

**CBO's Estimate of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of H.R. 3190, the BURMA Act of 2019, as posted on the website of the House Majority Leader on September 20, 2019.**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2019-2024	2019-2029
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
	<b>Net Decrease in the Deficit</b>												
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effect	0	0	-1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-6	-7	-5	-2	-9	-32
<b>Memorandum:</b>													
Changes in Outlays	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	9	14
Changes in Revenues	0	0	2	4	6	6	7	7	7	5	2	18	46

H.R. 3190 would require the Administration to impose sanctions on current and former officials of the Burmese military who are responsible for human rights abuses. Sanctions also would apply to any person who has knowingly provided support to those officials or their family members. CBO expects that revenues would increase from penalties for violating economic sanctions on foreign individuals and entities. Under current law, half of all civil penalty revenues collected from violations of any licenses, orders, regulations, or prohibitions issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act is deposited into the Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund. U.S. persons affected by acts of international terrorism can be compensated with payments from the fund, and demand for compensation generally exceeds the balances in the fund. Thus, increasing deposits into the fund would increase direct spending for compensation.