

H.R. 3016, IGO Anti-Boycott Act

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on December 13, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars		2024	2024-2028	2024-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)		*	*	*
Revenues		*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit		*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)		*	*	*
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	< \$2.5 billion	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?		Yes
		Mandate Effects		
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?		Yes, Under Threshold
		Contains private-sector mandate?		Yes, Under Threshold
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.				

H.R. 3016 would expand the prohibition on boycotts of U.S. allies in the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018. Under that law, U.S. persons are barred from participating in boycotts of U.S. allies if those boycotts are promoted or imposed by foreign countries. Under the bill, that prohibition would be expanded to apply to boycotts of allies that are promoted or imposed by international governmental organizations (IGOs). The bill also would require the Administration to report to the Congress annually on boycotts of U.S. allies by foreign countries and IGOs.

Restricting participation in boycotts fostered by IGOs could result in the imposition of additional criminal and civil penalties for violations of Export Administration Regulations. Penalties are recorded as revenues, and a portion of those penalties can be spent without further appropriation.

Using data about similar penalties, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3016 would increase revenues and direct spending by insignificant amounts, and would, on net, reduce deficits by insignificant amounts over the 2024-2033 period.

CBO anticipates that implementing H.R. 3016 would increase administrative and reporting costs for the Departments of Commerce and State. Based on the costs of similar activities,

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



CBO estimates that issuing regulations and satisfying the reporting requirement would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2028 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

H.R. 3016 would impose an intergovernmental and private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by expanding the scope of an existing mandate in the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018. Under the bill, public and private entities in the United States would be prohibited from providing information to IGOs that would further or support certain boycotts. It also would require the entities to report requests for information to the Department of Commerce. CBO expects that the cost of compliance would fall well below the thresholds established in UMRA for intergovernmental and private-sector mandates (\$99 million and \$198 million in 2023, respectively, adjusted annually for inflation).

Current law preempts the laws and regulations of states, territories, and the District of Columbia concerning requests for information by foreign governments that would support or further certain restrictive trade practices or boycotts. By expanding the scope of the law to include IGOs, the bill also would expand the preemption, a mandate. CBO estimates that the mandate would not result in additional spending or reductions in intergovernmental revenues.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Emma Uebelhor and David Hughes (for federal costs) and Brandon Lever (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phillip L. Swagel', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Phillip L. Swagel
Director, Congressional Budget Office