

Table 1.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 7108, the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act, as Passed by the House of Representatives on March 17, 2022

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031			
Increases in Direct Spending													
Estimated Budget Authority	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Estimated Outlays	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Increases in Revenues													
Estimated Revenues	92	169	155	145	133	125	118	112	106	101	694	1,256	
Net Decrease in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues													
Effect on the Deficit	-92	-169	-155	-145	-133	-125	-118	-112	-106	-101	-694	-1,256	

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

* = between zero and \$500,000.

The act would suspend normal trade relations with Russia and Belarus. By suspending normal trade relations, some U.S. imports from Russia and Belarus would be subject to higher customs duties than under current law.

H.R. 7108 would modify the authority to impose sanctions on individuals who commit serious human rights abuses or significant acts of corruption under current law. Using information about similar sanctions, CBO estimates that the sanctions in the act would affect a small number of people. Thus, enacting the legislation would have insignificant effects on revenues and direct spending.

Implementing the legislation would have insignificant effects on spending subject to appropriation; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

By permanently extending the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, H.R. 7108 would extend an existing private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The current mandate, due to expire in 2022, prohibits some transactions involving assets and property in the United States, or under the control of U.S. entities. In the absence of the sanctions, those transactions would otherwise be permitted. The cost of the mandate would be any income that U.S. entities lose as a consequence. CBO expects that because a small number of people or entities would be affected, the loss of income from any incremental increase in restrictions imposed by the bill would be small as well. CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$170 million in 2021, adjusted annually for inflation).

H.R. 7108 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

Staff Contacts: Daniel Fried, Madeleine Fox, and Brandon Lever.