

Certified U.S. Export Compliance Officer (CUSECO) Document 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 document is typically associated with license applications for exports of classified data, defense articles, and/or significant military equipment?**
 - A. Form DSP-83**
 - B. Form DSP-92**
 - C. Form DSP-101**
 - D. Form DSP-55**

- 2. SME articles have capacity for what characteristic?**
 - A. Substantial military utility or capability**
 - B. Substantial civilian utility**
 - C. Dual-use only**
 - D. Low export risk**

- 3. A routed EAR transaction is described as which of the following?**
 - A. Documentation by which the FPPI assumes responsibility for export compliance**
 - B. A shipment to a foreign end-user**
 - C. A license exception**
 - D. A domestic sale**

- 4. Under Ex Works, which party's liability for export compliance remains?**
 - A. The exporter**
 - B. The USPPI**
 - C. The broker**
 - D. The carrier**

- 5. Which form is used for temporary imports in electronic format?**
 - A. Form DSP-61 (electronic)**
 - B. DSP-85 (paper application)**
 - C. Form DSP-83**
 - D. Form DSP-62**

- 6. If an enforcement agency calls or inquires, exporters should be able to:**
- A. Quickly retrieve documents in a timely manner**
 - B. Delete all records**
 - C. Refuse to respond**
 - D. Wait for legal counsel before acting**
- 7. In final export compliance, which party typically acts on behalf of the exporter to file AES declarations and report licensed shipments?**
- A. Freight forwarder**
 - B. Shipper**
 - C. Carrier**
 - D. Importer**
- 8. If the red flag is explainable and justifiable, what should the exporter do?**
- A. Proceed with the export**
 - B. Contact BIS regardless**
 - C. Cancel the export**
 - D. Seek a second opinion**
- 9. Which statement correctly describes the liability under Ex Works terms?**
- A. USPPI remains liable for export compliance**
 - B. Exporter is always shielded from liability**
 - C. Carrier bears full liability**
 - D. Importer bears liability only for duties**
- 10. Which list's articles require registration when exporting?**
- A. USML**
 - B. EAR**
 - C. Schedule B**
 - D. OFAC**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which document is typically associated with license applications for exports of classified data, defense articles, and/or significant military equipment?

- A. Form DSP-83**
- B. Form DSP-92**
- C. Form DSP-101**
- D. Form DSP-55**

When dealing with ITAR-controlled exports, the starting point for requesting authorization to export defense articles, including anything classified or of significant military value, is the standard license-application document used by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls. This form is designed to capture all the essential details needed for a license review: what is being exported, its ITAR classification, who the end-use and end-user will be, the destination country, and the type of license being sought. It sets the formal process in motion for the approval of the export. The other forms serve different purposes within export controls, such as temporary licenses, amendments, or other specific licensing tracks, and are not the typical starting point for a full license application for classified data, defense articles, or significant military equipment.

2. SME articles have capacity for what characteristic?

- A. Substantial military utility or capability**
- B. Substantial civilian utility**
- C. Dual-use only**
- D. Low export risk**

The main idea being tested is that SME articles are defined by substantial civilian utility. These items deliver significant value in civilian, commercial applications, which means their primary demand comes from civilian markets rather than military use. In export controls, this civilian-focused value often leads to licensing considerations that treat the item as lower risk for military end-use, provided there are no sensitive destinations or end-uses involved. The other options don't fit because they imply the item is primarily military, exclusively dual-use, or inherently low risk as the defining trait, none of which captures why SME articles are described as having substantial civilian utility.

3. A routed EAR transaction is described as which of the following?

- A. Documentation by which the FPPI assumes responsibility for export compliance**
- B. A shipment to a foreign end-user**
- C. A license exception**
- D. A domestic sale**

In a routed export transaction, the responsibility for export compliance shifts from the U.S. exporter to a foreign principal party in interest (FPPI). The key idea is that the FPPI takes on the export controls obligations, and this is captured through documentation that designates the FPPI as the party responsible for compliance. This arrangement allows the goods to be routed to a foreign destination while the FPPI handles licensing, classification, end-use checks, and related duties. The other choices describe shipments to foreign end-users, a license exception, or a domestic sale, none of which describe the FPPI assuming export-control responsibility through documentation.

4. Under Ex Works, which party's liability for export compliance remains?

- A. The exporter
- B. The USPPI**
- C. The broker
- D. The carrier

Under Ex Works, the obligation for export compliance stays with the U.S. party who exports the goods—the USPPI. Even though the seller’s duties are limited and the buyer typically takes on most transportation responsibilities, the export-control responsibilities in the United States are tied to the USPPI. This means the USPPI must provide the export information (EEI via AES when required), determine classification under the EAR, assess license requirements, and ensure overall compliance with export controls. The broker and the carrier may help with paperwork and movement, but they do not carry the ultimate export compliance liability.

5. Which form is used for temporary imports in electronic format?

- A. Form DSP-61 (electronic)**
- B. DSP-85 (paper application)
- C. Form DSP-83
- D. Form DSP-62

Temporary import of defense articles under ITAR is handled with the DSP-61 form, and the electronic version is used when filing online with the DDTC. This form is specifically for situations where items are brought into the U.S. temporarily—for purposes like demonstrations, testing, or exhibitions—and it ensures you commit to returning or exporting the items within the approved period. Using the electronic DSP-61 streamlines submission, tracking, and compliance, since it feeds into the DDTC’s system and keeps a clear record of details such as article description, quantity, end-use, end-user, duration, and required security controls. Other DDTC forms handle different licensing or export scenarios, so they aren’t the correct option for electronically filing a temporary import.

6. If an enforcement agency calls or inquires, exporters should be able to:

- A. Quickly retrieve documents in a timely manner**
- B. Delete all records
- C. Refuse to respond
- D. Wait for legal counsel before acting

Prompt access to records is essential when an enforcement agency requests information. Exporters must maintain a well-organized system so that relevant documents—licenses, classification determinations, end-use statements, shipping records, screening results, and related correspondence—can be located and provided quickly. This demonstrates cooperation, helps authorities verify compliance, and can expedite the review or investigation. Deleting records or refusing to respond undermines compliance and can lead to penalties or unfavorable outcomes. Waiting for legal counsel before acting can cause delays, though it’s wise to involve counsel to ensure accuracy and protect privileged communications. The bottom line is to keep thorough, searchable records and be able to assemble them promptly when an inquiry arises.

7. In final export compliance, which party typically acts on behalf of the exporter to file AES declarations and report licensed shipments?

A. Freight forwarder

B. Shipper

C. Carrier

D. Importer

The party that usually files AES declarations and reports licensed shipments on behalf of the exporter is the freight forwarder. Freight forwarders handle the end-to-end export process, collect all required shipment data, and have direct access to the AES filing system to submit the Electronic Export Information. They can attach license details for shipments that require licenses and ensure the data is accurate and filed in time, coordinating with the shipper, carrier, and destination. While the exporter can file directly, appointing an agent like a freight forwarder is common practice because it streamlines compliance and reduces the risk of errors. Carriers and importers don't typically file AES declarations for exports, and the importer isn't involved in export data reporting.

8. If the red flag is explainable and justifiable, what should the exporter do?

A. Proceed with the export

B. Contact BIS regardless

C. Cancel the export

D. Seek a second opinion

When a red flag appears during export screening, it signals potential risk, but it isn't automatically disqualifying if you can explain and justify it with credible information. If you have a solid justification—such as a valid license, a license exception that applies, or documented end-use and end-user information that confirms compliance—you can move forward with the export. The key is to document the rationale clearly, keep all supporting records, and ensure the classification, license requirements, and end-user checks remain valid. If the red flag can't be supported with verifiable information, then further steps are needed before proceeding.

9. Which statement correctly describes the liability under Ex Works terms?

- A. USPPI remains liable for export compliance**
- B. Exporter is always shielded from liability**
- C. Carrier bears full liability**
- D. Importer bears liability only for duties**

Ex Works places the seller's obligations at a minimum—the goods are made available at the seller's premises and the buyer takes on the risk and costs from that point forward. But export compliance is a regulatory duty tied to the party who is the USPPI, the person in the United States responsible for filing the export information and ensuring proper export controls. In most Ex Works arrangements, the USPPI remains the party responsible for export compliance, even though the buyer handles the physical movement and export clearance. That's why the statement that the USPPI stays liable for export compliance is the best answer: it aligns with the regulatory requirement that the entity exporting the goods must ensure compliance and file the necessary EEI. The other options misstate liability by implying the exporter is always shielded, the carrier bears full liability, or the importer is only liable for duties, which doesn't accurately reflect how responsibility for export controls and documentation is allocated under Ex Works.

10. Which list's articles require registration when exporting?

- A. USML**
- B. EAR**
- C. Schedule B**
- D. OFAC**

Items on the United States Munitions List are defense articles controlled by ITAR. Anyone who manufactures, exports, or brokers defense articles or related services listed on the USML must register with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls before exporting. Registration is a prerequisite for handling ITAR-controlled items and is separate from license applications. By contrast, items governed by the EAR are controlled for dual-use reasons and require licenses but do not have a general export registration requirement with BIS. OFAC-related actions involve sanctions screening and licensing where applicable, not registration, and Schedule B numbers are for commodity classification and reporting. So, the need to register applies to USML items because of ITAR registration requirements.

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://cusecodocument.examzify.com>

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

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