

Intel: Pattern of Abuse

Intel's illegal business practices have slowed innovation and harmed consumer choice.

Not only does Intel's misconduct artificially constrain consumer choice, but it blocks technological advancement in the critical x86 microprocessor market. Fortunately, regulators around the world agree. Japanese, South Korean, and European antitrust agencies have all found Intel guilty of anti-competitive and exclusionary business practices. Attention now turns to the United States, with formal investigations currently underway at the Federal Trade Commission and New York Attorney General's Office.

“...by undermining its competitors' ability to compete on the merits of their products, Intel's actions undermined competition and innovation.”

- European Commission Press Release,
5/13/09

“...PC consumers' opportunities for choice and product diversity have been greatly reduced as the product choice right has been limited[.]”

- S. Korea Fair Trade Commission Official Press
Release, 6/4/08

“With an 80 percent to 90 percent share of the microprocessor market, Intel wields much more power than your local supermarket...And with such a level of control, Intel doesn't have to exert itself to come up with new and better products.”

- Editorial, *The New York Times*, 10/29/07

“Intel Japan has restricted the ability of competitors to sell Competitor CPUs to domestic computer manufacturers, thereby effectively restricting competition in the Japanese CPU market.”

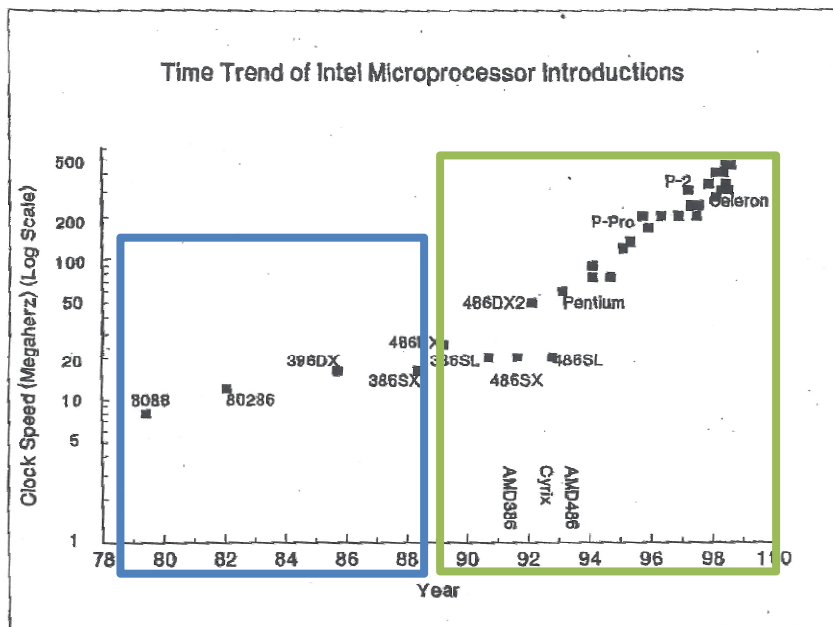
- Japan Fair Trade Commission Official
Press Release, 3/8/05



Competition = Innovation

INTEL – COMPETITION = LESS INNOVATION

In the absence of competition, Intel's microprocessor speeds remained largely stagnant for a decade.



Scherer, F. Michael (September 26, 2006). Testimony before U.S. FTC and DOJ

INTEL + COMPETITION = MORE INNOVATION

Increased competition in the x86 microprocessor market saw huge gains in chip speeds and innovations over a much shorter period of time.

You do the Math.

“Without competitors there is no competition. Without competition there is no incentive for innovation, or to reduce prices.”

– Editorial, *New York Times*, 5/22/09