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CONTRACTS AND CONTRACT LAW: BEHAVIORAL INSIGHTS

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Economic Rationality

- Cognitive rationality people's preferences conforms with basic requirements, such as completeness, transitivity, and dominance. People take all available information into account, disregard irrelevant information, etc.
- Motivational rationality people seek to maximize their own utility (firms seek to maximize their profits), regardless of the position of other people, moral norms, etc.

Normative Economics

- Consequentialist Only outcomes ultimately determine the morality of anything.
- Welfarist only the welfare of human beings ultimately counts.
- **Preference-based** human welfare is determined by the extent to which people's desires are fulfilled.

Judgment and Decision-Making

Daniel Kahneman & Amos Tversky



Heuristics and biases (e.g., availability – determining the likelihood of an event according to how easy it is to remember similar events).

Typology of Contracts

- Commercial Firms contracting as part of their commercial activity.
- **Private** Individuals contracting outside of their professional activity.
- Consumer Firms contracting as part of their commercial activity, with individuals who purchase goods and services for their personal, family, or household needs.

Pre-contractual Negotiations

- Availability
- Over-optimism
- Reactive Devaluation
- Elimination by Aspect

- Legal default rules (ius dispositivum);
- Trade usages;
- Previous transactions between the parties;
- and more.

- Standard economic analysis saving on **transaction costs** (and sharing information).
- Behavioral insight: default rules both **follow** common expectations and **shape** them.

- Stickiness of default rules
- Omission Bias When a choice involves both benefits and costs, prospects and risks, people often prefer to avoid making any active decision; thus sticking to the status quo.
- Endowment effect people place a higher value on things that they already have, than on things they have to acquire.





The Default	Choice of the Comprehensive Policy	Willingness to pay more for Comprehensive Policy
Comprehensive Insurance Coverage	53%	32%
Limited Insurance Coverage	23%	8%

Framing Liquidated Damages

Contract	Completion Date	Price	Liquidated Damages	Bonuses
Α	X	P	\$1000 for each day of delay	None
В	X + 100	P-\$100,000	\$1000 for each day of delay	\$1000 for each day of earlier completion, up to 100 days

Supplier-Customer Relationships: Odd Pricing

Kenneth Manning and David Sprott (2009)

Condition	Lesser Pen	Better Pen	Choice of Lesser Pen
А	\$2.00	\$2. ⁹⁹	56%
В	\$1. ⁹⁹	\$3.00	82%
С	\$1. ⁹⁹	\$2. ⁹⁹	70%
D	\$2.00	\$3.00	69%

Supplier-Customer Relationships: Odd Pricing



Supplier-Customer Relationships: Framing Product Characteristics

"75% lean beef" versus "25% fat beef" (Levine et al. (1985, 1988))

Choice Task	Cheaper Car	More Expensive Car	Saving per 100 Kilometers
Α	12 KPL	8 KPL	4.167 (12.5 – 8.33)
В	40 KPL	20 KPL	2.5(5-2.5)

Supplier-Customer Relationships: Framing of Prices as Discounts or Surcharges



Price Framing: What is "Regular Price"?

Dominican Republic Flight + Hotel Packages



5.0 out of 5.0

Fri, Aug 30 - Wed, Sep 4

Logan Intl. - Las Americas Intl.

Regular price

\$2,568

The price now is \$1,381 per

person

Save \$1,187!

Supplier-Customer Relationships: Miscellaneous

- Short Deadlines for Promotion Sales and Short Renewal Cycles
- Gifts versus Price Reductions
- Deferred and Contingent Payments
- Lenient Return Policies

Market Solutions?



Thank You!