

Tariff Law 2 - Tariff Commission Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. How should conclusions be supported in Tariff Commission analysis?**
 - A. By popular opinion.**
 - B. By anecdotal stories.**
 - C. By employing reliable, timely, and representative data and evaluating credibility.**
 - D. By ignoring data quality concerns.**

- 2. What is the purpose of publication in tariff investigations?**
 - A. It communicates findings, proposed measures, and legal basis to the public and invites comments; ensures transparency.**
 - B. It is a ceremonial press release with no legal effect.**
 - C. It sets the final tariff rates.**
 - D. It is optional and rarely used.**

- 3. The _____ seeks to recognize successful and validated practices demonstrated by public sector organizations as well as provides a platform to showcase and promote best practices as a response to the rising call for public sector organizations to further enhance the quality of service delivery.**
 - A. DAP GBPR**
 - B. GBPR**
 - C. Public Sector Practice Award**
 - D. Government Best Practice Platform**

- 4. What types of evidence are typically admissible in Tariff Commission proceedings?**
 - A. Only company confidential financials and trade secrets.**
 - B. The full set: Industry data, market analysis, trade statistics, company financials, import volumes, price data, production capacity, and expert testimony, subject to relevance and reliability standards.**
 - C. Visual aids and anecdotes from journalists.**
 - D. Any information regardless of relevance.**

- 5. Advance rulings on tariff classification of imported goods and rulings on disputes over tariff classification are issued pursuant to Section _____ of this Act.**
- A. 1000**
 - B. 1200**
 - C. 1100**
 - D. 1300**
- 6. FSD stands for which Tariff Commission division?**
- A. Financial Studies Division**
 - B. Financial Services Division**
 - C. Foreign Studies Division**
 - D. Fund Studies Division**
- 7. Officials of the Tariff Commission consist of a Chairperson and two Commissioners to be appointed by whom?**
- A. The President of the Philippines**
 - B. The Civil Service Commission**
 - C. The Senate**
 - D. The Supreme Court**
- 8. The Philippine Tariff Act of 1909 laid the legal foundation for tariffs on goods from foreign countries entering the Philippines. Which act is this?**
- A. Tariff Act of 1913**
 - B. Revenue Act of 1910**
 - C. Customs Act of 1909**
 - D. Philippine Tariff Act of 1909**
- 9. What is a sunset review and when is it used?**
- A. A sunset review re-evaluates the need for a duty after a defined period to determine whether to continue, modify, or terminate the measure.**
 - B. A sunset review determines the initial existence of a duty.**
 - C. A sunset review sets a new tariff rate for all products.**
 - D. A sunset review is a temporary delay in enforcement.**

10. PTF stands for which of the following?

- A. Philippine Tariff Finder**
- B. Public Tariff Framework**
- C. Policy Tariff File**
- D. Philippine Trade Finder**

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How should conclusions be supported in Tariff Commission analysis?

- A. By popular opinion.**
- B. By anecdotal stories.**
- C. By employing reliable, timely, and representative data and evaluating credibility.**
- D. By ignoring data quality concerns.**

In Tariff Commission analysis, conclusions must rest on reliable, timely, and representative data, with a clear assessment of credibility. This means evidence drawn from sources with transparent methods and known limitations, gathered or updated to reflect current conditions, and structured so the sample represents the broader populations affected by tariffs. Evaluating credibility involves examining how the data were collected, any biases or gaps, and whether multiple independent sources corroborate the findings. This rigorous data foundation ensures conclusions are trustworthy and policies based on them are well justified. Relying on popular opinion or anecdotes, or ignoring data quality, undermines the validity of the analysis and can lead to misguided decisions.

2. What is the purpose of publication in tariff investigations?

- A. It communicates findings, proposed measures, and legal basis to the public and invites comments; ensures transparency.**
- B. It is a ceremonial press release with no legal effect.**
- C. It sets the final tariff rates.**
- D. It is optional and rarely used.**

Publication in tariff investigations is about ensuring notice, transparency, and participation in the decision-making process. It communicates the investigation's findings, the proposed measures, and the legal authority backing them to the public, and it invites comments from interested parties. This step is essential for due process, letting stakeholders review the rationale, present additional evidence, and influence the final outcome. It also strengthens legitimacy by making the reasoning and legal basis visible. It isn't merely ceremonial or optional; the publication triggers the public-comment phase and grounds the final tariff decision in documented analysis and the input received.

3. The _____ seeks to recognize successful and validated practices demonstrated by public sector organizations as well as provides a platform to showcase and promote best practices as a response to the rising call for public sector organizations to further enhance the quality of service delivery.

A. DAP GBPR

B. GBPR

C. Public Sector Practice Award

D. Government Best Practice Platform

The concept being tested is a program that both recognizes validated public sector practices and provides a platform to showcase and promote those best practices to improve service delivery. The DAP GBPR option best fits this description because it represents a formal initiative that explicitly combines recognizing successful, validated practices with a mechanism to share and promote them across public sector organizations. This dual function aligns with the goal of encouraging adoption of proven approaches to enhance service quality. The other options tend to emphasize either recognition or a platform in isolation. A general GBPR name may signify recognition or a registry but doesn't inherently indicate a formal platform to promote and disseminate practices. An award-focused choice highlights recognition but not a built-in showcase or dissemination platform. A standalone Government Best Practice Platform suggests a venue for sharing, but without the implied validation and formal recognition component that the DAP GBPR encompasses.

4. What types of evidence are typically admissible in Tariff Commission proceedings?

A. Only company confidential financials and trade secrets.

B. The full set: Industry data, market analysis, trade statistics, company financials, import volumes, price data, production capacity, and expert testimony, subject to relevance and reliability standards.

C. Visual aids and anecdotes from journalists.

D. Any information regardless of relevance.

In Tariff Commission proceedings, what gets admitted depends on relevance and reliability, but a broad set of evidence is typically permissible to illuminate how markets operate and what injury or impact may result from imports. Industry data and market analyses provide the big-picture context and trends. Trade statistics and import volumes show the level and direction of competition from imports. Company financials reveal how the domestic industry is faring financially under current conditions. Price data helps demonstrate how prices are affected, while production capacity indicates the ability of producers to respond to demand. Expert testimony helps interpret complex data and link it to the issues the Commission must decide. So the best choice recognizes that all these types can be admissible, as long as they meet relevance and reliability standards. Material that is confidential may be protected, and evidence must still be credible and pertinent; purely anecdotal or unrelated information would not meet the bar.

5. Advance rulings on tariff classification of imported goods and rulings on disputes over tariff classification are issued pursuant to Section _____ of this Act.

A. 1000

B. 1200

C. 1100

D. 1300

Advance rulings on tariff classification and disputes over tariff classification are issued under Section 1100 of the Act. This section lays out the process for obtaining a binding determination on how goods should be classified for tariff purposes, providing predictability for importers and consistency for customs enforcement. It covers the procedure, scope, and binding effect of rulings issued by the authority, ensuring that classification decisions can be relied upon for duty assessment. The other section numbers correspond to different provisions of the Act that deal with topics other than tariff classification rulings, so 1100 is the correct basis.

6. FSD stands for which Tariff Commission division?

A. Financial Studies Division

B. Financial Services Division

C. Foreign Studies Division

D. Fund Studies Division

FSD stands for Financial Studies Division. The initials come from the three-word division name used by the Tariff Commission: Financial Studies Division. This naming signals the unit's focus on analyzing financial aspects related to tariffs, such as revenue impact and financial analyses tied to tariff policies. The other phrases would not be the official division name in this context—Financial Services Division would imply a focus on services rather than financial research; Foreign Studies Division would indicate international studies; Fund Studies Division is not the standard form. So the established title aligns with the acronym FSD: Financial Studies Division.

7. Officials of the Tariff Commission consist of a Chairperson and two Commissioners to be appointed by whom?

A. The President of the Philippines

B. The Civil Service Commission

C. The Senate

D. The Supreme Court

The officials of the Tariff Commission are chosen directly by the President of the Philippines. This reflects the commission's role as part of the executive branch, where tariff policy and related analyses are led by the administration. The Civil Service Commission handles general civil service appointments, while the Senate and the Supreme Court do not appoint members to executive policy bodies like the Tariff Commission. By having the President appoint the Chairperson and two Commissioners, the agency is positioned to align its research and recommendations with national policy priorities.

8. The Philippine Tariff Act of 1909 laid the legal foundation for tariffs on goods from foreign countries entering the Philippines. Which act is this?

- A. Tariff Act of 1913**
- B. Revenue Act of 1910**
- C. Customs Act of 1909**
- D. Philippine Tariff Act of 1909**

Tariffs on imports into the Philippines during the American era were first firmly established by a dedicated tariff statute enacted in 1909. This Philippine Tariff Act of 1909 created the legal framework for imposing duties on goods brought from abroad and set up how those duties would be assessed and collected under the insular government. It is the specific law that laid the foundation for the Philippine customs and tariff system, distinct from U.S. domestic tariff or tax laws. The other options refer to laws that either apply to the United States itself (such as the Tariff Act of 1913 or the Revenue Act of 1910) or to different titles that did not establish the Philippine tariff regime, so they do not fit the question as precisely.

9. What is a sunset review and when is it used?

- A. A sunset review re-evaluates the need for a duty after a defined period to determine whether to continue, modify, or terminate the measure.**
- B. A sunset review determines the initial existence of a duty.**
- C. A sunset review sets a new tariff rate for all products.**
- D. A sunset review is a temporary delay in enforcement.**

A sunset review is a process that re-evaluates the need for a trade remedy after a defined period to decide whether the measure should continue, be modified, or be terminated. It ensures remedies aren't kept longer than necessary, assessing whether removing the duty would likely lead to continued or renewed injury to the domestic industry, and whether any changes in conditions warrant keeping or adjusting the measure. The other options don't fit because a sunset review is not about establishing that a duty existed in the first place, nor about setting a new tariff rate for all products, nor about delaying enforcement.

10. PTF stands for which of the following?

- A. Philippine Tariff Finder**
- B. Public Tariff Framework**
- C. Policy Tariff File**
- D. Philippine Trade Finder**

PTF is the Philippine Tariff Finder, a web-based resource provided by the Tariff Commission that lets users look up current tariff rates, HS classifications, and related trade information for Philippine imports and exports. It's the official name of the tool used in tariff research and practice, which is why this option is the best choice. The other names—Public Tariff Framework, Policy Tariff File, and Philippine Trade Finder—do not correspond to the recognized title of the tool. The Philippine Tariff Finder specifically serves to help traders and officials quickly access applicable duties, MFN and preferential rates, and related tariff data.

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!

SAMPLE