CHAPTER 3

RULES OF ORIGIN

SECTION A
RULES OF ORIGIN

Article 3.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

(a) **aquaculture** means the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, other aquatic invertebrates, and aquatic plants from seed stock such as eggs, fry, fingerlings, and larvae, by intervention in the rearing or growth processes to enhance production such as regular stocking, feeding, or protection from predators;

(b) **CIF value** means the value of the imported good, inclusive of the cost of insurance and freight up to the port or place of entry into the country of importation;

(c) **competent authority** means the government authority or authorities designated by a Party and notified to the other Parties;

(d) **customs authority** means a customs authority as defined in subparagraph (a) of Article 4.1 (Definitions);

(e) **FOB value** means the value of the good free on board, inclusive of the cost of transport (regardless of the mode of transport) to the port or site of final shipment abroad;

(f) **fungible goods or materials** means goods or materials that are interchangeable for commercial purposes, whose properties are essentially identical;

(g) **Generally Accepted Accounting Principles** means those principles recognised by consensus or with substantial authoritative support in a Party, with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets, and liabilities; the disclosure of information; and the preparation of financial statements. These principles may encompass broad guidelines of general application as well as detailed standards, practices, and procedures;

(h) **good** means any merchandise, product, article, or material;

(i) **issuing body** means an entity designated or authorised by a Party to issue a Certificate of Origin and notified to the other Parties in accordance with this Chapter;

(j) **material** means a good that is used in the production of another good;

(k) **non-originating good** or **non-originating material** means a good or material which does not qualify as originating in accordance with this Chapter;

(l) **originating good** or **originating material** means a good or material which qualifies as originating in accordance with this Chapter;

(m) **producer** means a person who engages in the production of goods; and

(n) **production** means methods of obtaining goods including growing, mining, harvesting, farming, raising, breeding, extracting, gathering, collecting, capturing, fishing, aquaculture, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, producing, processing, or assembling.

Article 3.2: Originating Goods

For the purposes of this Agreement, a good shall be treated as an originating good if it is:

(a) wholly obtained or produced in a Party as provided in Article 3.3 (Goods Wholly Obtained or Produced);

(b) produced in a Party exclusively from originating materials from one or more of the Parties; or

(c) produced in a Party using non-originating materials, provided the good satisfies the applicable requirements set out in Annex 3A (Product-Specific Rules),