

8 January 2024

## Submission to CMA on Microsoft-OpenAI “partnership” merger inquiry

1. This submission from diverse civil society organisations welcomes the Competition and Markets Authority’s investigation into the Microsoft-OpenAI partnership. Our submission is structured in four sections:
  1. The Microsoft-OpenAI “partnership”;
  2. Why this investment must be investigated;
  3. Why Microsoft’s investment in OpenAI gives it significant influence; and
  4. Competition issues the CMA should investigate

### The Microsoft-OpenAI “partnership”

2. Microsoft’s most recent investment<sup>1</sup> (announced just under a year ago) in OpenAI, reported to be worth up to \$10bn,<sup>2</sup> was the largest sum committed so far by a large digital gatekeeper to “support” a leading AI startup. Microsoft’s “support” to OpenAI dates back to a \$1bn investment in 2019<sup>3</sup>, followed by another similar-sized investment in 2021.
3. We understand Microsoft has argued that the latest investment, while much larger in size, did not change the nature of its relationship with OpenAI which it claims remains at arm’s-length. Until recently these arguments appeared to have been successful, as none of Microsoft’s several rounds of investment were investigated by any competition authority, including the CMA.
4. That this is highly unsatisfactory is confirmed by the fact that the German competition authority, the Bundeskartellamt, opened a formal investigation into whether Microsoft should have notified the investment based on German merger control rules. The Bundeskartellamt concluded (in its decision dated 25 September 2023) that while Microsoft did not formally violate German merger control notification requirements, this did not mean that there were no substantive issues with the investment, and that the case would have to be re-examined if Microsoft increased its influence on OpenAI.<sup>4</sup> Recent

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<sup>1</sup> Microsoft, “Microsoft and OpenAI extend partnership”, 23 January 2023.

URL: <https://blogs.microsoft.com/blog/2023/01/23/microsoftandopenaiextendpartnership/>

<sup>2</sup> Cade Metz, and Karen Weise, “Microsoft to Invest \$10 Billion in OpenAI, the Creator of ChatGPT”, 23 January 2023. URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/01/23/business/microsoft-chatgpt-artificial-intelligence.html>

<sup>3</sup> OpenAI, “Microsoft invests in and partners with OpenAI to support us building beneficial AGI”, 22 July 2019. URL: <https://openai.com/blog/microsoft-invests-in-and-partners-with-openai>

<sup>4</sup> Bundeskartellamt, Case B6-34/23 summary (Decision date 25 September 2023), 15 November 2023.

events at OpenAI appear to have met this condition, as the CMA's investigation recognises.

### **Why this investment must be investigated**

5. The events of late November 2023 involving the CEO and the Board of OpenAI, in which Microsoft played a prominent role (ostensibly to protect its investment), expose as a fiction the idea of an "arm's-length relationship" between the two companies. Indeed, they demonstrated that Microsoft has a real role in the operation and strategic direction of OpenAI, with profound implications for competition between the two companies, and in AI more generally. More broadly, Microsoft's investment in OpenAI should be seen in the context of the past two decades of economic history.
6. Weak antitrust enforcement has helped create a world in which a handful of dominant technology firms control most of the world's digital technologies and markets—the bedrock of the modern economy. These gatekeepers are now leveraging their unparalleled access to computing infrastructure, data and expertise to shape the development and commercialisation of AI—including driving the narrative that ever-larger models and ever-greater scale are inevitable.
7. In a fairer and more open digital economy, AI development would be pluralistic, decentralised, competitive, and more responsive to the needs of consumers, businesses, governments and citizens. Firms such as OpenAI or Anthropic might, in time, have threatened giants like Amazon, Google and Microsoft. Unfortunately, this is not the path we are on.
8. Instead, smaller AI firms are becoming increasingly dependent on the tech giants' infrastructure and financial support. Microsoft's partnership with OpenAI as well as Google and Amazon's combined \$6bn investment in Anthropic illustrate this point. Letting the largest incumbents dictate how AI develops, by leveraging their current monopoly power into future markets and technologies, will serve their profit margins but will not serve the public interest. We have seen how the failure to block anti-competitive investments and acquisitions in social media, digital advertising and other markets harmed innovation, privacy and choice and allowed the online "public square" to be captured by a handful of private platforms with little interest in promoting the public good and protecting democracy.
9. Only by acting early and aggressively against anti-competitive behaviour in AI can regulators prevent this oligopolistic control from being extended further.

### **Why Microsoft's investment in OpenAI gives it significant influence**

10. Commercial arrangements between dominant tech companies and smaller AI firms – seemingly designed to avoid the antitrust scrutiny that would accompany outright acquisition – give dominant tech companies access to startups' technology and influence

over their commercial strategies in ways that are highly likely to be anti-competitive.<sup>5</sup> These companies are deliberately reconfiguring their “deals” to look like innocent “agreements”, which is fundamentally a circumvention of scrutiny. This is particularly true for Microsoft’s partnership with OpenAI.

11. First, Microsoft influence over OpenAI goes far beyond its reported \$13bn financial investment. As OpenAI’s exclusive cloud provider, Microsoft can prevent its cloud rivals from doing business with OpenAI while enjoying a significant and consistent revenue stream. Although the details have not been disclosed to the public, Microsoft also appears to benefit from privileged access to OpenAI’s technology and the ability to license this technology on its behalf.
12. Meanwhile, as mentioned above, the recent turmoil at OpenAI further exposed the strength of the tech giant’s influence over its smaller partner. When OpenAI’s supposedly independent not-for-profit board fired CEO Sam Altman, Microsoft reportedly placed heavy pressure on the board to reverse its decision, before offering jobs to Altman and every other OpenAI employee.<sup>6</sup> This effectively forced the OpenAI board to back down, resulting in the reinstatement of Altman as CEO and the appointment of a new board, with Microsoft joining as a non-voting observer.<sup>7</sup> These events make clear that despite OpenAI’s nominal independence, it is Microsoft that ultimately pulls the strings when it comes to critical strategic and business decisions.
13. Second, Microsoft has a prominent role throughout the AI stack as both an upstream developer and a downstream service deployer (terms the CMA uses in its report on AI Foundation Models), reinforcing OpenAI’s dependence while enabling Microsoft to leverage the startup’s technology to further entrench its own dominance across different markets.<sup>8</sup> Microsoft develops and commercialises AI models and tools, and builds and runs popular user-facing applications and platforms including Microsoft Office, Bing, GitHub and LinkedIn.
14. Most importantly, Microsoft also controls the Azure high-performance computing infrastructure and the Windows operating system upon which such tools, platforms and applications are hosted. In addition, Microsoft has access to immense amount of data gathered through these services and platforms. As an illustration of how deeply the two companies are intertwined, Microsoft was the “provider” of data for Codex, the OpenAI model that powers Microsoft’s GitHub CoPilot. Publicly accessible code repositories on GitHub were used as training data by OpenAI to develop Codex.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Brian Callaci, “The Antitrust Lessons of the OpenAI Saga”, 12 December 2023.

URL: <https://www.thenation.com/article/economy/the-antitrust-lessons-of-the-openai-saga/>

<sup>6</sup> Charles Duhigg, “The Inside Story of Microsoft’s Partnership with OpenAI”, 1 December 2023.

URL: <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2023/12/11/the-inside-story-of-microsofts-partnership-with-openai>

<sup>7</sup> Karen Hao, and Charlie Warzel, “Inside the Chaos at OpenAI”, 19 November 2023.

URL: <https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2023/11/sam-altman-open-ai-chatgpt-chaos/676050/>

<sup>8</sup> Competition & Markets Authority, “AI Foundation Models: Initial Report”, 18 September 2023.

URL: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65081d3aa41cc300145612c0/Full\\_report\\_.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65081d3aa41cc300145612c0/Full_report_.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> OpenAI and Microsoft have claimed that the use of code on GitHub to train AI models is “fair use”. This claim is being contested in court. URL: <https://githubcopilotlitigation.com/>

15. In short, as a recent article in the *MIT Technology Review* put it, “they [Microsoft] own and control the ingredients necessary to develop and deploy large-scale AI.”<sup>10</sup> This power puts Microsoft in an unprecedented position of influence and oversight when it comes to OpenAI’s inner workings and decision-making.
16. Without regulatory intervention, the Microsoft/OpenAI “partnership” risks undermining fair competition in the market for AI. The likely result would be higher prices and less choice for consumers and businesses, less innovation and resilience in the wider economy, and a handful of actors monopolising the growth, profits and other benefits from this critical technology. As the first competition authority to formally investigate the Microsoft/OpenAI partnership, the CMA can lead the way in preserving an open and diverse AI ecosystem.

### **Competition issues the CMA should investigate**

17. We see several broader competition issues arising from the investment that we believe the CMA needs to investigate:
  - *Operational Independence*: The extent to which Microsoft is allowing OpenAI to truly independently compete for its own customers;
  - *Strategic independence*: The extent to which Microsoft is directly or indirectly “driving” the direction of innovation at OpenAI away from what Open AI would do independently or with other backers;
  - *Exclusivity*: The extent to which Microsoft will have exclusive access to some or all of OpenAI’s technologies, and the extent to which this will undermine the ability of others to compete;
  - *Privileged access*: The extent to which it will have privileged access to technologies, conferring on it an unassailable advantage over others in developing its own products;
  - *Access to inputs*: The extent to which Microsoft will make it difficult for OpenAI to offer its products as inputs to other firms;
  - *Reverse killer acquisition*: The extent to which Microsoft is slowing down, ending or not pursuing development of its own AI technology because it benefits from OpenAI’s technology;
18. To assess the true extent of Microsoft’s control, the CMA should look beyond carefully lawyered contractual terms and thoroughly investigate how its relationship with OpenAI functions *in practice*. The following are suggested questions to help guide the CMA’s inquiry:
  1. On 22 July 2019, OpenAI and Microsoft announced an exclusive computing partnership, initially underpinned by \$1bn in investment and later supplemented with further funding.<sup>11</sup> What is the nature and the extent of this exclusivity?

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<sup>10</sup> Amba Kak, Sarah Myers West, and Meredith Whittaker, “Make no mistake---AI is owned by Big Tech”, 5 December 2023. URL: <https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/12/05/1084393/make-no-mistake-ai-is-owned-by-big-tech/>

<sup>11</sup> OpenAI, “Microsoft invests in and partners with OpenAI to support us building beneficial AGI”, 22 July 2019. URL: <https://openai.com/blog/microsoft-invests-in-and-partners-with-openai>

2. How much of this investment was compute budget, and at what rate is OpenAI being offered computing power? How does this rate compare with market rates Microsoft offers other companies using Azure?
3. On 22 September 2020, Microsoft announced that it “exclusively license[d] GPT-3”.<sup>12</sup> What are the details of this exclusive relationship, and to what extent does this exclusivity apply to subsequent models and products developed by OpenAI, including DALL-E and GPT-4?
4. Does Microsoft have an exclusive license to OpenAI’s intellectual property?<sup>13</sup>
5. Do any of these *exclusive* arrangements have an end date?
6. OpenAI switched from non-profit to a capped profit in March 2019.<sup>14</sup> At the time, OpenAI justified this switch as necessary in raising capital to pay for computational power. What role, if any, did Microsoft play in influencing OpenAI’s change in legal structure?
7. Does Microsoft have any tacit or explicit agreement with OpenAI that restricts the latter’s ability to directly compete against it?
8. In 2021, OpenAI released Codex, a fine-tuned GPT-3 model that generated code, in beta phase as an API. This model underlies Microsoft’s coding assistance product GitHub CoPilot. OpenAI subsequently shut down Codex in March 2023.<sup>15</sup> What role did OpenAI’s partnership with Microsoft play in Codex not receiving a product release and being shut down?
9. Since its initial \$1bn investment, Microsoft is reported to have invested a total of up to \$13bn in OpenAI, including \$10bn in January 2023.<sup>16</sup> More recently, after a chaotic weekend at OpenAI,<sup>17</sup> Microsoft is now a non-voting observer on OpenAI’s board.<sup>18</sup> This gives Microsoft exclusive access to knowledge and information with technical or commercial significance. To what extent does this access give Microsoft an unfair competitive advantage?
10. Is there an explicit link between Microsoft’s partnership with OpenAI and the deprecation of existing Microsoft products, which reduces competition?
11. In 2023, Microsoft ended support for its AI-driven virtual assistant Cortana.<sup>19</sup> Which of Microsoft’s other AI products have been deprecated since the beginning of its partnership with OpenAI?

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<sup>12</sup> Microsoft, “Microsoft teams up with OpenAI to exclusively license GPT-3 language model”, 22 September 2020. URL: <https://blogs.microsoft.com/blog/2020/09/22/microsoft-teams-up-with-openai-to-exclusively-license-gpt-3-language-model/>

<sup>13</sup> Financial Times, “How Microsoft’s multibillion-dollar alliance with OpenAI really work”, 16 December 2023. URL: <https://www.ft.com/content/458b162d-c97a-4464-8afc-72d65afb28ed>

<sup>14</sup> OpenAI, “OpenAI LP”, 11 March 2019. URL: <https://openai.com/blog/openai-lp>

<sup>15</sup> The Decoder, “OpenAI kills its Codex code model, recommends GPT3.5 instead”, 22 March 2023. URL: <https://the-decoder.com/openai-kills-code-model-codex/>

<sup>16</sup> Financial Times, “How Microsoft’s multibillion-dollar alliance with OpenAI really work”, 16 December 2023. URL: <https://www.ft.com/content/458b162d-c97a-4464-8afc-72d65afb28ed>

<sup>17</sup> Financial Times, “‘I’ve never seen anything like this’: how OpenAI’s dramatic weekend unfolded”, 20 November 2023. URL: <https://www.ft.com/content/fce218fb-6873-4891-8860-091ff8cf0389>

<sup>18</sup> Dina Bass, and Rachel Metz, “Microsoft Picks Dee Templeton as OpenAI Board Observer”, 5 January 2024. URL: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-01-05/microsoft-picks-dee-templeton-as-openai-board-observer>

<sup>19</sup> Tom Warren, “Microsoft shuts down Cortana app on Windows 11”, 11 August 2023. URL: <https://www.theverge.com/2023/8/11/23828311/microsoft-shuts-down-cortana-windows-11>

12. Which Microsoft internal AI research and product teams have been shrunk or eliminated since the beginning of the partnership with OpenAI? Which AI staff have been reassigned from Microsoft's deprecated AI products, such as Cortana, to OpenAI-related work?
13. It has been reported that Microsoft will receive 49% of OpenAI's profits, after OpenAI pays back its early investors.<sup>20</sup> What are the precise details of this arrangement?
14. Microsoft's Azure powers "all OpenAI workloads across research, products and API services".<sup>21</sup> What level of insight does this privileged role give Microsoft into OpenAI's technical and commercial operations and decision-making?
15. How much direct insight does Microsoft have into the development of OpenAI's models?
16. Does Microsoft have access to the weights, source code, training data and model architecture for OpenAI's trained models, including GPT-3 and GPT-4?
17. How much insight does Microsoft have into the integration of OpenAI's trained model into Microsoft products?
18. How much insight does Microsoft have into the integration of OpenAI's trained models into the products of other organisations?
19. At which layers in the AI stack (e.g., through its ownership of the infrastructural layer) does Microsoft collect insights and information about OpenAI's operations?
20. Do these insights give Microsoft a competitive advantage over its rivals?
21. Do these insights eliminate or diminish OpenAI's ability to compete against Microsoft?
22. Does OpenAI depend on Microsoft for gathering insight into how enterprises use OpenAI's products, for example through the OpenAI Azure-hosted API?

Signed,

Irish Council for Civil Liberties (ICCL)

The Open Markets Institute (OMI)

Foxglove

Balanced Economy Project

Rebalance Now

Article 19

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<sup>20</sup> Financial Times, "How Microsoft's multibillion-dollar alliance with OpenAI really work", 16 December 2023. URL: <https://www.ft.com/content/458b162d-c97a-4464-8afc-72d65afb28ed>

<sup>21</sup> Microsoft, "Microsoft and OpenAI extend partnership", 23 January 2023.

URL: <https://blogs.microsoft.com/blog/2023/01/23/microsoftandopenaiextendpartnership/>