

TARIFF LAW 2 – TARIFF COMMISSION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. 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.
- 2. What is the role of Rules of Origin (ROO) in tariff treatment under free trade agreements?**
 - A. They determine whether goods qualify for preferential rates under FTAs
 - B. They set the general statutory duty rates
 - C. They determine value for duty
 - D. They grant import licenses
- 3. What is the primary purpose of public notices issued during tariff investigations?**
 - A. Inform stakeholders and the public about status and data requests.
 - B. Public notices impose duties directly.
 - C. Public notices are kept confidential.
 - D. Public notices determine entire policy.
- 4. On what date was Presidential Decree No. 1464 created?**
 - A. 11 June 1978
 - B. 22 July 1987
 - C. 25 July 1987
 - D. 11 June 1980
- 5. Define 'rules of origin' vs 'origin criteria' and their relevance to tariffs.**
 - A. Rules of origin specify how goods qualify for preferential treatment.
 - B. Origin criteria describe where a product is produced or transformed.
 - C. Rules of origin define how tariffs are calculated.
 - D. Rules of origin specify how goods qualify for preferential treatment; origin criteria describe where a product is produced or transformed and determine eligibility.

- 6. What is a key benefit of binding tariff information for importers?**
- A. It reduces the need for any documentation.
 - B. It binds customs to classify goods in accordance with the BTI, providing predictability for importers.
 - C. It exempts certain products from duties.
 - D. It automatically resolves disputes in favor of importers.
- 7. The delegation shall not extend beyond how many years?**
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Four
 - D. Three
- 8. 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
- 9. Which act created the Tariff Commission?**
- A. Republic Act No. 911
 - B. Republic Act No. 1909
 - C. Republic Act No. 1956
 - D. Republic Act No. 872
- 10. 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.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What is the role of Rules of Origin (ROO) in tariff treatment under free trade agreements?

- A. They determine whether goods qualify for preferential rates under FTAs**
- B. They set the general statutory duty rates
- C. They determine value for duty
- D. They grant import licenses

Rules of Origin determine whether a product qualifies for the preferential tariff treatment under a free trade agreement. They set the criteria—such as substantial transformation, changes in tariff classification, or a minimum regional value content—that a good must meet to be considered originating in a member country and thus eligible for reduced or zero tariffs. If the product meets these rules, it can enjoy the preferential rates; if not, it is treated as non-originating and faces the standard tariff. These rules don't set general duty rates—that's handled by the tariff schedule. They also don't determine the value for duty—that's a separate customs valuation process. And they don't grant import licenses, which is a separate regulatory step.

3. What is the primary purpose of public notices issued during tariff investigations?

- A. Inform stakeholders and the public about status and data requests.**
- B. Public notices impose duties directly.
- C. Public notices are kept confidential.
- D. Public notices determine entire policy.

Public notices in tariff investigations focus on transparency and participation. They inform stakeholders and the public about where the investigation stands, what data or documents are needed, who to contact, and any hearings or deadlines. This lets affected parties gather information, submit evidence, and provide comments, ensuring due process and a fair, open process. They do not themselves impose duties, keep information confidential, or set policy; duties and policy come from separate orders and the commission's final determination after reviewing all submissions.

4. On what date was Presidential Decree No. 1464 created?

- A. 11 June 1978
- B. 22 July 1987
- C. 25 July 1987
- D. 11 June 1980

Presidential Decrees carry the date of their issuance, the moment the President signs and makes the decree official. For Presidential Decree No. 1464, the issued date is 11 June 1978. This is the date recorded in official sources like the Official Gazette and the decree's archival records, which is why it's the correct reference when a question asks when the decree was created. The other dates listed do not match the decree's issuance and thus do not reflect when PD 1464 was created. Remembering the exact issuance date helps you locate the decree's text and understand the historical context of its creation.

5. Define 'rules of origin' vs 'origin criteria' and their relevance to tariffs.

- A. Rules of origin specify how goods qualify for preferential treatment.
- B. Origin criteria describe where a product is produced or transformed.
- C. Rules of origin define how tariffs are calculated.
- D. Rules of origin specify how goods qualify for preferential treatment; origin criteria describe where a product is produced or transformed and determine eligibility.

Understanding tariffs in trade agreements hinges on origin: origin criteria are the facts about where a product was produced or transformed, and they determine whether the product qualifies as originating goods for tariff purposes. Rules of origin are the procedures and standards that tell you how to prove that a product meets those criteria and therefore can receive preferential treatment. They outline what transformation counts, what value thresholds apply, what documentation is needed, and how certificates of origin are used at customs. The best choice captures both ideas: origin criteria describe where a product originates (or how it's transformed) and thus whether it's eligible for favorable tariffs, while rules of origin set out how to determine and prove that eligibility to actually receive the preferential treatment. The other options fall short because they either address only one side (rules of origin or origin criteria) or misstate the role (claiming rules of origin define tariff calculations).

6. What is a key benefit of binding tariff information for importers?

- A. It reduces the need for any documentation.
- B. It binds customs to classify goods in accordance with the BTI, providing predictability for importers.
- C. It exempts certain products from duties.
- D. It automatically resolves disputes in favor of importers.

Binding Tariff Information provides a formal, binding ruling from customs on how a good should be classified under the tariff schedule. For importers, the main benefit is predictability: once a BTI is issued for a product, the importer knows the exact tariff heading and the duty rate that will apply when the goods enter, as long as the product matches the description and conditions. This clarity helps with accurate cost planning, pricing, and compliance, and reduces the risk of unexpected or retroactive duties due to later reclassification. It also supports consistent treatment across border offices because the ruling is binding on the customs authorities that rely on it. It does not remove documentation requirements, does not grant exemptions from duties, and it does not automatically resolve disputes in the importer's favor; issues can still arise if facts differ or if interpretations change.

7. The delegation shall not extend beyond how many years?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Three**

The key idea is that when the Tariff Commission delegates authority, that delegation must have a definite end date. A sunset-like limit keeps power in check and ensures regular review of how and why the delegated power is being used. In this context, the maximum period allowed for such a delegation is three years, after which the delegation lapses unless a new authorization is granted. This three-year cap maintains accountability and prevents permanent delegation of power. Shorter terms like one or two years aren't the standard maximum here, and four years would exceed the allowed limit.

8. 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.

9. Which act created the Tariff Commission?

- A. Republic Act No. 911**
- B. Republic Act No. 1909
- C. Republic Act No. 1956
- D. Republic Act No. 872

The question tests knowing which statute created the Tariff Commission. The act that established it is Republic Act No. 911, which set up the Tariff Commission as a dedicated body to study tariff policies, investigate tariff issues, and advise the government on appropriate tariff measures. By defining its mandate and giving it formal authority, this act created an independent mechanisms for analyzing tariffs and making policy recommendations, rather than leaving tariff decisions unexamined or handled by ad hoc bodies. The other acts listed do not establish the Tariff Commission, so they do not provide the authority for its creation.

10. 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.

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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