**Case Study: Epic Games vs Apple/Google**

To effectively discuss the conflicts of interest prevalent in this lawsuit between Epic Games and Apple/Google we first must understand what a conflict of interest is.

A conflict of interest is a situation in which a given party with multiple interests (financial or otherwise) makes a decision that promotes one interest whilst going against another. Given this involves an interest being disadvantaged we can imagine the party may suffer ethical or even legal ramifications due to oppressing the stakeholders of this interest.

Ethical ramifications may involve financially affecting the stakeholders of this interest, and/or negatively affecting the given party’s reputation. Legal ramifications involve the party/stakeholder(s) getting sued due to a conflict of interest that breaks the law or a formal agreement, and thus resulting in a significant financial loss to the party/stakeholder(s).

To fully understand how a given party may be affected by a conflict of interest we must first identify this party’s stakeholders. A stakeholder is identified to be anyone who has a stake in the given party.

**Stakeholders in a business (and their main interests)**

* Internal
  + Directors and managers – salary, share options, job satisfaction, status
  + Employees – salary, job security, job satisfaction, motivation
* External
  + Shareholders – profit growth, share price growth, dividends
  + Customers (Users) – reliable quality, value for money, product availability, customer service
  + Suppliers (Software distributors) – long term contracts, prompt payment, growth of purchasing
  + Banks and other lenders – interest and principal to be repaid, maintain credit rating
  + Advisers -
  + Consultants
  + Government – operate legally, tax receipts, jobs
  + Community – environment, local jobs, local impact

Now that we have a good understanding of what a conflict of interest entails and who it can affect, I will now breakdown the actions made by each of the parties in these lawsuits that led to or prevented conflict of interests.

**Conflicts of Interest**

**Epic Games**

* **Forming a bad relationship with its distributors**
  + **Breaching their developer agreement**  
    The developer agreement for both the iOS and Android app stores allow Apple and Google to take a 30% tax for all in-app purchases, paid apps, and subscription services. These in-app purchases are defined by apps which sell digital goods in contrast to digital marketplaces which vend physical goods/services (ie. Uber, Airbnb). This therefore encapsulates Epic’s very popular game Fortnite which uses an in-game currency called VBucks for buying character skins. This agreement includes a clause which prevents developers from including different payment methods to bypass the tax on these in-game purchases.  
      
    Epic introduced a new direct-payment system in its extremely popular game Fortnite. This direct-payment system offered a cheaper price for the same in-game goods thus directly infringing upon these developer agreements.
  + **Nineteen Eighty-Fortnite**  
    Epic Games produced an advert mocking Apple bringing this dispute into the public domain evidently looking to get support from the people. This parodied Apple’s 1984 advert of taking down the IBM monopoly thus inferring Apple as being a monopoly.  
      
    This action is unprofessional and a conflict of interest as Epic Games is forming a bad relationship with Apple who allows Epic to distribute software on their operating systems.
* **Epic’s management prioritising winning a personal battle with Apple over avoiding legal and reputational damages**  
  Filing a lawsuit against the biggest public company in the world is no joke and losing such a battle would obviously not be in the best interest of any of Epic’s stakeholders. In Epic’s lawsuit it says that they are not seeking any special exemption to Apple’s developer terms implying this is less of a personal battle for Epic but rather one that is looking for industry wide change for developers.  
    
  Such a move from Epic’s management puts all its stakeholders in a risky position for the sake of the wellbeing for all future mobile app developers.
* **Prioritising its own monetary interests over its users**   
  Due to Epic’s breach of Apple’s developer agreement Apple terminated Epic’s developer account and removed Fortnite from Apple’s app store. This implies Apple users will not be able to access Fortnite or any other of Epic’s games on macOS or iOS.  
    
  This breach in agreement was unprofessional as Epic prioritised their monetary interests over that of their users being able to access their game. Fortnite had over 100 million registered users on Apple devices producing around $1.2 billion in global app store spending as of August 2020.  
    
  Although, we can imagine Epic wanted to make a statement they did not have to do this by breaching a legal agreement.

**Apple & Google**

* **Prioritising maximising profit rather than providing its customers (iOS developers and users) with competitive costs**
  + **Oppressive developer agreement**In order for developers to deploy software on iOS they must do it using Apple’s App Store as no competing stores are permitted this means developers have no choice but to conform and agree to Apple’s lucrative developer agreement.The developer agreement for the iOS App Store allows Apple to take a 30% tax for all in-app purchases, paid apps, and subscription services. These in-app purchases are defined by apps which sell digital goods in contrast to digital marketplaces which vend physical goods/services (ie. Uber, Airbnb). This agreement includes a clause which prevents developers from including different payment methods to bypass the tax on these in-game purchases. On top of this within the agreement terms they have discussed the right to change their tax cut by however much at any point.
  + **Forces users to have to pay inflated prices**  
    This tax evidently increases the costs developers must take and thus iOS in-app purchases and subscriptions are often inflated to account for this. A good example of this is Tinder which provides cheaper registration costs on its website than on its iOS app.  
      
    This implies people who know about this inflation will rather register on a different device to bypass the larger cost for the same product.
* Apple’s own interest in developer’s producing successful apps
* Apple’s management prioritising short-term gain by its large developer taxes  
    
    
  + Apple has already had many disputes with big companies regarding their agreement restrictions
  + Apple has a clause in their agreement which states they may change their developer tax percentage to any amount at any time.
* Stifling competition

As a mobile app developer your business largely depends on just two companies: Apple and Google. This is evident as roughly 95% of mobile app spending in the US happens on the App Store and Google Play.  
  
This remaining 5% is attributed to alternative Android app stores alone as Apple does not allow for any competing app stores on iOS. However, Epic has still scrutinized Google for making the process of downloading another store on Android to be lengthy and unnecessarily complicated.

Given the magnitude of power each of these companies have in the mobile app distribution market, mobile developers do not really have any other choice than to accept their respective developer agreements.

* + Not allowing for competing app stores and payment processors
  + Allowing different departments in the company to coordinate each other’s actions

**How the professionals could have detected and prevented these conflicts**

**What I think the outcome of the lawsuit should be given all these conflicts**