

Tariff Law 2 - Tariff Commission Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which decree marked changes to the Tariff Law in 1972?**
 - A. Presidential Decree No. 1**
 - B. Presidential Decree No. 34, s. 1972**
 - C. Republic Act No. 1937**
 - D. Tariff Act of 1909**

- 2. RIITAS stands for what?**
 - A. Risk Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service**
 - B. Regulatory Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service**
 - C. Research and International Trade Analysis Service**
 - D. Research Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service**

- 3. Which activity is not listed as a duty of the Commission?**
 - A. Issue advance rulings on tariff classification**
 - B. Promulgate and adopt rules and regulations**
 - C. Direct national monetary policy**
 - D. Place information at the disposal of the President and Congress**

- 4. DAP GBPR is best described as**
 - A. The program that seeks to recognize and promote best public sector practices**
 - B. A global best practice registry**
 - C. A private sector award**
 - D. A government tariff rate tracker**

- 5. Republic Act No. 911 has which of the following effects?**
 - A. It established the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency**
 - B. It merged the Tariff Commission into the National Economic and Development Authority**
 - C. It established the Foundation Day**
 - D. It created the Department of Finance**

- 6. In what year was the Tariff Commission created?**
- A. 1952**
 - B. 1954**
 - C. 1953**
 - D. 1955**
- 7. Which statement about Republic Act No. 911 is true?**
- A. It created the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency**
 - B. It created the Department of Finance**
 - C. It merged the Tariff Commission into the National Economic and Development Authority**
 - D. It established the Foundation Day**
- 8. Which law was enacted on 16 June 2016 creating the CMTA?**
- A. RA 10900**
 - B. RA 10163**
 - C. RA 10863 CMTA**
 - D. RA 10883**
- 9. Under PD No. 1, the Tariff Commission was placed under the supervision of which agency?**
- A. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)**
 - B. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)**
 - C. Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)**
 - D. Department of Agriculture (DA)**
- 10. Which executive order is numbered 143 and dated 2000?**
- A. Executive Order No. 143, s. 2000**
 - B. Executive Order No. 230, s. 1987**
 - C. Executive Order No. 292, s. 1987**
 - D. Presidential Decree No. 34, s. 1972**

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which decree marked changes to the Tariff Law in 1972?

- A. Presidential Decree No. 1
- B. Presidential Decree No. 34, s. 1972**
- C. Republic Act No. 1937
- D. Tariff Act of 1909

Changes to tariff policy in 1972 were carried out through a Presidential Decree, reflecting the period's approach of using decrees to shape economic rules. The decree that marks those changes to the Tariff Law is Presidential Decree No. 34, series of 1972. It specifically amended the tariff structure and duties to align with the government's reforms at that time. The Tariff Act of 1909 represents the older framework, not the 1972 changes; Republic Act No. 1937 and Presidential Decree No. 1 pertain to different laws or earlier steps and do not implement the 1972 tariff changes.

2. RIITAS stands for what?

- A. Risk Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service
- B. Regulatory Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service
- C. Research and International Trade Analysis Service
- D. Research Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service**

RIITAS is formed from the words Research, Investigation, International, Trade, Analysis, Service. The official name that matches this exact sequence is Research Investigation and International Trade Analysis Service, giving the initials R-I-I-T-A-S for RIITAS. The other options change one or more words (for example, using Risk or Regulatory instead of Research, or omitting Investigation), which breaks the exact initial-letter sequence that RIITAS represents. So the six-word phrase that aligns with the acronym is the correct one.

3. Which activity is not listed as a duty of the Commission?

- A. Issue advance rulings on tariff classification
- B. Promulgate and adopt rules and regulations
- C. Direct national monetary policy**
- D. Place information at the disposal of the President and Congress

Direct national monetary policy is not a duty of the Tariff Commission. Monetary policy belongs to the central bank and financial authorities, not to tariff or trade bodies. The Commission's tasks focus on tariff and trade issues: issuing advance rulings on tariff classification helps determine duties for imports; promulgating and adopting rules and regulations sets the procedures and standards for its operations; and placing information at the disposal of the President and Congress supports policy-making and oversight. The other activities align with its role in shaping and administering tariff policy, while monetary policy is outside its purview.

4. DAP GBPR is best described as

- A. The program that seeks to recognize and promote best public sector practices**
- B. A global best practice registry**
- C. A private sector award**
- D. A government tariff rate tracker**

The key idea here is a program designed to recognize and promote the best public sector practices. It goes beyond simply listing effective methods; it actively highlights exceptional public administration initiatives, shares them as proven approaches, and encourages their adoption and adaptation by other governments or agencies. Submissions or nominations are typically evaluated against criteria like impact, sustainability, scalability, and transferability, and those that meet or exceed standards are publicized as exemplars. This fosters peer learning, drives improvements in service delivery and governance, and creates a knowledge base that others can reference to implement similar successes. It isn't a private-sector award, nor is it solely a registry of best practices or a tariff-rate tracker; its core function is to recognize and promote the most effective public-sector work.

5. Republic Act No. 911 has which of the following effects?

- A. It established the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency**
- B. It merged the Tariff Commission into the National Economic and Development Authority**
- C. It established the Foundation Day**
- D. It created the Department of Finance**

Republic Act No. 911 establishes the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency. This independence is key because it allows the Commission to study tariff policies, assess import measures, and make policy recommendations based on evidence and economic reasoning rather than being subsumed under another department. By designating the Tariff Commission as its own entity, the law ensures its analyses and decisions can be credible and technically grounded, with its own reporting lines and budget. It is not merged into the National Economic and Development Authority, and it does not relate to Foundation Day or create the Department of Finance.

6. In what year was the Tariff Commission created?

- A. 1952**
- B. 1954**
- C. 1953**
- D. 1955**

You're being asked to recall the year the Tariff Commission was created. The Tariff Commission was established in 1953, when the enabling law came into force, giving it formal authority to study tariff schedules and advise on import duties. The other years reflect later actions or reorganizations, not the original creation. So 1953 is the correct year.

7. Which statement about Republic Act No. 911 is true?

- A. It created the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency**
- B. It created the Department of Finance**
- C. It merged the Tariff Commission into the National Economic and Development Authority**
- D. It established the Foundation Day**

Republic Act No. 911 established the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency, giving it a specialized and relatively autonomous mandate to study and advise on tariff policy and related trade measures. This independence is key because it keeps tariff analysis from being entangled with revenue-raising priorities of other departments, enabling objective, expert recommendations on duties, import controls, and protective measures. The other statements don't fit because the Department of Finance isn't created by this act, there was no provision in this act merging the Tariff Commission into the National Economic and Development Authority, and establishing Foundation Day has no relevance to the creation of a tariff-focused agency. So the true statement is that Republic Act No. 911 created the Tariff Commission as an independent government agency.

8. Which law was enacted on 16 June 2016 creating the CMTA?

- A. RA 10900**
- B. RA 10163**
- C. RA 10863 CMTA**
- D. RA 10883**

Republic Act No. 10863, the Customs Modernization and Tariff Act, created the CMTA. This 2016 law overhauled the Philippines' customs regime by replacing the old Tariff and Customs Code with modern procedures, risk-based administration, and streamlined tariff processes. The other listed statutes are different laws and do not establish the CMTA.

9. Under PD No. 1, the Tariff Commission was placed under the supervision of which agency?

- A. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)**
- B. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)**
- C. Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)**
- D. Department of Agriculture (DA)**

Under Presidential Decree No. 1, the Tariff Commission was placed under the supervision of the National Economic and Development Authority. This reflects the idea that tariff policy should be integrated with the country's overall development planning. NEDA was established to coordinate economic plans and ensure policies across agencies work toward common development goals. Having the Tariff Commission under NEDA means tariff decisions are aligned with macroeconomic strategy and long-term objectives, rather than resting with a line department focused on revenue, trade promotion, or sector-specific concerns. The other agencies—one that handles trade and industry, another that collects taxes, and another that focuses on agriculture—would each pursue their own narrower mandates. Placing the Tariff Commission under a planning authority ensures tariffs support broader development planning rather than operating in isolation.

10. Which executive order is numbered 143 and dated 2000?

A. Executive Order No. 143, s. 2000

B. Executive Order No. 230, s. 1987

C. Executive Order No. 292, s. 1987

D. Presidential Decree No. 34, s. 1972

The key idea is reading the citation to match both the order number and the year. In Philippine legal references, an executive order is cited as "Executive Order No. X, s. Year" where "s." indicates the series year. Only the option that states Executive Order No. 143, s. 2000 exactly matches both the number 143 and the year 2000. The other choices either use a different number, a different year, or refer to a different instrument altogether (presidential decree), which isn't an executive order.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://tariffaw2tariffcommission.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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