PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

ADJUSTING IMPORTS OF COPPER INTO THE UNITED STATES

Proclamations

July 30, 2025

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. On June 30, 2025, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) transmitted to me a report on his investigation into the effects of imports of copper in all forms (copper), including copper ores, copper concentrates, refined copper, copper alloys, scrap copper, and derivative products, 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, the Secretary found and advised me of his opinion that copper is 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.

2. The Secretary found that the present quantities of copper imports and the circumstances of global excess capacity for producing copper are weakening our economy, resulting in the persistent threat of further closures of domestic copper production facilities and the shrinking of our ability to meet national security production requirements. Because of these risks, and taking into account the close relation of the economic welfare of the Nation to our national security and other relevant factors, *see* 19 U.S.C. 1862(d), the Secretary found that the present quantities and circumstances of copper imports threaten to impair the national security as provided in section 232.

3. In reaching this conclusion, the Secretary found that copper is essential to the manufacturing foundation on which United States national and economic security depend. Copper is the second most widely used material by the Department of Defense and is a necessary input in a range of defense systems, including aircraft, ground vehicles, ships, submarines, missiles, and ammunition. Copper also plays a central role in the broader United States industrial base. The metal's exceptional electrical conductivity and durability also make it indispensable to critical infrastructure sectors that support the American economy, national security, and public health. Alternatives to copper are insufficient substitutes for these vital industries and products in many circumstances.

4. The Secretary found that the United States was a world leader across the value chain of copper production (mining, refining, semi-finished goods, and finished goods containing copper) for most of the 20th century. But despite copper being a crucial material in manufacturing and for the national and economic security of the United States, United States copper production has plummeted. Today, a single foreign country dominates global copper smelting and refining, controlling over 50 percent of global smelting capacity and holding four of the top five largest refining facilities.

5. The Secretary found that unfair trade practices abroad, exacerbated by overly burdensome environmental regulations at home, have hollowed out United States copper refining and smelting, caused the United States to be overly reliant on foreign copper imports, and prevent a path forward without strong corrective action. Foreign competitors leverage state subsidies and overproduction to flood international markets with artificially low-priced copper products, driving United States producers out of business. The United States is now dangerously dependent on foreign imports of semi-finished copper, intensive copper derivative products, and copper-containing products, and imbalances in the global markets make domestic investment increasingly unviable.

6. The Secretary found that United States dependency on foreign sources of copper is a national security vulnerability that could be exploited by foreign countries, weakens United States industrial resilience, exposes the American people to supply chain disruptions, economic instability, and strategic vulnerabilities, and jeopardizes the United States defense industrial base.

7. In light of these findings, the Secretary recommended a range of actions to adjust the imports of copper so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security. For example, the Secretary recommended

an immediate universal 30 percent import duty on semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products. The Secretary also recommended a phased universal tariff on refined copper of 15 percent starting in 2027 and 30 percent starting in 2028. The Secretary further recommended a domestic sales requirement for copper input materials starting at 25 percent in 2027, a domestic sales requirement of 25 percent for high-quality copper scrap, and export controls for high-quality copper scrap.

8. After considering the Secretary's report, the factors in section 232(d), 19 U.S.C. 1862(d), and other relevant factors, among other things, I concur with the Secretary's finding that copper is being imported into the United States in quantities and under circumstances that 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, among other things, I also determine that it is necessary and appropriate to impose tariffs, as described below, to adjust imports of copper and its derivatives so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

9. To ensure that the tariffs on copper in this proclamation are not circumvented and that the purpose of this action to address the threat to impair the national security of the United States posed by imports of copper is not undermined, I also deem it necessary and appropriate to set up a process to identify and impose tariffs on certain derivatives of copper, as further described below.

10. In my judgment, the action in this proclamation will, among other things, help increase domestic production of semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products, thereby reducing our Nation's reliance on foreign sources. It will ensure that domestic fabricators are able to supply sufficient quantities of copper products essential for infrastructure, defense systems, and advanced manufacturing. This action will also promote investment, employment, and innovation in the domestic copper fabrication sector, strengthen supply chains, enhance industrial resilience, and generate meaningful economic benefits. This action will adjust the imports of semi-finished copper products, intensive copper derivative products, and certain other copper derivatives and is necessary and appropriate to address the threat to impair the national security of the United States posed by imports of such articles.

11. Section 232 authorizes the President 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.

12. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 2483, 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.

13. Consistent with the General Terms for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Economic Prosperity Deal (May 8, 2025), the United States intends to coordinate with the United Kingdom to adopt a structured, negotiated approach to addressing the national security threat in the copper sector.

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; the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*); section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (DPA), as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4511; section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 2483, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, all imports of semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products, as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation, shall be subject to a 50 percent tariff. This tariff shall be effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on August 1, 2025, and shall continue in effect, unless such action is expressly reduced, modified, or terminated. This tariff is in addition to any other duties, fees, exactions, and charges applicable to such imported semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products, unless stated otherwise below.

(2) The Secretary, in consultation with the United States International Trade Commission and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), shall determine whether any modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications through notice in the *Federal Register* if needed.

(3) Within 90 days after the date of this proclamation, the Secretary shall establish a process for including additional derivative copper articles within the scope of the duties of this proclamation, consistent with the processes established pursuant to Proclamation 10895 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States) and Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States).

(4) The non-copper content of all copper articles subject to this proclamation shall be subject to tariffs pursuant to Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025 (Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits), and any other applicable duties, including those imposed by Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), as amended, Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), as amended, and Executive Order 14195 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China), as amended. The additional duties described in clauses 1 through 3 of this proclamation shall apply only to the copper content of articles subject to this proclamation. CBP shall issue authoritative guidance mandating strict compliance with declaration requirements for copper content in imported articles and outlining maximum penalties for noncompliance, including that importers who submit underreported declarations may be subject to severe consequences, such as significant monetary penalties, loss of import privileges, and criminal liability, consistent with United States law.

(5) If any product is subject to tariffs under both this proclamation and Proclamation 10908 of March 26, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States), as amended, the product shall be subject to the duties imposed pursuant to Proclamation 10908, as amended, and not those imposed pursuant to this proclamation.

(6) Any product described in clause 1 of this proclamation, except those eligible for admission as "domestic status" as described in 19 CFR 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 CFR 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.

(7) The Secretary shall continue to monitor imports of copper and its derivatives. The Secretary shall, from time to time, in consultation with any senior executive branch officials the Secretary deems appropriate, review the status of copper and copper derivative imports with respect to 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. By June 30, 2026, the Secretary shall provide the President with an update on domestic copper markets, including refining capacity and the market for refined copper in the United States, so that the President may determine whether imposing a phased universal import duty on refined copper of 15 percent starting on January 1, 2027, and 30 percent starting on January 1, 2028, as recommended by the June 30, 2025, report, is warranted to ensure that copper imports do not continue to threaten to impair the national security. The Secretary shall also inform the President of any circumstance that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate that the duty rate provided for in this proclamation, or any actions modifying this proclamation, is no longer necessary.

(8) Separately, I find that copper input materials and high-quality copper scrap meet the criteria specified in section 101(b) of the DPA, 50 U.S.C. 4511(b). Pursuant to the authority delegated to the Secretary in Executive Order 13603 of March 16, 2012 (National Defense Resources Preparedness), the Secretary shall take all appropriate action to implement the domestic sales requirements that he recommended in the June 30, 2025, report.

(9) The Secretary may issue regulations, rules, guidance, and procedures consistent with the purpose of this proclamation, including to address operational necessity.

(10) No drawback shall be available with respect to the duties imposed pursuant to this proclamation.

(11) CBP may take any necessary or appropriate measure to administer the tariff imposed by this proclamation.

(12) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency. If any provision of this proclamation, or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fiftieth.

DONALD J. TRUMP

Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Takes Action to Address the Threat to National Security from Imports of Copper

The White House

July 30, 2025

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S COPPER INDUSTRY: Today, President Donald J. Trump signed a Proclamation to address the effects of copper imports on America's national security, including by imposing tariffs on several categories of copper imports.

- The Proclamation imposes universal 50% tariffs on imports of semi-finished copper products (such as copper pipes, wires, rods, sheets, and tubes) and copper-intensive derivative products (such as pipe fittings, cables, connectors, and electrical components), effective August 1.
    - The copper 232 tariffs apply to the copper content of a product; non-copper content of a product remains subject to reciprocal tariffs or other applicable duties. These tariffs do not stack.
    - The copper 232 tariffs do not stack with auto 232 tariffs. If a product is subject to auto 232 tariffs, then the auto 232 tariffs apply, not the copper 232 tariffs.
    - Copper input materials (such as copper ores, concentrates, mattes, cathodes, and anodes) and copper scrap are not subject to 232 or reciprocal tariffs.
- The Proclamation directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a product "inclusion" process to add copper derivative products to these tariffs.
- The President is also authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to take steps under the Defense Production Act to support the domestic copper industry, including:
    - Requiring 25% of high-quality copper scrap produced in the United States to be sold in the United States. This will improve access to this important feedstock for domestic fabricators and secondary refiners.
        - Commerce also recommended an export licensing requirement for high-quality copper scrap to ensure adequate domestic supply.
    - Requiring 25% of copper input materials (such as copper ores, concentrates, mattes, cathodes, and anodes) produced in the United States to be sold in the United States – starting at 25% in 2027, increasing to 30% in 2028 and 40% in 2029. This will boost U.S. refining capacity by ensuring low-cost inputs while domestic refiners grow their operations.
- By taking these actions, President Trump is leveling the playing field for U.S. copper businesses to support a strong domestic copper industry.

ADDRESSING THE EFFECTS OF COPPER IMPORTS: The Proclamation follows the Secretary of Commerce's completion of a Section 232 investigation under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.

- President Trump directed the initiation of the Section 232 investigation through Executive Order 14220 of February 25, 2025, "Addressing the Threat to National Security from Imports of Copper." The investigation found that:
  - Copper is essential to the manufacturing foundation on which U.S. national and economic security depend. Copper is a necessary input in a range of defense systems, including aircraft, ground vehicles, ships, submarines, missiles, and ammunition. It is the Department of Defense's second-most used material, and it plays a central role in the broader U.S. industrial base.
  - Foreign competitors' predatory practices and excessive environmental regulations have undercut the American copper industry and domestic investment in smelting, refining, and fabrication facilities.
  - The U.S. now has a massive trade deficit in, and an unsustainable dependence on, many foreign copper products.

REVITALIZING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY AND REDUCING TRADE IMBALANCES: This Proclamation builds on previous actions taken by the Trump Administration to ensure U.S. trade and industrial policies serve the national interest.

- On Day One, President Trump established his America First Trade Policy to make America's economy great again.
- President Trump signed Proclamations to close existing loopholes and exemptions and elevate tariffs on steel and aluminum to 50%.
- President Trump implemented a 10% additional tariff on imports from China in response to China's role in the border crisis.
- President Trump imposed reciprocal tariffs to take back America's economic sovereignty and address nonreciprocal trade relationships that threaten our economic and national security.
- President Trump has issued several Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda to boost mining, manufacturing, and investment in domestic industry, including by reducing regulations and eliminating bureaucracy.
- President Trump signed a Memorandum to safeguard American innovation, including the consideration of tariffs to combat digital service taxes, fines, practices, and policies that foreign governments levy on American companies.
- President Trump has initiated several other Section 232 investigations in addition to the one on which he is taking action today.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Securing America's Borders

CSMS # 65794272 - GUIDANCE: Section 232 Import Duties on Copper and Copper Derivative Products

U.S. Customs and Border Protection sent this bulletin at 07/31/2025 02:07 PM EDT

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CSMS # 65794272 - GUIDANCE: Section 232 Import Duties on Copper and Copper Derivative Products

The purpose of this message is to provide guidance on applying the 50 percent Section 232 ad valorem duty on all imports of semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products imposed by the Proclamation issued on July 30, 2025.

BACKGROUND

On July 30, 2025, the President issued a Proclamation on Adjusting Imports of Copper into the United States, under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), imposing an ad valorem tariff of 50 percent on all imports of semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products, from all countries.

ENTRY FILING INSTRUCTIONS

This guidance provides instructions for importers, brokers, and filers on submitting entries to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products, from all countries, as provided for in headings 9903.78.01 and 9903.78.02 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on August 1, 2025.

Heading 9903.78.01:
50 percent additional ad valorem rate of duty on the copper content of semi-finished copper and intensive copper derivative products

Heading 9903.78.02:
0 percent additional ad valorem rate of duty on:

- the non-copper content of semi-finished copper and intensive copper derivative products; and
- imported goods under the subject HTSUS classifications which contain no copper.

Reporting Instructions for Applying Duties Based on Copper Content (HTSUS 9903.78.01)

The 50 percent duty is to be reported based upon the value of the copper content.

The value of the copper content should be determined in accordance with the principles of the Customs Valuation Agreement, as implemented in 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

The value of the copper content is the total price paid or payable for that content, which is:

- the total payment made/to be made for the copper content by the buyer to, or for the benefit of, the seller of the copper content.
- Normally, this would be based on the invoice paid by the buyer of the copper content to, or for the benefit of the seller of the copper content.

For imported articles composed only of copper, the dutiable value of the copper content is the total entered value, and the duty must be reported under the HTSUS 9903.78.01 classification based on the total entered value, on only one entry summary line.

If the value of the copper content cannot be determined, then report the duty based on the total entered value, on only one entry summary line.

For articles not composed only of copper, the value of the copper content and the value of the non-copper content should be reported on two entry summary lines. The first line should represent the non-copper content, and the second line should represent the copper content. Each line should be reported in accordance with the instructions below.

Non-copper content, first line:

- Ch. 1-97 HTSUS, this same HTSUS must be reported on both lines.
- The same country of origin must be reported on both lines.
- Total entered value of the article less the value of copper content.
- Report the total quantity of the imported goods.
- Report the 0 percent Section 232 duties based on the value of the non-copper content with HTSUS 9903.78.02.
- Report all other applicable duties, such as IEEPA tariffs and antidumping and countervailing duties.

Copper content, second line:

- Same Ch. 1-97 HTSUS reported on the first line.
- Same country of origin reported on the first line
- Report 0 quantity for the Ch. 1-97 HTSUS.
- Report the value of the copper content.
- Report the Section 232 duties based on the value of copper content with HTSUS 9903.78.01.
- Report a second quantity (of the copper content) in kilograms with the HTSUS 9903.78.01.
- Report all other applicable duties, such as IEEPA tariffs and antidumping and countervailing duties.

For all Section 232 duties based on copper content which are based on a value other than the entire value of the good, importers must keep documentation to support the reported values and provide to CBP upon request. Examples of such documentation include, but are not limited to, the bill of materials for the production of the goods, invoices for the materials used in the production of the goods, and accounting documentation to substantiate the reported values.

When insufficient documentation is provided to substantiate the reported values, CBP will collect the duties on the copper content based on the entire value of the good.

Importers who submit underreported declarations may be subject to severe consequences, such as significant monetary penalties, loss of import privileges, and criminal liability, consistent with United States law.

Duties Applying to the Non-Copper Content

Per the July 30, 2025 Proclamation, the non-copper content of all subject copper articles shall be subject to any other import duties in effect, including import duties established by Presidential Proclamations, except as specified below.

Exemption for Goods Subject to Section 232 Duties on Auto Parts

If an imported good is subject to both the Section 232 duties on automobiles and automobile parts under Proclamation 10908, as amended, and the Section 232 duties on copper and copper derivative products, then the Section 232 duties on copper and copper derivative products are not applicable.

IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff Exception

International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) Reciprocal tariff exception 9903.01.33 applies to goods subject to Section 232 tariffs including semi-finished copper and intensive copper derivative products provided for in 9903.78.01.

DRAWBACK

No drawback shall be available with respect to the duties imposed pursuant to the July 30, 2025 Proclamation.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

Any product, except those eligible for admission under "domestic status" as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, that is subject to the duty imposed by the July 30, 2025 Proclamation and that is admitted into a U.S. foreign trade zone on or after the effective date of August 1, 2025, must be admitted as "privileged foreign status" as defined in 19 CFR 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.

Questions from the importing community concerning ACE entry rejections involving copper goods and their derivative filings should be referred to their CBP Client Representative.

For reference, a summary of Copper Chapter 99 HTSUS classification list is attached.

For questions regarding our trade Remedy programs, please visit our cbp.gov webpage at https://www.cbp.gov/trade/programs-administration/trade-remedies or contact the Trade Remedy Branch at TradeRemedy@cbp.dhs.gov.

If you encounter any errors in filing an entry summary, contact your CBP client representative or the ACE Help Desk.

- CopperHTSlist073125.docx

LIST OF COPPER HTSUS

Effective August 1, 2025.

See the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for the authoritative list.

9903.78.01 and 9903.78.02: Applies to all imported semi-finished copper and intensive copper derivative products

7406.10.00	7409.19.90	7413.00.10
7406.20.00	7409.21.00	7413.00.50
7407.10.15	7409.29.00	7413.00.90
7407.10.30	7409.31.10	7415.10.00
7407.10.50	7409.31.50	7415.21.00
7407.21.15	7409.31.90	7415.29.00
7407.21.30	7409.39.10	7415.33.05
7407.21.50	7409.39.50	7415.33.10
7407.21.70	7409.39.90	7415.33.80
7407.21.90	7409.40.00	7415.39.00
7407.29.16	7409.90.10	7418.10.00
7407.29.34	7409.90.50	7418.20.10
7407.29.38	7409.90.90	7418.20.50
7407.29.40	7410.11.00	7419.20.00
7407.29.50	7410.12.00	7419.80.03
7408.11.30	7410.21.30	7419.80.06
7408.11.60	7410.21.60	7419.80.09
7408.19.00	7410.22.00	7419.80.15
7408.21.00	7411.10.10	7419.80.16
7408.22.10	7411.10.50	7419.80.17
7408.22.50	7411.21.10	7419.80.30
7408.29.10	7411.21.50	7419.80.50
7408.29.50	7411.22.00	8544.42.10
7409.11.10	7411.29.10	8544.42.20
7409.11.50	7411.29.50	8544.42.90
7409.19.10	7412.10.00	8544.49.10
7409.19.50	7412.20.00	