

## **MASTER CUSTOMS SPECIALIST (MCS) COURSE**

Module 13: Assists | Quiz

1)	To be considered an assist, an item must be:
	<ul> <li>Provided free of charge or at a reduced cost</li> <li>Used in the production or sale for export</li> <li>Both of the above</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ul>
2)	Design work performed in the U.S. is considered an assist.
	<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>
3)	Reviewing general ledger codes can help identify potential assists.
	• True
	• False
4)	You should only begin searching for assists when you are notified of an import.
	• True
	• False
5)	Once you determine an item is <u>not</u> an assist, you do not have to document it.
	• True
	• False
6)	Assists are reported for all valuation methods including deductive value.

True False



- 7) Cost of transportation to the manufacturer's facility should be included when determining the value of an assist.
  - True
  - False
- 8) The value of an assist may be:
  - The cost of acquisition
  - The cost of production
  - Either of the above
  - None of the above
- 9) Which method is <u>not</u> a valid way to apportion an assist?
  - Over the entire anticipated production
  - Over the first shipment if the importer wants to pay duty on the entire value at one time
  - Over the number of units produced up to the time of the first shipment
  - Over the number of units anticipated to be produced for the first two shipments
- 10) Because the valuation of assists relies on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), CBP will <u>not</u> issue a binding ruling.
  - True
  - False