and meets all other applicable requirements of this Chapter.

Article 3.3: Goods Wholly Obtained or Produced

For the purposes of Article 3.2 (Originating Goods), the following goods shall be considered as wholly obtained or produced in a Party:

(a) plants and plant goods, including fruit, flowers, vegetables, trees, seaweed, fungi, and live plants, grown and harvested, picked, or gathered there;

(b) live animals born and raised there;

(c) goods obtained from live animals raised there;

(d) goods obtained by hunting, trapping, fishing, farming, aquaculture, gathering, or capturing conducted there;

(e) minerals and other naturally occurring substances, not included in subparagraphs (a) through (d), extracted or taken from its soil, waters, seabed, or subsoil beneath the seabed;

(f) goods of sea-fishing and other marine life taken by vessels of that Party[1], and other goods taken by that Party or a person of that Party, from the waters, seabed, or subsoil beneath the seabed outside the territorial sea of the Parties and non-Parties, in accordance with international law, provided that, in case of goods of sea-fishing and other marine life taken from the exclusive economic zone of any Party or non-Party, that Party or person of that Party has the rights to exploit[2] such exclusive economic zone, and in case of other goods, that Party or person of that Party has rights to exploit such seabed and subsoil beneath the seabed, in accordance with international law;

(g) goods of sea-fishing and other marine life taken by vessels of that Party from the high seas in accordance with international law;

(h) goods processed or made on board any factory ships of that Party, exclusively from the goods referred to in subparagraph (f) or (g);

(i) goods which are:

(i) waste and scrap derived from production or consumption there, provided that such goods are fit only for disposal, for the recovery of raw materials, or for recycling purposes; or

(ii) used goods collected there, provided that such goods are fit only for disposal, for the recovery of raw materials, or for recycling purposes; and

(j) goods obtained or produced there solely from goods referred to in subparagraphs (a) through (i), or from their derivatives.

Article 3.4: Cumulation

1. Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, goods and materials which comply with the origin requirements provided in Article 3.2 (Originating Goods), and which are used in another Party as materials in the production of another good or material, shall be considered as originating in the Party where working or processing of the finished good or material has taken place.

2. The Parties shall commence a review of this Article on the date of entry into force of this Agreement for all signatory States. This review will consider the extension of the application of cumulation

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[1] For the purposes of this Article, "factory ships of that Party" or "vessels of that Party" respectively, means factory ships or vessels:

(a) which are registered in that Party; and

(b) which are entitled to fly the flag of that Party.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any factory ship or vessel operating within the exclusive economic zone of Australia that meets the definition of "Australian boat" under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (Commonwealth), as amended from time to time, or any successor legislation, shall be considered to be a factory ship or vessel of Australia respectively. For greater certainty, when such a factory ship or vessel is operating outside of the exclusive economic zone of Australia, the requirements of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this footnote shall apply.

[2] For the purposes of determining the origin of goods of sea-fishing and other marine life, "rights to exploit" in this subparagraph include those rights of access to the fisheries resources of a coastal State, as accruing from any agreements or arrangements between a Party and the coastal State.