

articles imported to be disposed of by him as bona fide gifts.

(c) *Articles not for personal use—(1) Valued at not more than \$2,000 (with exceptions).* The inspector may also examine, determine the dutiable value of, collect duty on, and pass articles accompanying any person arriving in the United States properly listed on the baggage declaration which are not for the personal or household use of the declarant or which are intended for sale or are brought in on commission for another, provided the aggregate value of such articles is not more than \$2,000 (except for articles valued in excess of \$250 classified in Sections VII, VIII, XI, and XII; Chapter 94, and Chapter 99, Subchapter III and IV, HTSUS).

(2) *Valued over \$2,000 (with exceptions).* Articles in the baggage of or otherwise accompanying any person arriving in the United States which have an aggregate value over \$2,000 (except for articles valued in excess of \$250 classified in Sections VII, VIII, XI, and XII; Chapter 94 and Chapter 99, Subchapters III and IV, HTSUS) and are not intended for his personal or household use, or are intended for sale or are brought in on commission for another, may be examined and entered and cleared on a baggage declaration at the place of their arrival with a passenger if:

(i) The articles are accompanied by a proper invoice if one is required (see §141.83 of this chapter); and

(ii) It is practicable to appraise the articles at the place of arrival.

(d) *Examination of tea for personal use imported in baggage.* Tea for personal use in one or more packages weighing not more than 5 pounds each, when imported in a passenger's baggage, may be delivered without examination for purity under 21 U.S.C. 41-50 and without payment of the examination fee prescribed in 21 U.S.C. 46a.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84-149, 49 FR 28699, July 16, 1984; T.D. 86-118, 51 FR 22516, June 20, 1986; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51264, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 89-82, 54 FR 36026, Aug. 31, 1989; T.D. 98-28, 63 FR 16417, Apr. 3, 1998]

§ 148.24 Determination of dutiable value.

(a) *Principles applied.* In determining the dutiable value of articles examined under §148.23, the Customs inspector shall apply the principles of section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a), and shall not regard the declared value or price as conclusive.

(b) *Adjustment of value declared.* An adjustment shall be made by the Customs inspector whenever the purchase price or value declared differs from the fair retail value, whether by reason of depreciation due to wear or use, circumstances of purchase, or acquisition, or for any other reason. He shall give due consideration to the condition of the articles at the time of importation, but he shall not make any allowance for wear and use in excess of 25 per centum of the declared price or value of a worn or used article. A passenger who desires to claim a larger allowance may arrange for formal entry and appraisal of his goods.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 87-89, 52 FR 24445, July 1, 1987]

§ 148.25 Reexamination and protest.

(a) *Reexamination.* Whenever the Customs officer deems it advisable any or all of a passenger's baggage may be sent to the public stores for examination or reexamination. Passengers dissatisfied with the assessment of duty on their baggage may demand a reexamination, provided the articles have not been removed from Customs custody. In either case, a receipt for the baggage to be examined or reexamined shall be given on Customs Form 6051.

(b) *Protest.* If the passenger remains dissatisfied with the assessment of duty after reexamination, he shall pay the duty assessed and may protest the decision of the port director in accordance with part 174 of this chapter.

§ 148.26 Collection of internal revenue taxes.

(a) *Cigars and cigarettes.* The internal revenue tax on taxable cigars and cigarettes in a passenger's baggage shall be paid to Customs, using the Customs