

FAR 52.204-25 (Section 889)

FAR Section 889 prohibits federal agencies and contractors from procuring or using specified Chinese telecommunications and video-surveillance equipment and services.



What it is

U.S. FAR Section 889 is a federal regulation that helps organizations mitigate cybersecurity and compliance risks by prohibiting the use of certain telecommunications and video surveillance equipment and services from specified foreign entities. The regulation aims to protect U.S. government operations and sensitive data from unauthorized access and supply chain threats.

Published by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) as part of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Section 889 applies to federal agencies, contractors, and subcontractors engaged in government procurement activities. The regulation covers areas such as supply chain security, vendor risk management, and compliance oversight, specifically focusing on entities linked to national security concerns.

At a glance

PUBLISHER Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council	TYPE Regulation	VERSION 2019
EFFECTIVE August 13, 2019	DOMAIN Supply Chain Security	FAMILY Other
REGION United States	INDUSTRY Government & Public Sector	ADOPTION MODEL Regulatory Compliance
IMPLEMENTATION COMPLEXITY Moderate		

Source: https://www.acquisition.gov/far/part-52#FAR_52_204_25

Why it matters

- **Strengthen supply chain oversight** Enable organizations to better assess, monitor, and manage the security of suppliers throughout procurement activities.
- **Enhance regulatory compliance** Support adherence to federal acquisition rules and facilitate smooth contract eligibility during government procurement processes.
- **Improve risk management** Reduce exposure to vendors and technologies associated with national security threats, improving organizational risk posture.
- **Increase audit readiness** Facilitate clear documentation and certification processes to streamline compliance validation in federal agency audits.

How SmartSuite supports NDAA Section 889

Prohibited Technology Inventory

Maintain an inventory of telecommunications and surveillance equipment subject to FAR Section 889 restrictions.

Vendor and Supplier Restricted Entity Evaluation

Evaluate vendors, hardware suppliers, and technology components against restricted entity lists.

Procurement and Contract Compliance Governance

Track procurement reviews and approvals to ensure prohibited equipment is not purchased or deployed.

Prohibited Technology Exposure Management

Identify prohibited technology exposures and manage remediation or replacement plans.

FAR 889 Supply Chain Compliance Monitoring

Monitor subcontractors and third parties to ensure FAR Section 889 compliance throughout the supply chain.

Federal Contract Technology Compliance Reporting

Provide dashboards showing technology compliance status, remediation progress, and readiness for federal contract audits.

Common framework mappings

CIS Controls v8.1

FedRAMP Rev. 5

ISO 27001:2022

ISO 27002:2022

NIST CSF 2.0

NIST 800-53 Rev.5

NIST 800-171 Rev. 3

PCI DSS 4.0.1

SOC 2

Cyber Essentials

Official resources

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Section 889

Defines restrictions on certain telecommunications and surveillance equipment within federal contracts.

[acquisition.gov/far/part-4#FAR_Subpart_4_21](https://www.acquisition.gov/far/part-4#FAR_Subpart_4_21)

General Services Administration (GSA) Section 889 Guidance

Outlines implementation procedures for adherence to FAR Section 889 requirements by contractors.

[acquisition.gov/Section-889-Policies](https://www.acquisition.gov/Section-889-Policies)

Department of Defense (DoD) Section 889 Policy Memorandum

Provides specific implementation policy for DoD acquisitions under FAR Section 889.

acq.osd.mil/dpap/policy/policyvault/USA000833-20-DPC.pdf

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memo M-21-04

Addresses government-wide implementation of FAR Section 889 compliance measures.

[whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/M-21-04.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/M-21-04.pdf)

Frequently asked questions

What is FAR Section 889 used for?

FAR Section 889 is a federal acquisition regulation that prohibits U.S. government agencies and contractors from procuring or using certain telecommunications and video surveillance equipment or services produced by specific Chinese companies. The goal is to mitigate national security risks posed by covered technology.

Is compliance with FAR Section 889 mandatory?

Yes, compliance with FAR Section 889 is mandatory for all entities that enter into contracts with the U.S. federal government. Non-compliance can result in ineligibility for government contracts and potential contractual penalties.

Who does FAR Section 889 apply to?

FAR Section 889 applies to all federal contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers, regardless of the contract size or type. Any organization that provides goods or services to federal agencies must ensure compliance, including by confirming that their supply chains do not include prohibited technology.

What types of equipment and services are prohibited under FAR Section 889?

FAR Section 889 specifically bans the use or procurement of telecommunications and video surveillance equipment or services from Huawei, ZTE, Hytera, Hikvision, and Dahua, as well as their subsidiaries or affiliates. The prohibition covers both direct and indirect use within organizational operations.

How do organizations implement FAR Section 889 requirements?

Organizations must review their entire supply chains, conduct due diligence on vendors, and update procurement processes to ensure prohibited technology is not used in their systems or services. Documentation and regular monitoring are needed to demonstrate and maintain ongoing compliance.

How does FAR Section 889 interact with other security frameworks?

FAR Section 889 complements other federal cybersecurity initiatives, such as FISMA and the NIST Cybersecurity Framework, by addressing hardware-level security risks. Organizations should align their broader compliance strategies to incorporate FAR Section 889 requirements alongside other applicable standards.

What are the ongoing compliance requirements for FAR Section 889?

Contractors must annually certify their compliance with FAR Section 889, maintain detailed records of equipment and services used, and implement policies and training. Regular assessments and risk evaluations are recommended to promptly identify and mitigate any non-compliance issues.

How would SmartSuite support FAR Section 889?

SmartSuite helps organizations manage FAR Section 889 compliance by tracking supplier risks, managing controls related to equipment procurement, collecting evidence of due diligence, and preparing for audits. Reporting features enable organizations to demonstrate compliance posture and maintain audit readiness through comprehensive documentation and workflow automation.

License included / downloadable: Yes FAR Section 889 is published in the U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation by the U.S. government and is publicly available via [acquisition.gov](https://www.acquisition.gov) and the eCFR. License included with platform

Full framework page and mappings: smartsuite.com/frameworks/far-section-889-ndaa-telecommunications-prohibition