Content

Title：	Regulations Governing the Declaration, Inspection, Duty and Release of Personal Luggage or Goods of Inward passengers Ch
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Legislative：	1.Promulgated on Feb. 11, 1969 2. Amended on Jul. 12, 1975 3. Amended on Jan. 27, 1976 4. Amended on Jul. 20, 1977 5. Amended on Sep. 15, 1978 6. Amended on Apr. 24, 1980 7. Amended on Dec. 10, 1980 8. Amended on Jun. 29, 1982 9. Amended on Jan. 23, 1984 10.Amended on Aug. 13, 1984 11.Amended on May 20, 1986 12.Amended on Oct. 30, 1986 13.Amended on Jan. 16, 1987 14.Amended on May 19, 1987 15.Amended on Jul. 7, 1987 16.Amended on Sep. 8, 1987 17.Amended on Jan. 19, 1988 18.Amended on Sep. 12, 1989 19.Amended on Sep. 4, 1990 20.Amended on Feb. 8, 1996 21.Amended on Feb. 23, 1999 22.Amended on Jun. 19, 2000 23.Amended on Dec. 26, 2001 24.Amended on Feb. 28, 2004 25.Amended on Aug. 5, 2004 26.Amended on Oct. 23, 2006 27.Amended on Aug. 13, 2007 28.Amended on Jul. 22, 2009 29.Amended on Dec. 30, 2014
Content：	Chapter I GENERAL PROVISIONS Article 1 The regulations herein are defined pursuant to the provisions of Article 23 Paragraph 2 and Article 49 Paragraph 3 of the Customs Act.

Article 2

The customs declaration, inspection, duty and release of the personal accompanied luggage or goods and the unaccompanied luggage or cargo of inward passengers are determined pursuant to the provisions herein provided.

The term "unaccompanied luggage or cargo" provided in the foregoing refers to luggage that do not arrive in the same aircraft or ship as the inward passengers.

Article 3

For the purpose of simplifying and expediting the inspection of the accompanied luggage of inward passengers, luggage of inward passengers may be subjected to dual channel red/green line clearance procedures upon the actual requirement of circumstances.

Article 4

The duty-free privilege for personal luggage of inward passengers is limited to goods for personal or home use only.

For details of the classification and allowed quantities of farm produce, cigarettes, products made in China, medicine for personal use, and environmental pesticides in the personal luggage of inward passengers, please refer to the attached reference table.

attachment Classification and Allowed Quantities of Farm produce, Cigarette and Liquor, Products Made in China, Medicine for Personal Use, and Environmental pesticides in Inward Passenger Luggage.doc

Chapter II CUSTOMS DECLARATION AND INSPECTION

Article 5

Inward passengers are not required to present a permit for such luggage or goods carried into the country pursuant to the range and limitations herein provided. Luggage and goods are subject to the customs inspection, duty levy, and release procedures, as herein provided.

Inward passengers carrying sample goods, machinery spare parts, raw materials, material and supplies, equipment, and tools, providing that value of such goods is under the limit herein provided, such goods shall be regarded as luggage and thus, no importation permit shall be required during the duty levy and customs clearance processing.

Where the luggage and goods provided in the foregoing two paragraphs are classified as a single personal luggage for personal use or compliant with the provisions of Article 52 of the Customs Act and allowed for importation, the value of which is not restricted in the related restrictions herein provided, and such luggage or goods may be imported without importation permit.

Where the luggage and goods provided in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 are classified as goods subject to inspection, epidemic control items, or other importation restrictions, unless otherwise provided in other specific regulations, such goods shall be processed pursuant to the provisions of governing laws and regulations.

Article 6

Passengers having no permanent residence in ROC, such as foreign nationals and overseas Chinese, carrying dutiable goods for personal use into the country may apply for registration of goods for release in place of substitute duty performance bond or credit institution security submission. Dutiable goods duly registered, inspected and released should be re-exported out of the country under the same condition they were imported within six months after its entry or before the expiration of the authorized deadline extension period. Moreover, the passenger should process the pertinent cancellation procedure with the customs before deadline; otherwise, after deadline has elapsed, the customs shall issue a post-import customs duty levy notice and terminate duty-payer's registration rights for the particular item. Operating procedure guidelines are as provided in a separate official customs announcement.

Article 7

Where the items and quantities of goods contained in the luggage of an inward passenger during his/her entry into the country are compliant with the duty-free provisions of Article 11 and passenger has no other matters to declare, the ROC customs declaration form requirement for inward passenger shall be waived. Passenger may pass through customs through the green line counter.

Inward passengers carrying controlled or restricted luggage or goods into the country under one of the following circumstances, are obliged to declare such items in the ROC customs declaration form and submit the form through the red line counter for customs inspection and clearance:

1. Carrying cigarettes, liquor and other luggage or goods in excess of the duty-free allowance provided in Article 11.

2. Carrying foreign currency more than US$10,000.

3. Carrying negotiable securities with face value in excess of US$10,000

or its equivalent.

4. Carrying cash in NT Dollars amounting to One hundred Thousand NT Dollars or more.

5. Carrying gold valued at Twenty Thousand US Dollars or more.

6. Carrying cash in Renminbi amounting to Six Thousand Renminbi or more; moreover, inward passengers should voluntarily seal and deposit all amounts in excess of Six Thousand with the customs for temporary custody until the exit departure time of passenger.

7. Carrying aquatic products, animal or plant products.

8. Having unaccompanied luggage coming into the country.

9. Other matters non-compliant with the duty-free regulations or requiring customs declaration or where inspection before clearance is required by law.

Where an inward passenger is in doubt whether luggage or goods carried qualify for the green line counter clearance convenience, passenger should clear luggage at the red line counter.

The customs is entitled to inspect passenger luggage passing through the green line counter at any time customs may find it necessary. In the event that an inward passenger going through the green line counter fails to voluntarily declare goods or inquire about the necessity of such declaration with the customs officer and, upon determination of such necessity, voluntarily fill out the pertinent customs declaration form; thereafter where the green line counter customs officer should find it necessary to inspect the passenger's luggage or goods, at such point, the customs shall no longer entertain any customs declaration form from passenger. Thereafter, should the customs find the passenger luggage to contain dutiable, control or restricted goods, or find that passenger violated the customs declaration regulations or evaded inspection, the customs shall process case pursuant to the customs anti-smuggling regulations and other related laws.

Article 8

Where the inward passenger required to present an ROC customs declaration form to the customs is accompanied by family members, customs declaration of the combined luggage or goods of the family may be declared under one person only; in the event that passenger also has unaccompanied luggage, passenger is obliged to declare the quantity and principal contents of such luggage in the ROC customs declaration form presented during passenger's entry into the county.

The unaccompanied luggage or cargo of inward passengers should be imported into the country within six months from the day following date of entry. Moreover, passenger should process customs declaration of such luggage or goods within 15 days from the day following the arrival date of the vessel carrying the unaccompanied luggage. Late customs declaration shall be processed pursuant to the provisions of Article 73 of the Customs Act.

Upon the importation of the aforementioned unaccompanied luggage or cargo, the passenger should either personally or authorize an attorney or customs broker to process import declaration matters with the customs. The declaration form should clearly state the name, quantities and value of the luggage contents or goods, as well as state the date of entry, passport number or visa number of the passenger, and the passenger's address in the country.

Where passenger fails to import the aforementioned luggage or goods within the prescribed deadline, or passenger failed to declare such luggage in the ROC customs declaration form presented at the time of entry, the customs clearance procedure for regular import cargoes shall be applied to such luggage. The related duty exemption and certification exemption provisions herein provided shall no longer apply. However, where passenger presents valid reasons for such failure and obtained customs approval for such reasons, this restriction shall not apply.

Article 9

Inward passengers carrying cargo other than luggage or goods for home and personal use and importing such cargo under the name of a manufacturing establishment, passenger is required to process customs declaration matters through the import declaration form provided in Article 17 of the Customs Act.

Inward passengers are required to pre-declare luggage before entry if

luggage carried contains valuable goods or bonded goods, such as sample goods, machinery spare parts, equipment, raw materials, tools, material and supplies for bonded factories or business establishments in export processing zones and science industrial parks.

Article 10

The personal luggage or goods accompanying passengers should be inspected at the harbor or airport station where passenger is entering the country. In the event luggage could not be inspected and released on site, the passenger should personally lock the luggage and obtain a luggage receipt from the customs. Thereafter, the customs should seal luggage and put luggage in the customs warehouse for temporary storage until such time as passenger personally or through an authorized representative, presents the customs receipt and passport or visa of the passenger pays the pertinent duties and processes customs clearance or processes the return of such luggage.

In the event that the aforementioned customs clearance or luggage return procedure is processed through an authorized representative, the representative is obliged to present his/her personal identification papers and the passenger's power of attorney document.

Chapter III DUTY EXEMPTIONS

Article 11

In addition to the items already exempted from duties pursuant to the Customs Act and General Rules of the Customs Import Tariff, inward passengers carrying luggage or goods for home and personal use into the

country are likewise entitled to a duty-free allowance on the following items:

1. One liter of liquor product, 1 liter (regardless of the quantity of bottles), 200 pieces of cigarettes, 25 pieces of cigars or a pound of tobacco; however such privilege is limited to adult passengers, ages 20 and above.

2. All luggage or goods not placed under control importation, other than those stated in the foregoing subparagraph, under the possession of the passenger during his/her stay in another country, and such items have been used and are in rational quantities and types, moreover, the duty paid price of each item is less than Ten Thousand NT Dollars, such items may be imported duty-free following customs examination and approval.

Passengers carrying luggage or goods for personal or home use (except for control goods and tobacco or liquor products) outside the allowed duty-free items, and the total duty paid price value of which is under Twenty Thousand NT Dollars, such items are likewise duty exempt. However, this provision is not applicable where it is apparent that passenger is carrying goods for business or commercial use, or frequently travels in and out of the country and has prior customs violation record.

The term "frequently travels in and out of the country" stated in the foregoing paragraph refers to a departure and entry record of at least twice within a period of thirty days or at least six times within a period of six months.

Article 12

Where the personal luggage or goods of inward passengers exceed the regulated limits of the foregoing provision, the customs tariff shall be levied on the excess portion of such luggage, pursuant to the duty rates provided in the Customs Import Tariff Regulations. However, the tariff rate for goods qualifying as odds and ends for personal or home use shall be based on the rate schedule provided in Article 5, General Rules of the Customs Import Tariff.

The tariff payment period of the foregoing customs tariff is 14 days from the day following the delivery of the customs tariff levy notice. Where duty-payer fails to pay tariff duties within such deadline, the provisions of Article 74 of the Customs Act shall be applied.

Article 13

The duty paid price of dutiable luggage or goods should be determined pursuant to the provisions stated in Article 29 to Article 36 of the Customs Act.

Where duty paid price is determined pursuant to the provisions of Article 35 of the Customs Act, the customs should assess price based on the pricing information of the following:

1. The rational price information compiled by the Directorate General of Customs, MOF,

2. Price rationally calculated based on domestic market prices, and

3. The reference price presented by the duty-payer.

Article 14

The maximum limit for the dutiable goods contained in the personal accompanied and unaccompanied luggage or cargo brought by inward passengers into the country is Twenty Thousand US Dollars per person as per duty paid price.

Where the aforementioned luggage or goods are sample goods, machinery spare parts, raw materials, material and supplies, equipment or tools, total value should not exceed the maximum limit stipulated for import goods exempted from the importation permit requirement, as provided in Article 9 Paragraph 1 subparagraph 3 of the Cargo Importation Administration Regulations. However, such luggage or cargo should not contain goods under control importation.

Article 15

Under one of the following circumstances, the customs should inspect the value and quantity of the luggage or goods of inward passengers and process relax clearance pursuant to the supporting documents presented. Where two or more of the following circumstances is noted, the passenger should choose which privilege should be applied; no double privilege shall be provided.

1. An overseas Chinese together with family is returning to take up permanent residence in ROC. Upon due certification of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, no maximum limit shall be applied on the value of dutiable personal luggage or goods.

2. Passenger is taking up residence in ROC for at least one year: Upon verification of the supporting documents presented, a rule relaxation shall be applied to the value and quantity of personal luggage or goods, as provided in Article 4 and Article 14; however, the maximum additional allowance granted should not exceed 50%.

3. Representatives of friendly nation governments, heads of governments, academic experts or government and non-government organizations attending a meeting or visiting the nation under the invitation of the government: Upon verification of the supporting documents presented, a rule relaxation shall be applied to the value and quantity of personal luggage or goods, as provided in Article 4 and Article 14; however, the maximum additional allowance granted should not exceed 50%. Where such passengers are entering the country without government invitation, passengers should present the supporting documents issued by the respective proper authorities.

Article 16

The limits of the luggage or goods carried by inward passengers are as follows:

1. It is clearly evident that passenger is bringing goods for business or commercial reasons, or frequently travels in and out of the country and has prior customs violation record. The value and quantity of personal luggage or goods should be reduced by half during assessment, as provided in Article 4 and Article 14.

2 Transit passengers entering the country: Except for the clothes, accessories, make up and cosmetics, and other items for daily living needs needed during the trip, all personal luggage or goods of passenger should be cleared after duty payment as provided in the foregoing subparagraph.

3. The customs value of dutiable personal luggage (or goods) brought into the country by the service crew on board of transport is limited to five thousand NT Dollars per person for each trip. The types of goods should be among the items not restricted for importation. Where the luggage of the member of crew exceed the allowed limit or where items appear to have been broken up into parts to be carried, the customs may refuse the importation of all the dutiable luggage (or goods) and reship the goods out of the country. As for the duty-free items allowance of the service crew, each person is entitled to carry a small quantity of permitted items for personal use and five packs of cigarettes (20 pieces per pack) or half a pound of tobacco, or 20 pieces of cigars.

Article 17

Where the personal luggage or goods of inward passengers exceeds the limits set in Article 4, Article 14, Article 15, or Article 16, passenger is obliged to submit an importation permit for examination, or process the return of such excess portion, or declare the abandonment in writing in within 45 days from the day following passenger's date of entry. Where passenger fails to submit an importation permit for examination, or process the return of the excess portion, or declare the abandonment before the deadline, the provisions of Article 96 of the Customs Act shall be applied.

Chapter IV SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 18

These Regulations shall be effective from the date of their promulgation.

The amendment to the regulation made on December 30, 2014 will enter into force on January 1, 2015.

Data Source：Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. Laws and Regulations Retrieving System