

Five things to know about the Big Tech antitrust report

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In this July 29, 2020, file photo, Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos speaks via video conference during a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing on antitrust on Capitol Hill in Washington. After years of calling Big Tech too big, Democratic lawmakers are calling for Congress to rein in Facebook, Google, Amazon and Apple by breaking them up, limiting future mergers and blocking self-dealing that could hurt competitors. Those proposals are in a 450-page report issued Tuesday, Oct. 6, by a House antitrust panel. With the election less than a month away and a new Congress due to be sworn in Jan. 3, there's little chance of action

on the report's recommendations this year. (Graeme Jennings/Pool via AP, File)

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Those proposals are in a 450-page report issued Tuesday by a House antitrust panel, which undertook a 15-month investigation into the companies' [market dominance](#). Here are five big takeaways.

MORE BARK THAN BITE?

With the election less than a month away and a new Congress due to be sworn in Jan. 3, there's little chance of action on the report's recommendations this year. But the report offers Congress a roadmap for 2021 should it choose to follow up on the report's proposals, which seems likely should Democrats regain control of both houses of Congress and the presidency.

The Democratic presidential nominee, former Vice President Joe Biden, has said that he'd consider [company](#) breakups.

MONOPOLY OR MONOPOLY-ISH?

The report said the four companies have abused their market power by charging excessive fees, imposing tough contract terms and extracting valuable data from individuals and businesses that rely on them. But it stopped short of declaring them all monopolists.

The report found that Google holds a monopoly in search and that

Facebook has monopoly power in social networking. But it merely said that Amazon and Apple have "significant and durable market power" in, respectively, the U.S. online retail market and mobile operating systems and app stores.

BREAKING UP IS HARD TO DO

Forcing the companies to break up would be a radical step for Congress to take with a powerful industry. For decades, the tech giants have enjoyed light-touch regulation and star status in Washington, but have faced growing scrutiny and criticism over issues of competition, consumer privacy, hate speech and their effects on democracy and the political climate.

Still, the companies have powerful lobbies and many of their CEOs retain some star power in Washington. There's little question that the companies would wage an all-out fight against any breakup attempts, and it's not clear how many legislators would choose that path. There are also technological considerations. Facebook, for instance, is in the process of integrating the chat functions of Messenger, Instagram and soon, WhatsApp. Once that's complete, breaking up those platforms gets more difficult.

BYE BYE, BUY BUY BUY

The report attributes the "significant and durable market power" of the companies in large part to "a high volume of acquisitions." This, it concludes, has led to fewer choices for consumers.

Facebook "used its data advantage to create superior market intelligence to identify nascent competitive threats and then acquire, copy, or kill these firms," the report states. Google, meanwhile, "maintained its monopoly over general search through a series of anticompetitive

tactics" including an "an aggressive campaign to undermine vertical search providers."

The report suggests placing restrictions, potentially even a ban, on future acquisitions by the companies. It's worth noting, however, that many of the products people rely on would not be what they are today if the companies hadn't acquired them. This is true for Google's YouTube and the technology for its maps and Android, Apple's Siri and Facebook's Instagram and WhatsApp.

ANOTHER REPORT

Though the report was "bipartisan," Republicans issued their own thoughts Tuesday in a report titled "A Third Way to Take on Big Tech." Authored by Rep. Ken Buck of Colorado, it called for "targeted" enforcement of existing antitrust laws rather than "onerous and burdensome regulation that kills industry innovation." It's not hard to guess which option Big Tech would get behind if forced to choose.

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