

US Army Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO) Course Practice Test (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 of the following represents typical types of international agreements?**
 - A. Fiscal Agreements**
 - B. Military Alliances**
 - C. All of the above**
 - D. Trade Agreements**

- 2. What has caused increased international cooperation in the development of weapons systems?**
 - A. Government mandates**
 - B. Private sector innovations**
 - C. All of the above**
 - D. Technology transfer agreements**

- 3. What must be demonstrated before engaging in a foreign military training activity?**
 - A. A thorough evaluation of foreign military capabilities.**
 - B. A thorough risk assessment and authorization based on U.S. and allied objectives.**
 - C. Public support for the training initiative.**
 - D. Documentation of past military successes.**

- 4. What must FDOs document for every disclosure decision they make?**
 - A. The attitude of foreign partners towards disclosures**
 - B. The rationale, approvals, and details of each decision**
 - C. The potential risks associated with the disclosure**
 - D. The number of disclosures made over a certain period**

- 5. What is an "Information Sharing Agreement"?**
 - A. A proposal for joint military exercises**
 - B. A formal agreement detailing the terms under which sensitive information can be shared with foreign partners**
 - C. An informal understanding between military personnel**
 - D. A strategy for technology development**

- 6. What program allows eligible foreign governments to purchase defense articles and services from the US Government?**
- A. The Security Cooperation Program**
 - B. Foreign Military Sales (FMS)**
 - C. The Foreign Military Financing Program**
 - D. The Defense Acquisition Program**
- 7. Which regulation outlines the policies for Foreign Military Sales (FMS)?**
- A. AR 15-6**
 - B. AR 12-1**
 - C. AR 700-141**
 - D. AR 600-20**
- 8. Unless an exemption is provided, who must persons obtain a license from to export technical data?**
- A. The Department of Defense**
 - B. The Department of State**
 - C. The Department of Commerce**
 - D. The Department of Justice**
- 9. Classified materials must be delivered to which type of representative in a foreign country?**
- A. A local military representative**
 - B. A US designated government representative**
 - C. A civilian contractor**
 - D. A third-party organization**
- 10. How can an FDO effectively mitigate risks associated with information sharing?**
- A. By reducing the number of disclosures made**
 - B. By conducting assessments and establishing clear guidelines**
 - C. By sharing information only with high-ranking officials**
 - D. By limiting training for those involved**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following represents typical types of international agreements?

- A. Fiscal Agreements**
- B. Military Alliances**
- C. All of the above**
- D. Trade Agreements**

The correct choice is identified as representing typical types of international agreements because it encompasses a wide range of collaborative frameworks between countries. International agreements can take many forms, each serving specific purposes. Fiscal agreements pertain to financial arrangements between nations, often relating to taxation, investment, and economic cooperation. Military alliances involve agreements for mutual defense and security cooperation, crucial for national defense strategy and military collaboration. Trade agreements are critical as they facilitate trade relationships, reduce tariffs, and enhance economic partnerships between countries. By recognizing "all of the above," it emphasizes that various categories of international agreements exist, addressing different needs and priorities nations have in their interactions. Each type plays a significant role in fostering diplomatic relations, ensuring economic stability, and promoting security on a global scale. Understanding this breadth ensures that individuals in the FDO course appreciate the complexity and variety of international relationships.

2. What has caused increased international cooperation in the development of weapons systems?

- A. Government mandates**
- B. Private sector innovations**
- C. All of the above**
- D. Technology transfer agreements**

The increase in international cooperation in the development of weapons systems can largely be attributed to a combination of various factors. Government mandates play a significant role in promoting collaboration among allied nations, as defense policies often encourage joint ventures and shared capabilities, especially in areas like research and development. This collaboration helps ensure that countries can effectively counter common threats and share the financial burden of developing advanced technologies. Private sector innovations contribute to this trend as well. The defense industry is increasingly taking advantage of advancements in commercial technology, which fosters a global environment where countries partner with private companies to leverage innovative solutions. This collaboration can lead to interoperability improvements and cost-effective development processes. Additionally, technology transfer agreements facilitate the sharing of sensitive technologies and expertise between nations. These agreements often allow for cooperative development and production of advanced weaponry, further enhancing collaboration and mutual defense capabilities. Thus, the correct answer encompasses all these factors, highlighting that it is not just one aspect but a combination of government initiatives, private sector contributions, and formal agreements that drive increased international cooperation in weapon systems development.

3. What must be demonstrated before engaging in a foreign military training activity?

- A. A thorough evaluation of foreign military capabilities.**
- B. A thorough risk assessment and authorization based on U.S. and allied objectives.**
- C. Public support for the training initiative.**
- D. Documentation of past military successes.**

Engaging in a foreign military training activity requires a thorough risk assessment and authorization that aligns with U.S. and allied objectives. This process is essential to ensure that the training initiative is beneficial and strategically sound, addressing any potential risks to U.S. personnel and resources while also fulfilling overarching military objectives. Conducting a risk assessment allows decision-makers to identify possible challenges, such as political or security implications, and to weigh them against the anticipated benefits of the training. Authorization serves as a critical oversight mechanism to confirm that the proposed activity fits within legal and strategic frameworks as established by military and governmental policies. This process not only fosters coordination among different branches of the military but also ensures compliance with international agreements and the interests of allied nations. In contrast, a thorough evaluation of foreign military capabilities, while important, does not directly address the assessment of risks and objectives associated with U.S. interests. Public support, though valuable for community engagement and outreach, is not a formal requirement for proceeding with military training activities. Documentation of past military successes, although informative, does not provide a current risk-focused framework needed for the decision-making process regarding new training initiatives. Therefore, the emphasis on risk assessment and alignment with objectives highlights the importance of strategic planning and risk management in military operations.

4. What must FDOs document for every disclosure decision they make?

- A. The attitude of foreign partners towards disclosures**
- B. The rationale, approvals, and details of each decision**
- C. The potential risks associated with the disclosure**
- D. The number of disclosures made over a certain period**

Foreign Disclosure Officers (FDOs) are required to document the rationale, approvals, and specifics of each disclosure decision to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with regulations governing the sharing of sensitive information. This documentation serves several critical purposes: it provides a clear record of the reasoning behind each decision, which can be vital for future reference and audits; it helps to maintain consistency in decision-making across different disclosures; and it can protect against potential legal or policy violations by demonstrating that the FDO carefully considered the implications of the disclosure. Thorough documentation also allows for tracking patterns in disclosures and understanding the decision-making process, contributing to better decision-making in the future. Ultimately, this practice supports both the national security interests of the U.S. and the strategic partnerships with foreign allies by ensuring that disclosures are made judiciously and with the required oversight.

5. What is an "Information Sharing Agreement"?

- A. A proposal for joint military exercises
- B. A formal agreement detailing the terms under which sensitive information can be shared with foreign partners**
- C. An informal understanding between military personnel
- D. A strategy for technology development

An "Information Sharing Agreement" is a formal document that outlines the specific terms and conditions under which sensitive information can be shared with foreign partners. This kind of agreement is essential in the context of military and defense operations, as it establishes the legal framework and necessary protocols for safeguarding classified or sensitive data while promoting collaboration and information exchange between allied nations. The agreement typically specifies the types of information that may be shared, the classifications of the information, the intended use of that information, and the responsibilities of all parties involved in protecting the shared data. This is crucial to ensure both compliance with national security standards and to maintain trust and effective communication between military allies. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the nature of an Information Sharing Agreement. Proposals for joint military exercises, informal understandings, and technology development strategies serve different purposes in the operational framework and do not focus on the structured and secure exchange of sensitive information as the primary objective.

6. What program allows eligible foreign governments to purchase defense articles and services from the US Government?

- A. The Security Cooperation Program
- B. Foreign Military Sales (FMS)**
- C. The Foreign Military Financing Program
- D. The Defense Acquisition Program

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program is a key mechanism through which eligible foreign governments can purchase defense articles and services from the U.S. government. This program is pivotal for strengthening the defense capabilities of partner nations and fostering international security cooperation. FMS provides a structured framework for U.S. defense contractors to sell military equipment, technology, and services to foreign governments, ensuring that these transactions meet regulatory requirements and align with U.S. foreign policy objectives. Through FMS, the U.S. can maintain its relationships with allies and partners while ensuring that the military needs of those countries are met in a manner that promotes mutual security interests. In contrast, while other options like the Security Cooperation Program and Foreign Military Financing Program also facilitate defense collaboration, they serve different roles—primarily focusing on broader aspects of security cooperation and financial assistance rather than direct sales of defense articles and services as defined by FMS.

7. Which regulation outlines the policies for Foreign Military Sales (FMS)?

- A. AR 15-6
- B. AR 12-1**
- C. AR 700-141
- D. AR 600-20

The regulation that outlines the policies for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) is AR 12-1, which specifically addresses the management and execution of FMS programs within the Army. AR 12-1 establishes the framework for how the U.S. Army engages in selling military equipment, services, and training to foreign countries, ensuring that these activities support U.S. security interests and strengthen international relationships. This regulation sets forth the guidelines under which FMS transactions are conducted, including policy, responsibilities, and procedures that govern the entire process of foreign sales. Understanding AR 12-1 is crucial for Foreign Disclosure Officers as it enables them to navigate the complexities of international military sales while maintaining compliance with U.S. laws and regulations. In contrast, the other regulations listed do not focus specifically on Foreign Military Sales. For instance, AR 15-6 relates to investigations and inquiries, AR 700-141 deals with logistical support for Foreign Military Sales programs but does not outline the policies, and AR 600-20 covers Army command policy, including command climate and leadership, which do not pertain specifically to FMS regulations. Thus, AR 12-1 is the most relevant choice for understanding the policies governing Foreign Military Sales.

8. Unless an exemption is provided, who must persons obtain a license from to export technical data?

- A. The Department of Defense
- B. The Department of State**
- C. The Department of Commerce
- D. The Department of Justice

The correct choice is that a license for exporting technical data must be obtained from the Department of State. This is primarily due to the fact that technical data often falls under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), which govern the export and import of defense-related articles and services. The Department of State is responsible for enforcing these regulations to ensure that sensitive military technology does not end up in the hands of adversaries or unauthorized entities. Understanding this regulatory framework is crucial for a Foreign Disclosure Officer, as it plays a significant role in managing the export of technical information crucial to national security and foreign relations. The oversight by the Department of State is aimed at maintaining control over items and information that could potentially be used for military or hostile purposes. In scenarios where there is a need to exempt certain data from licensing requirements, those exemptions would typically be delineated under various sections of the ITAR, but the general requirement is indeed to seek authorization from the Department of State for the export of technical data.

9. Classified materials must be delivered to which type of representative in a foreign country?

- A. A local military representative**
- B. A US designated government representative**
- C. A civilian contractor**
- D. A third-party organization**

Classified materials must be delivered to a US designated government representative in a foreign country because this ensures that sensitive information is handled in accordance with established security protocols and guidelines. The US government has specific regulations and procedures for the transfer and safeguarding of classified information, and designating a US government representative ensures that only authorized personnel are involved in the handling and dissemination of such material. This approach mitigates risks associated with security breaches and maintains control over who has access to classified content, thus protecting national security interests. The other types of representatives listed do not have the same level of authorization and responsibility concerning classified materials, making the involvement of a US designated government representative critical for appropriate handling and accountability.

10. How can an FDO effectively mitigate risks associated with information sharing?

- A. By reducing the number of disclosures made**
- B. By conducting assessments and establishing clear guidelines**
- C. By sharing information only with high-ranking officials**
- D. By limiting training for those involved**

An effective way for a Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO) to mitigate risks associated with information sharing is by conducting assessments and establishing clear guidelines. This approach ensures that all disclosures are informed by a thorough evaluation of the potential impacts and risks involved. By conducting assessments, the FDO can identify sensitive information and evaluate the security implications of sharing that information with foreign entities. Establishing clear guidelines is crucial as it provides a framework that outlines what information can be shared, under what conditions, and with which foreign partners. This clarity helps to prevent unauthorized disclosures and ensures compliance with legal and policy requirements. Furthermore, guidelines help in training personnel involved in the disclosure process, reinforcing best practices and creating a standard operating procedure which everyone can follow, thereby strengthening overall security measures. In contrast, reducing the number of disclosures made might limit necessary and strategic partnerships without adequately addressing the underlying risks. Sharing information only with high-ranking officials does not necessarily mitigate risk and could create barriers to collaboration with important stakeholders across various levels. Limiting training for those involved would actually increase risk, as a well-informed team is crucial for understanding and managing the complexities of information sharing.

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://usarmyfdo.examzify.com>

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

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