

Custom Broker License 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

- 1. What are the qualifications needed for American goods to be returned?**
 - A. Made in the USA or substantially transformed here**
 - B. Constructed with foreign materials**
 - C. Category of goods must indicate foreign production**
 - D. Must have a value advanced abroad**
- 2. How long does customs have to recall merchandise to verify markings after release?**
 - A. 15 days after release**
 - B. 30 days after release**
 - C. 60 days after release**
 - D. 90 days after release**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a method in the hierarchy of appraisement?**
 - A. Identical value**
 - B. Comparative value**
 - C. Deductive value**
 - D. Computed value**
- 4. Which of the following is true regarding informal entries?**
 - A. They do not require a bond**
 - B. They always require a bond and license**
 - C. They are exempt from duty fees**
 - D. They are only for personal use items**
- 5. Which forms are used for immediate delivery entries?**
 - A. CF 3461 or 7533**
 - B. CF 3460 or 7534**
 - C. CF 3462 or 7535**
 - D. CF 3463 or 7536**

- 6. When are warehouse entries considered liquidated?**
- A. Upon payment of duties**
 - B. Upon completion of shipment**
 - C. Date of last withdraw**
 - D. After the entry audit**
- 7. What are the four types of duties?**
- A. Valuemetric, threshold, regulatory, exemption**
 - B. Ad valorem, specific, compound, free**
 - C. Fixed, fluctuating, conditional, contingent**
 - D. Basic, additional, special, customs**
- 8. What are the two exceptions where the time of duty does not equal the duty right?**
- A. Transportation entry and warehouse entry**
 - B. Warehouse entry and customs entry**
 - C. Transportation entry and customs clearance**
 - D. Direct shipment and delivery entry**
- 9. Which document is primarily used for entry summarization in customs transactions?**
- A. CF 7501**
 - B. CF 3461**
 - C. CIF Invoice**
 - D. FOB Bill**
- 10. Which entries require a bond?**
- A. Only duty-free entries**
 - B. All informal entries**
 - C. All formal entries and informal entries**
 - D. All formal entries including duty-free**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the qualifications needed for American goods to be returned?

- A. Made in the USA or substantially transformed here**
- B. Constructed with foreign materials**
- C. Category of goods must indicate foreign production**
- D. Must have a value advanced abroad**

For American goods to be returned to the United States without incurring customs duties, they generally must meet specific criteria indicating that they were originally produced in the U.S. or were substantially transformed within the country. This aligns with the policy that allows for a streamlined process for goods produced domestically, reaffirming the intent to promote and protect American manufacturing. The concept of "substantially transformed" refers to changes that significantly alter the product, making it distinct from its original form. This ensures that goods imported back into the U.S. originate from American production or processing, maintaining compliance with customs regulations. The other options do not support the qualifications necessary for goods being returned. Constructed with foreign materials, for instance, does not fulfill the requirement for return without duties, as it implies the goods did not originate from the U.S. Similarly, the category of goods indicating foreign production or a value advanced abroad would suggest goods not meeting the necessary qualifications for duty-free return. Thus, the emphasis on American origin or substantial transformation is key for eligibility in this context.

2. How long does customs have to recall merchandise to verify markings after release?

- A. 15 days after release**
- B. 30 days after release**
- C. 60 days after release**
- D. 90 days after release**

Customs has 30 days after the release of merchandise to recall it for the purpose of verifying markings. This timeframe is established to ensure that customs authorities can adequately monitor compliance with marking and labeling regulations that apply to imported goods. The 30-day period allows customs personnel to investigate and confirm that the markings on the merchandise adhere to the relevant legal requirements, which can involve verifying the correctness of country of origin labels and other necessary designations. If customs suspects a violation or has reason to believe the markings may not comply with regulations, they can exercise their authority to recall the merchandise within this timeframe. The duration is carefully set to balance the need for compliance verification against the operational realities that importers and exporters face. It provides a reasonable window during which customs can address potential issues without causing undue disruption to commerce. This timeframe is crucial for maintaining trade compliance and ensuring that imported goods meet all necessary standards before they can be fully integrated into the market.

3. Which of the following is NOT a method in the hierarchy of appraisement?

- A. Identical value**
- B. Comparative value**
- C. Deductive value**
- D. Computed value**

The correct choice is based on the established methods of appraisal used in customs valuation. In customs practices, the hierarchy of appraisement typically follows a specific order: first, the transaction value is considered; if that is not available, the method of identical value comes next, followed by the deductive value method and the computed value method. Comparative value is not recognized as a method within this hierarchy. Instead, the methods that are utilized focus on established principles that allow for accurate and fair determination of the value of imported goods. Identical value relies on the value of the same goods previously sold, deductive value uses the selling price of the goods in the country of importation, and computed value is based on the cost of production and associated expenses. Understanding this hierarchy is crucial for customs brokers as it guides them in choosing the appropriate method for valuation and ensures compliance with customs regulations.

4. Which of the following is true regarding informal entries?

- A. They do not require a bond**
- B. They always require a bond and license**
- C. They are exempt from duty fees**
- D. They are only for personal use items**

Informal entries are processes used in customs that simplify the importation of certain goods. The statement that they do not require a bond is accurate because informal entries typically involve shipments that do not exceed a specified value threshold, which is set to expedite the process and reduce the administrative burden on customs. This means that for these lower-value imports, the requirement for a bond—which is usually necessary to ensure that duties and fees will be paid—is waived. This is significant for both importers and customs authorities, as it allows for quicker processing and clearance of goods. While the other statements may include some truth about informal entries, they do not capture the essential feature regarding the bond requirement. They do not always require a bond and license, they are not exempt from duty fees altogether, and while they often involve personal use items, this is not a defining aspect of informal entries, as they can also include commercial goods that meet the criteria for informal treatment.

5. Which forms are used for immediate delivery entries?

- A. CF 3461 or 7533**
- B. CF 3460 or 7534**
- C. CF 3462 or 7535**
- D. CF 3463 or 7536**

The correct response identifies forms CF 3461 and CF 7533 as the appropriate documents for immediate delivery entries. CF 3461, also referred to as the "Entry/Immediate Delivery," is the primary document used by importers to declare imported merchandise to Customs. This form provides essential information about the shipment, including details such as the item description, value, and country of origin. CF 7533, known as the "Entry Summary, Informal," is a simplified version that can be used for specific situations, often related to informal entries of goods valued below a certain threshold. Utilizing these forms ensures that goods are processed more swiftly, allowing for immediate release from Customs when all necessary documentation is in order. The other forms listed in the other options pertain to different types of entries or are used for specific circumstances that do not apply to immediate delivery entries.

6. When are warehouse entries considered liquidated?

- A. Upon payment of duties**
- B. Upon completion of shipment**
- C. Date of last withdraw**
- D. After the entry audit**

Warehouse entries are considered liquidated on the date of the last withdrawal. This means that the final determination regarding the duties owed and the overall status of the entry is made after the last withdrawal from the warehouse has occurred. The liquidation process involves assessing all relevant information, including the final quantity and value of the goods withdrawn from the warehouse. Once the last withdrawal takes place, the entry qualifies for liquidation, allowing customs to finalize the assessment and establish the duties due. This ensures that all transactions related to the goods are accounted for before closing the entry. Understanding the timing of when warehouse entries are liquidated is vital for customs brokers to accurately manage compliance and reporting obligations.

7. What are the four types of duties?

- A. Valuemetric, threshold, regulatory, exemption
- B. Ad valorem, specific, compound, free**
- C. Fixed, fluctuating, conditional, contingent
- D. Basic, additional, special, customs

The four types of duties are indeed classified as ad valorem, specific, compound, and free. Ad valorem duties are calculated as a percentage of the value of the goods being imported. This means that as the value of the goods increases, so does the amount of duty owed. This type of duty is common in international trade because it adjusts based on market conditions. Specific duties are fixed amounts charged per unit of the commodity, regardless of its value. For example, a certain amount of duty may be applied per kilogram of a product. Compound duties combine both ad valorem and specific duties, applying a specific tax in addition to a percentage of the value. This can lead to a more complex calculation of the total duty owed based on both the quantity and value of the goods. Free refers to goods that are exempt from duty, meaning they do not incur any additional tax charges during importation. While it is important to recognize different classifications of customs duties, free does not denote a specific type of duty in the same manner as the other three. Thus, choice B accurately represents the categories of duties in customs, providing a comprehensive understanding of how different types of duties are applied in trade scenarios.

8. What are the two exceptions where the time of duty does not equal the duty right?

- A. Transportation entry and warehouse entry**
- B. Warehouse entry and customs entry
- C. Transportation entry and customs clearance
- D. Direct shipment and delivery entry

The correct answer highlights the instances where the timing of duty liability diverges from the duty right—specifically in transportation entry and warehouse entry scenarios. In the context of customs procedures, transportation entry refers to the process whereby merchandise is transported into the United States but may not yet be liable for duty under certain circumstances. Essentially, when goods are transported under certain conditions, duties might not be assessed until they are formally entered into the commerce of the country. Warehouse entry, on the other hand, allows importers to store goods in a bonded warehouse without immediately incurring duty. Duties are deferred until the goods are withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption or use. This mechanism provides flexibility and helps businesses manage cash flow and inventory more effectively. Understanding these exceptions is crucial because they illustrate the nuances of customs regulations and the management of duty payments based on the status of imported goods at any given point in time. This ensures compliance with customs regulations while optimizing the costs associated with shipping and storing goods.

9. Which document is primarily used for entry summarization in customs transactions?

- A. CF 7501**
- B. CF 3461**
- C. CIF Invoice**
- D. FOB Bill**

The CF 7501, known as the Entry Summary, is the primary document used in customs transactions for entry summarization. This form consolidates all necessary information regarding imported goods, including details about the shipment, the classification of items, their values, and duties owed. It serves as a comprehensive summary for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and is essential for establishing compliance with U.S. import regulations. This documentation ensures that the customs process is completed efficiently and accurately, facilitating the assessment of duties and facilitating the release of goods while providing necessary transparency. In contrast, while the CF 3461 is also a customs form, it functions as an entry request for the release of goods but lacks the detailed summary aspects of the CF 7501. A CIF Invoice is a type of commercial invoice indicating the cost, insurance, and freight associated with the shipment, but it does not fulfill the customs summarization role. Meanwhile, an FOB Bill encompasses terms of shipping responsibilities but does not serve as a customs documentation tool. Thus, the CF 7501 is crucial for entry summarization, making it the correct choice.

10. Which entries require a bond?

- A. Only duty-free entries**
- B. All informal entries**
- C. All formal entries and informal entries**
- D. All formal entries including duty-free**

In the context of customs regulations, a bond serves as a financial guarantee that ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The requirement for a bond is particularly pertinent for formal entries, which include commercial imports where the value exceeds a specific threshold set by customs. All formal entries, including those that are duty-free, necessitate a bond because they involve more complex customs procedures and the potential for duties to be assessed. The bond provides assurance that any duties, taxes, or penalties that may arise from the transaction will be paid. Specifically, even if goods are entering duty-free, a bond is still required to cover compliance with regulatory obligations and ensure that the importer adheres to all customs laws. Informal entries, on the other hand, typically pertain to lower-value shipments and have less stringent requirements, which may not necessitate a bond. However, formal entries, regardless of duty assessment, uniformly require a bond to mitigate the risk of non-compliance and to protect the revenue interests of the customs authority. Thus, all formal entries, including those that are duty-free, necessitate a bond to fulfill these regulatory 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://custombrokerlicense.examzify.com>

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