

## National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee

### Meeting Minutes

September 4, 2024

The National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee (NAIAC) held a virtual public meeting on Wednesday, September 4, 2024. The meeting was recorded and is available online. ([watch recording](#))

#### NAIAC Members

- Amanda Ballantyne
- Beth Cobert
- Angie Cooper
- David Danks
- Victoria Espinel
- Susan Gonzales
- Janet Haven
- Dan Ho
- Ayanna Howard
- Jon Kleinberg
- Ramayya Krishnan
- Haniyeh Mahmoudian
- Christina Montgomery
- Liz O' Sullivan
- Keith Strier
- Trooper Sanders
- Navrina Singh
- Miriam Vogel (Chair)

#### NAIAC-LE Members

- Armando Aguilar
- Anthony Bak
- Jennifer Eberhardt
- Benji Hutchinson
- Cynthia Rudin

#### NIST Staff Members

- Cheryl Gendron, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)
- Melissa Taylor, NAIAC Program Manager

## Meeting Minutes

### Welcome Remarks

- Gendron called the meeting to order at 2:01 PM Eastern Time and confirmed the committee is operating under the Federal Advisory Committee Act and accessible to the public via livestream. Gendron encouraged members of the public to submit comments and questions to the Committee via email at [naiac@nist.gov](mailto:naiac@nist.gov). Public comments were shared with the Committee following the meeting.
- Taylor thanked Committee and Law Enforcement Subcommittee members for their service advising the President and the National AI Initiative Office. Taylor also thanked members of

the public for their participation and encouraged them to sign up for the NAIAC [mailing list](#). Taylor then introduced Vogel, Chair of NAIAC, for opening remarks.

- Vogel thanked NIST staff for their support and Committee and Subcommittee members for their work before outlining the meeting agenda: (1) NAIAC working group (WG) updates, (2) expert briefings on AI in the workforce and on law enforcement use of facial recognition technology (FRT), and (3) deliberation on Subcommittee draft deliverables.

### WG Updates

- Vogel welcomed four new NAIAC Members:
  - **Aneesh Chopra**, Chief Strategy Officer at Arcadia. Chopra previously served as the first U.S. Chief Technology Officer and before that, Virginia Secretary of Technology.
  - **Beth Cobert**, Former President of the Markle Foundation. Cobert previously served as Acting Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and Deputy Director for Management at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
  - **Angie Cooper**, Executive Vice President of Heartland Forward. Cooper previously served as Senior Director of Global Public Policy at Walmart.
  - **Christopher Howard**, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Arizona State University. Howard graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy, was a Rhodes Scholar, and holds an MBA from Harvard University.
- **Transition Report:** A new NAIAC WG will develop guidance on key priorities for the incoming presidential administration to address. This WG has identified ten topics to address and will seek input from the Subcommittee as well:
  - AI in the Workforce
  - AI Literacy
  - AI in Education
  - AI in Science
  - AI in Health
  - AI in Government
  - AI to Support Small Business and Entrepreneurship
  - AI Governance
  - AI in the Public Interest
  - AI in Law Enforcement
- **AI in Work and the Workforce:** The WG is considering work on several topics: (1) improving workforce data and analytics, (2) expanding the influence of worker voices in the workplace and broader economy, (3) strengthening support systems for workers, and (4) addressing socioeconomic policy and research questions regarding AI in the workforce (e.g., wage effects of AI).
- **International Collaboration:** The WG is planning a briefing to investigate how AI can support humanitarian assistance missions and international aid organizations (e.g., the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID]).

- **Education/Awareness:** Informed by research and conversations with civil society groups, the WG previously recommended a nationwide AI literacy campaign. The WG is currently developing guidance on mechanisms to implement this campaign.
- **Safety, Trust, and Rights:** The WG may hold a public briefing and develop guidance on progress toward implementing the National AI Initiative (NAII) Act of 2020, under which NAIAC was chartered, and which charges NAIAC with conducting such a review.
- **AI Futures – Preparedness, Opportunities, and Competitiveness:** The WG plans to organize public briefings to address hardware innovations and energy requirements associated with the advance of AI.

**Vote on Subcommittee Field Test Checklist Finding**

***Field Testing of Law Enforcement AI Tools***

Performance, Evaluation, and Bias WG – Finding

- **Overview:** The finding provides guidance on law enforcement field testing of AI tools, in accordance with the OMB requirement that the performance of rights- and safety-impacting AI be evaluated in real-world settings. The finding provides a sample “Field Test Checklist” that presents guidelines for law enforcement agencies to use when designing a field test for an AI tool.
- The finding was developed alongside three recommendations on field testing law enforcement AI tools. NAIAC members agreed to vote on the finding, having previously voted to approve the three accompanying recommendations at the July 22 NAIAC public meeting.
- Vogel motioned a vote on the finding. In the presence of quorum, Members of the Committee were polled and decided by majority vote to approve the finding.

| Approve<br>18  | Abstain<br>1 | Not Present<br>8  |
|--|--------------|---|
| Amanda Ballantyne<br>Aneesh Chopra<br>Angie Cooper<br>David Danks<br>Victoria Espinel<br>Susan Gonzales<br>Janet Haven<br>Dan Ho<br>Ayanna Howard<br>Jon Kleinberg<br>Ramayya Krishnan | Beth Cobert  | Jack Clark<br>Paula Goldman<br>Chris Howard<br>James Manyika<br>Christina Montgomery<br>Fred Oswald<br>Navrina Singh<br>Swaminath Sivasubramanian |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Ashley Llorens<br>Haniyeh Mahmoudian<br>Liz O'Sullivan<br>Trooper Sanders<br>Keith Strier<br>Reggie Townsend<br>Miriam Vogel |  |  |
|--|--|--|

### Panel on AI and Just Transitions for American Workers

Moderators Ballantyne and Sanders introduced the AI in Work and the Workforce WG.

- Ballantyne explained the WG's dual focus on (1) the impacts of AI on workers across sectors and industries and (2) approaches to preparing workers to participate in an AI-enabled economy.
- Sanders thanked speakers for sharing their insights on worker-centered approaches to an evolving economic landscape and invited members of the public to contact NAIAC to provide input on this topic and submit ideas for future speakers.

#### *Invited Briefers*

- **John Souroushian**, Senior Associate Director of Business and Technology, Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC)
- **Gil Alterovitz, PhD**, Chief AI Officer of the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) & Director of the National Artificial Intelligence Institute (NAII), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
- **Anthony Boese**, Research Programs Manager for NAII, VA
- **Nicole Smith, PhD**, Chief Economist at the Center on Education and Workforce, Georgetown University McCourt School of Public Policy
- **Darnell Epps**, Founder & CEO, Thurgood Industries

#### *Presenter Remarks*

Presenters were invited to give prepared remarks to the Committee. Each presenter's remarks may be viewed in full in the meeting recording.

- **Soroushian** outlined the economic impacts of previous waves of technological development and their parallels to AI adoption, emphasizing that the impacts on jobs of technological automation and augmentation are often unexpected or counterintuitive. To prepare for these uncertain impacts, Soroushian highlighted (1) creating infrastructure for lifelong learning, (2) empowering workers to develop AI literacy, (3) strengthening AI governance to address bias, workplace surveillance, and safety, and (4) assessing the strength of safety net programs for workers.
- **Alterovitz** and **Boese** presented the All Services Personnel and Institutional Readiness Engine (ASPIRE), a scalable, AI-enabled platform for personnel assessment and upskilling that was developed during a VA AI Tech Sprint and piloted at the VA. Several federal

agencies and industry partners currently use ASPIRE to identify specific skill and knowledge gaps, develop customized paths for staff skill development and training, and understand their teams' capabilities. ASPIRE's personalized approach centers trustworthiness, accessibility, and equity, and its deployment across agencies promotes shared learning between them. More information on ASPIRE may be found on the Naval Postgraduate School [website](#) and in a recent Federal News Network [article](#).

- **Smith** shared her recent research findings, including those outlined in [The Future of Good Jobs](#), a report recently published by Georgetown University's Center on Education and Workforce. American workers have become more productive over the last forty years with the use of increasingly sophisticated technologies, and this trend is expected to continue as AI assists workers. The most rapidly growing jobs and industries are those that require postsecondary education and training. To ensure that incoming cohorts are adequately placed to do these jobs, Dr. Smith called for (1) new legislation to support lifelong learning, including for licensing and certifications outside of university education, and (2) career counseling to create well-defined career pathways for students.
- **Epps** observed that AI technologies used in manufacturing and trades will increasingly be able to complete repetitive physical tasks shifting worker responsibilities toward programming and maintaining these new technologies. Thus, AI technologies can augment human capabilities in these industries and create demand for workers with specialized skills (e.g., in robotics and computer numerical control [CNC] manufacturing). Providing individuals with the skills and knowledge to work alongside AI technologies in manufacturing and trade careers will enable workers to benefit from AI-enabled growth and innovation and can create meaningful career opportunities for individuals in underserved communities.

### ***Question and Answer Session***

- Sanders thanked the presenters and invited NAIAC members to ask follow-up questions. NAIAC members:
  - Asked Alterovitz to what extent ASPIRE skills accreditation is recognized across agencies. Alterovitz and Boese explained that the agencies that use ASPIRE recognize its accreditation and the ASPIRE team is currently working on expanding interagency recognition.
  - Asked about the scope of skills ASPIRE assesses, Alterovitz and Boese explained that ASPIRE includes trainings on technical topics such as AI, cybersecurity, data science, and mathematics. The ASPIRE team is working to expand trainings into nontechnical topics.
  - Observed that workers may not have easy access to retraining and upskilling opportunities and asked what kinds of policy initiatives would facilitate worker skills development. Panelists underscored the importance of taking a multifaceted approach that includes early exposure to AI skills development, supporting and

- expanding local skills development opportunities, and using federal resources to create funding and delivery mechanisms.
- Asked what research or policies may assist individuals in repetitive skills jobs during the transition to an AI-enabled economy. Soroushian and Smith emphasized the importance of the social safety net to support individuals between jobs and help them develop new skills that are well-matched to job opportunities.
  - Asked Smith how best to measure worker wellbeing in addition to existing measures of economic productivity (e.g., GDP). Smith and Soroushian agreed that productivity should not be the only measure of an economy. Smith endorsed the human development index and the Gini coefficient and Soroushian suggested that increased economic productivity should lead to increased worker well-being (e.g., leisure time).
  - Asked which mechanisms for supporting workers will be most effective given the potentially rapid transition to an AI-enabled economy. Soroushian noted that despite the rapid development of AI technology, the pace of AI adoption and associated productivity gains are less certain. Soroushian underscored the importance of strengthening supports for individuals in transition to new jobs and creating new options for lifelong skills learning.

### **Briefing on Law Enforcement Use of FRT**

- Presenters were invited to give prepared remarks to the Committee. Each presenter's remarks may be viewed in full in the accompanying recording of the briefing.

### ***Invited Speakers***

- **Steven Johnson**, Standards Ambassador for Forensic Science, Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) and Advisor, Ideal Innovations, Inc.
- **Lee Rainie**, Director, Imagining the Digital Future Center at Elon University and former Director of Internet and Technology Research, Pew Research Center
- **Samuel Peterson**, Policy Researcher, RAND Corporation

### ***Presenter Remarks***

- **Johnson** emphasized the importance of training FRT end users and noted that several organizations are developing facial image examination proficiency tests, standards and guidelines, training programs, and accredited certifications to support FRT end users. Although FRT algorithms have displayed race- and sex-based disparities in accuracy, these technologies are advancing in accuracy, and human examiners paired with FRT demonstrate greater accuracy than they do alone or paired with other human examiners. Johnson suggested that FRT developers expand the diversity of testing and training datasets to further mitigate biases and underscored that while FRT can generate investigative leads, it cannot be relied upon to provide dispositive identification.
- **Rainie** discussed the results of a 2021 Pew Research [poll](#) of 5000 American adults' attitudes regarding law enforcement use of FRTs. A plurality of Americans believed that law enforcement use of FRT would be good for society, though approximately a quarter were

unsure and both younger and more educated Americans were less likely to agree. While a substantial majority of Americans believed that police would use FRT to solve crimes more efficiently, a two to one majority believed that police would use AI technologies to monitor Black and Hispanic neighborhoods more than other neighborhoods. Americans believed that individuals' activities in public spaces should not be monitored by FRT. Most Americans believed AI technologies would not change the overall fairness of policing and agreed that FRTs should not serve as the sole basis for arrests.

- **Peterson** noted that law enforcement FRT use has technical, legal, and societal implications and shared some of his research on this topic, including a public [poll](#) that found differing levels of public trust in law enforcement FRT use based on people's differing trust in police generally. He emphasized that more research is needed on the varying perspectives on law enforcement FRT use held by a range of interested groups, including law enforcement agencies, civil rights groups, prosecutors and judges. He also outlined several areas in which further guidance is needed, including (1) developing regulations for FRT misuse and misconduct, (2) determining whether law enforcement personnel should be allowed to consider outside information (e.g., criminal history) while assessing FRT matches, and (3) establishing guidelines for how FRT systems should display candidate lists and other data to law enforcement users.

#### **Question and Answer Session**

- Bambauer thanked the presenters and invited NAIAC members to ask follow-up questions. NAIAC members:
  - Asked Rainie what population was surveyed for Pew's 2021 poll and how participants were selected. Rainie explained that poll is nationally representative, and participants were chosen by address and voter registration sampling; the full methodology can be found with the link above.
  - Voiced support for Peterson's call for further research on the impacts of law enforcement use of FRT and asked which research questions and policy recommendations he would like to see addressed and implemented. Peterson suggested investigating (1) public safety outcomes associated with FRT use, (2) how end user decision-making is impacted by the design of the FRT software and process, and (3) impacts on the amount of information that investigators receive.
  - Asked panelists what challenges FRTs are ideally suited to solve. Johnson and Peterson explained that FRTs are useful for establishing leads by efficiently identifying suspects based on images and videos and noted that most LE agencies only use FRTs in high profile or violent cases.

#### **Discussion of Draft Subcommittee FRT Document**

- **Overview:** The Law Enforcement Subcommittee drafted *Discussing a Framework for the Responsible Use of Facial Recognition Technology in Law Enforcement*, which proposes guidelines for the responsible law enforcement use of FRT, including the need for democratic participation and accountability, training requirements, use restrictions, and technical guardrails.

**Subcommittee Member Comments**

- Bambauer invited two Subcommittee members to share perspectives on law enforcement FRT use drawn from their professional experience: **Armando Aguilar**, Assistant Chief of the Miami Police Department (MPD), and **Esha Bhandari**, Deputy Director of the ACLU's Speech, Privacy, and Technology Project.
- Aguilar discussed how FRT has contributed to recent investigative successes at MPD. The department has used FRT to efficiently identify suspects based on social media posts or other images, contributing to improved case clearance rates and decreasing the time to solve cases. The department has engaged with local stakeholders in developing its FRT use policy, which includes use limitations and appropriate privacy protections including those for constitutionally protected activities such as peaceful protest.
- Bhandari observed that many civil society groups are opposed to *any* law enforcement FRT use due to the potential harms caused by FRT errors (e.g., wrongful arrest), as well as those even of accurate FRT use (e.g., loss of privacy). Due to the potential for FRT error, Bhandari asserted that FRT should not be used to (1) establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause or (2) serve as the sole basis for placing an individual in a lineup. To protect individual privacy, Bhandari also cautioned against using FRT to identify witnesses and victims of crimes. In addition, Bhandari noted that no law enforcement agency currently uses FRT for real-time widescale surveillance, and therefore that this topic lies outside the scope of the guidance the Subcommittee offers in the document.

**NAIAC Discussion**

- NAIAC members suggested that the Subcommittee edit the document to include (1) an explanation of how law enforcement FRT use benefits *communities* in addition to improving law enforcement performance, (2) the current state of law enforcement FRT adoption across the country, (3) safeguards for the use of FRT beyond those built into the technology, (4) disambiguation of surveillance and non-surveillance FRT use, and (5) an emphasis on democratic participation in the law enforcement FRT adoption process.

**Public Comments**

- One public comment was received prior to the meeting and was shared with the Committee and the public during the meeting.

**Closing Remarks**

- Vogel thanked Subcommittee members for the deliverables they drafted and expressed appreciation to all participants for the thoughtful discussion.
- Members of the public were encouraged to share comments and questions with NAIAC and NAIAC-LE by emailing [naiac@nist.gov](mailto:naiac@nist.gov). They can visit [ai.gov/naiac](https://ai.gov/naiac) to subscribe for Committee updates. A recording and summary of the meeting will also be posted on [ai.gov/naiac](https://ai.gov/naiac). Comments and questions submitted prior to and during the meeting were shared with the Committee after the meeting.



- Gendron adjourned the meeting at 5:01 PM Eastern Time.

**National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee****Public Comments****September 4, 2024**

The National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee (NAIAC) held a virtual public meeting on Wednesday, September 4, 2024. The meeting was recorded and is available online. The following pages contain one of the presentations, plus one public comment received related to this meeting.

# Public views on police use of facial recognition

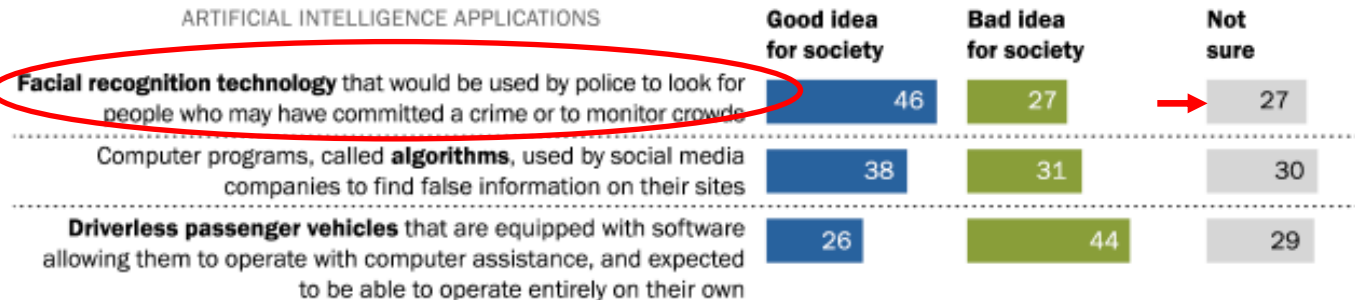
Imagining  
THE  
Digital  
Future  
CENTER

# Pew Research Center study basics

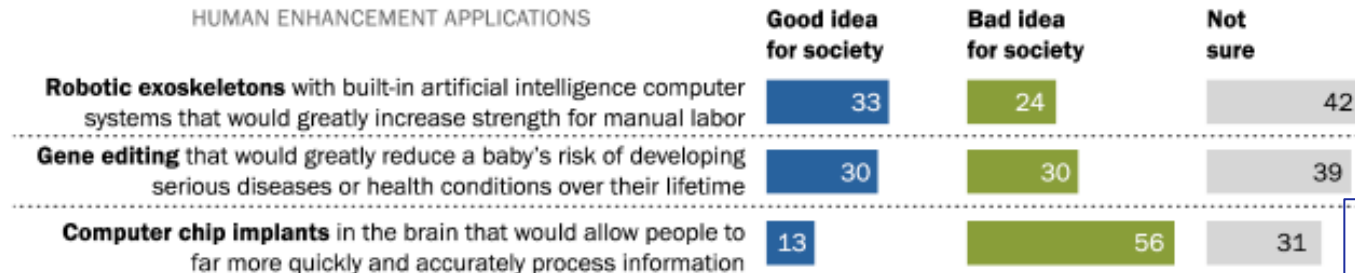
## Majority says brain chip implants for improved cognitive abilities would be bad idea for society; public more open to other applications of human enhancement and AI

% of U.S. adults who say the widespread use of each of the following artificial intelligence and human enhancement applications has been/would be a ...

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS



### HUMAN ENHANCEMENT APPLICATIONS



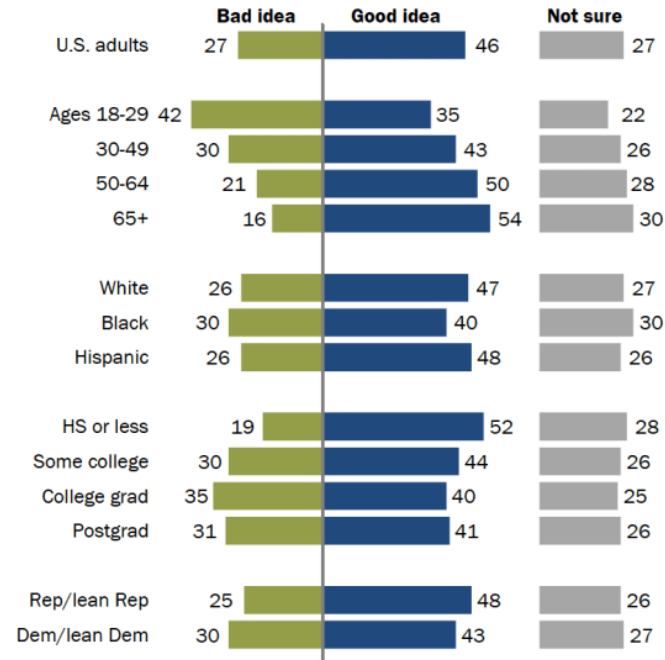
November 2011 -  
American Trends  
Panel - 10,260  
U.S. adults

<https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2022/03/17/public-more-likely-to-see-facial-recognition-use-by-police-as-good-rather-than-bad-for-society>

# Demographic differences

## Widespread use of facial recognition technology by police seen more negatively by younger adults, those who have hear a lot about the topic

*% of U.S. adults who say the widespread use of facial recognition technology by police would be a \_\_\_ for society*

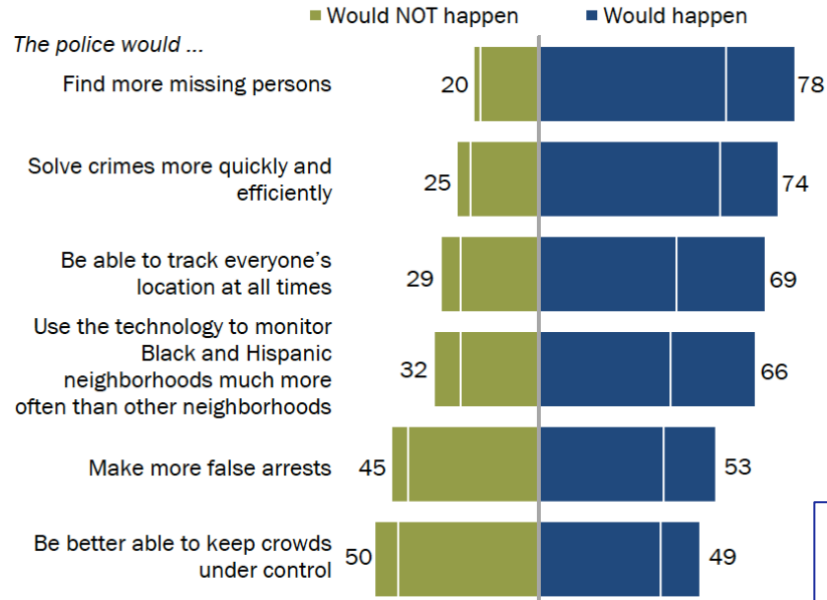


<https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2022/03/17/public-more-likely-to-see-facial-recognition-use-by-police-as-good-rather-than-bad-for-society>

# What would happen?

## Majorities believe facial recognition would help find missing persons, solve crimes but also think it would be used to surveil Black, Hispanic neighborhoods

*% of U.S. adults who say that if the use of facial recognition technology by police becomes widespread, each of the following definitely or probably ...*

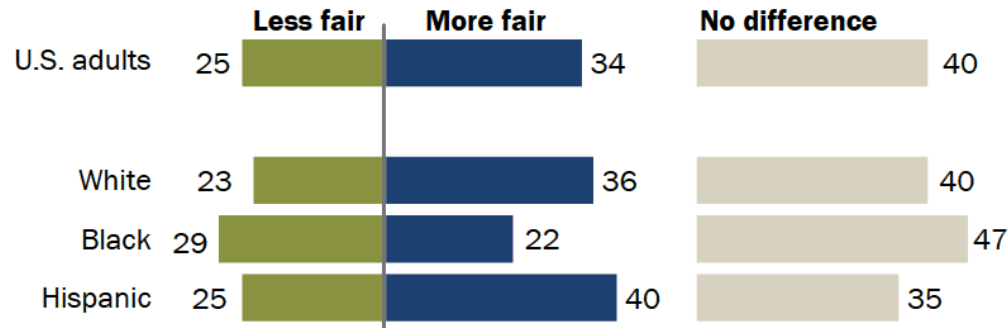


<https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2022/03/17/public-more-likely-to-see-facial-recognition-use-by-police-as-good-rather-than-bad-for-society>

# Make policing more fair?

## Black adults less likely than Hispanic and White counterparts to say facial recognition will make policing fairer

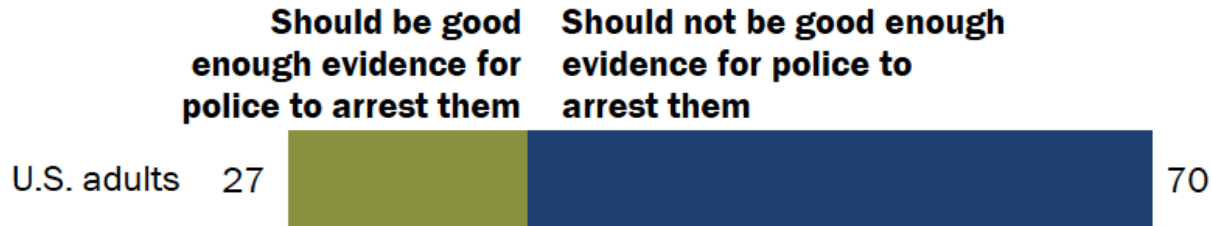
*% of U.S. adults who say the widespread use of facial recognition technology by police will make policing ...*



# Good enough for arrests?

## Majority of Americans don't think facial recognition technology should be good enough evidence for arrest

*% of U.S. adults who say that if a facial recognition program said someone was involved in a crime, it \_\_\_\_, even if there was a small chance the program was wrong*



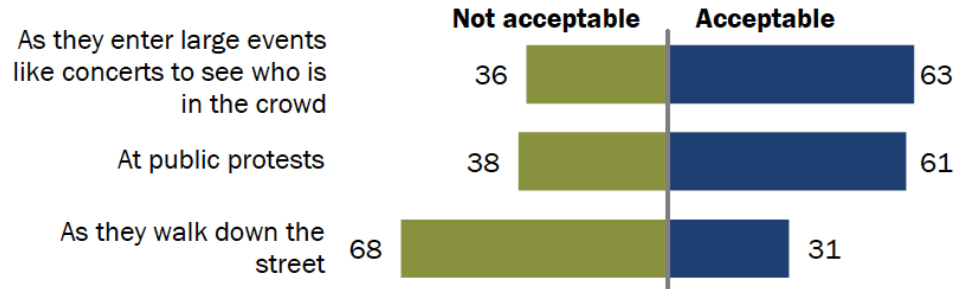


# Scanning crowds

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## About six-in-ten say it's acceptable for police to use facial recognition to monitor crowds, but 68% are not OK with scanning people walking down the street

*% of U.S. adults who say that scanning people during the following is a(n) \_\_\_ use of facial recognition technology by police*



# Imagining THE Digital Future CENTER

Lee Rainie  
Director ITDF  
[lrainie@elon.edu](mailto:lrainie@elon.edu)

 ELON UNIVERSITY

**From:** [M. Dorn](#)  
**To:** [naiac](#);  
**Subject:** TechNet letter re: AI and Workforce for Sept. 4 NAIAC Meeting  
**Date:** Thursday, August 29, 2024 12:26:32 PM  
**Attachments:** [TechNet Letter to NAIAC re AI and the Workforce FINAL.pdf](#)

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Hello Cheryl and members of the NAIAC,

TechNet has drafted a letter for the record for the September 4 NAIAC meeting examining AI in the workforce. Thank you for the consideration of our perspective, and please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any questions.

Sincerely,  
Meghan Dorn

--

Meghan Dorn  
Federal Policy Director  
[TechNet](#) | The Voice of the Innovation Economy



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INNOVATION ECONOMY

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August 29, 2024

National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee  
ATTN: Cheryl Gendron  
Designated Federal Officer  
Information Technology Laboratory  
National Institute of Standards and Technology  
100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 8900  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

**RE: September 4, 2024, NAIAC Workforce Briefing**

To Whom It May Concern:

In advance of the National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee's (NAIAC) meeting to discuss "AI and Just Transitions for American Workers," I am writing to highlight the transformative potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to benefit the American workforce. While AI will undoubtedly bring changes to many jobs and industries, evidence suggests it has the potential to be a powerful tool for enhancing human potential, boosting productivity, and creating new opportunities for workers.

TechNet is the national, bipartisan network of technology CEOs and senior executives that promotes the growth of the innovation economy by advocating a targeted policy agenda at the federal and 50-state level. Our membership includes dynamic American businesses ranging from startups to the most iconic companies on the planet and represents over 4.4 million employees and countless customers in the fields of information technology, artificial intelligence, e-commerce, the sharing and gig economies, advanced energy, transportation, cybersecurity, venture capital, and finance.

It's important to note that the human element remains irreplaceable in many areas of work, and AI's greatest impact will be aiding workers by freeing them from repetitive tasks to instead focus on areas that leverage their original creativity, critical thinking, and strategic decision-making. A 2024 study by Pearson estimates that generative AI could save U.S. workers over 78 million hours a week on routine tasks by 2026.<sup>1</sup> This time savings translates to increased job productivity and job satisfaction. For example, this same Pearson study found that AI could save

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/new-pearson-research-shows-generative-ai-could-help-us-workers-save-78-million-hours-a-week-by-2026-302152010.html>

American nurses and healthcare professionals over 3.6 million hours a week on maintaining medical records, allowing more time for patient care. The important shift that AI is intended to deliver is to enable workers to engage in more rewarding and impactful work, across industries.

A recent report by the AI-Enabled ICT Workforce Consortium, representing many leading global technology organizations and several TechNet member companies, examines different roles in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) field and how they will be impacted by and assisted by AI tools.<sup>2</sup> The Consortium's study projects that over 91.5% of ICT job roles analyzed are expected to experience either high or moderate transformation due to advancements in AI. The report anticipates that one of the key impacts of AI is its potential to empower a wider range of workers to take on more complex tasks more quickly. AI tools have demonstrated the ability to assist novice workers in acquiring capabilities comparable to those of experienced agents in just three months rather than 10.<sup>3</sup>

As the Advisory Committee considers recommendations on how to best prepare the American workforce for an AI-powered future, we appreciate your consideration of the numerous benefits this technology has already demonstrated. Today, 60 percent of workers are employed in occupations that did not exist in 1940, and over 85 percent of employment growth over the last 80 years can be attributed to the technology-driven creation of new positions.<sup>4</sup> In addition to job growth, each major technological breakthrough has ultimately led to greater opportunity, better standards of living, and societal progress.

TechNet is currently developing a white paper on AI's impact on the workforce that expands on the points that we have raised here. We will share this with the NAIAC once it is published later this year. We believe that when deployed responsibly, and with the appropriate safeguards, AI has the potential to drive economic growth and improve the quality of work for millions of Americans. Thank you for your consideration of our perspective on this important position, and please do not hesitate to reach out if TechNet can be a resource for the Advisory Committee.

Sincerely,



Carl Holshouser  
Executive Vice President

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/m/ai-enabled-ict-workforce-consortium/report.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.nber.org/papers/w31161>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.gspublishing.com/content/research/en/reports/2023/03/27/d64e052b-0f6e-45d7-967b-d7be35fabd16.html#\\_4663dc60-8ac1-4000-ae92-109edbc71000](https://www.gspublishing.com/content/research/en/reports/2023/03/27/d64e052b-0f6e-45d7-967b-d7be35fabd16.html#_4663dc60-8ac1-4000-ae92-109edbc71000)