orders for which they qualify as an interested party. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and the Government of China will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioner and the Government of China are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the AD and CVD orders with respect to pea protein from China, pursuant to section 736(a) and 706(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of AD and CVD orders currently in effect at *https://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html.*

These orders are published in accordance with sections 736(a) and 706(a) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: August 20, 2024.

Ryan Majerus,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistance Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Orders

The product within the scope of these orders is high protein content (HPC) pea protein, which is a protein derived from peas (including, but not limited to, yellow field peas and green field peas) and which contains at least 65 percent protein on a dry weight basis. HPC pea protein may also be identified as, for example, pea protein concentrate, pea protein isolate, hydrolyzed pea protein, pea peptides, and fermented pea protein. Pea protein, including HPC pea protein, has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 222400–29–5.

The scope covers HPC pea protein in all physical forms, including all liquid (*e.g.,* solution) and solid (*e.g.,* powder) forms, regardless of packaging or the inclusion of additives (*e.g.,* flavoring, suspension agents, preservatives).

The scope also includes HPC pea protein described above that is blended, combined, or mixed with non-subject pea protein or with other ingredients (*e.g.,* proteins derived from other sources, fibers, carbohydrates, sweeteners, and fats) to make products such as protein powders, dry beverage blends, and protein fortified beverages. For any such blended, combined, or mixed products, only the HPC pea protein component is covered by the scope of these orders. HPC pea protein that has been blended, combined, or mixed with other products is included within the scope, regardless of whether the blending, combining, or mixing occurs in third countries.

HPC pea protein that is otherwise within the scope is covered when commingled (*i.e.,* blended, combined, or mixed) with HPC pea protein from sources not subject to these orders. Only the subject component of the commingled product is covered by the scope.

A blend, combination, or mixture is excluded from the scope if the total HPC pea protein content of the blend, combination, or mixture (regardless of the source or sources) comprises less than five percent of the blend, combination, or mixture on a dry weight basis.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of these orders unless specifically excluded. The following products, by way of example, are outside and/or specifically excluded from the scope of these orders:

- burgers, snack bars, bakery products, sugar and gum confectionary products, milk, cheese, baby food, sauces and seasonings, and pet food, even when such products are made with HPC pea protein;
- HPC pea protein that has gone through an extrusion process to alter the HPC pea protein at the structural and functional level, resulting in a product with a fibrous structure which resembles muscle meat upon hydration. These products are commonly described as textured pea protein or texturized pea protein;
- HPC pea protein that has been further processed to create a small crunchy nugget commonly described as a pea protein crisp;
- protein derived from chickpeas.

The merchandise covered by the scope is currently classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) categories 3504.00.1000, 3504.00.5000, and 2106.10.0000. Such merchandise may also enter the U.S. market under HTSUS category 2308.00.9890. Although HTSUS categories and the CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2024–19071 Filed 8–23–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

AI in Biopharmaceuticals Industry Roundtable

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce announces a roundtable discussion with industry representatives and U.S. government officials on strategies to increase U.S. industry competitiveness and support adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) in the U.S. biopharmaceutical industry and the adoption of AI in drug discovery and development, biopharmaceutical manufacturing, clinical trial design, and supply chain management. ITA invites applications from industry representatives to participate in the roundtables. Applicants should be existing producers or prospective new market entrants with medicines that are or will be produced or developed in the United States and exported overseas.

DATES:

Events: The roundtable will be held on Wednesday, October 16, 2024, from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

Event Registration: ITA will evaluate registrations based on the submitted information (see below) and inform applicants of selection decisions, which will be made on a rolling basis until a maximum of 20 participants have been selected.

ADDRESSES: *Event:* The roundtable will be held via Microsoft Teams, and the link for the meeting will be provided to selected and registered participants.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Liam Kraft at 771–216–4432 or via email at *HealthAI@trade.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: AI is anticipated to yield significant growth opportunities for the healthcare sector. With AI regulation and policy formation still nascent in many markets, it is important to understand the implications of changes in these areas for U.S. healthcare industry stakeholders as adoption of AI grows across the biopharmaceutical industry. This discussion will help position ITA to work with U.S. industry stakeholders in ways that can enhance U.S. industry competitiveness in overseas markets and reduce current or future trade barriers faced by companies in this space.

The Department seeks individual input and views at the 10/16/2024 roundtable regarding overseas competitiveness of U.S. companies using, or planning to incorporate, AI in how they produce and commercialize biopharmaceuticals. Participants will be encouraged to provide any relevant feedback on this issue during the roundtable, which may include comments on the following non-exhaustive list of possible topics:

- With the introduction of technologies such as foundational models and general-purpose AI, what regulatory and policy shifts is your company monitoring in global markets that might affect adoption of AI in the production and commercialization of biopharmaceuticals? How do you anticipate these changes may affect your company's global competitiveness?

• Which markets, given shifting regulatory and policy landscapes, present the most promising commercial environments for adopting AI in the biopharmaceutical industry, from your experience?

• How do you assess the potential for public-private partnerships (P3s) to support efforts in the healthcare sector to adopt AI in the development and commercialization of biopharmaceuticals in global markets? What would a successful P3 in this space look like?

• What kinds of strategic international engagements do you believe would be most effective in creating a more conducive environment for the U.S. biopharmaceutical industry to adopt AI and strengthen its competitiveness in overseas markets?

• What kinds of trade barriers are you seeing or anticipating that might negatively affect U.S. competitiveness? Where do you encounter these barriers? How do you think the barriers can be reduced, removed, or prevented?

○ What are the implications of regulations and policies around health data in foreign markets for adoption of AI in the U.S. biopharmaceutical industry?

○ What are the implications of how foreign governments are addressing intellectual property considerations in relation to AI-assisted drug development?

The event is closed to press and the public. Industry participation is limited to a maximum of 20 qualifying industry representatives.

Selection

To attend, participants should submit the below information to *HealthAI@trade.gov* by no later than 10/9/2024. ITA will evaluate registrations based on the submitted information (and based on the criteria below) on a rolling basis until a maximum of 20 participants have been selected for each roundtable and inform applicants of selection decisions.

Applicants are encouraged to send representatives at a sufficiently senior level to be knowledgeable about their company's capabilities, interests, and challenges in the global AI in healthcare market. Due to time constraints, there is a limit of one person to speak on behalf of each company.

Applicants should include the following information in their response email:

• Name of attendee and short bio.

• Name of company and brief company description.

• A statement self-certifying how the company meets each of the following criteria:

1. It is not majority owned by a foreign government entity (or entities).

2. It is an existing provider or prospective new market entrant, of biopharmaceuticals that are or will be produced in the United States and that feature use of AI/ML in one or more of the following business areas: drug discovery/development (*e.g.,* target identification, disease modeling, de novo drug design, pre-clinical development), clinical trials (*e.g.* patient recruitment, trial design), drug manufacturing (*e.g.,* process optimization, drug synthesis and formulation), and supply chain management (*e.g.,* predictive modeling, demand forecasting).

3. The representative will be able to attend the entire roundtable.

Selection will be based on the following criteria:

• The company's production or production plans with respect to AI in drug discovery/development, clinical trials, drug manufacturing, and supply chain management.

• The company's experience in leveraging AI to produce biopharmaceuticals that are exported from the United States to overseas markets.

• Suitability of the representative's position and biography to be able to engage in the conversation.

• Ability of the company to contribute to the roundtable's purpose of seeking individual input and views on policies and initiatives that strengthen U.S. industry competitiveness of U.S. exports.

Dated: August 20, 2024.

Amanda Lawrence,

Acting Director, Office of Health Industries, International Trade Administration.

[FR Doc. 2024–19039 Filed 8–23–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–163]

Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duy Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain glass wine bottles (wine bottles) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable August 26, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Preston Cox, Scarlet Jaldin, or Theodora Mattei, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5041, (202) 482–4275, or (202) 482–4834, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 28, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.[1] Subsequently, on July 23, 2024, Commerce issued its Post-Preliminary Analysis.[2] For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[3] The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are wine bottles from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

[1] *See Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 89 FR 47533 (June 3, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Post-Preliminary Decision Memorandum for the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China,'' dated July 23, 2024 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and herby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).