

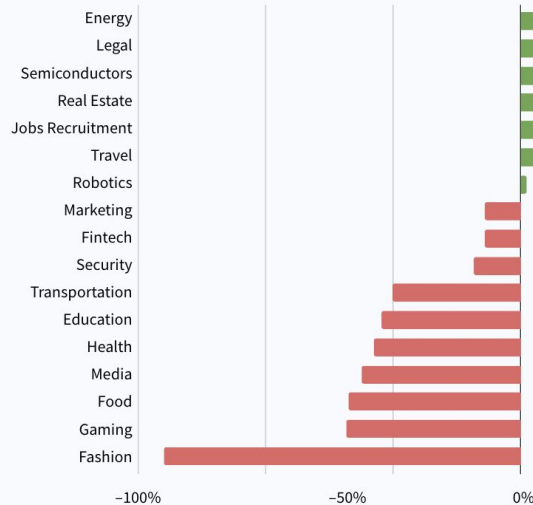
# Legal NLP applications

György Orosz

`gyorgy@orosz.link`

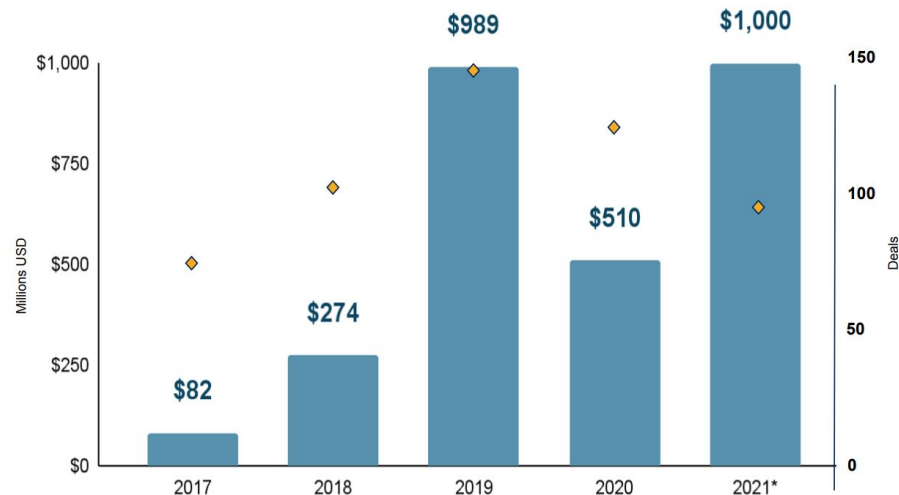
## Energy, Legal and Semiconductors startups are the fastest-growing tech industries in Q3.

VC investment by industry, Q3 2022 vs Q3 2021



Page / 16 Source: Dealroom.co. \*Overlap between industries may incur double counting. Analysis includes self-labelled rounds.

Venture Capital Investments in Legal Technology



Source: Crunchbase News

\* 2021 figures reflect year-to-date investments as of 30 September

■ Total Investments

◆ Number of Deals



# Contracts @ Execution / Management

- Document management
- Contract review
- Compliance
- Tracking obligations
- Due diligence
- Legal research
- Electronic discovery



DEMO

# Legal language

- Tend to have more structure (e.g. hierarchical numbering)
- Is more precise (lawyers are rewarded for reducing ambiguity)
- Has a smaller / specific vocabulary
- Grammatically well constructed
- There is strong domain knowledge

## Legal documents...

- are long
- build on explicit definitions which are often specified elsewhere in the document
- extensively use citations to other documents or document parts

Is not a formal language but a natural one: despite many attempts to bring formal logic to the aid of legal writing, the law remains a domain of natural language semantics.





**DOCUMENT  
SCAN**



**SCANNED  
IMAGE FILE**



**OCR**  
(Optical Character  
Recognition)

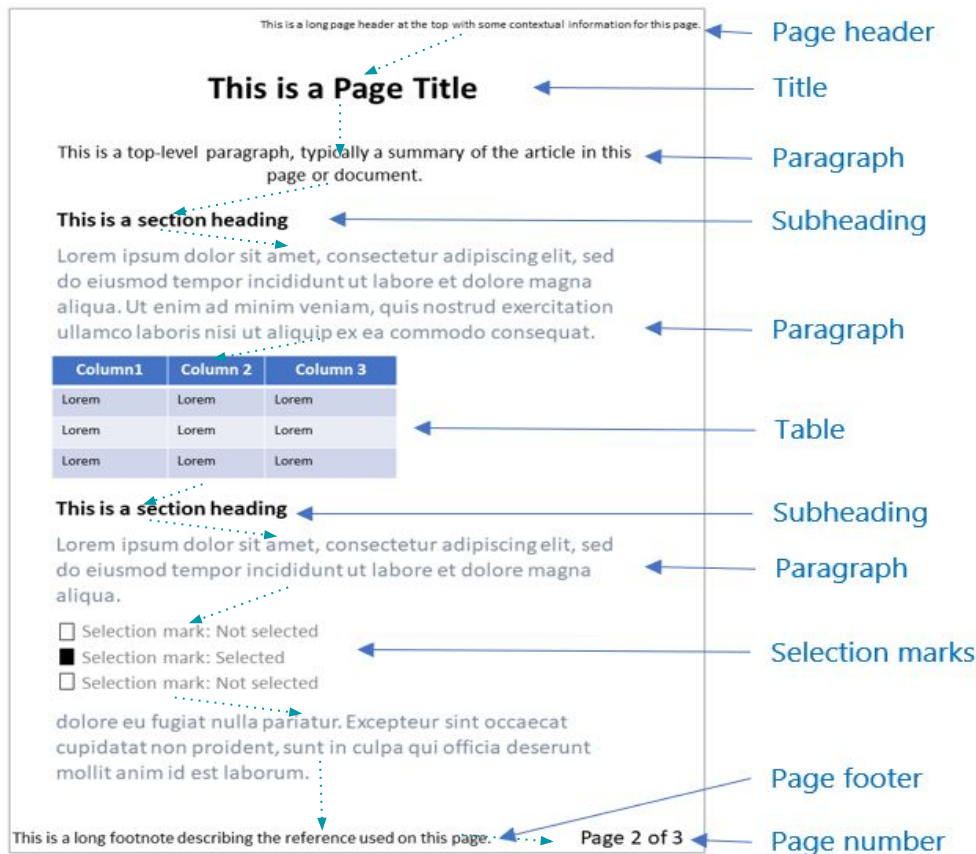


**TEXT  
DOCUMENT**



# Document layout analysis

Huang, Yupan, et al. "Layoutlmv3: Pre-training for document ai with unified text and image masking." *Proceedings of the 30th ACM International Conference on Multimedia*. 2022.



<https://huggingface.co/spaces/deepdoctection/deepdoctection>



## Table Detection

## Table Structure Recognition

## Table Functional Analysis

Popoola et al. BMC Oral Health (2019) 19:18

Page 6 of 8

**Table 4** Multivariate analysis of factors associated with presence of developmental dental hard tissue anomalies (N = 1500)

Variables	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (APR)	Std. Err.	P value	95 % Conf. Interval
Oral hygiene status				
Good oral hygiene status	1.00			
Fair oral hygiene status	0.02	0.02	0.14	-0.007 - 0.05
Poor oral hygiene status	0.07	0.03	0.002	0.03 - 0.12
Caries status				
Absence of caries	1.00			
Presence of caries	0.005	0.02	0.77	-0.03 - 0.04
Gender				
Male	1.00			
Female	-0.006	0.01	0.64	-0.03 - 0.02
Socioeconomic status				
High socioeconomic class	1.00			
Middle socioeconomic class	-0.001	0.02	0.95	-0.03 - 0.03
Low socioeconomic class	-0.007	0.02	0.68	-0.04 - 0.03

and even lower than the caries prevalence in many other developing and developed countries. The risk and protective factors for caries in the study environment are also not well understood [32]. This study provides evidence that the presence of developmental dental hard tissue anomalies, caries results as a secondary outcome of poor oral hygiene and not through a direct pathway. This postulation would need further studies, as there are multiple inter-related factors that may increase the susceptibility of teeth with developmental dental hard tissue anomalies to caries.

The study finding on gender and socioeconomic class differences in the prevalence of enamel hypoplasia differed from the findings of Ståhlén et al. [33] in Spain, who showed increased prevalence increased prevalence of developmental defects of the enamel (inclusive of enamel hypoplasia) in males and in children from middle and low socioeconomic status. The increasing risk for developmental defects of the enamel with decreasing socioeconomic status had been established, with this association linked to poor nutritional status [34]. However, the differences in the prevalence of developmental defects of the enamel by gender remains unclear with authors identifying male at greater risk [35, 36], some identifying females at increased risk [37, 38], while others show no gender association [39, 40]. Many of these studies assessed enamel defects regardless of whether it was opacity or hypoplasia.

This study was a school based study implying that children in Southwestern Nigeria who do not attend school have been left out of this survey as reports show that a high proportion of children in Nigeria are out of school [61]. This limits the generalizability of the study finding. However, within the limits of the design of the study, the data still provides useful information highlighting the prevalence of developmental dental hard tissue

**Column**

Variables	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (APR)	Std. Err.	P value	95 % Conf. Interval
Oral hygiene status				
Good oral hygiene status	1.00			
Fair oral hygiene status	0.02	0.02	0.14	-0.007 - 0.05
Poor oral hygiene status	0.07	0.03	0.002	0.03 - 0.12
Caries status				
Absence of caries	1.00			
Presence of caries	0.005	0.02	0.77	-0.03 - 0.04
Gender				
Male	1.00			
Female	-0.006	0.01	0.64	-0.03 - 0.02
Socioeconomic status				
High socioeconomic class	1.00			
Middle socioeconomic class	-0.001	0.02	0.95	-0.03 - 0.03
Low socioeconomic class	-0.007	0.02	0.68	-0.04 - 0.03

**Row**

**Column Header Cell**

Variables	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (APR)	Std. Err.	P value	95 % Conf. Interval
Oral hygiene status				
Good oral hygiene status	1.00			
Fair oral hygiene status	0.02	0.02	0.14	-0.007 - 0.05
Poor oral hygiene status	0.07	0.03	0.002	0.03 - 0.12
Caries status				
Absence of caries	1.00			
Presence of caries	0.005	0.02	0.77	-0.03 - 0.04
Gender				
Male	1.00			
Female	-0.006	0.01	0.64	-0.03 - 0.02
Socioeconomic status				
High socioeconomic class	1.00			
Middle socioeconomic class	-0.001	0.02	0.95	-0.03 - 0.03
Low socioeconomic class	-0.007	0.02	0.68	-0.04 - 0.03

**Text Cell**

**Projected Row Header Cell**

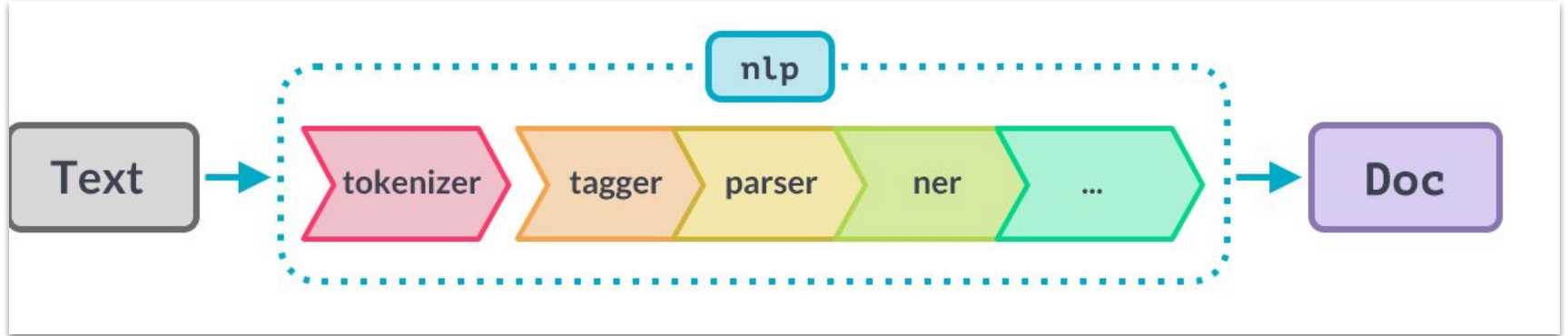
Variables	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (APR)	Std. Err.	P value	95 % Conf. Interval
Oral hygiene status				
Good oral hygiene status	1.00			
Fair oral hygiene status	0.02	0.02	0.14	-0.007 - 0.05
Poor oral hygiene status	0.07	0.03	0.002	0.03 - 0.12
Caries status				
Absence of caries	1.00			
Presence of caries	0.005	0.02	0.77	-0.03 - 0.04
Gender				
Male	1.00			
Female	-0.006	0.01	0.64	-0.03 - 0.02
Socioeconomic status				
High socioeconomic class	1.00			
Middle socioeconomic class	-0.001	0.02	0.95	-0.03 - 0.03
Low socioeconomic class	-0.007	0.02	0.68	-0.04 - 0.03

**Spanning Cell**

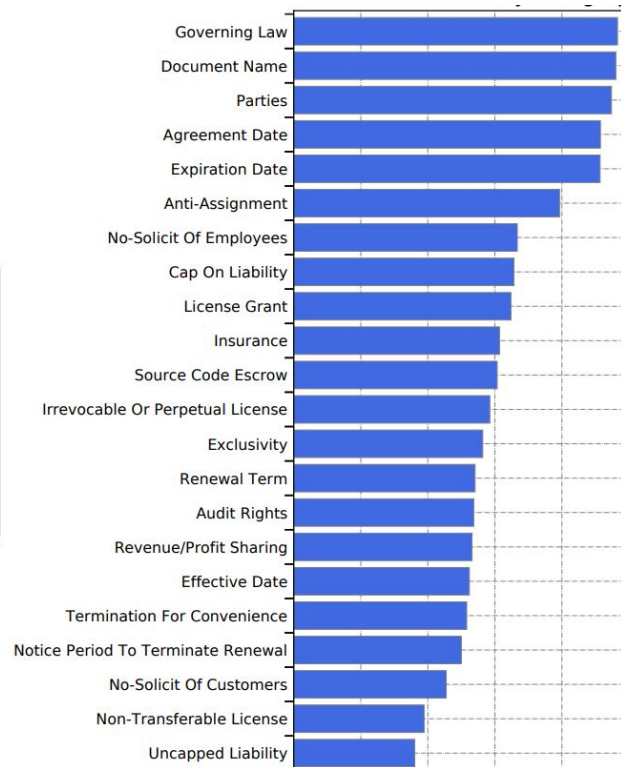
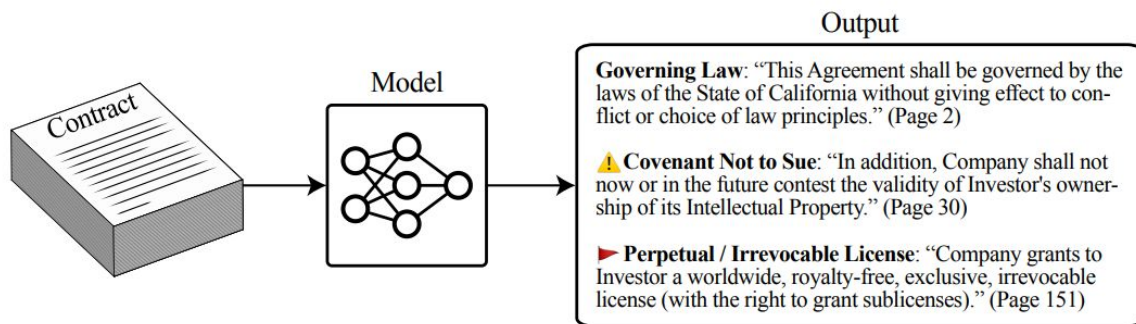
**Grid Cell**

Smock, Brandon, Rohith Pesala, and Robin Abraham. "PubTables-1M: Towards comprehensive table extraction from unstructured documents." *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*. 2022.

# Preprocessing texts



# Legal element extraction



*Hendrycks, Dan, et al. "Cuad: An expert-annotated nlp dataset for legal contract review." arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.06268 (2021).*

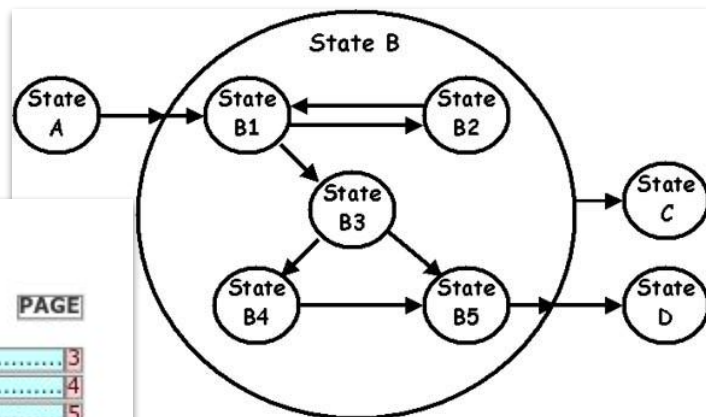
# Table of contents detection

## CONTENTS

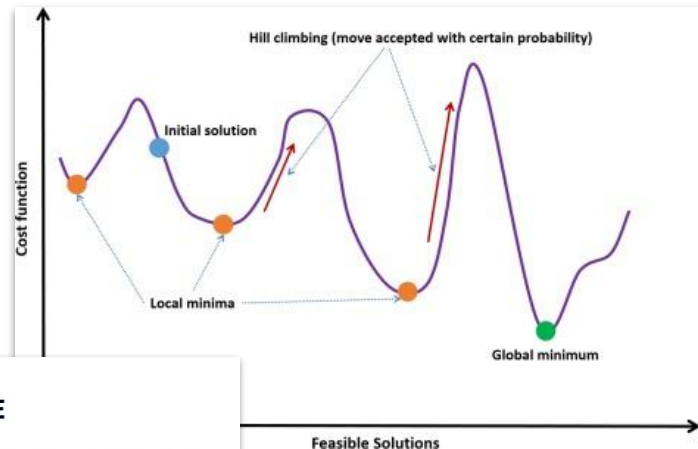
### CLAUSE

### PAGE

1.	DEFINITIONS AND CONFLICT .....	3
2.	APPOINTMENT OF PLEDGEE REPRESENTATIVE .....	4
3.	PLEDGE .....	5
4.	PERFECTION OF THE SECURITY .....	5
5.	RIGHTS ATTACHED TO THE PLEDGED COLLATERAL.....	6
6.	REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND UNDERTAKINGS .....	6
7.	UNDERTAKINGS .....	7
8.	SCOPE OF THE SECURITY.....	7
9.	DISCHARGE AND RELEASE .....	8
10.	ENFORCEMENT .....	8
11.	NOTICES .....	9
12.	SEVERABILITY .....	9
13.	WAIVER.....	10
14.	TRANSFERABILITY .....	10
15.	RIGHTS CUMULATIVE .....	10
16.	PLEDGE'S DUTIES .....	10
17.	LIMITED RECOURSE AND NON-PETITION.....	10
18.	COUNTERPARTS.....	11
19.	APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION.....	11
20.	DECLARATION IN RESPECT OF DOCUMENTARY DUTIES .....	11



# Document structure detection



- Outline
  - LICENCE AGREEMENT FOR PRE-RELEASE SOF...
  - RECITALS
  - 1. INTERPRETATION
    - 1.1 Definitions
    - 1.2 References to certain general terms
  - 2. PRIVACY POLICY
  - 3. LICENCE TERMS
    - 3.1 Evaluation Licence
    - 3.2 Hosted Service
    - 3.3 Proprietary Rights
  - 4. EVALUATION FEEDBACK
  - 5. USE OF HOSTED SERVICES
  - 6. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
    - 6.1 Non-Disclosure
    - 6.2 Provision for Authors
    - 6.3 Provision for Media Materials
    - 6.4 Serial Numbers, Login Identifiers...
  - 7. NO WARRANTY
  - 8. DESTRUCTION OF CONTENT
  - 9. TERM AND TERMINATION
  - 10. NOTICE
  - 11. GENERAL
    - 11.1 Governing Law and Venue
    - 11.2 Assignment; Modification; Entire...
    - 11.3 Injunctive Relief

## LICENCE AGREEMENT FOR PRE-RELEASE SOFTWARE

This Licence Agreement for Pre-Release Software (Agreement) is made on the data and at the place set out in Item 1 of Schedule 1, between:

Affinitext Inc., a corporation organised and existing under the laws of British Virgin Islands and having its principal place of business at [REDACTED]

– and –

The entity described in Item 2 of Schedule 1 ("Licencee")

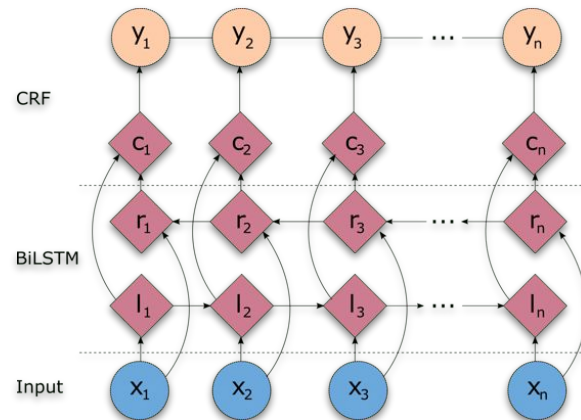
(each a Party and together, the **Parties**)

## RECITALS

- [REDACTED] is in the business of developing, marketing, distributing and providing software, services and other technology around the world.
- The Licencee wishes to evaluate Pre-Release versions of [REDACTED] software, services and technology.

## 1. INTERPRETATION

# Cross-references



Outline

LICENCE AGREEMENT FOR PRE-RELEASE SOF...

RECITALS

1. INTERPRETATION

2. PRIVACY POLICY

3. LICENCE TERMS

4. EVALUATION FEEDBACK

5. USE OF HOSTED SERVICES

6. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

7. NO WARRANTY

8. DESTRUCTION OF CONTENT

9. TERM AND TERMINATION

10. NOTICE

11. GENERAL

EXECUTION

SCHEDULE 1 (PARTICULARS)

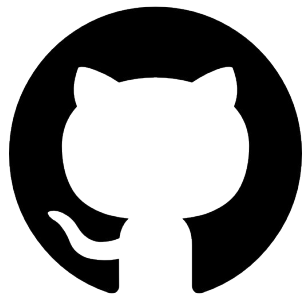
9. TERM AND TERMINATION

This Agreement will commence upon the Effective Date and continue unless terminated according to this clause. Each party may terminate this Agreement without cause immediately upon written notice. Clauses 1, 3.3, 3.4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 survive any termination or expiration of this Agreement.



# Legal citations

Federal law provides that courts should award prevailing civil rights plaintiffs reasonable attorneys fees, [42 USC § 1988\(b\)](#), and, by discretion, expert fees, *id. at (c)*. This is because the importance of civil rights litigation cannot be measured by a damages judgment. See *Riverside v. Rivera*, [477 U.S. 561](#) (1986). But *Evans v. Jeff D.* upheld a settlement where the plaintiffs got everything they wanted, on condition that they waive attorneys' fees. [475 U.S. 717](#) (1986). This ruling lets savvy defendants create a wedge between plaintiffs and their attorneys, discouraging civil rights suits and undermining the court's logic in *Riverside*, [477 U.S. at 574-78](#).



CASE OUTLINE

**Majority** — Justice Brennan  
**Concurrence** — Justice Powell  
**Dissent** — Chief Justice Burger  
**Dissent** — Justice Rehnquist

OTHER FORMATS

[PDF](#) [API](#)

CITING CASES

738 cases cite to this case  
[View citation history in trends](#)

OTHER DATABASES

[COURTLISTENER](#)

TOOLS

Selection tools

Select text to link, cite, or search

Analysis

PageRank: 100%  
OCR confidence: 0.715  
Character count: 68,302  
Word count: 11,109

**City of Riverside v. Rivera, 477 U.S. 561, 91 L. Ed. 2d 466, 106 S. Ct. 2686 (1986)**

June 27, 1986 · Supreme Court of the United States · No. 85-224  
477 U.S. 561, 91 L. Ed. 2d 466, 106 S. Ct. 2686, 1986 U.S. LEXIS 69, SCDB 1985-136

\*

CITY OF RIVERSIDE et al.

v.

RIVERA et al.

Argued March 31, 1986

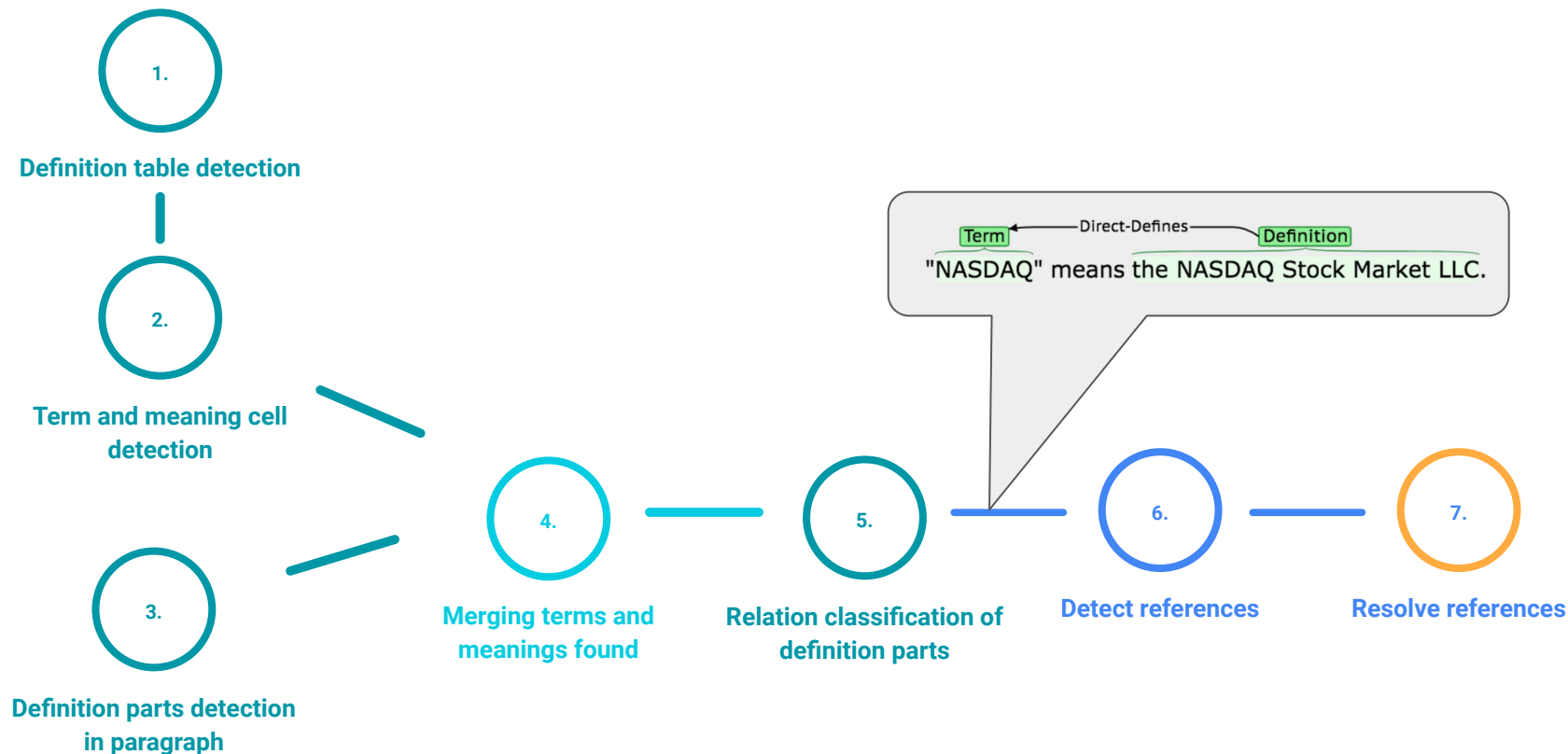
\*563 Brennan, J., announced the judgment of the Court and delivered an opinion, in which Marshall, Blackmun, and Stevens, JJ., joined. Powell, J., filed an opinion concurring in the judgment, *post*, p. 581. Burger, C. J., filed a dissenting opinion, *post*, p. 587. Rehnquist, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which Burger, C. J., and White and O'Connor, JJ., joined, *post*, p. 588.

ATTORNEYS

*Jonathan Kotler* argued the cause and filed briefs for petitioners.

*Gerald P. Lopez* argued the cause and filed a brief for respondents.\*

# Definition related tasks





# DeftEval competition results

Sasha Spala, Nicholas Miller, Franck Dernoncourt, and Carl Dockhorn. 2020. *SemEval-2020 Task 6: Definition Extraction from Free Text with the DEFT Corpus*. In *Proceedings of the Fourteenth Workshop on Semantic Evaluation*, pages 336–345, Barcelona (online). International Committee for Computational Linguistics.

- Term & meaning identification: 84.71%
- Relation classification: 99.43%

Term detection on our own dataset:

- LexNLP: 44.89%
- Ours: 92.75%



Thank you!