



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE  
COST ESTIMATE**

July 1, 2004

**H. J. Res. 97**  
**Approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003**  
*As cleared by the Congress on June 24, 2004*

**SUMMARY**

H.J. Res. 97 renews for one year the ban of all imports from Burma. The ban was enacted as the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-61) and was set to expire on July 28, 2004. The import restrictions may be lifted if the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), the military regime of Burma, has made substantial and measurable progress to end violations of human rights, implemented a democratic government, and met its obligations under international counter-narcotics agreements. The President also has the authority to terminate the restrictions upon the request of a democratically elected government in Burma or waive them in the national interest. CBO estimates that extending the ban on U.S. imports from Burma will reduce federal revenues by \$2 million in 2004 and \$10 million in 2005, with no effect thereafter. Enacting H.J. Res. 97 will not affect federal spending.

**ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The estimated budgetary impact of H.J. Res. 97 is shown in the following table.

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>CHANGES IN REVENUES</b>						
Estimated Revenues	-2	-10	0	0	0	0

## **BASIS OF ESTIMATE**

Under H.J. Res. 97, the President would have the authority to lift or waive the ban that would be imposed by the resolution. For this estimate, CBO assumes that the President will not exercise this authority before the termination of the one-year ban.

Based on data from the U.S. International Trade Commission on recent U.S. imports from Burma, information from several government agencies, and CBO's most recent forecast of total U.S. imports, CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 97 will reduce federal revenues by \$2 million in 2004 and \$10 million in 2005, net of income and payroll tax offsets.

In recent years, over half of all U.S. imports from Burma have been knitted or crocheted clothing and apparel goods. The remaining imports include apparel items not knitted or crocheted, certain types of fish and crustaceans, goods made of wood, certain precious and semiprecious stones and metals, and woven fabrics and tapestries. In 2001 and 2002, roughly 80 percent of duties collected on these imports came from knitted and crocheted articles. CBO assumes that a portion of the banned imports will be replaced with imports from other countries.

The President may remove the ban on imports upon the request of a democratically elected government in Burma or if he determines and notifies Congress that to do so is in the national interest. Should the ban be lifted, U.S. companies would be allowed to resume importation of goods produced, manufactured, grown, or assembled in Burma. It is unclear if the President will exercise the authority to lift or waive the ban on imports from Burma. If such an action is taken during the 2004-2005 period, the impact on federal revenues will be reduced accordingly.

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