PactPal: GPT-Driven Legal Contract System

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Abstract. Whenever an ordinary person is called upon to draft a contract for the first time they may be perplexed. In this regard, we have taken advantage of ChatGPT's ability to consider the particulars of the situations that its clients are in to be able to give them information and advice on the law and to assist laypeople in creating their contracts. This paper presents the design and implementation of the PactPal system, a generation and legal contract management tool based on ChatGPT. Through the incorporation of artificial intelligence, the system presents an enhanced approach to contract generation whereby legal contracts that fulfill the needs of the user can be developed in a short time. We created both medium and high-fidelity prototypes; we improved the user interface, contract generation, and customization options step by step. Based on the user testing, it was found that PactPal enhances the drafting of contracts, minimizes the occurrence of errors in the process, and is a smart tool for legal contract management in the future.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence & Law, ChatGPT, Contract, Legal Assistant

1. Introduction

1.1. Promise

Contracts have been important in business and legal relations for many years, and their significance is growing further today. As legal agreements, contracts stipulate the terms and conditions that parties involved in a transaction must adhere to, ensuring the smooth execution of the transaction and the protection of each party's rights. Contracts are not only applicable in the commercial sector but also extend to employment, leases, partnerships, and other relationships, where they clarify mutual expectations and prevent misunderstandings and legal disputes. By specifying critical details such as delivery times and quality standards, contracts effectively prevent potential conflicts that might arise from oral agreements. Consequently, drafting contracts requires great caution, with comprehensive consideration of all possible scenarios that may occur in a business relationship, in order to maintain a stable business and legal environment [1].

However, one has to come up with and alter contract terms and this may be a very stressful process [2]. It is quite a task to come up with a contract for the first time and be able to make the terms clear while at the same time being sensitive to the parties involved and avoiding the use of ambiguous and

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contradictory language so that the contract is legally binding. Another source of complexity stems from the fact that when amending contracts, the changes made may also give rise to new disputes or legal issues. Modifications of the contract mean that every single point of the terms has to be discussed again and the new content has to be introduced into the text without repetition and duplication of efforts. Some of the challenges that are usually experienced include. Automated tools such as AI can also be helpful in this process by helping to detect some of the problems with the contract, suggest changes that may need to be made in the contract, and ensure that the same things are written similarly throughout the contract [3]. This not only improves the speed of contractual creation and alteration but also minimizes the possibility of human error, which is vital for the changing legal and commercial environment. As a sophisticated language model, ChatGPT has recently gained a lot of popularity, attention, and ubiquity among the general population, scholars, businesses, and the press. As for interaction, users can perform different text-related tasks by using a free chat interface; developers, in turn, can leverage this model and integrate it into various applications via APIs, which means that there will be numerous products created with the help of ChatGPT [4]. Especially, ChatGPT has proven to be highly beneficial in the legal industry [5]. It offers a natural and cross-domain approach to contract creation and editing/alteration and solves the problem of expensive legal services thereby making legal assistance available to users. In this context, contract management products based on artificial intelligence not only increase the speed and effectiveness of contract processing [6], but also provide more affordable and accessible legal services to those who are in the 'legal desert' [7].

In the literature, other studies have been made to compare the effectiveness of GPT-4 models in legal text analysis [5]. More specifically, it used GPT-4's capability to understand legal terms and to reason through legal cases. Based on such studies, it was observed that GPT-4, when provided with clear annotation instructions, is as effective as a law school student who has been trained well. Also, the findings show that GPT-4 is capable of making batch predictions, which makes it more efficient at a lower cost while incurring only a slight reduction in efficiency.

1.2. Related work

In the legal domain, a topic that we are particularly interested in is the application of AI for the automation of contracts. It is understood that Large Language Models (LLMs) are being used for many legal tasks such as the prediction of legal judgments, legal document analysis, and the generation of legal documents [8]. Additionally, ChatGPT can write legal documents [9], and GPT-4 similarly to the legal students, when provided with the annotation guidelines, can identify the meaning of the legal text [5]. Research has established that responses produced by ChatGPT are usually considered more useful than those provided by legal professionals, but there is a risk that ChatGPT may provide wrong information, especially in the legal context, as it may refer to non-existent legal documents [10]. To tackle these problems, we present LawGPT, the first open-source model targeted at Chinese legal tasks, which incorporates legal-focused pre-training and supervised fine-tuning [11].

Similarly, in previous studies, the efficiency of GPT-4 models in legal text analysis tasks has been analyzed [5]. More specifically, they have centered on the capability of GPT-4 in understanding legal terms and comprehending courts' decisions. Such studies established that when provided with clear instructions on how to handle the answer, GPT-4's performance is similar to that of law school students who have been trained effectively. Furthermore, the study also reveals that GPT-4 is capable of generating batch predictions thus cutting down costs with only a slight impact on the overall performance.

1.3. Goal

In this paper, our main focus is on the creation of a proper and easy-to-use system with the help of ChatGPT AI that will help users easily prepare and alter legal contracts. Legal contracts are very vital and can not be overlooked in business undertakings and everyday life. Nevertheless, the conventional contract creation procedure is frequently cramped, imprecise, and time-consuming. Our vision is to induce state-of-the-art artificial intelligence in the contract drafting process to deliver an intelligent,

efficient, and user-friendly platform to the users. To achieve this goal, our team works on creating an AI-based system that would be able to grasp and analyze legal language and conditions. Through training on a large number of legal documents, GPT will be in a position to develop contract texts that are compliant with industry standards and policies. The user is required to enter basic information of the contract and its requirements, and the system will come up with a draft in no time, thus saving the time that would have been used in drafting. Also, the system will have a simple and intuitive interface whereby users will be able to alter and manipulate the content of the contract. Such features as intelligent assistant prompts and legal clause lookup help users avoid mistakes and omissions in the contracts.

2. Prototype

2.1. Medium-fidelity prototype

In the process of advancing the goal of efficient contract drafting, we showcased the medium-fidelity prototype of PactPal, which is one of the key initial models we developed using Figma. During the development of the medium-fidelity prototype, we focused on the following aspects:

User Interface: We initially designed a simple and intuitive user interface that allows users to easily input basic contract information. This interface includes core functionalities for contract generation and modification. Taking the drafting of a lease agreement as an example, users can input personal information, select the type of lease, and set rent and deposit terms. By simulating the real contract generation process, we ensured the system's operability and responsiveness.



- (a) Chatgpt generate the contract
- (b) Personalized modifications
- (c) Retrieve the contract

Figure 1. User Interface simulated by Figma

It is noted that the entire page on the left can be edited at any time according to the different needs of users, as shown in Fig.1.

- ii. Contract Generation Logic: In the medium-fidelity stage, we implemented the automatic generation of contract terms for the first time. Users only need to input basic information, and the system will generate a legally compliant draft based on built-in contract templates. To verify the system's accuracy, we conducted multiple internal tests to ensure that the generated contract content is legally binding and meets industry standards.
- iii. User Feedback Collection: We invited several potential users to participate in testing the medium-fidelity prototype. By observing users' actions and gathering their feedback during the usage process, we identified shortcomings in the interface design and recorded users' needs for accuracy in contract generation and customization features.

Table 1. Statistic data of the survey

Question 1: What issues do you typically encounter during the routine revision of contracts?		
Options	Count	Percentage
Uncertainty about how to modify specific clauses	9	75%
Difficulty in understanding legal terminology	5	41.67%
Inconsistencies in the format and structure of contract clauses	2	16.67%

Table 1. (continued).

Difficulty in ensuring the legal compliance of contract clauses	10	83.33%
Valid Responses for This Question	12	
Question 2: What content do you think the GPT contract su	ggestions in	the sidebar should
include to improve the efficiency of contract revisions?		
Options	Count	Percentage
Detailed explanations of user modifications	4	33.33%
References to relevant legal provisions	6	50%
Examples of similar practice contracts	2	16.67%
Valid Responses for This Question	12	
Question 3: If we were to update the product, which improven	nents or new	features would you
most like to see?		·
most like to see? Options	Count	Percentage
Options	Count 3	
	+	Percentage
Options Provide more legal clause templates and examples	3 6	Percentage 25% 50%
Options Provide more legal clause templates and examples Enhance explanations and assistance with legal terminology	3	Percentage 25%
Options Provide more legal clause templates and examples Enhance explanations and assistance with legal terminology Offer automatic validation and compliance checks for contract	3 6	Percentage 25% 50%
Options Provide more legal clause templates and examples Enhance explanations and assistance with legal terminology Offer automatic validation and compliance checks for contract clauses	3 6 8	Percentage 25% 50% 66.67%

The survey highlights a significant demand for features that ensure legal compliance and clarity, especially through automation and authoritative legal references. Users are less concerned with format consistency and more focused on modifying clauses accurately and understanding complex legal terms. Accordingly, we should revise our system that be able to offer compliance checks, legal references, and enhanced explanations to address these user needs.

In summary, PactPal represents significant progress in our intelligent contract drafting platform, designed to demonstrate the system's core functionalities and user interaction experience. The medium-fidelity prototype enhanced the intuitiveness and efficiency of contract drafting through a user-friendly interface. The achievements at this stage validated the core functionalities of the system and laid the foundation for the development of the high-fidelity prototype and further optimization of the system.

2.2. High-fidelity Prototype

After collecting and analyzing user feedback from the medium-fidelity prototype, we developed the high-fidelity prototype of PactPal to further enhance the system's functionality and user experience. The high-fidelity prototype includes the following improvements:

i. Enhanced User Interface: We redesigned the user interface with more visually appealing color schemes and layouts, making the system more modern and user-friendly. Users can now preview the information they input in real time, which helps to prevent errors during data entry. Additionally, the system has added a real-time legal clause lookup feature, allowing users to consult relevant laws and regulations while drafting contracts.

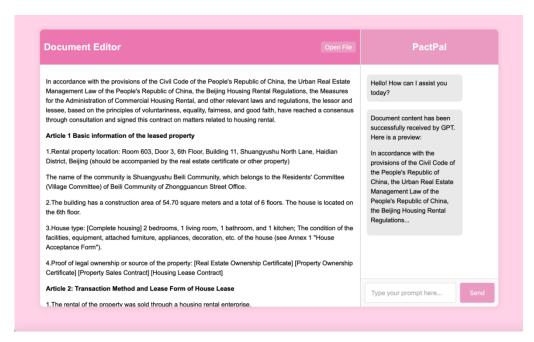


Figure 2. Basic User interface with chatgpt-40

As shown in Fig.2, the page on the left allows for basic text editing, while the GPT on the right provides real-time information retrieval and Q&A assistance.

ii. Intelligent Contract Generation: The high-fidelity prototype significantly improved the level of intelligence in contract generation. The system can now dynamically adjust contract terms based on the user's personalized needs. This includes generating appropriate contract formats based on different types of leases (e.g., commercial, residential) and automatically adding relevant legal clauses to ensure the contract's comprehensiveness and legal compliance.

iii. User Testing and Optimization: Based on the feedback of the user testing, as revealed in Table.1, we have refined our user interface(UI) design to better meet the needs of our users. We have enhanced the contract modification functionality, assisting users in more clearly tracking the parts of the contract that require amendments. We attempted to have the original testers reuse the PactPal system. The results showed significant improvements in the interaction between Pactpal and users. However, we currently are unable to integrate the capability for the quick location of the relevant legal provisions within the contract.

3. Conclusion

The development and testing of the PactPal system, from medium-fidelity to high-fidelity prototypes, have validated its effectiveness in legal contract generation and management. In the medium-fidelity phase, we initially tested the basic contract generation functionalities and gathered user feedback, which provided a foundation for subsequent optimizations. The high-fidelity phase focused on enhancing the user interface and intelligent features, significantly improving the user experience. Testing has shown that PactPal can quickly and accurately generate contracts that meet user needs, earning widespread recognition. In the future, we will continue to optimize the system and expand its applications in the legal field to provide a more comprehensive legal service platform.

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Xiaoyi Wang and Jinxuan Wang contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors.

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