



FURTHER STRENGTHENING ACTIONS TAKEN TO ADJUST IMPORTS OF
ALUMINUM INTO THE UNITED STATES

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. In Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), as amended, I found, under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1862 (section 232), that aluminum is being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States. To address the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704, I established a tariff regime, which included imposing *ad valorem* duties on certain imports of aluminum articles and its derivative articles. In subsequent proclamations, including Proclamation 11021 of April 2, 2026 (Strengthening Actions Taken To Adjust Imports of Aluminum, Steel, and Copper Into the United States), and Proclamation 11032 of June 1, 2026 (Further Adjusting the Tariff Regimes for Imports of Aluminum, Steel, and Copper Into the United States), I modified the tariff regime for aluminum to more effectively address the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704.

2. In those proclamations, I directed the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to monitor the effects of imports of aluminum with respect to the national security, to update me on the status of that threat to the national security, and to provide me with recommendations if circumstances indicated the need for further Presidential action under section 232.

3. Based on the Secretary's monitoring, I have received information, opinions, and recommendations from the Secretary regarding the tariff regime imposed in Proclamation 9704, as

amended, and the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704.

4. Among other things, the Secretary has informed me that the additional *ad valorem* duties on imports of aluminum are strengthening the American aluminum industries and addressing the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704. In the Secretary's opinion, domestic aluminum production and related domestic aluminum industry would not be as strong as they are if not for the aluminum tariff regime imposed under section 232, and the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704 would be worse than it is if not for the aluminum tariff regime imposed under section 232.

5. The Secretary has informed and advised me of his opinion that, despite the benefits from the aluminum tariff regime, the domestic production and supply of primary aluminum, which is critical to the U.S. economy and defense industrial base, is still in insufficient supply. In the Secretary's view, it is important to modify the aluminum tariff regime in a way to more effectively encourage increased domestic production of primary aluminum.

6. To ensure that the aluminum tariff regime continues to effectively address the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704, the Secretary recommended that I establish an incentive for companies to engage in building new facilities capable of producing primary aluminum, expanding facilities to become capable of producing primary aluminum, or refurbishing outdated facilities that produce primary aluminum to expand their production or increase the efficiency of production. The Secretary recommended that I do this by allowing those companies or their designated representatives to import a quantity of primary aluminum corresponding to the reasonably anticipated

annual production of primary aluminum from the new project at a reduced tariff rate. This would build on the program established for certain aluminum and steel from Canada and Mexico in clause 13 of Proclamation 10984 of October 17, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Parts, and Buses Into the United States).

7. After considering the current information, opinions, and recommendations newly provided by the Secretary; the factors in section 232 (19 U.S.C. 1862(d)); the need to address the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704; and other relevant factors and information, I have determined that it is necessary and appropriate to modify the tariff regime for imports of aluminum imposed in Proclamation 9704, as amended. In particular, I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to establish an investment incentive program for companies investing in new U.S. production capacity for primary aluminum, as further detailed below. In my judgment, the modifications in this proclamation will ensure that the tariff regime imposed on imports of aluminum continue to effectively address the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704.

8. 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 of the United States so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security.

9. 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, including section 232, section 604, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) The Secretary is authorized to and shall establish a program to incentivize new investment in U.S. production facilities to produce primary aluminum.

(a) The Secretary is authorized to solicit and accept onshoring plans from companies. Any onshoring plan shall at least include: a commitment, if the plan is approved, to build, refurbish, or expand a facility in the United States that will produce primary aluminum; a commitment that construction will start by 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, in consultation with any senior executive branch officials the Secretary deems appropriate, shall consider all relevant factors he deems appropriate, such as 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 primary aluminum from the onshoring project, whether the proposed plan's anticipated costs and primary-aluminum production projections are reasonable, and how the benefits of the reduced tariff rate will be allocated between the applicants of the onshoring plan. When approving onshoring

plans, the Secretary shall act in a manner consistent with the need to address the national security threat found in Proclamation 9704.

(c) If the Secretary approves a company's onshoring plan, the Secretary shall allow the company to annually import primary aluminum of a quantity that corresponds to the U.S. production facility's reasonably anticipated annual output of primary aluminum when the onshoring project is completed, at half the section 232 rate of duty otherwise in effect. Tariff adjustments awarded for facility refurbishment shall only be granted to the extent those adjustments correspond with the value of the company's investment.

(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. 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 he 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 Secretary or

the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may collect the additional tariffs owed because of the retroactive rescission of the tariff benefits and impose any appropriate fines or penalties to the extent consistent with applicable law.

(2) 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 official the Secretary deems appropriate, shall determine whether any modifications to the HTSUS 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*.

(3) The Secretary shall continue to monitor imports of aluminum and its derivatives. The Secretary shall, from time to time, review the status of aluminum and its derivative imports with respect to the national security. The Secretary shall inform me of any circumstances that, in his opinion, might indicate the need for further Presidential action under section 232. The Secretary shall also inform me of any circumstance that, in his opinion, might indicate that any of the actions taken under section 232 are no longer necessary.

(4) 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 amendment of regulations or through notices in the *Federal Register* and by adopting rules, regulations, or guidance -- and to employ all powers granted to the President, including by section 232, as may be appropriate to implement and effectuate this proclamation, including to make any technical or ministerial

corrections to any annexes to this proclamation. The head of each executive department and agency (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.

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

(6) 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 twentieth day of July, 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.

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