# 1AC

Resolved: On balance, the benefits of the Internet of Things outweigh the harms of decreased personal privacy.

Definitions: Oxford Dictionary defines Internet of things as: The interconnection via the Internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data.

Observation:  The negation holds the burden of having all their impacts only pertain to decreased personal privacy. [purely a comparison between IOT and privacy, no other factors][skip if not enough time just make it apparent in first crossfire]

Now moving on to our 2 contentions:

## Contention 1: Economic Benefits.

In order to justify the affirmations following sub points we must identify the key economic benefits. These include Creating Opportunity, Limiting Consumption, Promoting Community and , increasing stabilization.

### Subpoint A: Small Business Creation

*Claim****:*** The Internet of Things is able to facilitate the rise of new small businesses and provide innovative business ideas which provides a valuable business resource.

*Evidence:* Porter and Heppelmann 14 : Companies may find that the data they accumulate from smart, connected products is valuable to entities besides traditional customers. This may lead to new services or even new businesses.

*Link:* Judge, more businesses is the equivalent to More Jobs

*Impact:* It is apparent that small-medium sized businesses make up over 95% of enterprises and account for 60-70% of jobs in most countries. Therefore job security will increase. As the number of small businesses increase job security will increase linearly due to the increase in job openings as a result. IOT is increasing the number of small businesses which will produce more output, increasing the GDP of the country.

[Small businesses increase – numbers of jobs increase –job security increases – hand to hand with gdp increase]

### Subpoint B: Increase in Connectivity and Productivity

*Claim*: The Internet of things increases connectivity, which in turn increases productivity.

*Evidence:* Heidelberg 3; eCall introduced in 2008, takes smart, connected services to the next level by sending automatic notifications to the printer in case of a problem. The printer can then request service. An automated pre-analysis tool transmits the fault details to the responsible worker. A Heidelberg service expert can then immediately get started on solving the problem.

*Link:* The Internet of things is able to connect all devices on a common grid. By raising connectivity, workers are able to work as a team and share ideas effortlessly. In the case of the printers, workers did not have to check each individual printer but instead the printer checked itself so the worker could focus on more equitable jobs.

*Impact:* This in turn will increase the work output, which will increase the supply of products from the countries the workers reside from.

http://www.cnbc.com/2016/09/29/artificial-intelligence-will-boost-us-productivity-says-report.html

*Evidence:* Roy 16; a new study reports that artificial intelligence could dramatically boost economic growth and productivity. The Accenture report looked at 12 countries and found that AI — or technology that senses the environment, comprehends what's happening and takes action — could increase productivity by up to 40 percent in 2035.

This new supply surplus increases the GDP in the country produced. The benefit possibilities are endless and they provide another reason to vote aff in this debate.

**[More work done – Higher supply in business – higher GDP and better economy]**

### Subpoint C: Gas Prices

#### *Claim:* The Internet of things stabilizes gas prices and allows for cheaper outcomes of trade barriers, which in turn leads to a better economy for countries while increasing their gross *GDP in the process.*

*Evidence:* Andrew Slaughter & 2: The oil and gas industry, promise of IoT applications lies not with managing existing assets, supply chains, or customer relationships but in creating new value in information about these. “An integrated deployment strategy is key for companies looking to find value in IoT, which basically integrates sensing, communications, and analytics capabilities, has been simmering for a while. As the core enabling technologies have improved to the point that its widespread adoption seems likely.” Iot’s promise lies with tying all aspects of a business together.

*Link:* Information about these elements of there business allow for stability in predicted assists. Gas prices will stabilize because companies such as BP, will choose to adopt these ideas and prices for everyday men and women will decrease – helping our economy.

*Impact:* More money growing in many families pockets they can afford to invest in greater levels of privacy. With stabilizing gas prices, which directly correlates with a better economy, judge you are voting for the ability to predict spending for customers, consumers, and producers. Trade will occur more with IoT because in business terms the Absolute advantage provides the highest quality natural resource from its origin, which in turn will increase country GDP and such.

[IOT helps gas prices – Gas Prices stabilize – Small businesses can predict profits and potential revenue amounts ahead of time – trade barriers will costs less – Companies will either make more money, or more discounts would occur – more money for families.

Contention 2: