Regulation of Legal Services (Scotland) Bill

What is it and why does it matter?

What is the new legislation about?
The Bill represents the biggest shake up of the regulation of solicitors in well over a decade. It would introduce new forms of regulation over legal businesses, changes to the way complaints are handled, and new restrictions over who can and cannot call themselves a lawyer. Alarmingly, it also proposes sweeping new powers for Scottish Ministers to, for the first time, intervene directly in the regulation of solicitors.

Why has this Bill come about?
Much of the legislation covering legal regulation is well over 40 years old. It’s why the Law Society went to the Scottish Government back in 2015 to argue for reforms to modernise the regulatory framework.

Scottish Ministers set up an independent review of legal services regulation in 2017 (the Roberton review) and consulted on the report recommendations in 2021. The Bill is the culmination of this work.

What does the Law Society like about the Bill?
We welcome many of the reforms, not least because we requested them. New proposals for business (entity) regulation and restrictions around who can call themselves a lawyer are positive. There are also some process improvements which should help speed up elements of our work to take regulatory action when we need to.

However, many of the suggestions we made for system improvements are absent from the Bill, particularly around complaints handling. We hope this can be addressed as the Bill progresses through parliament.

What is the biggest problem with the Bill?
Of greatest concern is the Scottish Government’s attempt to get exceptional new powers of intervention over how legal professionals are regulated. These powers, which we have not identified in any other western democracy, risk undermining the rule of the law and the independence of Scotland’s legal sector from the state.

A key component of a free and democratic society is having an independent legal profession that can challenge government and protect citizens from the excessive use of power by the state. That is why it is so concerning that the state, through government, could direct or control how legal professionals work.

What powers does the government want to have?
The Bill would empower the Scottish Government to direct the Law Society to take certain action, to censure or fine us as a regulator, or even remove our regulatory functions altogether.

Scottish Ministers also want, for the first time, a direct role in approving rules on how existing law firms operate and the practice of solicitors. The Scottish Government could even appoint itself as a regulator of legal businesses. It opens the prospect, never before suggested, that the state could regulate law firms directly. These are levels of political control and intervention never before seen in the Scottish legal sector.

The Bill would introduce

- new regulation over legal businesses
- changes to complaints handling
- restrictions over who can call themselves a lawyer
- new powers for Scottish Ministers to intervene in the regulation of solicitors

Proposed Ministerial powers to:

- **Section 19 & 20**: Direct the Law Society to take certain actions. Censure, fine us, or remove our regulatory functions
- **Section 41**: Approve rules on the way law firms operate, and the conduct of solicitors
- **Section 49**: Appoint itself as a direct authorisation body or regulator of legal businesses
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Why is the Scottish Government not progressing the Roberton Report proposal for a new independent regulator?
In her report, Esther Roberton recommended creating a new independent regulator of solicitors. There were serious concerns over the costs of setting up and running a new body. There was also worry about having a politically appointed body regulating the legal sector.
The Scottish Government chose not to take forward that model. Instead, the legislation proposes to strengthen the independence of the Law Society’s existing Regulatory Committee, making it more transparent and accountable with a new requirement for annual reporting to parliament.

What about the new restriction on calling yourself a lawyer?
We have long argued for new controls over who can call themselves a ‘lawyer’. It is concerning that anyone, including those without any legal education, qualification or accreditation, can legitimately call themselves a ‘lawyer’ and offer legal services for profit.
We believe the current unrestricted use of the title ‘lawyer’ poses a significant risk to consumers who do not differentiate between a ‘solicitor’ and a ‘lawyer’ and are therefore potentially being misled.
We think the provision in the Bill could be even stronger and will make this argument.

What happens next?
The Bill will first be considered by the Scottish Parliament’s EHRCJ committee. The EHRCJ will submit a report back to parliament. The Bill returns to the EHRCJ, where MSPs can propose amendments. It returns to parliament for debate and, if passed, will become law.

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What can solicitors do to help?
The provisions around Ministerial intervention and control of legal regulation are exceptionally serious and alarming. They risk striking at the very core of the independence of the legal profession from the state.
The EHRCJ committee has issued a call for evidence and asked a specific question about this. We would encourage all solicitors to respond to this call for evidence and make clear how unacceptable these new Ministerial powers (across Sections 19, 20, 41 and 49) are. It is important that members of the committee understand the strength of feeling throughout the profession on this point.

You can access the committee web page and response to the call for evidence by 9 August with this link:
Regulation of Legal Services (Scotland) Bill - your views - Scottish Parliament - Citizen Space