SmartSuite

Framework / Supply Chain Security / Other

FAR 52.204-25 (Section 889)

FAR Section 889 bars federal agencies and contractors from buying or using telecommunications and video surveillance equipment from Huawei, ZTE, Hytera, Hikvision and Dahua.



What it is

FAR Section 889 is the Federal Acquisition Regulation implementation, in subpart 4.21 and clause 52.204-25, of section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232), which bars executive agencies from buying covered telecommunications and video surveillance equipment or services made by Huawei, ZTE, Hytera, Hikvision or Dahua, and from contracting with any entity that uses them. It applies to every federal contractor and subcontractor, including sellers of commercial products and services, and has applied since August 13, 2019 for the procurement ban (Part A) and August 13, 2020 for the use ban (Part B).

At a glance

PUBLISHER
FAR Council (DoD, GSA and NASA); statute enacted by the U.S. Congress in Pub. L. 115-232

TYPE
Regulation

VERSION
FAR 4.21 and 52.204-25 (Nov 2021), 52.204-24 (Nov 2021), 52.204-26 (Oct 2020), as published at FAC 2026-01

EFFECTIVE
August 13, 2019 (Part A, procurement); August 13, 2020 (Part B, use)

DOMAIN
Supply Chain Security

FAMILY
Other

REGION
United States

INDUSTRY
Government & Public Sector

ADOPTION MODEL
Regulatory Compliance

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLEXITY
Medium

Source: acquisition.gov/far/52.204-25

Why it matters

- **One definition for all agencies** Covered telecommunications equipment or services is defined once, in 4.2101 and 52.204-25(a), by naming the five companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates.
- **Two prohibitions with their own dates** Part A (procurement, August 13, 2019) and Part B (use by the contractor, August 13, 2020) are separate obligations with separate representations.
- **Narrow exceptions** Only backhaul, roaming and interconnection services to a third party's facilities, and equipment that cannot route or redirect user data or permit visibility into it, are outside the ban (52.204-25(c)).
- **A reporting clock** Discovery of covered items during performance must be reported to the contracting officer within one business day, with mitigation details within ten business days (52.204-25(d)).

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How SmartSuite supports NDAA Section 889

Covered Entity and Affiliate Watchlist

Keep Huawei, ZTE, Hytera, Hikvision and Dahua and their known subsidiaries and affiliates as a reference list that supplier and product records are checked against.

Reasonable Inquiry Record

Log each inquiry, the records reviewed, the reviewer and the date, so the 52.204-25(a) standard of a documented inquiry without a full audit is met and repeatable.

Equipment and Service Inventory

Record telecommunications and video surveillance equipment and services across the enterprise, the manufacturer, and whether use is in performance of a federal contract, to support the Part B representation.

Representation Calendar

Track the SAM representation under 52.204-26 and each offer-level 52.204-24 representation, with the answers given and who approved them.

One-Business-Day Incident Workflow

Capture discovery of a covered item, assemble the contract numbers, supplier identifiers, brand and model, and record the submission to the contracting officer within one business day and the ten-business-day follow-up (52.204-25(d)).

Subcontract Flowdown Tracker

Record which subcontracts carry the 52.204-25 substance, the Part B carve-out, and subcontractor reports received, with gaps assigned to an owner.

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

General Services Administration (GSA) Section 889 Guidance

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

acquisition.gov/Section-889-Policies

FAR 52.204-25: the Section 889 prohibition clause

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

acquisition.gov/far/52.204-25

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

Frequently asked questions

What equipment and services does FAR Section 889 cover?

Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei or ZTE; video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera, Hangzhou Hikvision or Dahua when used for public safety, government facility security, critical infrastructure surveillance or other national security purposes; services provided by those companies or using their equipment; and equipment or services the Secretary of Defense reasonably believes are connected to the Chinese government. Subsidiaries and affiliates are included (52.204-25(a)).

What is the difference between Part A and Part B?

Part A, in force since August 13, 2019, bars an agency from procuring any equipment, system or service that uses covered equipment or services as a substantial or essential component or as critical technology. Part B, in force since August 13, 2020, bars an agency from contracting with any entity that uses such equipment, systems or services, whether or not the use is in performance of a federal contract (4.2102(a); 52.204-25(b)).

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What must a contractor do if it finds covered equipment during a contract?

Report it to the contracting officer within one business day of identification, giving the contract and order numbers, the supplier's name and identifiers, the brand, model and description of the item and any readily available mitigation, and then within ten business days provide further mitigation information and describe the efforts to prevent future use or submission. Department of Defense contractors report through dibnet.dod.mil (52.204-25(d)).

Does Section 889 apply to small purchases and commercial products?

Yes. The provisions go into all solicitations and the clause into all solicitations and contracts, including those for commercial products and commercial services (4.2105), and the contractor must flow the clause's substance down to every subcontract and other contractual instrument, excluding only the Part B use prohibition (52.204-25(e)). The only exceptions are backhaul, roaming and interconnection services to a third party's facilities and equipment that cannot route or redirect user data or see into it.

How does the FAR Overhaul change Section 889?

The statute is unchanged. Under the FAR Council's 2025 model deviations, the content of subpart 4.21 and clauses 52.204-24, 52.204-25 and 52.204-26 moves to FAR Part 40 (40.202(d) and 40.204-2) with a new representation provision 52.240-90 and clause 52.240-91, Security Prohibitions and Exclusions, and the old numbers are shown as reserved. Agencies have adopted class deviations on that basis while the codified FAR at FAC 2026-01 still carries 52.204-25, so a contractor should check which clause its own solicitation cites.

License included / downloadable: Yes The Federal Acquisition Regulation is a U.S. government publication in the public domain, available on acquisition.gov and in the Code of Federal Regulations, and the Section 889 requirements are included with the platform as a requirement set.

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