

Net Neutrality sought to solve a problem that didn't exist and give government more control over the internet.

In 2015 the Federal Communications Commission under the Obama Administration, came up with Net Neutrality rules and imposed them with no democratic process.

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Net Neutrality regulation defined Internet Service Providers as “Title II” companies, the same designation as telephone companies.

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The abuse of free speech and anticompetitive claims that Net Neutrality proponents warned about was hypothetical.

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The vast majority of the innovative apps and sites we use today, such as Amazon, Google, and Twitter, were created during a time without Net Neutrality.

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By targeting internet service providers, Net Neutrality hampered innovation at the expense of the consumer.

The internet consists of a physical infrastructure made up of cable and phone lines that carry internet data.

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Broadband providers, the companies regulated by Net Neutrality, control the link between the user and the internet.

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Net Neutrality meant that service providers couldn't charge more for high-bandwidth services like video streaming. All traffic had to be treated equally.

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Net Neutrality thus encouraged a slower and less innovative internet.

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If Net Neutrality was all about fairness to the little guy, why did the big bandwidth users aggressively lobby for it?

Google and Facebook aggressively lobbied for Net Neutrality through the Internet Association trade group.

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YouTube's parent, Google, had more than 427 meetings at the Obama White House during his presidency.

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In 2014 just two companies, Netflix and Google (which owns YouTube), consumed approximately 50% of the total bandwidth.

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To combat the resource drain of sites like Netflix and YouTube, ISPs floated the idea of creating "fast lanes": bandwidth that would be dedicated to the big users in exchange for higher usage rates.

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Why did the FCC repeal Net Neutrality in 2018? Because it was "a solution that won't work to a problem that simply doesn't exist."

Ajit Pai, the new head of the FCC, said, net neutrality “is a solution that won't work to a problem that simply doesn't exist.”

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Internet Service Providers are do not have monopoly power consistent with a Title II designation and should not be regulated like utilities.

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Unlike the Obama administration, FCC chairman Ajit Pai was transparent about his plans to repeal Net Neutrality and announced his actions before they took effect.

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The repeal of Net Neutrality was met with disinformation and hysteria based on pro-big government narratives.

Reactions to the repeal of Net Neutrality from prominent celebrities was overwhelmingly negative.

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“Taking away #NetNeutrality is the Authoritarian dream,” said actor Mark Ruffalo.

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FCC chairman Ajit Pai has faced racism and harassment for his role in ending Net Neutrality.

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The internet functioned without Net Neutrality, and despite reactionary claims by critics, continues to function after its repeal.

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If you want the internet to remain free of government meddling, you're against Net Neutrality.

Having a “neutral” internet may sound egalitarian, but in reality it means giving the government the power to regulate the internet and pick winners (big tech companies like Netflix) and losers (ISPs).

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Net Neutrality is also unnecessary. The abuse of free speech and anticompetitive claims that Net Neutrality proponents warned about was hypothetical. Unfair or bad-faith practices by ISPs can be addressed by existing anti-trust laws.

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