: Available with/by - SWIFT Addr  
T. IS BANKASI  
HEAD OFFICE  
ISTANBUL TURKEY  
BY PAYMENT

43P: Partial Shipments  
NOT ALLOWED

43T: Transhipment  
ALLOWED

44A: On Board/Disp/Taking Charge  
PLACE OF LOADING: ISTANBUL TURKIYE

44B: For Transportation to  
PLACE OF DISCHARGE: NEW YORK BY VESSEL

44C: Latest Date of Shipment  
021202

45A: Descp of Goods and/or Services  
PRIME, NEWLY PRODUCED ERW SQUARE AND  
RECTANGULAR TUBING, BLACK, PLAIN END ACCORDING  
TO ASTM A500, GRADE B, WITH UNIFORM PIECE COUNT  
PER BUNDLE AS PER PROF.INV.NO:ST22 DD:020726 TERMS  
OF DELIVERY:CIF NEW YORK

46A: Documents Required

+1 ORIGINAL PLUS 3 COPIES OF COMMERCIAL INVOICE  
DULY SIGNED BY THE BENEFICIARY INDICATING CIF  
VALUE AND THE ORIGIN OF THE GOODS SHIPPED.  
+1 ORG CLEAN ON BOARD B/L ISSUED TO THE ORDER  
OF BANK OF NEW YORK MARKED FREIGHT PREPAID  
AND NOTIFY APPLICANT'S FULL NAME AND ADDRESS.  
+1 ORG INSURANCE POLICY OR CERTIFICATE ENDORSED  
TO THE ORDER OF BANK OF NEW YORK FOR THE CIF  
INVOICE VALUE PLUS 10 PERCENT COVERING ALL RISKS  
INSTITUTE CARGO CLAUSE (A)WAR RISKS INSTITUTE  
WAR CLAUSES (CARGO) S.R. AND C.C. AND N.D. AND T.P.  
FROM WAREHOUSE TO WAREHOUSE INDICATING  
'CLAIMS PAYABLE IN NEW YORK' AND IRRESPECTIVE  
OF PERCENTAGE'.  
+1 ORG CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN ISSUED OR LEGALIZED  
BY LOCAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDICATING  
ORIGIN OF THE GOODS SHIPPED.  
+1 ORG SIGNED INSPECTION CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH  
ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT INSPECTION COMPANY  
STATING THAT ALL MATERIAL IS PRODUCED  
ACCORDING TO ASTM A 500, BLACK, GRADE B ,WITH  
UNIFORM PIECES COUNT PER BUNDLE AND ALSO  
STATING THE FOLLOWING:  
A) THAT THE BUNDLES ARE COUNTED TO ACHIEVE  
UNIFORM PIECE COUNT.  
B) THAT THE BUNDLES ARE SECURELY STRAPPED WITH  
MINIMUM 10 TIES OR STRAPS AND ARE FULLY COVERED.  
C) THAT THE TUBING IS STRAIGHT WITH NO WAVES  
WITH STRAIGHTNESS TOLERANCE ACCORDING TO  
ASTM STANDARTS.

47A: Additional Conditions

+DOCS WILL BE SENT TO OUR BANK'S ADDRESS:BANK OF  
NEW YORK H/O INT/DIV NEW YORK U.S.A. BY ANY  
SPECIAL COURIER SERVICE.  
+IF WE ARE NOT INFORMED BY YOU ABOUT THE  
UTILIZATION OF THIS CREDIT WITHIN 7 BANKING DAYS  
AFTER THE EXPIRY DATE OF THE CREDIT ANY BALANCE  
WHICH HAS NOT BEEN UTILIZED WILL AUTOMATICALLY  
BE CONSIDERED AS CANCELLED WITHOUT ANY  
WRITTEN ADVICE FROM OUR PART TO THIS EFFECT.  
+ALL DOCS SHOULD BEAR OUR L/C REF.  
+USD50,00 DISCREPANCY FEE WILL BE DEDUCTED  
FROM PROCEEDS,IF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED WITH THE  
DISCREPANCIES.  
+ NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF UCP500, IF  
WE GIVE NOTICE OF REFUSAL OF DOCUMENTS, WE  
SHALL HOWEVER RETAIN OUR RIGHT TO ACCEPT A  
WAIVER OF DISCREPANCIES FROM THE APPLICANT

AND, SUBJECT TO SUCH WAIVER ACCEPTABLE TO US, TO RELEASE DOCUMENTS AGAINST THAT WAIVER WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE PRESENTER PROVIDED THAT NO WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONTRARY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY US BY THE PRESENTER BEFORE THE RELEASE OF THE DOCUMENTS AND WE WILL HAVE NO LIABILITY TO THE PRESENTER IN RESPECT OF ANY SUCH RELEASE.

71B: Charges

ALL BANKING COMMISSIONS AND CHARGES ARE FOR BENEF'S ACCOUNT.

48: Period for Presentation

21 DAYS FROM B/L DATE BUT WITHIN VALIDITY OF L/C.

49: Confirmation Instructions

CONFIRM

53A: Reimbursing Bank - BIC

AEIBUS33  
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK  
NEW YORK USA

78: Instruc to Pay/Accpt/Negot Bnk

UPON PRESENTATION OF CREDIT CONFORM DOCS TO YOUR BANK, YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO CLAIM REIMBURSMENT FROM AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK NEW YORK BRANCH ON OUR USD ACCOUNT:6545313216543 FOR DOCS AMONT ONLY WITH FOUR WORKING DAYS VALUE AFTER YOUR TESTED DEBIT ADVICE MSG QUOTING OUR REF.

72: Sender to Receiver Information

PLS ACK RECEIPT