

CERTIFIED U.S. EXPORT COMPLIANCE OFFICER (CUSECO) DOCUMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. In an ITAR license application for a permanent export, which details must be named for foreign parties?**
 - A. End-user, consignee, and intermediate consignee (if any)
 - B. End-user only
 - C. Consignee only
 - D. Intermediate consignee only
- 2. 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
- 3. What are the requirements for the license holder and consignees for SCL license applications?**
 - A. pre-application consultations, Consignee reliability, approved ICP, and periodic system reviews from BIS
 - B. pre-application consultations only
 - C. Consignee reliability only
 - D. periodic system reviews only
- 4. Which form is used for applications for temporary export of classified articles?**
 - A. DSP-85
 - B. DSP-93
 - C. DSP-84
 - D. DSP-80
- 5. Which of the following is an OFAC screening list?**
 - A. Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List
 - B. Debarred List
 - C. Unverified List
 - D. DPL List

- 6. FTSR stands for the regulations that primarily address**
- A. Statistical export regulations
 - B. Tariff classifications
 - C. Environmental reporting
 - D. Consumer safety requirements
- 7. 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
- 8. If a red flag applies to a transaction and the circumstances cannot be explained or justified, what should the exporter do?**
- A. Contact BIS and wait for a reply
 - B. Proceed with the transaction
 - C. Ignore the red flag
 - D. Document the flag but take no action
- 9. Which US government agencies do have a list of persons to check before exporting?**
- A. BIS
 - B. DDTC
 - C. OFAC
 - D. BIS, DDTC, and OFAC
- 10. To determine which forms must be submitted with a BIS license application, which block on the form should you check?**
- A. Block 6
 - B. Block 1
 - C. Block 7
 - D. Block 4

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In an ITAR license application for a permanent export, which details must be named for foreign parties?

- A. End-user, consignee, and intermediate consignee (if any)**
- B. End-user only
- C. Consignee only
- D. Intermediate consignee only

In an ITAR permanent export license, you must disclose who will ultimately use and receive the defense article, and any parties who will handle it along the way. Naming the end-user identifies the actual entity that will use the item. Naming the consignee identifies who is officially listed to receive the item at delivery. If the shipment will pass through an additional foreign party before reaching the end-user, you must name that intermediate consignee as well. This complete chain-of-custody information lets the licensing authority verify end-use, ensure the recipients are eligible, and perform necessary screening against restricted parties and destinations. If there isn't an intermediate step, you still provide the end-user and the consignee; if there is, include the intermediate consignee.

2. 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.

3. What are the requirements for the license holder and consignees for SCL license applications?

- A. pre-application consultations, Consignee reliability, approved ICP, and periodic system reviews from BIS**
- B. pre-application consultations only
- C. Consignee reliability only
- D. periodic system reviews only

The requirement is a comprehensive, proactive compliance approach for SCL license applications. Before submitting the license request, engaging in pre-application consultations with BIS helps define scope, expectations, and any potential issues up front. Verifying consignee reliability ensures BIS that the end user and end use are trustworthy and that safeguards are in place to prevent diversion or misuse. Having an approved Internal Compliance Program (ICP) shows the applicant has formal, auditable processes for screening, recordkeeping, training, and internal audits, which helps BIS trust the applicant's ongoing controls. Finally, periodic system reviews from BIS provide ongoing oversight to confirm the program remains effective and that any deficiencies are addressed. Together, these elements create a robust framework that BIS requires for SCL license applications, not just isolated pieces.

4. Which form is used for applications for temporary export of classified articles?

- A. DSP-85**
- B. DSP-93
- C. DSP-84
- D. DSP-80

The essential idea is matching the licensing form to the scenario of moving a classified defense article for a short period. For temporary export of a classified article, the designated form provides the specific process and information DDTC requires to authorize the brief movement, protect sensitive information, and ensure the item is returned. It captures details like where the item is headed, how long it will be away, the end-use, and who will access the item, all under classification controls. That focus on temporary movement and classified handling makes it the correct choice. Other forms exist for different licensing situations—such as permanent exports or temporary exports of unclassified items—so they don't fit the need to temporarily export a classified article.

5. Which of the following is an OFAC screening list?

- A. Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List**
- B. Debarred List
- C. Unverified List
- D. DPL List

OFAC screening is about identifying designated nationals and blocked persons to prevent sanctioned transactions. The Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List is the primary OFAC list kept by the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control; anyone on this list is blocked, and U.S. persons must refrain from dealing with them without special authorization. The other items are not OFAC lists—the Unverified List and Denied Persons List (DPL) come from BIS under the EAR, not OFAC—so they're not OFAC screening lists. Hence, the SDN List is the OFAC screening list.

6. FTSR stands for the regulations that primarily address

- A. Statistical export regulations**
- B. Tariff classifications
- C. Environmental reporting
- D. Consumer safety requirements

The essential idea is statistical export reporting. Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations primarily govern the collection and reporting of export data to the U.S. Census Bureau, so that government officials can compile accurate U.S. international trade statistics. They require filing Electronic Export Information for many exports (through the AES/EEI system) and specify what must be reported, when, and by whom. This focus is on data collection for statistics, not on licensing, classification, or other regulatory areas. Tariff classifications are handled separately through tariff schedules and classification rules, while environmental reporting and consumer safety requirements fall under other agencies and programs.

7. 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.

8. If a red flag applies to a transaction and the circumstances cannot be explained or justified, what should the exporter do?

- A. Contact BIS and wait for a reply
- B. Proceed with the transaction
- C. Ignore the red flag
- D. Document the flag but take no action

Red flags signal potential noncompliance and require escalation to official guidance rather than acting unilaterally. When a red flag appears and you can't explain or justify it with your records, you should pause the transaction and reach out to BIS for a license determination or written guidance, then wait for their reply before proceeding. This step protects you from violating export control laws by shipping items without the proper license or clear eligibility. Proceeding anyway risks unlawful export; ignoring the red flag or doing nothing provides no assurance of legal compliance and leaves the transaction exposed to enforcement and penalties. Documenting the flag is good, but without BIS guidance you haven't resolved the underlying risk.

9. Which US government agencies do have a list of persons to check before exporting?

- A. BIS
- B. DDTC
- C. OFAC
- D. BIS, DDTC, and OFAC

Screening recipients against government lists is a fundamental export-control practice to prevent shipments to denied or restricted parties. Each agency maintains its own list of individuals or entities that are not eligible to receive U.S.-origin items. The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) oversees dual-use items and publishes lists such as the Denied Persons List and the Entity List that identify people and organizations blocked from export privileges or subject to license requirements. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) maintains sanctions lists, most notably the Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list and other Blocked Persons lists, used to prohibit or limit dealings with certain persons or countries. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) maintains lists related to defense articles and services under ITAR, including debarred or restricted parties who may not receive ITAR items. Because each agency compiles lists of prohibited or restricted parties, all three have lists to check before exporting.

10. To determine which forms must be submitted with a BIS license application, which block on the form should you check?

A. Block 6

B. Block 1

C. Block 7

D. Block 4

The main idea is to know where to indicate which attachments must accompany your BIS license request. Block six is the place to check because it specifically shows which forms or documents must be submitted with the license application. Checking this section tells BIS staff what supporting materials you are providing, helping ensure the submission is complete and can be reviewed without delays. The other blocks are used for basic applicant information or license details, not for listing required attachments.

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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://cusecodocument.examzify.com>

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

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