

No jobs for old lawyers?

Disruptive innovations in legal services

Presentation to the European Parliament Workshop on Reforming Professional Services 11 July 2017

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No shortage of dramatic predictions...

SCIENCE

SMARTER THAN YOU THINK

Armies of Expensive Lawyers, Replaced by Cheaper Software

By JOHN MARKOFF MARCH 4, 2011











Meet Ross, the World's First Robot Lawyer

Advances in technology mean the end of the legal profession is nigh. Eventually. Maybe.

A 19-year-old made a free robot lawyer that has appealed \$3 million in parking tickets



Leanna Garfield 🖾 🕏

law lab speaker series >

The End of Lawyers? The End of Law Schools?

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Lawyers all over the world should be very scared of this technology.

Watson-powered Ross will handle bankruptcy

The U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C.



QUICK DETOUR: WHAT IS DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION?



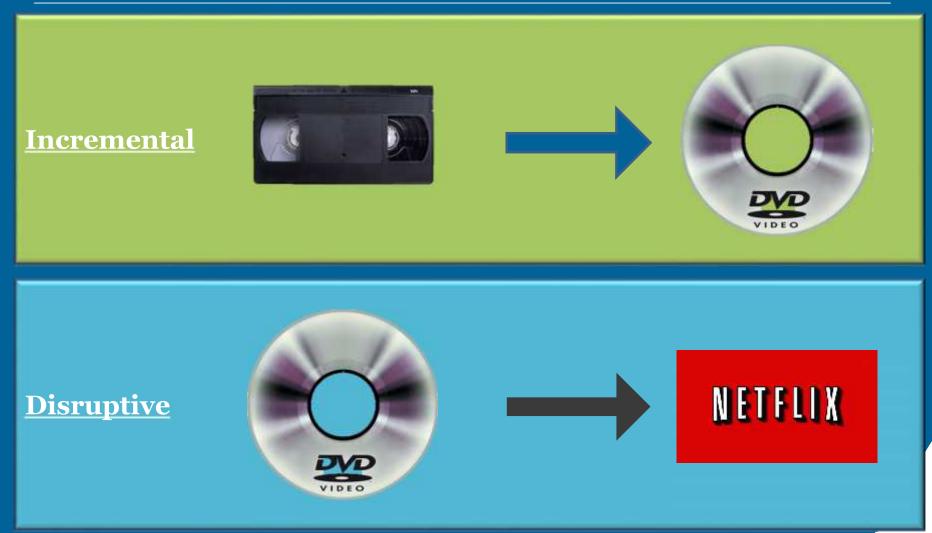
Defining disruptive innovation

• New products, processes or business models that **redefine a market** and displace incumbent firms.

 Come from outside a market's value network



Disruptive vs. incremental innovation





WHAT'S HAPPENING IN LEGAL SERVICES?



What is underlying these bold predictions?

A few broad trends (not all of them new)...

Communication technology

Accessibility of knowledge regarding legal needs and services

Fee and affordability pressure



These trends have given rise to:

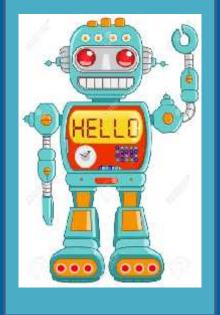
Online service delivery



Availability of information regarding professional quality from rankings and reviews



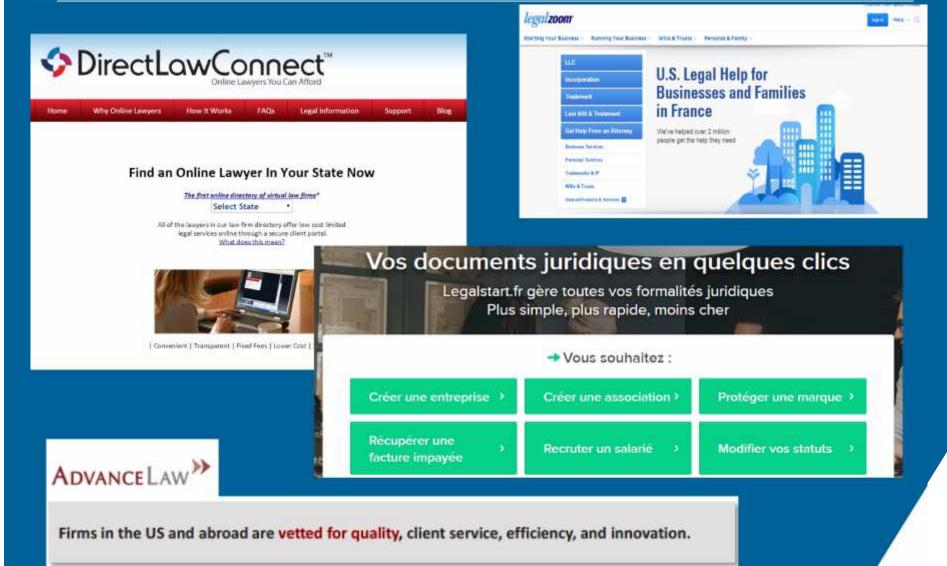
Automation



Service unbundling/ end of the "black box"









How is the legal profession responding?

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"I want you to find a bold and innovative way to do everything exactly the same way it's been done for 25 years."



WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH LEGAL SERVICES REGULATION?



Stepping back: why are legal professions regulated?

Information asymmetries	 Inability to assess quality (credence/experience good) Use of alternative indicators of quality Moral hazard
Externalities	 Imposition of additional costs due to poor quality Positive externalities from good quality
Other policy objectives	 Regional fairness Accessibility of services at low incomes Legal principles (attorney-client privilege)



The scope of regulatory restrictions

- Qualitative entry
- Quantitative entry
- Fees
- Advertising
- Partnerships, ownership, management
- Legal aid

Many are enforced through self-regulation (i.e. bar associations)



Recent regulatory reforms

- France (Loi Macron)
- UK (alternative business structures, Legal Services Board)
- Australia (alternative business structures)
- Korea (licensing procedures)

• So... not much...



NOTICE ANY MISMATCH?



Does the rationale still apply?

Information asymmetries	 Inability to assess quality (credence/experience good) Use of alternative indicators of quality Moral hazard New relationship due to online research, reviews, new competition, commoditisation
Externalities	 Imposition of additional costs due to poor quality Positive externalities from good quality Could go either way
Other policy objectives	 Regional fairness Accessibility of services at low incomes Legal principles (attorney-client privilege) Some no longer apply



The current regulatory framework rests on several foundations which may be under stress

Exclusivity
Is it necessary
or desirable
anymore?

Quantitative entry restrictions
Do they make sense?

Qualitative
entry
restrictions
Are they
necessary and
enforceable?

Self-regulation
Conflicts of interest?

Consumer protection and other regulations
Have any new issues arisen?



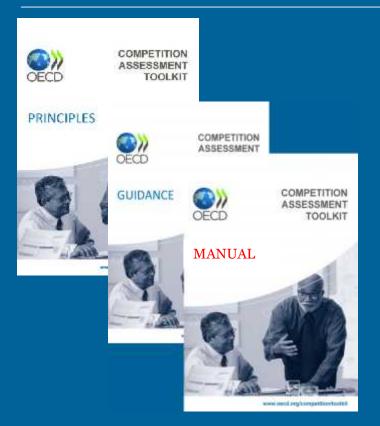
What can competition authorities do?

• Limited enforcement issues (keep an eye out for self-regulators)

• Advocacy – encouraging regulatory assessment (if only there were a toolkit...)



OECD's Competition Assessment Toolkit - developments



- 2007: Toolkit published to assist officials in competition assessment of new or existing laws and regulations
- 2009: OECD Council Recommendation, endorsing use
- 2010: updated
- 2015: hands-on Manual
- Now available in three volumes, in 17 languages





Types of barriers identified in selfregulated professions in Portugal

- Entry barriers
 - Entry exams/qualifications
 - Long internships
 - High cost (tuition fees, registration fees)
- Exclusive rights
 - Attribution of titles
 - Reserved work
- Restrictions on advertising
- Restrictions on organisational forms
 - No provisions for multi-disciplinarity
 - Prohibitions on sharing with other professions



THANK YOU