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PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

ADJUSTING IMPORTS OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS AND UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS COMPONENTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Proclamations

August 13, 2026

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

1. Within the past 90 days, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) transmitted to me a report on his investigation into the effects of imports of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), as well as their parts and components (together, UAS components), on the national security of the United States under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1862 (section 232). Based on the facts considered in that investigation, and taking into account the close relation of the economic welfare of the Nation to our national security and other relevant factors, see section 232(d) (19 U.S.C. 1862(d)), the Secretary found and advised me of his opinion that UAS and UAS components are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States and provided recommendations for action under section 232 to adjust the imports of UAS and UAS components so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

2. Among other things, the Secretary found that UAS and UAS components are essential to the national and economic security of the United States. UAS are a key technology in modern armed conflict and are critical for present and future U.S. military operations. They have proven essential in recent conflicts, as low-cost UAS are able to inflict significant damage on far more expensive weapons systems, facilities, and infrastructure. UAS are used by many executive departments and agencies (agencies) for purposes of law enforcement, scientific research, environmental monitoring, aerial mapping, surveillance, agriculture, disaster relief, and search

and rescue. Further, UAS are used to protect critical infrastructure against adversaries that seek to damage or gain information on the operations of critical infrastructure installations throughout the United States, safeguarding U.S. national and economic security. And UAS are widely used by private companies and State and local governments for critical applications, such as agriculture, emergency and first response, telecommunications, energy, construction, and transportation and delivery.

3. The Secretary found that import penetration from foreign producers of UAS is substantial and that the United States is too reliant on foreign sources of UAS and UAS components. Import reliance creates strategic vulnerabilities, presenting risks that disruption or delays due to a geopolitical event or natural disaster would affect global transportation and trade. Most commercial and industrial UAS, even those produced in the United States, incorporate critical parts and components produced overseas. For example, many U.S. commercial manufacturers that produce UAS domestically are highly dependent on foreign sources for critical UAS components, such as motors, electronic speed controllers, lithium-ion batteries, and docking stations, which creates unacceptable national security vulnerabilities. Such reliance poses significant risks to U.S. national security through our dependence on unreliable supply chains for an essential technology and the potential of significant cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

4. In addition, the Secretary found that UAS and UAS components from certain foreign entities pose security and safety risks. Such products pose an information technology security risk because their software allows data to be sent back to the manufacturer in a foreign country, which can then be exploited by the government of that foreign country. Operators cannot control this data flow because it is integrated into the UAS factory installed operating system.

5. The Secretary also found that the domestic industry does not produce enough UAS and UAS components to safely meet national security needs and that the need and demand for domestically produced UAS and UAS components will only increase. As it stands, there are concerns as to whether the U.S. industry can produce UAS and UAS components at the required speed and scale to adequately support national security operations and activities, including during a surge for wartime or armed conflict, or in a manner to sustain long-term economic competitiveness. In the Secretary's opinion, domestic capacity needs to be expanded rapidly for end products, components, and subcomponents to meet anticipated military and commercial requirements and to ensure the economic competitiveness of the United States.

6. The Secretary further found that foreign imports and unfair trade practices, without intervention, will continue to harm the United States, UAS industry, and industries that rely on the U.S. UAS industry. In the Secretary's view, this hinders the incentives for U.S. producers to invest in developing and expanding manufacturing capacity, production, and their workforce.

7. In light of these findings and the other findings in the Secretary's report, the Secretary recommended actions to adjust the imports of UAS and UAS components so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security. For example, the Secretary recommended a high *ad valorem* duty on UAS with a maximum take-off weight of more than 25 kilograms, because those UAS can more easily be used for weapons-related purposes and are more likely

to have sophisticated technologies for surveillance. The Secretary recommended imposing the same high *ad valorem* tariff on UAS docking stations, as they can be used to control autonomous UAS systems that are typically deployed around U.S. critical infrastructure. The Secretary recommended a lower *ad valorem* duty on UAS with a maximum take-off weight of 25 kilograms or less. The Secretary recommended a lower *ad valorem* duty on certain critical UAS components, which would become effective after a temporary delay, to allow time for greater domestic production of these products. The Secretary also recommended that the Department of Commerce be authorized to establish an onshoring program for UAS and UAS components that provides preferential tariff treatment to companies that commit to building new U.S. manufacturing facilities for UAS and UAS components.

8. After considering the Secretary's report, the factors in section 232(d) (19 U.S.C. 1862(d)), and other relevant factors and information, I concur with the Secretary's finding that UAS and UAS components are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States. In my judgment, and in light of the Secretary's report, the factors in section 232(d) (19 U.S.C. 1862(d)), and other relevant factors and information, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to adopt a plan of action, as described below, to adjust the imports of UAS and UAS components so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

9. I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to impose *ad valorem* duties on certain UAS and UAS components. Specifically, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to impose a 100 percent *ad valorem* duty rate on the import of UAS with a maximum take-off weight of more than 25 kilograms, UAS that integrate thermal imagers, UAS docking stations, and certain UAS components, as identified in Annex I to this proclamation, and except as otherwise provided in this proclamation. In addition, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to impose a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty rate on imports of UAS with a maximum take-off weight of 25 kilograms or less, as identified in Annex II to this proclamation, and except as otherwise provided in this proclamation.

10. I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to impose a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty rate on imports of certain UAS components, as identified in Annex III to this proclamation, and except as otherwise provided in this proclamation. This duty will take effect 180 days from the date of this proclamation to incentivize production onshoring.

11. Further, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to authorize the Secretary to include additional UAS components within the scope of the tariffs, on a rolling basis, when he determines that imports of those UAS components threaten to undermine the actions taken to address the national security risks found in this proclamation.

12. I also determine that it is necessary and appropriate to establish an incentive program for companies investing in new U.S. production capacity for UAS and UAS components, as further detailed below.

13. In my judgment, the actions in this proclamation are necessary and appropriate to address the threatened impairment of the national security of the United States posed by imports of

UAS and UAS components. The actions in this proclamation will, among other things, encourage increased domestic production of UAS and UAS components and reduced reliance on foreign sources and foreign supply chains. These actions also will promote investment, employment, manufacturing, and innovation in the United States for UAS and UAS components and accessories; strengthen supply chains; enhance industrial resilience; and generate meaningful economic benefits. And these actions will strengthen the ability of the defense industrial base to domestically produce key systems and products that support military operations, defense readiness, and other national security functions and activities.

14. Section 232 authorizes the President to take action to adjust the imports of an article and its derivatives that are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security.

15. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (section 604), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction. NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 232; section 604; and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 3, 2026, except for products covered by clause (6) of this proclamation, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as provided in Annex IV to this proclamation and the applicable *ad valorem* rate of duty for the imports of UAS and UAS components listed in Annex I and Annex II to this proclamation shall be:

(a) 100 percent for the UAS and UAS docking stations and critical components listed in Annex I to this proclamation, unless a lower rate of duty applies pursuant to clause (4) or (6) of this proclamation; and

(b) 25 percent for the UAS listed in Annex II to this proclamation, unless a lower rate of duty applies pursuant to clause (4) or (6) of this proclamation.

(2) Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on February 9, 2027, for the UAS components listed in Annex III to this proclamation, the applicable *ad valorem* duty rate imposed pursuant to section 232 shall be 25 percent, unless a lower duty rate applies pursuant to clause (4) or (6) of this proclamation.

(3) The duties imposed pursuant to clauses (1) and (2) of this proclamation shall continue in effect unless they are expressly reduced, modified, or terminated. These duties shall apply in addition to any other duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges applicable to such products, except as otherwise specified in this proclamation.

(4) For products of Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, or a member nation of the European Union, the duty rate shall be no higher than 15 percent *ad valorem*, including any duty rate under Column 1 of the HTSUS (Column 1 Duty Rate). For products of the United Kingdom, the duty rate shall be no higher than 10 percent *ad valorem*.

These duty rates shall apply only if substantially all the critical components and technology are certified by importers to be products of the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, a member nation of the European Union, or the United Kingdom.

The Secretary, in consultation with any senior executive branch officials the Secretary deems appropriate, shall establish a process to determine whether the criteria in this clause are met for particular products. The Secretary shall inform U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the products that meet or will meet the criteria in this clause.

(5) The Secretary is authorized to subject additional UAS components to the tariffs imposed by this proclamation if he determines that imports of the UAS component have increased in a manner that threatens to impair the national security; contribute to the national security threat found in this proclamation; or otherwise undermine the objective of the action taken in this proclamation or pursuant to this proclamation to address the national security threat found in this proclamation. In determining whether to subject additional UAS components to the tariffs imposed by this proclamation, the Secretary may solicit information, feedback, recommendations, or other relevant materials from domestic producers, industry associations, or other interested parties. The additional *ad valorem* duty rate applicable under clause (1) or (2) of this proclamation shall apply to any new UAS components included by the Secretary. Any inclusion shall apply to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on the date that the Secretary makes the requisite finding or the first practicable effective date after that time, as set forth in a notice in the *Federal Register* issued by the Secretary. The Secretary is authorized to reconsider his inclusion decisions, including by modifying or reversing his decisions.

(6) The Secretary is authorized to and shall establish a program to incentivize new investment in U.S. production facilities to produce UAS and UAS components (Covered Products).

(a) The Secretary is authorized to solicit and accept onshoring plans from companies that are building new facilities in the United States that will produce Covered Products. Any onshoring plan shall include: a commitment, if the plan is approved, to build, refurbish, or expand a facility in the United States that will produce Covered Products; a commitment that construction will occur before January 20, 2029; and any other relevant information and analysis, including requirements set by the Secretary.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to approve onshoring plans described in subclause (a) of this clause. In determining whether an onshoring plan qualifies for approval, the Secretary shall consider all relevant factors he deems appropriate, such as whether the company has received a Conditional Approval with an approved onshoring plan from the Department of War (DoW) or the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the anticipated start date of construction, whether the proposed plan's project timeline is commercially reasonable, whether the proposed

plan's project milestones are commercially reasonable, the anticipated annual production of Covered Products from the onshoring project, whether the proposed plan's Covered Products production projections are reasonable, and how the benefits of the reduced tariff rate will be allocated between the applicants of the onshoring plan. For companies that have submitted UAS-related onshoring information to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for adjudication by DoW or DHS, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Homeland Security are authorized to share such information with the Secretary. When approving onshoring plans, the Secretary shall act in a manner consistent with the need to address the national security threat found in this proclamation.

(c) If the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of War and any other senior executive branch official he deems appropriate, approves a company's onshoring plan, the Secretary shall allow the company to import Covered Products for its supply chain as well as necessary production equipment, in volumes that are commensurate with the U.S. production facility's reasonably anticipated annual output of Covered Products when the onshoring project is completed, without paying applicable section 232 duties. Such benefits shall be provided during the period that the facility is under construction.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to take all actions that he deems appropriate to implement and effectuate this program, including, consistent with applicable law, the issuance of regulations, rules, guidance, and procedures. The Secretary shall streamline this process for industry seeking to onshore and align the onshoring requirements with the FCC's Conditional Approval application, where appropriate. All approved onshoring plans shall be subject to monitoring and enforcement by the Secretary. The Secretary may require that companies with approved onshoring plans submit reports to the Department of Commerce to ensure compliance with domestic manufacturing commitments, and the Secretary may require that such reports be audited, including by external auditing firms. Should the Secretary determine that a company is substantially failing to meet its agreed-upon commitments that are the basis for granting the tariff benefits detailed in this proclamation, the Secretary is authorized to cease and rescind the tariff benefits awarded pursuant to this proclamation. In cases where the executive branch assesses that a company engaged in fraud or deliberately misled the United States Government with respect to onshoring commitments, the rescission of tariff benefits can be retroactive to the extent permitted by law, and the Commissioner of CBP may collect the additional tariffs owed because of the retroactive rescission of the tariff benefits. The executive branch may seek or impose any appropriate fines or penalties to the extent consistent with applicable law.

(7) For companies on the DoW's Blue UAS Cleared List, the Blue UAS Framework, or the FCC's Conditional Approval List on September 2, 2026, the effective date referenced in clause (1) of this proclamation shall be 180 days from the date of this proclamation, with respect to the Covered Products that are included on the FCC's Conditional Approval list, as well as their components, and products that are included on the DoW's Blue UAS Cleared List, as well as their components. The Secretary shall inform CBP of the companies and products that meet or will meet the criteria in this clause.

(8) Only manufacturing drawback claims made in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1313(a)–(b), shall be available with respect to the duties imposed pursuant to this proclamation on articles that meet the following conditions:

(a) The article is not of a type of merchandise subject to an antidumping or countervailing duty order, without regard to whether the article is from the country or countries listed in the order or orders;

(b) The article is a product of Trade Agreement Partners, composed of the United Kingdom, the European Union, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Canada, and any trading partner with which the United States concludes a trade and security agreement; and

(c) At least 85 percent of the content of the article is a product of Trade Agreement Partners.

(9) Any product described in Annex I, Annex II, or Annex III to this proclamation, except those eligible for admission as “domestic status” as described in 19 C.F.R. 146.43, that is subject to a duty imposed by this proclamation and that is admitted into a United States foreign trade zone on or after the effective date of this proclamation, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as described in 19 C.F.R. 146.41 and will be subject upon entry for consumption to any *ad valorem* rates of duty related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS subheading.

(10) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior executive branch officials the Secretary deems appropriate, shall determine whether any modifications to the HTSUS, end-use certifications, or other administrative measures are necessary to effectuate or implement this proclamation or any actions taken pursuant to this proclamation, and shall make such modifications through notice in the *Federal Register*. The Secretary may also make any technical or ministerial corrections to any annexes to this proclamation.

(11) The Secretary shall continue to monitor and evaluate imports of UAS and UAS components. The Secretary shall, from time to time, review the status of imports of UAS and UAS components with respect to the national security. The Secretary shall inform the President of any circumstances that, in the Secretary’s opinion, might indicate the need for further action by the President under section 232. The Secretary shall also inform the President of any circumstance that, in the Secretary’s opinion, might indicate that any of the actions taken under section 232 are no longer necessary. The Secretary shall provide one of these updates within 120 days of the date of this proclamation, and that update shall include information the Secretary deems relevant, such as market conditions.

(12) To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Secretary and the Secretary of Homeland Security are directed and authorized to take all actions that are appropriate to implement and effectuate this proclamation and any actions contemplated by this proclamation — including through temporary suspension or amendment of regulations or through notices in the *Federal Register* and by adopting rules, regulations, or guidance — and to employ all powers granted to

me, including by section 232, as may be appropriate to implement and effectuate this proclamation. The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(13) The Secretary may issue rules, regulations, and guidance consistent with this proclamation, including to address operational necessity.

(14) The Secretary of Homeland Security may take any appropriate measures to administer, implement, and enforce this proclamation and the tariff regime imposed in this proclamation.

(15) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(16) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision of this proclamation to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individual or circumstance shall not be affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.

ANNEX I

ANNEX II

ANNEX III

ANNEX IV

DONALD J. TRUMP

Related

Adjusting Imports of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Ingredients into the United States

Presidential Actions, Proclamations | April 2, 2026

Further Adjusting the Tariff Regimes for Imports of Aluminum, Steel, and Copper into the United States

Presidential Actions, Proclamations | June 1, 2026

Adjusting Imports of Polysilicon and its Derivatives into the United States

Presidential Actions, Proclamations | August 6, 2026

Strengthening Actions Taken to Adjust Imports of Aluminum, Steel, and Copper Into the United States

Presidential Actions, Proclamations | April 2, 2026

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FACT SHEETS

Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Bolsters National Security and Strengthens U.S. Supply Chains by Imposing Tariffs on Drones and Their Parts and Components

The White House

August 13, 2026

SECURING AMERICAN DRONE DOMINANCE: Today, President Donald J. Trump signed a Proclamation to address the national security threat posed by imports of drones and their components, including by strengthening America's drone industry and supply chain.

- The Proclamation imposes a 100% *ad valorem* tariff on drones of a certain size or with certain capabilities that are particularly sensitive for national security purposes, docking stations of these drones, and certain critical components of these drones. This drone category includes drones with a maximum takeoff weight of more than 25 kilograms and drones with thermal imaging capabilities.
- The Proclamation imposes a 25% *ad valorem* tariff on certain drones that are smaller in size and lack certain capabilities that particularly implicate national security, and on other drone components.
- The Proclamation imposes a 15% *ad valorem* tariff on drones and components from the European Union, Japan, Liechtenstein, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, and Taiwan, and a 10% *ad valorem* tariff for drones from the United Kingdom, provided that substantially all hardware, software, and technology originates from within these countries and the United States.
- The Proclamation authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish an onshoring program for companies making new investments in manufacturing drones and drone components.
- The tariffs will take effect 21 days after signing. For components of drones that are not particularly sensitive, the tariffs will take effect 180 days after signing.
- For products and components that the Department of War has approved for an exemption from the Federal Communications Commission's Covered List within 20 days of signing, the tariffs will take effect 180 days after signing.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY: President Trump's drone tariff program will protect the national security of the United States and its defense and defense-adjacent industrial base, supporting and creating American jobs.

- Drones are a key technology in modern armed conflict and critical for present and future U.S. military operations.
- Drones used for both commercial and U.S. military purposes rely on foreign sources for critical Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) components, which poses significant risks to U.S. national security and creates cybersecurity vulnerabilities.
- U.S. drone production needs to be expanded rapidly to ensure U.S. national and economic security.

BUILDING ON A RECORD OF SECURING CRITICAL INDUSTRIES: President Trump has long recognized that America's national security and economic strength depend on rebuilding key sectors of our industrial base.

- In his first term, President Trump revolutionized international trade by using Section 232 to address decades of short-sighted, globalist trade policies that hollowed out our domestic steel and aluminum industries, impairing our national security.
- Since returning to office, President Trump has continued taking actions under Section 232 to protect and strengthen domestic manufacturing critical to our national and economic security, including imposing and strengthening tariffs on key goods such as steel, aluminum, copper, trucks, automobiles, timber, lumber, and pharmaceuticals.
- In June 2025, President Trump signed an Executive Order unleashing American drone dominance to ensure continued American leadership in the development, commercialization, and export of drones by prioritizing U.S.-manufactured drones, promoting their export and taking action to ensure our technology remains secure from undue foreign influence and exploitation.
- In June 2025, President Trump signed an Executive Order to ensure American sovereignty over its skies and a safe and secure airspace to counter the then-escalating misuse of drones.
- Through negotiations with foreign trading partners and the strategic use of tariffs, President Trump has secured trillions in private and foreign investment to bring American jobs and manufacturing back to the United States while diversifying global supply chains and reducing dependence on adversarial nations.

Related

Annex IV

A. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 3, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified as follows:

1. The following new U.S. note 43 is inserted in numerical order:

“43. (a) Except for heading 9903.08.20, headings 9903.08.21–9903.08.26 provide the ordinary customs duty treatment of unmanned aircraft systems, including their parts and components, as provided for in subdivision (c) of this note. These headings are mutually exclusive, such that an imported article will be subject to no more than one of these headings.

(b) For imported articles provided for in headings 9903.08.21–9903.08.26 that are eligible for special tariff treatment under any of the free trade agreements or preference programs listed in general note 3(c)(i) to the tariff schedule, the duties provided in these headings shall be collected in addition to any special rate of duty otherwise applicable under the appropriate tariff subheading. Goods for which entry is claimed under a provision of chapter 98 to the HTSUS and that are subject to the additional duties prescribed herein shall be eligible for and subject to the terms of such provision and applicable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations. No claim for entry or for any duty exemption or reduction shall be allowed under a provision of chapter 99 to the HTSUS that may set forth a lower rate of duty or provide duty-free treatment, taking into account information supplied by CBP. All antidumping, countervailing or other duties and charges applicable to such goods shall continue to be imposed.

(c) Headings 9903.08.21–9903.08.26 apply to articles described below and provided for in the following HTSUS numbers:

(1) Unmanned aircraft, docking stations for unmanned aircraft or parts for such docking stations:

8504.40.9580	8537.10.9170	8806.24.00	8806.29.00
8806.94.00	8806.99.00		

(2) Parts or components for use in or with an unmanned aircraft system with a maximum take-off weight of more than 25 kg, except those for systems for retail delivery use, agricultural use, or sale to the Department of War:

8807.10.00	8807.20.00	8807.30.00	8807.90.90
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(3) Unmanned aircraft with thermal imaging:

8806.21.00	8806.22.00	8806.23.00	8806.91.00
8806.92.00	8806.93.00		

(4) Unmanned aircraft without thermal imaging:

8806.21.00
8806.92.00

8806.22.00
8806.93.00

8806.23.00

8806.91.00

(d) Headings 9903.08.23 and 9903.08.24 apply to articles provided for in subdivision (c) of this note if substantially all the critical components and technology are the product of the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, a member nation of the European Union or the United Kingdom. Heading 9903.08.23 applies to such articles that are the product of the United Kingdom.

Heading 9903.08.24 applies to such articles that are the product of Japan, Liechtenstein, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan or of a member nation of the European Union. For articles provided for in heading 9903.08.24 with a column 1 rate of duty of less than 15 percent, the sum of the column 1 rate of duty and the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty pursuant to heading 9903.08.24 will total 15 percent *ad valorem*.”

2. The following new headings are inserted in numerical sequence, with the material in each new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.08.20	Articles provided for in the enumerated provisions of subdivision (c) of U.S. note 43 to this subchapter that are not for use in or with the products described therein.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.08.21	Except as provided in headings 9903.08.23–9903.08.26, unmanned aircraft, their parts and components, as provided for in subdivisions (c)(1)–(3) of U.S. note 43 to this subchapter.....	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 100%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 100%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 100%
9903.08.22	Except as provided in headings 9903.08.23–9903.08.26, unmanned aircraft, as provided for in subdivision (c)(4) of U.S. note 43 to this subchapter.....	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%

9903.08.23	Unmanned aircraft, their parts and components that are the product of the United Kingdom, as provided for in subdivisions (d) of U.S. note 43 to this subchapter.....	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	No change
9903.08.24	Unmanned aircraft, their parts and components that are the product of Japan, Liechtenstein, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan or a member nation of the European Union, as provided for in subdivisions (d) of U.S. note 43 to this subchapter.....	15%	15%	No change
9903.08.25	Unmanned aircraft, their parts and components, as provided for in subdivision (c) of U.S. note 43, imported for companies subject to an onshoring plan approved by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of War.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.08.26	Unmanned aircraft, their parts and components, as provided for in subdivision (c) of U.S. note 43, imported subject to an onshoring plan approved by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with a process to be established in a Federal Register notice.....	No change	No change	No change”

B. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on February 9, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as follows:

1. U.S. note 43 is modified by inserting new subdivision (c)(5) in numerical order:

“(5) Parts or components for use in or with an unmanned aircraft system, except those covered in subdivision (c)(2) of this note:

8807.10.00 8807.20.00 8807.30.00 8807.90.90”;

2. Heading 9903.08.22 is modified by deleting “as provided for in subdivision (c)(4)” and inserting “their parts and components, as provided for in subdivisions (c)(4) and (5)” in lieu thereof; and
3. Heading 9903.08.25 is terminated and deleted from the HTSUS.

Annex II

Note: The product descriptions that are contained in this Annex are provided for informational purposes only, do not supersede the text of the HTSUS, and are not intended to delimit in any way the scope of the action. A 25% *ad valorem* Section 232 tariff shall apply to the full value of the articles listed below when the UAS do not have thermal imaging.

HTSUS	Description
8806.21.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of not more than 250 g
8806.22.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 250 g but not more than 7 kg
8806.23.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 7 kg but not more than 25 kg
8806.91.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of not more than 250 g
8806.92.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 250 g but not more than 7 kg
8806.93.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 7 kg but not more than 25 kg

Annex III

Note: The product descriptions that are contained in this Annex are provided for informational purposes only, do not supersede the text of the HTSUS, and are not intended to delimit in any way the scope of the action, except as specified below. A 25% *ad valorem* Section 232 tariff shall apply to the full value of the articles listed below when imported for use in UAS. If an article is covered by both Annex I and this Annex, only the rate of duty proscribed in Annex I shall apply. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

HTSUS	Description
8807.10.0015	Propellers and rotors and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.10.0030	Propellers and rotors and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.10.0060	Propellers and rotors and parts thereof, for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft
8807.20.0015	Undercarriages and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.20.0030	Undercarriages and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.20.0060	Undercarriages and parts thereof, for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft
8807.30.0015	Other parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.30.0030	Other parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.30.0060	Other parts of airplanes or helicopters for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft (excludes propellers, rotors, undercarriages and parts thereof)
8807.90.9015	Other parts, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.90.9030	Other parts, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard
8807.90.9060	Other parts, nesoi, for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft, spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles (excluding parts of communication satellites)

Annex I

Note: The product descriptions that are contained in this Annex are provided for informational purposes only, do not supersede the text of the HTSUS, and are not intended to delimit in any way the scope of the action, except as specified below. A 100% *ad valorem* Section 232 tariff shall apply to the full value of the articles listed below. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation “nesoi” means “not elsewhere specified or included.”

Notes on certain HTSUS provisions for which only certain articles classifiable in the provision are covered in this Annex, as provided in the “Scope Limitations” Column:

- A subheading marked with “**TI**” includes only UAS with thermal imaging.
- A subheading marked with “**Part**” includes only parts for UAS listed in the Annex that have a maximum take-off weight exceeding 25 kg, except parts for UAS for retail delivery use, agricultural use, or sale to the Department of War.

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8504.40.9580	Static converters, other, for use in UAS	
8537.10.9170	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of chapter 90 of the HTSUS, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 8517, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 volts, other than touch-sensitive data input devices without display capabilities, nesoi, for use in UAS	
8806.21.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of not more than 250 g	TI
8806.22.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 250 g but not more than 7 kg	TI
8806.23.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 7 kg but not more than 25 kg	TI
8806.24.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 25 kg but not more than 150 kg	
8806.29.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 150 kg	
8806.91.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of not more than 250 g	TI
8806.92.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 250 g but not more than 7 kg	TI
8806.93.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 7 kg but not more than 25 kg	TI
8806.94.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 25 kg but not more than 150 kg	

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8806.99.00	Unmanned aircraft, other, for non-remote-controlled flight only, with maximum take-off weight of more than 150 kg	
8807.10.0015	Propellers and rotors and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.10.0030	Propellers and rotors and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.10.0060	Propellers and rotors and parts thereof, for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft	Part
8807.20.0015	Undercarriages and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.20.0030	Undercarriages and parts thereof for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.20.0060	Undercarriages and parts thereof, for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft	Part
8807.30.0015	Other parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.30.0030	Other parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.30.0060	Other parts of airplanes or helicopters for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft (excludes propellers, rotors, undercarriages and parts thereof)	Part
8807.90.9015	Other parts, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.90.9030	Other parts, nesoi, for use in civil aircraft, not for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard	Part
8807.90.9060	Other parts, nesoi, for use in aircraft other than civil aircraft, spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles (excluding parts of communication satellites)	Part