Our second contention is a Financial Disruptions.

Brush '19 of Bloomberg outlines that technology giants could systemically alter global financial markets as they disrupt the banking industry through payment, lending, and other financial services. For example, the Financial Stability Board '19 writes that Amazon already offers lending programs for its sellers and small businesses, and is in talks with banks to create its own checking account program. And in other countries, large technology companies like Alibaba and Tencent have consolidated control of 94% of China's mobile payment market, outcompeting traditional banks along the way.

Unfortunately, this rapid upending of the finance industry injects significant instability to our financial markets, making a large-scale financial crisis inevitable in two ways.

First, by creating a shadow-economy.

Petrou '18 of the Federal Financial Analytics writes that while traditional banks are heavily regulated by the government, technology companies entering the finance industry are not, resulting in serious vulnerabilities for the country as a whole.

Petrou corroborates that as money shifts away from banks and towards financial technology companies, the overall financial system is significantly more prone to economic crisis, with 10 to 30% of income at grave risk. This is because while regulated, traditional banks have the financial capital and government support to withstand large-scale disruptions, even the largest technology companies don't have the capabilities to withstand sustained losses to recover from the same disruptions. Problematically, Valladeres '19 of Forbes continues that because of a high degree of concentration in the financial technology market, instability regarding just a single company would instantly result in systemic failure. Overall, Murphy '19 of the Milken Institute Review writes that big technology's entrance to the finance industry may cause the next financial crisis.

Thus, Petrou finalizes that to protect our financial markets, it is imperative to enforce antitrust laws against technology monopolies to prevent overreliance on single corporations, thus insulating our financial markets.

Second, by creating a riskier banking environment.

Valladares '19 of Forbes writes that the entrance of Big Tech into the finance industry will threaten the profits of traditional banks because technology giants have large consumer bases and economies of scale, allowing them to achieve high levels of efficiency. Most importantly, Valladares writes that Big Tech firms are able to cross-subsidize their ventures into the finance industry, using profits from other, well-established arms of their company to achieve artificially lower margins, thus outcompeting traditional banks. Brush '19 of Bloomberg corroborates that facing this threat to their profits, traditional banks will be compelled to loosen lending standards and take out greater levels of risk. Unfortunately,

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Valladares explicates that banks taking these actions would expose the global financial system to failure, much like in the 2008 crisis.

However, Murphy '19 of the Milken Institute Review writes that enforcing antitrust policies would inhibit the ability for technology companies to enter the finance industry in the first place by cutting off these companies' capacity to cross-subsidize its entrance to the finance sector.

Enabling another financial crisis would be devastating.

As seen in 2008, because of the close integration of global economies, an economic shock in America is sure to spillover to the entire world. Thus, Bradford '13 of the Huffington Post writes that a macroeconomic shock originating in America could push as many as 900 million people into poverty.

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