# Neg

A&M Consolidated *negates.* Resolved: The United States Federal Government should enforce antitrust regulations on Technology Giants

## **Our Sole Contention is the Next Big Thing**

Today, when computers that used to fit in rooms have come to fit in our pockets, inventors and investors alike are looking for new groundbreaking technological areas, like AI. Simon Greenman, a member of the global AI council, writes in 2019 that

While **AI startups are looking to offer new chips, cloud services and algorithms,** this area of the AI value chain is dominated by deep pocketed **[this is provided through] technology giants [which]** such as Google, Microsoft and Amazon. They **have become the picks and shovels of this gold rush**. Whatever AI company is digging for gold the giants want to make sure they are powering that organisation with their AI hardware, cloud and algorithmic solutions.

**Unfortunately, by limiting tech giants, the pro powers off current advances in 2 ways**

**First is by dropping investment**

Naturally, Investors want money, and they will invest in the industries that will garner the most profit. Unfortunately,

*Chung, Andrew. “How Much for That App? U.S. Top Court Hears Apple Antitrust Dispute.” U.S., Reuters, 25 Nov. 2018, www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-court-apple/how-much-for-that-app-us-top-court-hears-apple-antitrust-dispute-idUSKCN1NU0JV. Accessed 15 June 2019.*

**The U.S. Chamber of Commerce** business group, backing Apple, **said [in November that]** in a brief to the justices, “**the increased risk and cost of litigation [of antitrust] will chill innovation [. Thus]**, discourage commerce, and **hurt[ing] developers, retailers and consumers alike.”**

**Antitrust policy also breeds massive uncertainty.**

**Ryan Young of GMU furthers in 2019 that**

Ryan Young, Competitive Enterprise Institute, 4-17-2019 "The Case against Antitrust Law", https://cei.org/content/the-case-against-antitrust-law, accessed 5-19-2019

At the other end of the spectrum, the only relevant market is as big as the entire global economy. That sandwich also competes against other types of food in a global supply chain. Whichever point on the spectrum an analyst decides is right for a given case is an arbitrary decision. It is largely a matter of semantics, and often analytically useless in determining consumer welfare. Uncertainty. Antitrust regulation creates an enormous amount of economic uncertainty. Nobody knows how it will be used at a given time. **If antitrust statutes are interpreted literally**, potentially **any firm**, no matter how small, **can be charged with an antitrust violation—or** for dominating its relevant market, however defined. If a business sells goods at a lower price than its competitors, it can be charged with predatory pricing. If it sells goods at the same price as its competitors, it can be charged with collusion. And if it sells goods at a higher price than its competitors, it can be charged with abusing market power. A century of case law has evolved some guidelines, but judicial precedents can be overturned any time a new case is brought. There are few bright-line legislative or judicial standards for antitrust enforcement. It is mostly guided by a mix of inconsistently enforced judicial precedents, regulators’ personal discretion, and political factors unrelated to market competition. Even the mere threat of antitrust enforcement can have a preemptive chilling effect on innovation, business strategies, and potential efficiency-enhancing arrangements.

**George Bittlingmayer, a professor of Finance at the University of Kansas ultimately quantities this uncertainty in a meta analysis of 70 years of antitrust that**

*Cato Journal, Vol. 20, No. 3 (Winter 2001). Copyright © Cato Institute. All rights*

*reserved.*

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*Kansas. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.486.1437&rep=rep1&type=pdf*

Statistically, **each** extra **[antitrust] case is** thus **associated with a total decline in investment of about $1.7 billion.** Since these estimates capture the cross-industry effects, they come closer to providing an idea of the full possible consequences of a regulatory climate in which an extra case is filed against an exchange listed firm. This climate includes accompanying regulatory initiatives, congressional hearings, or inflation or energy price shocks that provide occasion for an anti-monopoly campaign. These estimates do not reflect the consequences of an antitrust case filed in a political vacuum.

Either way, the regulatory uncertainty is devastating for investors who seek a reliable return

**These investors are key to maintaining artificial intelligence development. Micheal Beckerman in 2019 notes that**

*Beckerman, Michael. “The U.S. Must Continue to Invest in Artificial Intelligence to Compete with China.” TheHill, 17 Feb. 2019, thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/technology/430418-the-us-must-continue-to-invest-in-artificial-intelligence-to. Accessed 13 June 2019.*

That’s why **it is** so **important for the U.S.** to have policies in place that will allow U.S. companies **to continue investing in research and development (R&D) of innovative AI technologies**. **We currently lead the world in AI** R&D **investment**, according to a study by the National Science Foundation, but that could soon change if we have regulations that put American companies at a competitive disadvantage. Without policies to support American companies’ ability to innovate and develop new technologies like AI, we **[but, decreasing this -- risks]** are **leaving a global vacuum that [bad actors]** Chinese government-owned companies **are eager to fill**. The House Subcommittee on Information Technology recently released a white paper on AI noting, “China’s commitment to funding R&D has been growing sharply, up 200 percent from 2000 to 2015.”

**The second way antitrust devastates AI progress is by shrinking startups.**

While startups alone can’t fully create AI, they offer a unique benefit. These startups rely heavily on Big Data and financial backing. Greenman furthers that

**AI is generally a scale game. The more and higher quality the data, the better the AI algorithms** which leads to deeper insights, greater productivity, enhanced products and services, and a better customer service. This can lead to more enterprise customers that leads to the collection of more data which leads to deeper insights and so on. That leads to more customers and more financing. There is a real potential for a flywheel effect and the creation of defensibility. **Successful AI startups have figured this out** and have been able to push the accelerator and get further and further ahead of their competition.

Unfortunately,

**[because] It takes a fortune to design, build and distribute hardware chips,** and so **there is [only so much] room for** only a few **startups**

Fortunately, tech giants are helping startups with the AI development. Greenman continues

*Greenman, Simon. “The Secrets of Successful AI Startups. Who’s Making Money in AI Part II?” Towards Data Science, Towards Data Science, 7 Apr. 2019, towardsdatascience.com/the-secrets-of-successful-ai-startups-whos-making-money-in-ai-part-ii-207fea92a8d5. Accessed 12 June 2019.*

. The British based Graphcore has raised over $110M to build chips optimised for machine learning. But they are playing in a competitive space as the likes of Google, Facebook and Microsoft introduce their own AI optimised chips. … Will it be AWS Startups, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure or even Chinese Alibaba? The battle is intense as the overall cloud market is estimated to be worth US$400 billion in 2020. And increasingly the cloud market battle will be over the AI enabled cloud. And then the tech giants are battling to make sure they provide the best underlying AI algorithms and cognitive services to power the millions of AI applications that will be built. These building blocks will be made that much more accessible by companies offering cloud based AI products. Computer programmers can today write a few lines of code to plug into really powerful AI services through application program interfaces (APIs). Google , Amazon, Microsoft, IBM **[Some Giants] are [even]** all **offering machine learning and cognitive services in the cloud [for startups].** This new category of AI as a Service (AIaaS) will power a wealth of conversational agents and chatbots, speech, natural language processing (NLP) and semantics, vision, and enhanced core algorithms programs. The algorithmic space is heavily contested but there are startups who seem to be finding room to carve out their own space by focusing on very deep domain and technology specific solutions.

However, enforcing antitrust regulations on tech giants could stall this progress as Herbert Hovenkamp of UPENN notes in 2019

“Why Breaking Up Big Tech Could Do More Harm Than Good - Knowledge@Wharton.” *Knowledge@Wharton*, 2019, knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/why-breaking-up-big-tech-could-do-more-harm-than-good/. Accessed 12 June 2019.

But Bhargava said **restricting big tech companies from buying smaller startups can be harmful. For many startups, the initial**, say, **$[money]**100 million **they get from venture capitalists is given with the expectation that they will be bought by a [Giant]** Google or Facebook. **“For many of these firms, the only way out is to get acquired by these big tech companies,”** he said. **“If you somehow tell them that is not going to happen, then they may never reach the point of developing that ambitious product.”** Moreover, unwinding the transactions cited above would be “an extraordinarily difficult undertaking. Not impossible, but you are going to have to go into a federal court and explain a theory of competitive harm,” Kovacic said. The tech giants would sue, and it would be tough for regulators to win in court. “The U.S. jurisprudence allows you to provide evidence of consumer benefits, and to emphasize those benefits.”

**Dr. Micheal Mandel in 2011 notes that**

Mandel, Michael, and Diana Carew. *Innovation by Acquisition: New Dynamics of High-Tech Competition*. 2011.

One question is whether there is anything that government policy can do to encourage technology innovation in the short run. The answer is probably not—while the government does have plenty of long-term levers, such as spending on basic research and investment in science and engineering education, there are few ways to speed up innovation over the next year. On the other hand, government policy is actually quite capable of discouraging innovation in the short-run, **through outdated regulation and restrictive** antitrust **policy** that does not take the importance and uniqueness of the technology sector into consideration. Antitrust policy, as applied to the technology sector in its current form, can impede the virtuous circle of nurturing innovation through startups and acquisitions. By **[antitrust] slow[s]**ing **down or block[s]**ing **acquisitions**, antitrust policy **[which] can limit strategic exit routes for startups**, potentially reducing their value and making it less attractive for investors to put their money into the next round of innovative new companies. ”

**The impact is Artificial Intelligence, which can be seen in 2 areas.**

**First is the economy,**

[**Pethokoukis ‘19**](http://www.aei.org/publication/how-to-get-the-ai-powered-american-economy-that-we-want/)reports that “AI could greatly benefit the US economy, increasing its annual growth... [by] $8.3 trillion.”

Crucially, [**Roemer ‘97**](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mary_Kay_Gugerty/publication/237498216_DOES_ECONOMIC_GROWTH_REDUCE_POVERTY_Technical_Paper/links/57dc0dc708aeea195935bbb3/DOES-ECONOMIC-GROWTH-REDUCE-POVERTY-Technical-Paper.pdf) **of Harvard** explains that "an increase in... GDP growth [translates

to a] ... one‐for‐one increase in... [the growth rate of] average incomes [for] the poorest 40%."

**Second is Oh yea, everything else.**

[**Heath 18 of Tech Republic**](https://www.techrepublic.com/article/google-deepmind-founder-demis-hassabis-three-truths-about-ai/)

"I would actually be very pessimistic about the world if something like AI wasn't coming down the road," he said. "The reason I say that is that if you look at **the challenges that confront society: climate change, sustainability, mass inequality [are]** — which is **getting worse — diseases, and healthcare, we're not making progress anywhere near fast enough in any of these areas.** "Either we need an exponential improvement in human behavior — less selfishness, less short-termism, more collaboration, more generosity — or **we need an exponential improvement in technology.** "If you look at current geopolitics, I don't think we're going to be getting an exponential improvement in human behavior any time soon. "**That's why we need a quantum leap in technology like AI."**

AI Innovation is unique and the most important form of tech as

**Andriole from Forbes in 2019 ultimately concludes that**

*Andriole, Steve. “Steve Andriole.” Forbes, 2019, www.forbes.com/sites/steveandriole/#48605b341c88. Accessed 10 June 2019.*

There are lots of technologies that attract our attention – and money – these days. We’re obsessed with blockchain, cryptocurrency, IOT, big data analytics, cybersecurity3-D printing and drones. We’re excited about virtual reality, augmented reality and mixed reality. We love talking about driverless cars, ships and planes. We can’t wait for 5G and Wi-Fi domes that solve all of our network access problems; and while we’re getting a little worried about social media and privacy, we’re still addicted to our ever-more-powerful smartphones. We buy everything online. We’re into wearables. But there’s one technology that we all need to embrace: artificial intelligence (AI). **While there are other families in the** disruptive digital **tech [sector]**nology world, this one is special and one you cannot afford to treat as just another emerging technology. **AI powers, amplifies and therefore supersedes them all.**

Because we look into the future and stand with the next generation of technology, we negate.

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# **CX**

### **5G**

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# **Frontlines**

### **F2: Authors Unqualified/Paid by Google**

First, they don’t give actual evidence to say that they are qualified. Prefer evidence by Professors and institutes over high school analysis.

Second, the data doesn’t lie. At the point when they utilize large data sets and most of their claims are based on fact -- this indict doesnt apply.

### **F2: Facebook is a Monopoly**

**Hubbard 19** Facebook has a monopoly over relevant/similar social media; all so

Sally Hubbard is a former assistant attorney general in the New York AG Antitrust Bureau who heads up big tech and monopolization for The Capitol Forum, January 2, 2019, , The case for why Big Tech is violating antitrust laws, https://www.cnn.com/2019/01/02/perspectives/big-tech-facebook-google-amazon-microsoft-antitrust/index.html

Each tech company maintains that it does not have monopoly power, despite the examples below of their power to exclude competition. The platforms define the markets they operate in broadly, as in "all e-commerce," "all social media," or "all mobile operating systems," rather than limiting the markets to substitutes that consumers would easily switch to. Switching is important because only if consumers can readily vote with their feet do other companies competitively constrain the tech platforms **Facebook**, for example, **doesn't** need to **have a monopoly over a market as broad as "all social media." All social media platforms are not substitutes for Facebook. You can't see baby pictures on LinkedIn, and you can't keep in touch with Grandma on Twitter.** The closest substitute to Facebook is Instagram, which isn't much of a choice since Facebook owns it.

### **F2: Amazon Has a Monopoly**

Amazon doesn’t have a monopoly. **Dechario 19** notes that amazon only has 4 percent of the retail market in the US and 1 percent globally.

If you don’t buy that, at the very least note that the definition of monopoly is vague and leads to more uncertainty.

Dean Dechario, March 12, 2019, https://www.rollcall.com/news/policy/gigantism-facebook-google-amazon-antitrust, Roll Call, https://www.rollcall.com/news/policy/gigantism-facebook-google-amazon-antitrust

The companies have argued that monopoly status doesn’t apply to them; **Amazon**, for instance, is fond of pegging its share of the **retail market at around 4 percent in the United States and 1 percent globally.** But experts who favor the current posture toward antitrust say Warren lacks evidence to support the notion that Big Tech companies have achieved true monopoly status. “There’s simply no persuasive evidence, in my mind, that market concentration, or market power, is systematically on the rise in antitrust-relevant markets, much less that they are on the rise because of lax antitrust enforcement,” Joshua Wright, a law professor at George Mason University and former commissioner on the Federal Trade Commission, the agency tasked with enforcing antitrust laws, told the Senate Judiciary antitrust subcommittee last week. Sen. Mike Lee, the subcommittee chairman, said calls to break up tech companies are “abstract” and too quick to accept as “self-evident” the belief that America is controlled by monopolies. “Weaponizing antitrust enforcement to police subjective concerns rather than the objective concern for consumers would have very broad and serious repercussions,” the Utah Republican said. The Microsoft Myth: We shouldn’t assume more antitrust will give us more tech innovation

## **Uniqueness**

### **F2: AI transition not happening**

U sped.

### **F2: AI Startups solve Innovation Better**

First, mitigate because [**Wu 17 of the ITIF**](http://itif.org/publications/2017/11/28/how-technology-based-start-ups-support-us-economic-growth) that reports that only 11 percent of all tech start-ups are venture-capital backed. That’s really important because only very few startups are utilizing this type of funding -- thus their argument doesnt stand.

Second, startups dont have access to high quality data sets. [**Sydney 18**](https://breakingdefense.com/2018/11/big-bad-data-achilles-heel-of-artificial-intelligence/) finds that “machine learning algorithms only work if they’re trained on large sets of data”

Third, Greenman, literal from AI counsel Financial resources are needed.

## **Link 1: Uncertainty**

## **Link 2: Startups**

### **F2: Small Business Decline**

First, there are other reasons for the decline. [**Nicholas Kuz**](https://techliberation.com/2018/11/07/is-there-a-kill-zone-in-tech/), an economist from NYU, found that “an increase in fixed costs [especially for AI] explains most of the decline in the aggregate entrepreneurship rate.”

This functions as a point for the negative because Big Tech allows Startups to have the capital to grow. Remember that [**Wharton 19**](http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/why-breaking-up-big-tech-could-do-more-harm-than-good/) in case tells you that Startups are funded by VC with the assumption that they will be bought up. Remove this, and then small businesses decline further, and the Big Tech has the resources to help them grow.

### **F2: Kill-Zone**

First, Tech Giants actually incentivize small business growth and M&A are good. [**Oliver Wyman**](https://www.oliverwyman.com/content/dam/oliver-wyman/v2/publications/2018/july/assessing-impact.pdf) reports in 2018 that there is “no negative impact of [tech giants’] presence on venture capital deal value in the technology sector”. Controlling for other factors, he ultimately concludes that “the connectivity and infrastructure associated with [tech giants] may in fact serve as a propagator of continued growth in the market”

Second, a [**Berkeley Study**](https://qz.com/1476480/fear-mononoplies/) found that “ much of today’s merger activity is due to firms wanting to be more efficient, rather than trying to drive their competitors out of business.”

### **F2: Undercutting Small Businesses**

Vox argues in 2017 that this competition means that Small Businesses ultimately do very well in a niche. Instead of repeating innovation, they focus and specialize in one area. Which is overwhelmingly good for the consumer and the company. They cite Anker and AirBnB as prime examples.

### **F2: VC Low**

[Su 19 of Forbes](https://www.forbes.com/sites/jeanbaptiste/2019/02/12/venture-capital-funding-for-artificial-intelligence-startups-hit-record-high-in-2018/#30f0046641f7) notes that

As **venture capital** (VC) funding **nears record** since the dot-com era, **with U.S. companies raising $99.5** billion versus $119.6 billion in 2000 according to the latest [PwC MoneyTree Report](https://www.pwc.com/us/en/moneytree-report/moneytree-report-q4-2018.pdf), **AI startups also experienced their best year ever, raising a record $9.33 billion**, or nearly 10% of last year's total VC investments. 2018 was a phenomenal year for AI startups. Since 2013, VC investments in AI startups had regularly increased over the following four years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 36%. However, **AI-related funding significantly jumped last year, increasing 72%** compared to 2017, despite a dip in deal activity, with 466 startups funded from 533 in 2017, and after increasing for four years.

## **Impact**

**F2: AI hurts Jobs**

First, make them prove to you that there are actual empirics to back this argument and not just anecdotes. [**Forbes**](https://www.forbes.com/sites/amitchowdhry/2018/09/18/artificial-intelligence-to-create-58-million-new-jobs-by-2022-says-report/#4c4a395f4d4b) reports in 2018 that machines are expected to create 58 million NET NEW JOBS by 2022

Second, turn and outweigh on QOL because AI will only displace the repetitive, dangerous jobs. [**Nathan**](https://www.knowmail.me/blog/ai-jobs-safer-humane-productive/) 18 notes that AI can “make jobs that were once guaranteed to come with chronic injuries and pain a thing of the past.”

Third, in the long term, AI solves through education. As the new generations come, people will have access to community or online college to get the required education they need to do new jobs brought by AI

### **F2: AI leads to doomsday scenario**

First, this argument is rooted in science fiction not fact. Even if we somehow envision a world where Robots with guns police the streets, and they control missle defense programs, there will always be human failsafes. [**Daws 18**](https://www.artificialintelligence-news.com/2018/07/18/scientists-build-ai-kill-oversight/) says that thousands of scientists pledged not to build AI without human failsafes.

### **F2: AI will be monopolized**

Already, the giants are competing in AI, no monopoly.

Fast Company Staff. “How Apple, Facebook, Amazon, And Google Use AI To Best Each Other.” Fast Company, Fast Company, 11 Oct. 2017, www.fastcompany.com/40474585/how-apple-facebook-amazon-and-google-use-ai-to-best-each-other. Accessed 18 June 2019.

Think about the hottest, most competitive sectors that the big tech companies are all chasing in some fashion: Home automation. Autonomous driving. Augmented reality. The thread that runs through each of these business opportunities? Artificial intelligence. As we explore in our companion piece about AI as a service, **the tech giants who have a cloud computing business are adding AI services on top in an effort to differentiate their offerings. But they’re saving the best stuff for themselves, using artificial intelligence as a strategic weapon to help achieve their outsize ambitions. Apple** has been the least vocal of the big tech companies in explaining how it thinks about and uses AI, but critics have interpreted the company’s silence as evidence of it being “behind” rivals such as **Amazon and Google.** As a result, Apple executives have lately been more willing to discuss AI, both to reassure early adopters and recruit talent. “Siri isn’t just a voice assistant,” said Craig Federighi, SVP of software engineering, during Apple’s June 2017 developer event. “With Siri intelligence, it understands context. It understands your interests. It understands how you use your device. It understands what you want next.” Although tech cognoscenti will also dismiss Siri as less advanced than rival voice assistants, it has several hundred million users and has done more to popularize AI in consumer tech than arguably anything else. Apple’s approach to AI can best be seen in the new chip in the iPhone 8s and iPhone X, the A11 Bionic. The A11 includes machine-learning frameworks that allow developers to incorporate AI functions into their apps and have them processed quickly using only the device’s computing power. The AI isn’t the top note but it’s there behind the scenes to make apps better and strengthen users’ connection to iPhone. Similarly, Apple’s forthcoming iPhone X and HomePod, its new smart speaker, also rely on what should be thought of AI features yet they aren’t marketed as such. The new iPhone’s FaceID is a paradigmatic AI function (In 2016, Apple acquired a facial-recognition software startup called Emotient for a rumored $100 million), and HomePod purports to be able to adapt its settings based on a room’s acoustics and where it’s placed. That, too, is machine learning in a strict constructionist definition of the phrase. As AI becomes more a part of everyone’s lives, Apple’s vociferous defense of user privacy will likely only resonate more with users. Google, by contrast, has rebranded itself as an “AI-first” company in the last 18 months, under the direction of CEO Sundar Pichai. As one of his predecessors, and Alphabet chairman, Eric Schmidt wrote in January, “Technology is now on the cusp of taking us into a magical age, in which machine learning can prevent blindness, translate any language with expert skill, or even save endangered species from extinction. Machine learning is beginning to help us solve problems today that we simply couldn’t solve on our own.” **Google’s emphasis on AI can increasingly be seen throughout its products.** Gmail suggests rapid replies to emails. Google Photos can create animations, suggest a photo filter for a particularly good shot, or even distinguish your cherished photos from everyday ones in an effort to clean up your image library. Since YouTube turned to Google Brain (another of the company’s AI-research arms) to tune its video recommendations, it has increased average watch time by 50% each of the last three years. No company has more data or more machine-learning resources, now being put to work in services that billions use everyday. Speaking of billions of users, **Facebook is also rather vocal about how it’s using AI to improve its products. Facebook introduced Photo Tag Suggest in late 2010, using facial recognition to identify the people in users’ uploaded images and facilitate sharing.** CEO Mark Zuckerberg listed AI as one of the company’s 10-year bets in 2014 (along with universal connectivity and virtual reality), making clear that he believed AI should replicate—and exceed—human senses such as vision and hearing so that Facebook can better understand its users and serve them. Zuckerberg has invested to put Facebook at the forefront of AI research, and while its tangible applications tend to be less fantastical than those of its rivals, when applied across more than 2 billion users, they’re as transformative as any. In August 2017, the company announced that it had switched to using AI to handle all of its translation services, and it’s now processing 4.5 billion requests daily. In addition to continued advances in image recognition, including within videos, much of Facebook’s most visible AI work has been in Facebook Messenger, where the company has made a large bet on natural-language processing powering conversational bots to handle routine customer-service queries and the like. Although Facebook, like Apple, does not sell its AI capabilities as a service as Google and Amazon do, the company does apply AI to its advertising business. “Now you can put a creative message out there, and AI can help you figure out who will be most interested,” Zuckerberg said on his July 2017 earnings call with financial analysts. “A lot of the time you don’t even need to target now because AI can do it more precisely and better than we can manually.” This statement can be viewed in a less than glowing light as new information is revealed relating to the investigations into Russian involvement in the 2016 U.S. Presidential election, but the fact remains that Facebook would not be able to achieve its significant revenue growth without AI playing a meaningful role. More than any of its rivals, Amazon has elevated the sense of possibility for AI in everyday consumers’ lives, from automated drone deliveries to its game-changing voice-powered Alexa service within its Echo devices. Amazon has created a wholly new consumer-electronics category, one that Google and Apple have now entered and rumors persist that Facebook will be next to offer an AI-based home assistant. Amazon has continued to push Alexa forward, creating new context for her to enter customers’ dressing rooms and bedrooms, where earlier Echo devices may have previously been present only in the kitchen or family room. Meanwhile, **Amazon will continue to use AI quietly to improve its efficiency in doing what it already does well as the largest ecommerce destination for millions.**

### **Overview: AI solves for the developing world**

For a country to progress, it must be driven by technology. AI solves for the developing world harms in two ways.

First is through education. [**NBC finds in 2019**](https://www.nbcnews.com/mach/tech/ai-game-changer-fight-against-hunger-poverty-here-s-why-ncna774696) that In places where children receive subpar education in schools (or no education at all), self-guided computer learning programs which implemented AI into such programs means that they adapt to specific needs and specialities

# **---------------------EXTRA---------------------**

# “Antitrust suable actions” Help consumers

Edward W. Younkins, No Publication, 12-21-2002 ["ANTITRUST LAWS HARM CONSUMERS AND STIFLE COMPETITION", http://www.quebecoislibre.org/021221-15.htm, accessed 5-20-2019]

Pricing has been a particularly popular area for antitrust action. If a company charges a price higher than its competition and it continues to attract customers, it is deemed to have a monopoly per se (e.g., drug companies). If a firm charges a lower price then it is attempting to monopolize (e.g., Wal-Mart). And if several firms charge the same or similar prices they are guilty of price-fixing (e.g., airlines). In the first case, **if the prices are set high, then new competitors could be expected to enter the market.** In the second **case [prices are the same], the firm is likely to simply be competing, although it is often charged with “predatory pricing”** – pricing products below costs temporarily in order to drive competition out of the market and then raising the price in a market devoid of competition. In the long run however, **predatory pricing cannot work because firms cannot suffer losses for long periods of time.** And the fact is that if the prices are subsequently raised then the prospect of profits will attract new entrants, including beaten companies that could reopen. In regard to the third case **[prices are lowered], there is nothing sinister about price coordination, or other forms of collusion for that matter. Companies cooperating to increase their profits are no different from any joint venture, partnership, or joint stock company**. In addition, it is well known that cartels are inherently unstable because of the tendency for members to cheat. Then there is the possibility that **price coordination may actually improve the efficiency of the market because the reduction of price variability could reduce search costs on the part of the consumers.**

**Indeed, this increases market uncertainty, which is critical for Investment into new tech and small business.**

Antitrust is largely a failed and discredited policy. Laws allegedly passed to protect customers have been used to punish efficient companies that have increased output and lowered prices. Rather than protect consumers, it is possible that antitrust laws are enacted to subsidize and protect less-efficient firms from the rigors of the competitive process. **Antitrust enforcement can be used as a war against the competitive practices that businessmen can employ to better serve customers. Antitrust laws thus discourage abler firms from operating to the best of their abilities**. In essence, the effects of antitrust laws are like those of a cartel – maintaining the status quo by stabilizing prices and assuring each firm that its profits and market position are secure.