

## Faculti Summary

<https://faculti.net/antitrust-high-tech-exceptionalism/>

This video discusses the growing concern over the immense power of tech companies, often referred to as "big tech." The speaker reflects on how antitrust laws have evolved to give these companies a "free pass," particularly over the last two decades. They analyze two pivotal court cases: the Microsoft case of 2001, which initially constrained Microsoft's monopolistic practices but also involved a departure from established antitrust precedents favoring tech innovation, and the Trinko case, which limited a monopolist's duty to deal with competitors.

The speaker argues that the prevailing narrative has held that strict antitrust enforcement would stifle innovation, but recent insights suggest that it's the lack of enforcement that hinders competition and consequently innovation. They express hope for potential breakups of tech monopolies through case law rather than legislation, citing ongoing cases against companies like Google and Facebook as opportunities for significant legal reforms. The conversation ends with a consideration of the challenges in passing major antitrust legislation in the current political climate, suggesting that change may instead come through incremental case law outcomes.