

# MPBA G519 – NLP FOR BUSINESS

## PROJECT REPORT

MBA BUSINESS ANALYTICS  
SECOND SEMESTER 2024-25



TOPIC - CONTRACT REVIEW AND LEGAL DOCUMENT  
ANALYSIS USING NLP

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## Abstract:

Legal contract review is a time-consuming and error-prone process that demands deep legal knowledge and meticulous attention to detail. LegalDocNLP is a Natural Language Processing (NLP) based system developed to automate and simplify the review process of legal contracts. The application extracts standard contractual clauses, classifies them with Legal-BERT, flags risky clauses, and generates concise summaries using T5. Built using Python and Flask, the system also supports keyword context analysis, enabling faster, more accurate, and scalable contract analysis.

## 1. Introduction:

Contracts form the foundation of most business agreements. Manual review of legal documents is labor-intensive, subjective, and prone to oversight. The advent of NLP provides an opportunity to leverage machine learning models trained on legal text to automate much of this process. This project implements a contract analyzer that reads a PDF file, extracts key clauses, classifies them using Legal-BERT, summarizes them using LegalT5, and displays the results in a structured, user-friendly web interface.

## 2. Problem Statement:

Manual contract review involves:

- Identifying risky clauses
- Understanding obligations
- Locating key parties and dates
- Analyzing terminations, indemnities, liabilities, etc.

All of the above are resource-heavy and inconsistent. The challenge is to build a system that:

- Automates clause classification
- Flags risky content
- Summarizes clauses
- Allows legal professionals to work faster and with fewer errors

### 3. Objective:

- Automate legal clause identification using Legal-BERT
- Summarize clauses using LegalT5
- Classify clauses by type (e.g., Termination, Indemnity, Confidentiality)
- Display extracted content via a user-friendly Flask interface
- Allow keyword-based clause context extraction

### 4. Literature Review / Base Paper Summary:

The project is built upon foundations laid in the CUAD (Contract Understanding Atticus Dataset) and research papers involving Legal-BERT and LegalT5. CUAD is a curated dataset of legal contracts annotated for clause types. Legal-BERT, built upon the BERT architecture, is pre-trained on legal documents and is ideal for classification tasks in the legal domain. LegalT5 is an adaptation of the T5 transformer model, trained to generate clause summaries.

### 5. Methodology:

The methodology includes the following components:

- Step 1: PDF Extraction (using PyMuPDF/fitz)
- Step 2: Clause Segmentation (sentence tokenization)
- Step 3: Clause Classification using Legal-BERT
- Step 4: Labelling using keyword mapping
- Step 5: Summarization using LegalT5
- Step 6: Keyword Context Analysis
- Step 7: Render through Flask web app

### 6. Technologies Used:

- Programming Language: Python 3.10+
- Libraries:
  - transformers (HuggingFace)
  - nltk
  - Flask
  - PyMuPDF (fitz)
  - json / os / re / torch

### 7. Implementation:

This section outlines the implementation.

#### a) Clause Classification-

Using Legal-BERT, each sentence is passed through a pre-trained model:

```
# Load models and tokenizers
summarizer_tokenizer = T5Tokenizer.from_pretrained(pretrained_model_name_or_path: "SEBIS/legal_t5_small_summ_en", use_fast=False)
summarizer_model = T5ForConditionalGeneration.from_pretrained("SEBIS/legal_t5_small_summ_en")

bert_tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from_pretrained("nlpaveb/legal-bert-base-uncased")
bert_model = BertForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained(pretrained_model_name_or_path: "nlpaveb/legal-bert-base-uncased", num_labels=2)
```

#### b) Clause Labeling-

Keyword-based tagging is applied for labels like “Indemnity”, “Confidentiality”, etc.

```
# Define your clause labels
LABELS = [
    "Confidentiality",
    "Indemnity",
    "Termination",
    "Payment Terms",
    "Governing Law",
    "Intellectual Property",
    "Arbitration",
    "Exclusivity",
    "Non-compete",
    "Other"
]

1 usage
def classify_clause(clause_text):
    inputs = tokenizer(clause_text, return_tensors="pt", truncation=True, padding=True)
    with torch.no_grad():
        outputs = model(**inputs)
    logits = outputs.logits
    predicted_class_id = logits.argmax().item()
    return LABELS[predicted_class_id]
```

#### c) Clause Summarization-

Using T5 model trained on legal text:

```
from transformers import T5Tokenizer, T5ForConditionalGeneration
from transformers import BertTokenizer, BertForSequenceClassification
import torch
import nltk
import fitz # PyMuPDF

nltk.download('punkt')

# Load models and tokenizers
summarizer_tokenizer = T5Tokenizer.from_pretrained(pretrained_model_name_or_path="SEBIS/legal_t5_small_summ_en", use_fast=False)
summarizer_model = T5ForConditionalGeneration.from_pretrained("SEBIS/legal_t5_small_summ_en")
```

#### d) Flask Integration-

A front-end is provided to:

- Upload contracts
- View clause-wise labels and summaries

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Upload Contract</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Upload Your Contract PDF</h2>
    <form method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
        <input type="file" name="pdf_file" required>
        <input type="submit" value="Analyze">
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

e) Keyword Context Extraction-

Important keywords are highlighted with context from surrounding clauses.

2 usages

```
def extract_keywords_contexts(pdf_path, top_n=5, window=40):
    doc = fitz.open(pdf_path)
    keyword_counts = Counter()
    keyword_contexts = defaultdict(list)

    for page_num, page in enumerate(doc, start=1):
        text = page.get_text()
        words = re.findall(pattern: r'\b\w+\b', text.lower())
        keyword_counts.update(words)

    stopwords = set([
        'the', 'and', 'to', 'of', 'a', 'in', 'that', 'is', 'for', 'with', 'as',
        'on', 'at', 'by', 'an', 'be', 'this', 'are', 'from', 'or', 'it', 'was',
        'which', 'we', 'not', 'can', 'has', 'have', 'will', 'may', 'shall'
    ])

    for word in list(keyword_counts):
        if word in stopwords or len(word) < 3:
            del keyword_counts[word]

    top_keywords = keyword_counts.most_common(top_n)

    for keyword, _ in top_keywords:
        for page_num, page in enumerate(doc, start=1):
            text = page.get_text().lower()
            matches = [m.start() for m in re.finditer(r'\b{}\b'.format(re.escape(keyword)), text)]
            for match in matches:
                start = max(0, match - window)
                end = min(len(text), match + window)
                context = text[start:end]
```

## 8. Results:

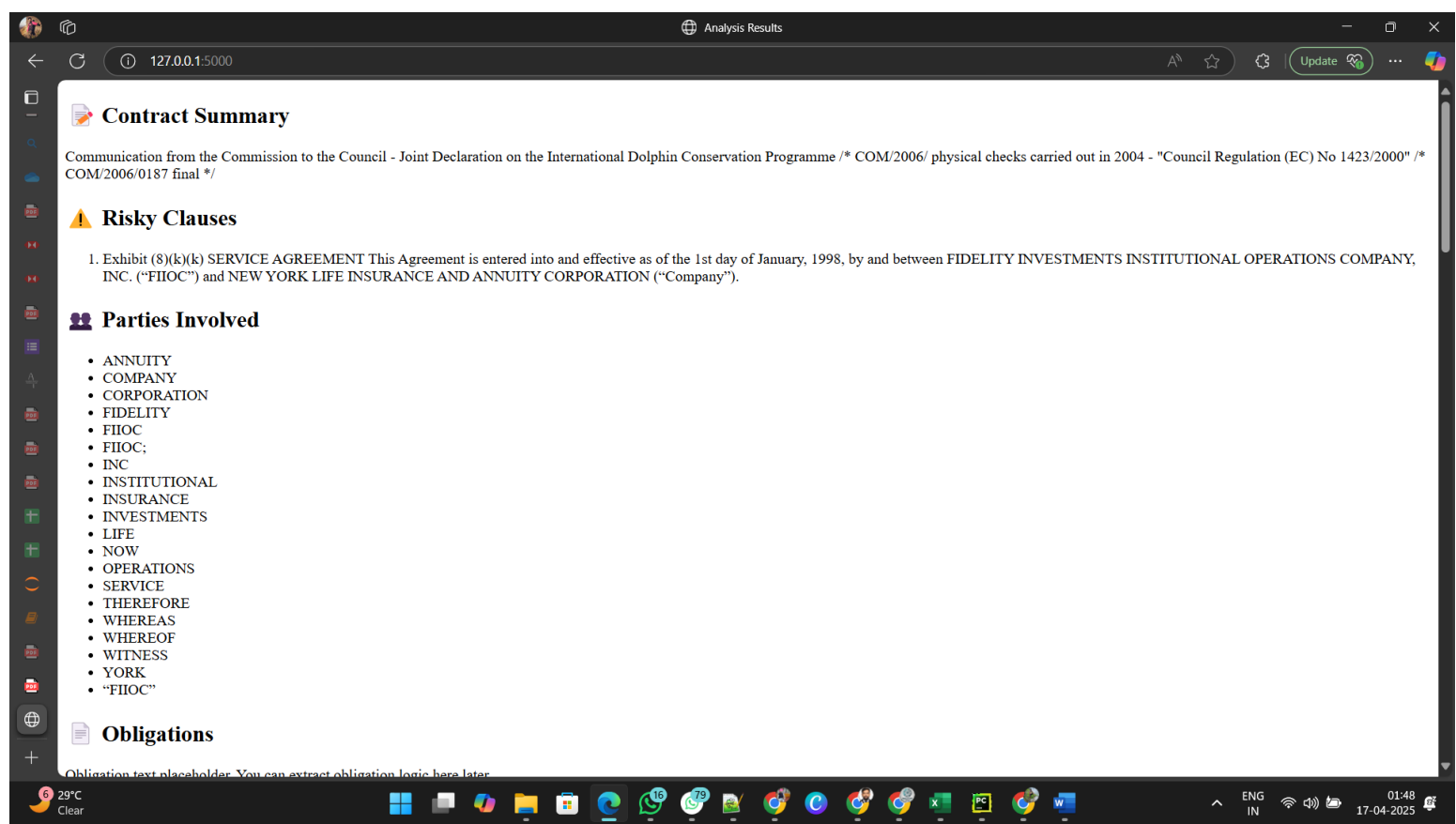
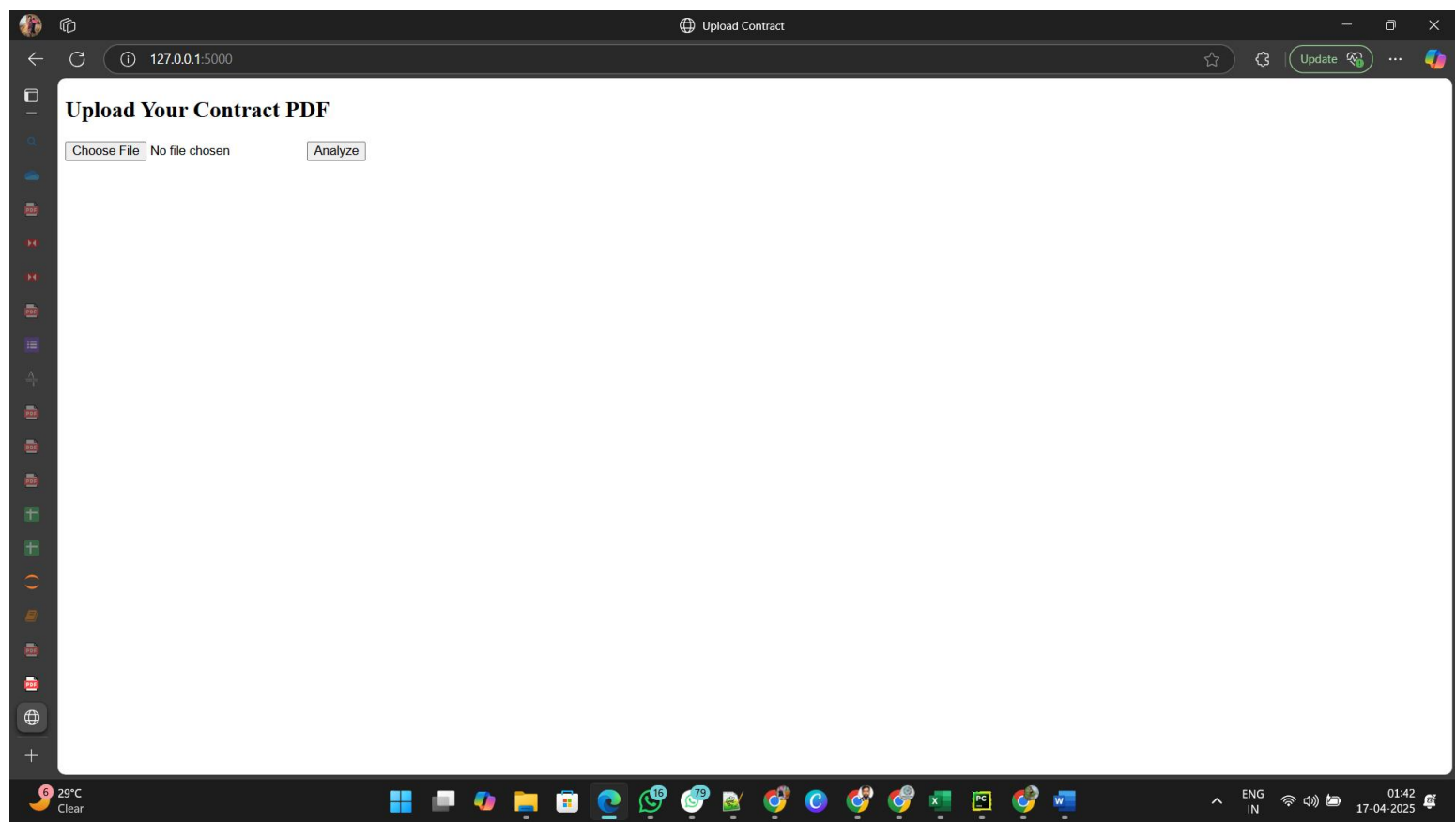
Results are presented in a structured HTML interface. Each clause is displayed with:

- Clause Label (e.g., Termination)
- Full Text
- Abstractive Summary

Additionally:

- All parties are extracted
- Obligations are listed
- Top keywords are shown with contextual usage

# 9. Sample Output Screenshots



Analysis Results

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Obligations

Obligation text placeholder. You can extract obligation logic here later.

Keyword Contexts

Keyword: company

- Page 1: ty investments institutional operations company, inc. (“fioc”) and new york lif
- Page 1: ife insurance and annuity corporation (“company”), whereas, fioc provides trans
- Page 1: portfolio holdings, etc.; and whereas, company holds shares of the funds in ord
- Page 1: s, plan trustees, or others who look to company to provide information about the
- Page 1: ion provided by fioc; and whereas, the company and one or more of the funds hav
- Page 1: rticipation agreements, under which the company agrees not to provide informatio
- Page 1: their designees; and whereas, fioc and company desire that company be able to r
- Page 1: whereas, fioc and company desire that company be able to respond to inquiries
- Page 1: n group annuity contracts issued by the company, and owners and participants und
- Page 1: e life insurance policies issued by the company, and prospective customers for a
- Page 1: ny of the above; and whereas, fioc and company recognize that company’s efforts
- Page 1: eras, fioc and company recognize that company’s efforts in responding to custo
- Page 1: llows: 1. information to be provided to company. fioc agrees to provide to comp
- Page 1: to company. fioc agrees to provide to company, on a periodic basis, directly o
- Page 1: purposes of section 4.2 of each of the company’s participation agreement(s) wit
- Page 1: at it is the designee of the funds, and company may therefore use the informatio
- Page 1: rom the funds. 2. use of information by company. company may use the information
- Page 1: unds. 2. use of information by company. company may use the information provided
- Page 1: ty or life insurance products issued by company, or representatives of any of th
- Page 1: nds in accordance with the terms of the company’s participation agreements with
- Page 1: he funds. nothing herein shall give the company the right to expand upon, alter
- Page 1: lter the information provided by fioc. company acknowledges that the informatio
- Page 2: may be conveyed to persons outside the company. 3. compensation to company. in
- Page 2: outside the company. 3. compensation to company. in recognition of the fact that
- Page 2: ompany. in recognition of the fact that company will respond to inquiries that o
- Page 2: e handled by fioc, fioc agrees to pay company a quarterly fee computed as foll
- Page 2: e daily assets held in the funds by the company. average daily assets shall be t
- Page 2: or that quarter, which shall be paid to company during the following month. shou
- Page 2: any participation agreement(s) between company and any fund(s) be terminated ef
- Page 2: ctive before the last day of a quarter, company shall be entitled to a fee for t

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Analysis Results

127.0.0.1:5000

Update

Keyword: funds

- Page 1: urance products fund iii (collectively “funds”); and whereas, the services provi
- Page 1: ices provided by fioc on behalf of the funds include responding to inquiries ab
- Page 1: clude responding to inquiries about the funds including the provision of informa
- Page 1: the provision of information about the funds’ investment objectives, investment
- Page 1: nd whereas, company holds shares of the funds in order to fund certain variable
- Page 1: ompany to provide information about the funds similar to the information provide
- Page 1: eas, the company and one or more of the funds have entered into one or more part
- Page 1: es not to provide information about the funds except for information provided by
- Page 1: except for information provided by the funds or their designees; and whereas, f
- Page 1: able to respond to inquiries about the funds from individual variable annuity o
- Page 1: rough a designee, information about the funds’ investment objectives, investment
- Page 1: y’s participation agreement(s) with the funds, fioc represents that it is the d
- Page 1: presents that it is the designee of the funds, and company may therefore use the
- Page 1: seeking additional permission from the funds. 2. use of information by company.
- Page 1: es shall be furnished for review to the funds in accordance with the terms of th
- Page 1: any’s participation agreements with the funds. nothing herein shall give the com
- Page 2: ne the average daily assets held in the funds by the company. average daily asse
- Page 2: y’s participation agreement(s) with the funds, and in such event no notice need
- Page 2: ically to any successor to fioc as the funds’ transfer agent, and any such succ

Keyword: agreement

- Page 1: exhibit (8)(k)(k) service agreement this agreement is entered into
- Page 1: xhibit (8)(k)(k) service agreement this agreement is entered into and effective
- Page 1: of each of the company’s participation agreement(s) with the funds, fioc repre
- Page 2: llowing month. should any participation agreement(s) between company and any fun
- Page 2: quarter during which the participation agreement was still in effect, unless su
- Page 2: ate of termination of the participation agreement(s), divided by the number of c
- Page 2: hat quarter for which the participation agreement was in effect. such average da
- Page 2: in such quarter that the participation agreement was in effect, then divided by
- Page 2: ll not exceed [ ]. 4. termination. this agreement may be terminated by company a
- Page 2: tice to fioc. fioc may terminate this agreement at any time upon ninety (90) d
- Page 2: ce to company. fioc may terminate this agreement immediately upon written notic
- Page 2: engages in any material breach of this agreement. this agreement shall terminat
- Page 2: material breach of this agreement. this agreement shall terminate immediately an
- Page 2: termination of company’s participation agreement(s) with the funds, and in such
- Page 2: iven hereunder. 5. applicable law. this agreement shall be construed and the pro

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## 10. Conclusion:

This project demonstrates how domain-specific NLP models can enhance the speed and accuracy of legal contract analysis. Using Legal-BERT and LegalT5, we successfully:

- Identified and labeled clauses
- Summarized legal language
- Highlighted risky content
- Delivered outputs in a clean, structured format
- The tool provides meaningful assistance to legal teams, saving time and effort.

## 11. Future Scope:

- Add OCR for scanned contracts
- Support multi-language contracts
- Train on user-provided templates
- Integrate with enterprise CMS (e.g., SharePoint, Salesforce)
- Add clause editing and clause comparison features

## 12. References

- <https://huggingface.co/nlpaueb/legal-bert-base-uncased>
- [https://huggingface.co/SEBIS/legal\\_t5\\_small\\_summ\\_en](https://huggingface.co/SEBIS/legal_t5_small_summ_en)
- CUAD Dataset: <https://huggingface.co/datasets/cuad>
- PyMuPDF: <https://pymupdf.readthedocs.io/>
- T5 paper: “Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Transformer”