

science, as they are in the United States. In addition to potentially affecting over \$100 million in U.S. beef exports annually, this ruling sets an important precedent that will act to protect other U.S. exporters from unscientific and unjustified trade barriers in the future.

- **India—patent law.** The United States recently obtained a panel ruling against India for failing to provide procedures for filing patent applications for pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals, as required by the WTO agreement on intellectual property protection. Besides serving notice that the United States expects all WTO members, including developing countries, to carry out their WTO obligations concerning intellectual property rights, this case also demonstrates that the WTO dispute settlement mechanism can play an important role in protecting American rights and interests in this field.

**Significant settlements.** The WTO agreements and the new dispute settlement rules are already paying dividends by helping us increase jobs and exports. The new dispute settlement rules often make it possible for us to enforce WTO agreements without ever having to reach a panel decision. The fact that the WTO can and will authorize us to retaliate pays off in earlier settlements opening markets for more of our exports. We have already used the WTO procedures to obtain favorable settlements in some important cases:

- **Korea—shelf-life requirements.** Consultations under WTO procedures resulted in a commitment by Korea to phase out its shelf-life restrictions on food products—which removed a major barrier to US exports of beef, pork, poultry and frozen products.

- **EU—grains imports.** By demonstrating our resolve to refer the matter to a panel, we succeeded in pushing the EU to implement a settlement agreement on grains that benefits U.S. exports of rice and malting barley.

- **Japan—sound recordings.** In only a matter of months after we held WTO consultations, the Government of Japan amended its law to provide U.S. sound recordings with retroactive protection, as required by the WTO agreement on intellectual property rights.

- **Portugal—patent law.** After the United States requested WTO consultations, Portugal agreed to revise its patent law to provide a 20-year term to old, as well as new, patents, as required by the WTO agreement on intellectual property rights.

- **Pakistan—patent law.** After the United States requested the

establishment of a WTO panel to enforce the WTO intellectual property rights agreement, Pakistan implemented the requirements of that agreement to provide procedures for filing patent applications and preserving exclusive marketing rights to protect pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals.

- **Turkey—film tax.** The United States has used the WTO dispute settlement process to convince the Government of Turkey to eliminate discriminatory tax treatment currently given to box office receipts from exhibition of foreign films. Turkey has agreed to change its practice.

- **Hungary—agricultural export subsidies.** The United States, joined by Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, and Japan, used the WTO dispute settlement procedures to address Hungary's lack of compliance with its commitments on agricultural export subsidies. The result was a settlement agreement in which Hungary will have to cut its current export subsidy levels by more than 65%.

**Irving A. Williamson,**

*Chairman, Section 301 Committee.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Office of the Secretary

#### **Aircraft Accident Liability Insurance; Notice of Request for Extension of a Previously Approved Collection**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended), this notice announces the Department of Transportation's (DOT) intention to request the extension of a previously approved collection.

**DATES:** Comments on this notice must be received by December 8, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be directed to the Air Carrier Fitness Division (X-56), Office of Aviation Analysis, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carol A. Woods, Air Carrier Fitness Division (X-56), Office of Aviation Analysis, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366-9721.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Title:** Aircraft Accident Liability Insurance.

**OMB Control Number:** 2106-0030.

**Expiration Date:** February 28, 1998.

**Type of Request:** Extension of a previously approved collection.

**Abstract:** 14 CFR Part 205 contains the minimum requirements for air carrier accident liability insurance to protect the public from losses, and directs that certificates evidencing appropriate coverage must be filed with the Department.

**Respondents:** U.S. and foreign air carriers.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 4,250 (avg. 1.3 responses per respondent per year).

**Average Annual Burden per Respondent:** .67 hour (.5 hours per response).

**Estimated Total Burden on Respondents:** 2,762.5 hours.

This information collection is available for inspection at the Air Carrier Fitness Division (X-56), Office of Aviation Analysis, DOT, at the address above. Copies of 14 CFR Part 205 can be obtained from Ms. Carol Woods at the address and telephone number shown above.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Issued in Washington, DC on October 1, 1997.

**John V. Coleman,**

*Director, Office of Aviation Analysis.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Office of The Secretary

#### **Reports, Forms and Recordkeeping Requirements Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice.