

ClaimGen-CN: A Large-scale Chinese Dataset for Legal Claim Generation

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Abstract

Legal claims refer to the plaintiff’s demands in a case and are essential to guiding judicial reasoning and case resolution. While many works have focused on improving the efficiency of legal professionals, the research on helping non-professionals (e.g., plaintiffs) remains unexplored. This paper explores the problem of legal claim generation based on the given case’s facts. First, we construct ClaimGen-CN, the first dataset for Chinese legal claim generation task, from various real-world legal disputes. Additionally, we design an evaluation metric tailored for assessing the generated claims, which encompasses two essential dimensions: factuality and clarity. Building on this, we conduct a comprehensive zero-shot evaluation of state-of-the-art general and legal-domain large language models. Our findings highlight the limitations of the current models in factual precision and expressive clarity, pointing to the need for more targeted development in this domain. To encourage further exploration of this important task, we will make the dataset publicly available.

1 Introduction

Over the past decades, the advancement of natural language processing (NLP) techniques has advanced the field of Legal Artificial Intelligence (Legal AI). Legal AI is an important subfield of artificial intelligence, with the goal of supporting individuals across various legal tasks, including legal judgment prediction (Zhong et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2023), court view generation (Wu et al., 2020), similar case matching (Bhattacharya et al., 2020), legal language understanding (Chalkidis et al., 2022), and legal question answering (Zhong et al., 2020b). As Legal AI systems become more advanced, it is essential to reflect not only on what these systems can do, but also on what

they ought to contribute to society. If we could push the boundaries of what we envision AI to be, to the point where we explicitly require it to have a “positive impact on people and communities,” ensuring our definition of success explicitly includes that, AI could make the world a better place (Li, 2023). Yet, the existing research predominantly targets courtroom trials and judge assistance (Ma et al., 2021; Malik et al., 2021; Feng et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023; Le et al., 2024; Li et al., 2025), with limited attention to pre-trial contexts or non-professional needs, such as legal claim generation.

To promote the rule of law and make legal support more accessible, we advocate exploring the problem of legal claim generation. As Figure 1 shows, different legal scenarios play different roles. The pre-court scenario is primarily dedicated to preparing claims for the plaintiffs, whereas the in-court scenario is where those claims are utilized. Our work is concentrated on the pre-court phase, focusing on the interests of the parties involved. To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to explore the problem of legal claim generation and to reaffirm its significance in civil litigation.

Technically, legal claim generation introduces two key challenges that set it apart from prior Legal AI tasks. First, it is inherently open-ended: models must generate legal claims directly from factual narratives, without the guidance of predefined templates, as is common in judgment generation. Second, the input is typically authored by non-experts. Unlike court view generation, which builds on legally structured texts written by judges, this task requires interpreting informal, often unstructured, and emotional descriptions. The model must extract relevant facts, infer the underlying legal intent, and articulate it as a clear and valid claim.

To support research on legal AI in the field of civil litigation, several legal datasets have been constructed (Wang et al., 2018; Long et al., 2019; Xiao

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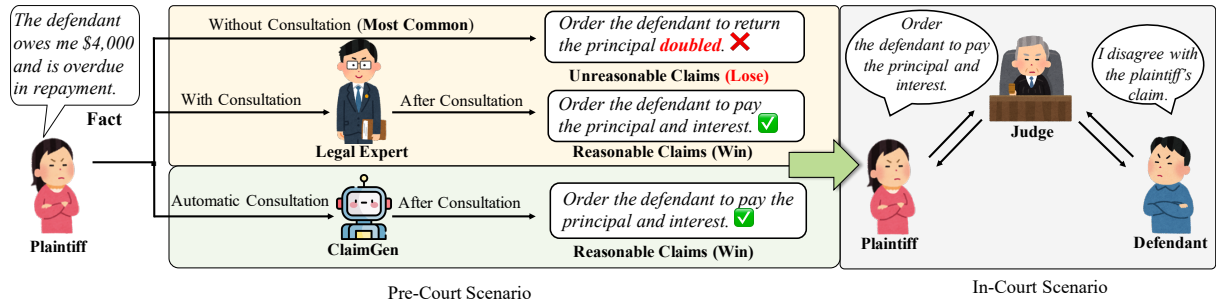


Figure 1: Conceptual overview of the differences between the pre-court scenario (left part) and the in-court scenario (right). In the pre-court scenario, claims are generated and prepared, which are then addressed and resolved during the in-court scenario. It is important to note that unreasonable claims may lead to a loss.

et al., 2021). However, existing work still faces the following challenges: 1) **Insufficient Data Coverage:** Many existing datasets are limited to one or a few causes of action. For instance, both AC-NLG (Wu et al., 2020) and MSJudge (Ma et al., 2021) focus only on the private lending category in civil cases. 2) **Lack of diverse and fine-grained metrics:** Commonly used metrics like BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002) and ROUGE (Lin, 2004) focus mainly on n-gram overlap and are not comprehensive enough for evaluating the completeness of key information in legal texts.

To address the limited scope and diversity of existing legal datasets, we manually construct a dataset from real-world cases covering one hundred causes of action. Moreover, to better evaluate model performance in claim generation, we introduce several fine-grained criteria, which include two essential dimensions: factuality and clarity. To better understand current model capabilities, we further conduct a comprehensive zero-shot evaluation of state-of-the-art general and legal-domain large language models on the legal claim generation task.

To summarize, our main contributions are as follows:

- We explore legal AI from the perspective of non-professionals (e.g., plaintiffs), and extend its scope to a novel and significant problem: legal claim generation.
- We construct a large-scale Chinese dataset, ClaimGen-CN, built from raw civil legal documents. Furthermore, we introduce two key aspects for assessing claims: factuality and clarity.
- We conduct a comprehensive zero-shot evaluation of state-of-the-art general and legal-

domain large language models on the legal claim generation task. Our detailed error analysis reveals notable limitations in current models, particularly in terms of factual accuracy and linguistic clarity.

- To motivate other scholars to investigate this novel and important problem, we make the ClaimGen-CN dataset publicly available¹.

2 Related Work

2.1 Legal AI

Legal AI aims to enhance tasks within the legal domain through the utilization of artificial intelligence techniques (Zhong et al., 2020a; Katz et al., 2023). The field has evolved from foundational developments in legal question answering and entity recognition, as explored by early researchers like Monroy et al. (2009) and Cardellino et al. (2017), to more advanced applications. The integration of AI in areas such as court view generation and legal summarization has shown its potential to process and interpret complex legal texts (Wu et al., 2020; Hachey and Grover, 2006). Recent advancements in legal language understanding and predictive models for legal judgments demonstrate the significant strides made in applying AI to legal analysis (Bommarito et al., 2018; Zhong et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2023a). The ongoing innovations in the field, particularly in the development of legal pre-trained models and event detection in legal documents, are further evidenced in the research by Chalkidis et al. (2020), showcasing the transformative impact of AI on legal research and practice.

2.2 Legal Datasets

Recent advancements in Legal AI have been significantly driven by the development and use of

¹<https://github.com/JosieZhou00/ClaimGen-CN>

specialized legal datasets. For instance, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) dataset provided rich text data for human rights case law research, further diversifying the applications of AI in legal research (Aletras et al., 2016). LEXGLUE dataset provided a comprehensive benchmark for various legal NLP tasks, offering an invaluable resource for testing and improving AI models in the legal domain (Chalkidis et al., 2020). Additionally, the Contract Understanding Atticus Dataset (CUAD) was designed for AI-based contract review and analysis, enabling more accurate and efficient processing of legal contracts (Hendrycks et al., 2021). TWLJP dataset was collected using indictments to assist prosecutors in indexing charges and crime factual descriptions (Chien et al., 2024).

However, existing works primarily aim to assist experts such as judges and prosecutors, often overlooking common individuals in need of help with regards to their infringed rights. Our work shifts the research perspective from aiding legal professionals to assisting the non-expert public.

3 Problem Formulation

We first clarify the definition of the terms as follows.

- **Facts and Reasons** consist of two parts: a brief narrative detailing the dispute’s background, including the legal relationship, time, place, specific case details, cause, process, circumstances, and consequences; and the grounds upon which the plaintiff seeks court relief. Evidence is encompassed in the plaintiff’s presentation of facts and reasons. We define facts and reasons as a token sequence f .

- **Claims** can be singular or multiple, each representing a specific demand to the court for the protection of civil rights. A claim is defined as a token sequence c . For a given case, there can be several claims, which can be denoted as $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$, where n is the number of claims.

Common types of legal claims include: 1) Confirmation of Legal Relationships. This claim seeks court confirmation for certain legal relationships, such as the confirmation of the status of a missing or deceased individual. 2) Enforcement of Obligations. This claim compels the opposing party to fulfill payment obligations. Examples include seeking compensation for losses, demanding the

repayment of loan principal and interest, or demanding compliance with contractual obligations. 3) Alteration or Termination of Civil Legal Relationships. This claim covers demands for changes or termination of specific civil legal relationships. Examples include filing for divorce or demanding cancellations of contracts.

Then the problem can be defined as:

Problem 1 (Claim generation). *Given the facts and reasons f , the task is to predict the claims C .*

4 Dataset

4.1 Dataset Construction

We construct ClaimGen-CN, a Chinese dataset for legal claim generation, from 207,748 civil documents sourced from China Judgments Online². While these documents span civil, criminal, and administrative cases, our work specifically focuses on civil cases for two main reasons.

- Civil cases, distinct from criminal or administrative cases, often involve private litigants and a wider variety of claims, making them more relevant for our research on claim generation. In criminal cases, since most claims are brought by professionals (prosecutors) and private prosecutions are rare (Krauss, 2009; Xiong, 2021), the generated claims carry a lesser significance in promoting the accessibility of judicial assistance. In administrative litigation, the court’s decisions are not strictly bound by the plaintiff’s claims (He, 2022); unlike civil litigation, which follows the “plaintiff requests, and the court adjudicates accordingly” approach, the generated claims do not have as significant an impact on judges in administrative cases as they do in civil cases.

- Civil cases constitute the majority of the three categories of cases, accounting for 87% of all cases, followed by criminal cases at 10%, and administrative cases at 3%, according to publicly available data³. Furthermore, civil litigation is the most common legal proceeding encountered in everyday life.

4.1.1 Raw Data Processing

Each initial document contains unstructured content over the entire document along with additional information, including the cause of action, title,

² <http://wenshu.court.gov.cn/>

³The proportions of the three case types are calculated based on statistics from the China Judgments Online website as of December 6, 2023: 87,618,891 civil documents, 10,010,356 criminal documents, and 3,031,224 administrative documents.

start time, and end time. To maintain material homogeneity, we only select first-instance civil judgment documents and filter out those that are not publicly available for some reason. To ensure completeness, we segment the content, retaining only the task-related segments. To assess completeness, we use a sequential inclusion criterion with the following keywords: “file a lawsuit with this court”, “facts and reasons”, “argument”, “this court believes”, and “judgment as follows”. The content has been then segmented into specific sections, including introduction, plaintiff’s facts, plaintiff’s claims, defendant’s arguments, court’s findings, and judgment. For our task, we exclusively utilize plaintiff’s facts as input and plaintiff’s claims as output.

4.1.2 Structured Data

Among all the sampled data, there are 134 causes of action. Due to insufficient data in some categories, we retain the top 100 most common civil causes of action for our main dataset, which we call **ClaimGen-CN**. In addition, we constructed a test set, **ClaimGen-CN-test**, by exclusively selecting cases where the court fully supports the plaintiff’s claims. This allows us to obtain reference claims that are both reasonable and legally grounded. This test set still follows the original distribution of causes of action from the sampled data.

Table 1 presents the statistics of the processed datasets; all the experiments are conducted on the same datasets.

Type	ClaimGen-CN	ClaimGen-CN-test
# Cause of Action	100	100
# Sample	207,748	1,000
Avg. # Fact Tokens	353.4	379.2
Avg. # Claim Tokens	134.3	120.1

Table 1: Statistics of datasets.

4.2 Dataset Characteristics

The comparison of ClaimGen-CN with other open-access legal datasets is presented in Table 2. We discuss the characteristics of ClaimGen-CN based on the following aspects.

Diverse. Prior research mainly centered on private lending disputes, the most common cause of action. Among the existing open-source datasets, ClaimGen-CN stands out as the only one with more than 10 distinct civil case categories. ClaimGen-CN encompasses and openly shares a diverse range

of case categories that were absent in prior work, including private lending disputes, divorce disputes, sales contract disputes, labor disputes, residential lease contract disputes, maintenance disputes, education and training contract disputes, and more.

Large-scale. As Table 2 illustrates, ClaimGen-CN is currently the largest civil litigation dataset, comprising 207k records and covering a wide variety of case types. This diversity in data provides researchers with numerous options for drafting legal claims. The number of tokens in the claims and facts in this dataset is much higher than in the previous datasets, which also introduces greater complexity.

Plaintiff-centered. ClaimGen-CN is a plaintiff-centered dataset that emphasizes the demands of plaintiffs. This dataset primarily focuses on the connection between the plaintiff’s facts and their claims. Additionally, it shifts the focus from supporting judges to helping the non-expert public whose rights have been violated.

Comprehensive. Beyond the general comparison, we further provide detailed distributions of ClaimGen-CN to demonstrate its comprehensiveness. As shown in Table 3, private lending disputes constitute the largest share, followed by motor vehicle traffic accident liability disputes and sales contract disputes, while a number of relatively rare categories such as trademark infringement and child support disputes also appear. Table 4 illustrates the court distribution, where cases are concentrated in Shanghai courts such as Pudong New District and Minhang District People’s Courts, though a small number of judgments come from courts in other provinces. Regarding temporal coverage, Table 5 shows that the dataset spans from 2010 to 2022, with a sharp increase starting in 2016 and peaking around 2017–2018 before declining in recent years. Finally, Table 6 reports the distribution of fact, request, and verdict text lengths, reflecting significant heterogeneity across different sections of judgments.

5 Experiments

5.1 Baseline Models

We implement the following baseline models for comparison⁴: **GPT-4o** (Hurst et al., 2024) is an optimized version of GPT-4 (Achiam et al., 2023), fea-

⁴To our best knowledge, we are the first to propose the claim generation task, and there are no dedicated previous methods that could be directly applied for this task.

Dataset	# Samples	# Causes	Avg. # Claim Tokens	Avg. # Fact Tokens	Availability	Plaintiff-centered
AutoJudge (Long et al., 2019)	100,000	1	23.9	100.1	✓	✗
AC-NLG (Wu et al., 2020)	66,904	1	77.9	158	✓	✗
MSJudge (Ma et al., 2021)	70,482	1	–	143	✓	✗
LK (Gan et al., 2021)	61,611	1	–	–	✓	✗
CCJudge (Zhao et al., 2021)	123,048	238	109.8	198.7	✗	✗
CPEE (Zhao et al., 2022)	158,625	10	99	156	✓	✗
ClaimGen-CN (Ours)	207,748	100	134.3	353.4	✓	✓

Table 2: Comparison of legal datasets. – means the value is not accessible.

Causes of Action	Number
Private Lending Disputes	37,781
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Liability Disputes	24,025
Sales Contract Disputes	17,487
Financial Loan Contract Disputes	13,231
Contract Disputes (General)	8,906
...	...
Catering Service Contract Disputes	589
Trademark Infringement Disputes	66
Child Support Disputes in Cohabitation Relationships	70
Bank Card Disputes	80
Child Support Disputes	39

Table 3: Cause of action distribution.

Court	Number
Shanghai Pudong New District People’s Court	3,452
Shanghai Minhang District People’s Court	2,329
Shanghai Baoshan District People’s Court	1,620
Shanghai Jing’an District People’s Court	1,470
Shanghai Qingpu District People’s Court	1,390
...	...
Ningbo Maritime Court	1
Yueyang Intermediate People’s Court, Hunan Province	1
Nantong Intermediate People’s Court, Jiangsu Province	1
Lixian People’s Court	1
Ankang Intermediate People’s Court, Shaanxi Province	1

Table 4: Court distribution.

turing superior natural language processing capabilities and multimodal interaction functions. It can handle various data types including text, images, and audio, and is suitable for a wide range of complex tasks and application scenarios. **LLaMA3.1** (Grattafiori et al., 2024) possesses powerful multilingual dialogue and code generation capabilities after pre-training and instruction fine-tuning. **Claude3.5** (Anthropic, 2024) has enhanced performance, accuracy, and excels at high-level understanding and reasoning, providing reliable and consistent performance. **Qwen2.5** (Yang et al., 2024) has strong instruction following ability, improved coding and mathematical ability, can generate long text, understand structured data, and generate structured output. **Deepseek-R1** (Guo et al., 2025) is efficient and flexible, and performs well on reasoning, coding, and mathematics tasks with lower training cost. At the same time, it can be applied to various application scenarios that require multi-

Year	Number
2010	7
2012	1
2013	3
2014	7
2015	21
2016	12,720
2017	47,749
2018	47,885
2019	38,966
2020	26,160
2021	28,656
2022	5,573

Table 5: Case start year distribution.

Statistic	Fact Length	Request Length	Verdict Length
Mean	353.4	134.3	605.8
Std Dev	226.1	84.3	463.8
Min	7.0	14.0	103.0
Max	7,350.0	5,724.0	36,593.0

Table 6: Text length distribution.

modal processing such as image description generation. **Farui** (Alibaba Cloud, 2024) is a large-model-based AI legal advisor trained on professional legal data, capable of legal knowledge understanding, reasoning, and generation.

We apply 0-shot settings to GPT-4o (Hurst et al., 2024), LLaMA3.1 (Grattafiori et al., 2024), Claude3.5 (Anthropic, 2024), Qwen2.5 (Yang et al., 2024), DeepSeek-R1 (Guo et al., 2025) and Farui (Alibaba Cloud, 2024). Details of LLMs are provided in Appendix A.

5.2 Experiment Settings

Here we describe the implementation of the claim generation method used in our experiments. Note that all LLMs are replaceable in this method. For all models (GPT-4o, Claude 3.5, DeepSeek-R1, Farui, LLaMA3.1, and Qwen2.5), we used the official APIs or open-source checkpoints available via OpenAI, Anthropic, Deepseek, Aliyun, or Hugging Face. See Appendix B for full API URLs.

We adopt a zero-shot setting for all models eval-

uated in this study. Each model is prompted to generate the plaintiff’s legal claims based solely on the factual description of a given case. We provide the full factual context as input to the model, without any additional fine-tuning, demonstrations, or retrieval-based augmentation. The prompt used across all models is as follows: “*Please generate the plaintiff’s claims based on the following facts.*”

5.3 Metrics

When constructing our dataset, we have considered including common NLG metrics such as ROUGE (Lin, 2004), BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002), and BERT SCORE (Zhang et al., 2020) to help users evaluate text quality. However, these metrics do not provide a good measure of the overall claim quality (Liu et al., 2016; Novikova et al., 2017; Chaganty et al., 2018; Sellam et al., 2020; Deutsch and Roth, 2021; Liu et al., 2023b). To better assess claim quality, we introduce two metrics: factuality and clarity for evaluating the claims. We employ LLM, specifically GPT-4o (Hurst et al., 2024), for scoring. GPT-4o evaluates claims using defined prompts for these metrics, as detailed in Appendix C. The robustness and reliability of our proposed metrics are detailed in Appendix D.2.

ROUGE (Lin, 2004) is a set of metrics used in the NLP task. We keep the results of ROUGE-1, ROUGE-2, and ROUGE-L. ROUGE-1 and ROUGE-2 refer to the overlap of unigram and bigram between the generated and reference documents, respectively. ROUGE-L is a Longest Common Subsequence (LCS) based statistics.

BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002) is used for automatic text-generation evaluation and correlates well with human judgment. We evaluate using BLEU-1, BLEU-2, and average scores from BLEU-1 through BLEU-4.

BERT SCORE (Zhang et al., 2020) measures similarity using contextual embeddings. We calculate the precision (p), recall (r), and f1-score to evaluate the information matching degree.

Factuality refers to the facts stated in the claims being truthful, accurate, and based on objectively existing circumstances.

Clarity means that claims should be specific, providing details such as the amount of compensation for losses and specifying the manner and scope of issuing an apology.

Total represents the average of factuality and clarity scores.

5.4 Experimental Results

We report the performance of several state-of-the-art models on the CLAIMGEN-CN-TEST set using both automatic and human-aligned evaluations. The automatic metrics include BLEU, ROUGE, and BERT SCORE (Table 7), while GPT-4o-based human-aligned scores focus on factuality and clarity (Table 8).

Automatic Evaluation. As shown in Table 7, Claude3.5 achieves the highest performance across most automatic metrics, including BLEU, ROUGE, and BERT SCORE f1. Farui ranks second in BLEU and BERT SCORE f1, while GPT-4o leads in ROUGE-L but is outperformed by Claude3.5 and Qwen2.5 on other metrics. These results suggest that Claude3.5 generates outputs with higher n-gram overlap and semantic similarity to the references, as captured by both lexical and contextual metrics.

GPT-4o Evaluation. To better understand the alignment between generated claims and human judgments, we use GPT-4o to evaluate outputs based on **Factuality** and **Clarity** (Table 8). DeepSeek-R1 significantly outperforms other models with a total score of 65.79, showing the best factual accuracy and clarity. Claude3.5 again demonstrates strong performance with the second-best total score, while Qwen2.5 and LLaMA3.1 achieve moderate scores. While GPT-4o performs well on automatic metrics, its scores in GPT-4o-based evaluations are lower than those of several other models.

Overall, Claude3.5 stands out in terms of automatic metrics, whereas DeepSeek-R1 excels in GPT-4o evaluation. This discrepancy underscores the importance of incorporating human-centric evaluation to complement automatic metrics, especially for complex legal text generation tasks.

5.5 Human Evaluation

To assess the alignment between GPT-4o evaluations and human judgments, we calculate the mean absolute error (MAE) and consistency score between GPT-4o and human annotations over 100 randomly sampled cases generated by DeepSeek-R1. We adopt **Factuality** and **Clarity** as evaluation dimensions. Three annotators are asked to assign scores on a 1-to-5 scale, where 1 denotes the worst and 5 the best.

As shown in Table 9, GPT-4o achieves a MAE

Method	BLEU			ROUGE			BERT SCORE		
	B-1	B-2	B-N	R-1	R-2	R-L	p	r	f1
GPT-4o (Hurst et al., 2024)	19.07	7.25	7.85	48.98	22.40	43.78	76.06	65.86	70.46
LLaMA3.1 (Grattafiori et al., 2024)	16.95	5.64	6.82	43.14	19.12	36.05	69.38	70.58	69.64
Claude3.5 (Anthropic, 2024)	22.07	9.59	9.92	49.26	24.21	<u>42.95</u>	76.56	<u>67.70</u>	71.66
Qwen2.5 (Yang et al., 2024)	18.59	7.81	8.22	46.26	22.10	41.00	77.76	64.46	70.34
DeepSeek-R1 (Guo et al., 2025)	14.16	5.61	5.99	42.32	18.29	37.38	<u>77.59</u>	60.56	67.91
Farui (Alibaba Cloud, 2024)	<u>20.81</u>	<u>8.54</u>	<u>9.08</u>	48.60	<u>23.10</u>	42.55	76.28	66.45	<u>70.85</u>

Table 7: Automatic evaluation results on the CLAIMGEN-CN-TEST set using ROUGE, BLEU, and BERT SCORE. The best is **bolded** and the second best is underlined.

Method	GPT-4o SCORE		
	Factuality	Clarity	Total
GPT-4o (Hurst et al., 2024)	48.31	56.23	52.27
LLaMA3.1 (Grattafiori et al., 2024)	51.32	55.18	53.25
Claude3.5 (Anthropic, 2024)	54.18	<u>64.16</u>	<u>59.17</u>
Qwen2.5 (Yang et al., 2024)	54.34	59.61	56.97
DeepSeek-R1 (Guo et al., 2025)	62.14	69.43	65.79
Farui (Alibaba Cloud, 2024)	42.85	46.28	44.56

Table 8: Evaluation results on the CLAIMGEN-CN-TEST set using GPT-4o. Total represents the average of factuality and clarity scores. The best is **bolded** and the second best is underlined.

Dimension	MAE ↓	Consistency ↑
Factuality	0.19	81.05
Clarity	0.20	73.68

Table 9: MAE and consistency between GPT-4o scores and human annotations on 100 DeepSeek-generated samples.

of 0.19 and a consistency of 81.05 on the factuality dimension, and a MAE of 0.20 with 73.68 consistency on clarity. These results suggest that GPT-4o evaluations are closely aligned with human judgments, as evidenced by the low MAE and high consistency scores across both dimensions. In particular, the model demonstrates stronger agreement with human ratings on factuality, achieving a consistency of 81.05, compared to 73.68 on clarity. This indicates that while GPT-4o can serve as a trustworthy proxy for human annotation overall, its performance is more stable and reliable in assessing factual correctness than in evaluating clarity, where subjectivity may play a greater role.

A detailed analysis of human evaluation is provided in Appendix D.1, Appendix D.3 and Appendix D.4.

5.6 Case Study

Figure 2 illustrates a representative case from the ClaimGen-CN-test set, showcasing the comparative outputs of different large language models

(LLMs) when generating legal claims. The factual background involves a plaintiff injured in a dispute, seeking compensation for subsequent treatment costs not covered by the defendant.

The ground truth specifies that the plaintiff requests the defendant to pay a total of ¥16,000 covering medical expenses, lost wages, transportation costs, and litigation expenses. Among the models evaluated, GPT-4o, Qwen2.5, and DeepSeek-R1 generate legally accurate and contextually faithful claims, aligning well with the facts and compensation details. In particular, GPT-4o excels in both factuality and clarity, offering a detailed yet concise articulation of the plaintiff’s request.

In contrast, models like Claude3.5 and LLaMA3.1 either misidentify the defendants or fabricate salary agreements, resulting in factual inconsistencies. Farui’s output, although structurally rich, suffers from vague and overly general phrasing, leading to reduced clarity and a failure to directly match the required compensation scope.

This case highlights the importance of grounding legal claim generation not only in accurate fact extraction but also in the precise mapping of legal entitlements, where minor deviations can significantly impact the validity of generated content.

est claims that the plaintiff never requested, likely reflecting patterns overrepresented in debt-related training examples. On the other hand, Qwen2.5 and LLaMA3.1 omitted essential claims such as the confirmation of contract validity in *CaseID 11*, which is a legal prerequisite for pursuing the associated property transfer. These errors reflect two distinct but co-existing problems. First, some models tend to hallucinate legally implausible claims by defaulting to common case patterns rather than the actual fact statements. Second, others fail to identify necessary legal elements that are implied by the factual background or logically required by the cause of action. Consequently, claims that are either excessive or incomplete are produced, which reduces the factual and legal accuracy of the output.

Systemic Instability. LLaMA3.1 shows repeated output problems in two ways: (1) In *CaseID 93*, it copied and pasted over 180 consumer protection law articles without selecting the relevant ones, making the response bloated and meaningless; (2) In *CaseID 98, 110, and 116*, LLaMA3.1 repeated similar legal claims more than five times, showing a lack of control over output length and content. In practical terms, this hurts the clarity and coherence of generated claims, making it difficult for users to identify distinct legal requests. More importantly, these repeated and redundant outputs obscure the logical structure of the plaintiff’s position, potentially causing critical claims to be overlooked amid excessive or noisy output. This undermines the functional purpose of legal claim generation as a concise, actionable summary of the plaintiff’s demands.

6.2 Future Work in Legal Claim Generation

Our error analysis reveals deeper challenges in legal claim generation, pointing to several scenario-driven directions for future research. First, large–small model collaboration can improve factual grounding, such as using lightweight modules to identify key events or legal rules before invoking a larger model for structured claim generation. Second, long-chain reasoning techniques may help track complex legal timelines—e.g., loan issuance, default, and interest accrual—enhancing logical completeness. Third, reinforcement learning with legal-specific feedback can be used to optimize the claim generation process by designing task-specific reward functions. For instance, models can be penalized for producing claims that lack factual support, and rewarded for generating claims

that follow legally valid reasoning paths. Such techniques should be developed in close alignment with real-world legal tasks to ensure reliability and practical value.

Although our dataset is constructed based on the Chinese legal system, the overall data construction workflow and the evaluation design are not specific to China. With appropriate adjustments, especially considering the role of precedents in common law countries, our approach can be applied to other legal systems as well.

7 Conclusion

In this paper, we make a pioneering step in Legal AI by focusing on generating claims for civil litigation. Our dataset, ClaimGen-CN, covers a wide range of legal cases, offering a solid foundation for future Legal AI research and application. To evaluate model performance, we propose two dimensions, namely factuality and clarity, which are tailored to the specific requirements of legal text generation. Our error analysis reveals that current LLMs struggle with generating factually accurate and concise claims, suggesting key directions for future improvements.

Limitations

In this section, we discuss the limitations of our work:

- We only interact with the LLMs one round per time. The LLMs are capable of multi-round interaction, which may help the LLMs to better understand the claim generation task.
- The reliance on LLMs for claim generation raises questions about the transparency and interpretability of the generated claims. The decision-making process of these models is often opaque, which could lead to challenges in understanding and justifying the basis on which claims are generated.
- The exploration of legal claim generation tasks beyond the Chinese legal context remains limited.

Ethics Statement

The corpus we use is released by the Chinese government and has been anonymized wherever necessary⁵. Our dataset thus does not involve any

⁵Provisions of the Supreme People’s Court on Publication of Judgment Documents by the People’s Courts on the Internet 2016. <http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/415f49dd8baaa04b479d57af9616ef.html>

personally private information. Besides, the corpus is in public domain and licensed for use within the legal scope⁶. Specifically, sensitive personal identifiers (such as names, identification numbers, and contact details) were removed or masked by the data providers before public release. Our research strictly used these desensitized datasets and did not involve any additional processing that could lead to re-identification. Beyond relying on officially anonymized and desensitized documents, we emphasize that our research activities did not introduce or generate any new sensitive information.

With the increasing use of Legal AI for justice-related tasks, there is growing concern about its ethical implications, including the risk of biases and errors that could have serious repercussions. To address these concerns, it's important to clarify that our work is an exploration of a new data source and the development of an algorithm, which is not meant to be immediately and directly used in practical settings. Our goal is to assist non-professionals by providing recommendations, not to make final decisions.

Measures for releasing the dataset: The dataset was solely used for academic purposes such as model evaluation and error analysis. No attempts were made to re-identify individuals, and no system or output of this work has been, or will be, deployed in real-world legal practice. We emphasize that AI systems in legal contexts must be subject to strict human oversight, and our work is intended to support research and understanding rather than to replace human judgment. Any potential application of similar technologies should therefore incorporate comprehensive oversight mechanisms to prevent misuse.

Measures for future use: The proposed framework will include warning statements, such as adding the phrase “This answer may be incorrect and is for reference only” in the output. We will also insert declarations in the prompt instructing the model not to provide answers when confidence is low or requirements are not met, and we will consider additional validation after generation. The proposed framework will also advise users to seek professional legal advice, for instance, adding “Before making a final decision, you should consult a qualified lawyer” in the output.

⁶See Article 3.3 of User Protocol of China Judgments Online. <https://g.alicdn.com/onlineCourt/static/0.6.97/akan-wenshu-protocol.html>

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A Details of LLMs Used in This Paper

As shown in Table 10, we employ six LLMs: GPT-4o (Hurst et al., 2024), LLaMA3.1 (Grattafiori et al., 2024), Claude3.5 (Anthropic, 2024), Qwen2.5 (Yang et al., 2024), DeepSeek-R1 (Guo et al., 2025) and Farui (Alibaba Cloud, 2024). The version of GPT-4o is gpt-4o-2024-08-06, the snapshot of gpt-4o from August 6th 2024. As for LLaMA3.1, we use the llama-3.1-8b-instruct version. The version of Claude3.5 that we use is Claude-3-5-sonnet-20241022, and the model was last updated in April 2024. We use Qwen2.5-7b-instruct as the version of Qwen, which is an instruction tuning model that performs well on reasoning, coding and mathematics tasks. The version of DeepSeek-R1 that we utilize is deepseek-reasoner, and Farui’s version is farui-plus. GPT-4o has a context window of 128,000 tokens. LLaMA3.1 (specifically the llama-3.1-8b-instruct version) has a context window of 131,072 tokens, surpassing that of Claude3.5 (200,000 tokens) and Qwen2.5 (128,000 tokens). DeepSeek-R1 features a context window of 64,000 tokens, and Farui has the smallest context window among them with 12,000 tokens. Each model’s version and characteristics

are tailored to meet different application needs and scenarios.

B API Access URLs

- **GPT-4o (OpenAI):** <https://platform.openai.com/docs/models/gpt-4o>
- **Claude 3.5 (Anthropic):** <https://docs.anthropic.com/en/docs/about-claude/models/overview>
- **DeepSeek-R1 (Deepseek):** <https://api-docs.deepseek.com/>
- **Farui (Aliyun):** https://tongyi.aliyun.com/farui/guide/api_description_doc
- **LLaMA3.1 (Hugging Face):** <https://huggingface.co/meta-llama/LLama-3.1-8B-Instruct>
- **Qwen2.5 (Hugging Face):** <https://huggingface.co/Qwen/Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct>

C GPT-4o Scoring Prompts

The detailed prompts for two metrics are as follows.

For factuality. “*Factuality in claims requires that statements of fact be truthful, precise, and based on objectively existing circumstances. Please rate from 1 to 5 based on factual accuracy. Deduct points for errors by the plaintiff or defendant, discrepancies between factual descriptions and real scenarios, and inconsistencies between claims and actual events, whether adding or omitting details.*”

For clarity. “*Clarity refers to statements that should be clear, concise, and unambiguous, avoiding vagueness, ambiguity, and unnecessary redundancy. Please rate from 1 to 5 based on clarity. Deduct points for repetitive or redundant reasoning sections and claims. Excessive additional information will result in a deduction of points.*”

D Details about Human Annotation

D.1 Full Annotation Guidelines Provided to Annotators

To ensure consistency and fairness in human evaluation, we provided all annotators with a standardized set of instructions. Below, we report the full text of the annotation guidelines given to participants,

Model	Version	Context Window
GPT-4o (Hurst et al., 2024)	gpt-4o-2024-08-06	128,000 tokens
LLaMA3.1 (Grattafiori et al., 2024)	llama-3.1-8b-instruct	131,072 tokens
Claude3.5 (Anthropic, 2024)	Claude-3-5-sonnet-20241022	200,000 tokens
Qwen2.5 (Yang et al., 2024)	Qwen2.5-7b-instruct	128,000 tokens
DeepSeek-R1 (Guo et al., 2025)	deepseek-reasoner	64,000 tokens
Farui (Alibaba Cloud, 2024)	farui-plus	12,000 tokens

Table 10: Details of used LLMs.

in accordance with ethical best practices. This includes the task description, scoring rubric, and any disclaimers or risk notices if applicable.

Annotation Task Description

Annotators were instructed to evaluate each model-generated legal claim based on two criteria: *Factuality* and *Clarity*. Definitions of each are given below.

- **Factuality (1–5):** Factuality in claims requires that statements of fact be truthful, precise, and based on objectively existing circumstances. Please rate from 1 to 5 based on factual accuracy. Deduct points for errors by the plaintiff or defendant, discrepancies between factual descriptions and real scenarios, and inconsistencies between claims and actual events, whether adding or omitting details.
- **Clarity (1–5):** Clarity refers to statements that should be clear, concise, and unambiguous, avoiding vagueness, ambiguity, and unnecessary redundancy. Please rate from 1 to 5 based on clarity. Deduct points for repetitive or redundant reasoning sections and claims. Excessive additional information will result in a deduction of points.

Scoring Scale

Annotators were instructed to assign integer scores from 1 (very poor) to 5 (excellent), with intermediate scores indicating partial satisfaction of the criterion.

Disclaimer

Annotators were informed that the task involved reading real legal case descriptions and that no personally identifiable information (PII) was included. They were told they could opt out at any time. No personal risks were identified for participants in this task.

Figure 3 shows the interface provided to annotators for scoring legal claims generated by the model.

D.2 Evaluation Robustness and Metric Validity

Meta-evaluation of the proposed metrics on SummEval (Fabbri et al., 2021) includes the Spearman correlation coefficient and Pearson correlation coefficient. The Spearman correlation coefficient and Pearson correlation coefficient between human and GPT-4o scores are respectively 0.5197 and 0.5248, which means a moderate correlation (Mukaka, 2012).

D.3 Annotation Protocol and Inter-Annotator Agreement

The inter-annotator agreement (IAA) between annotators and the correlation between human and GPT-4o scores are detailed as follows. The Fleiss’ Kappa among 3 annotators is 0.6823, indicating substantial agreement according to Landis and Koch’s interpretation scale (Landis and Koch, 1977), which validates the human evaluation process. The Spearman correlation coefficient between human and GPT-4o scores is 0.5197, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.5248, both of which indicate a moderate correlation (Mukaka, 2012).

D.4 Metric Definitions and Scoring Procedure

We provide the formal definitions of the evaluation metrics used in Section 5.5, including the normalization process and the calculation of mean absolute error (MAE) and consistency.

Normalization. Given raw human and model scores $J_i, P_i \in [s_{\min}, s_{\max}]$, we normalize them to the $[0, 1]$ interval as follows:

$$\tilde{J}_i = \frac{J_i - s_{\min}}{s_{\max} - s_{\min}}, \quad \tilde{P}_i = \frac{P_i - s_{\min}}{s_{\max} - s_{\min}}$$

Metric Computation. Let n be the number of evaluated samples. The metrics are computed as:

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\tilde{J}_i - \tilde{P}_i|$$

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姜连福向本院提出诉讼请求：1. 请求判令被告立即付清借款10000元；2. 本案诉讼费用由被告承担。	根据原告陈述的事实和理由，原告的诉讼请求可表述为： **诉讼请求：** 1. 判令被告立即向原告偿还借款本金人民币10,000元； 2. 判令被告承担本案全部诉讼费用。 **说明：** - 诉请需明确具体金额（10,000元）及履行方式（立即偿还）； - 若存在利息或逾期还款损失，可补充请求（如：“判令被告支付自2017年8月21日起至实际清偿之日止的逾期利息，按XX标准计算”），但当前陈述未提及利息约定，故暂未列入； - 诉讼费用由被告方承担是民事诉讼的一般原则，可明确写入诉请。 （注：建议补充借款凭证、还款期限约定等证据以支持诉请。）	请以真实场景的原告诉请作为正确答案，根据事实性从1至5打分。（事实性：诉状中陈述的事实应当真实、准确，基于客观存在的情况。原告或被告错误酌情扣分。编造事实扣分。诉请和真实场景的诉请不一致，增加内容或减少内容都扣分。）
原告泉州银行泉港支行向本院提出诉讼请求：判令被告柯茂雄、肖毓珍偿还原告借款本金97000元及截止2021年1月22日的利息、罚息、复利合计6674.09元并支付自2021年1月23日起至实际清偿之日止按《个人微贷自助借款合同》约定计算的利息。	根据原告所述事实及《个人微贷自助借款合同》的约定，原告可向法院提出以下诉讼请求： —— **诉讼请求：** 1. **判令被告柯茂雄、肖毓珍共同偿还原告借款本金人民币97,000元**（截至2021年1月22日未偿还部分）； 2. **判令被告柯茂雄、肖毓珍支付利息、罚息、复利共计人民币6,674.09元**（截至2021年1月22日），并请求计算至实际清偿之日止的逾期利息（按合同约定年利率9%及罚息规则计算）； 3. **判令两被告承担本案全部诉讼费用**（包括案件受理费、保全费、公告费等）。 —— **法律依据：** 1. **《中华人民共和国民法典》第六百七十四条**（借款人支付利息义务）及**第六百七十六条**（逾期还款责任）； 2. **《最高人民法院关于审理民间借贷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》**关于利息、罚息的计算规则； 3. **夫妻共同债务认定**（肖毓珍作为共同签字人，需承担连带责任，依据《民法典》第一千零六十四条）。 **注：** 若合同明确约定律师费等实现债权的费用，可一并主张。	
原告向本院提出诉讼请求：1. 判令被告复禹公司归还原告借款本金1,180,947.01元及支付原告逾期利息96,640.38元（该逾期利息暂计算至2021年4月1日止），并支付原告以上述借款本金1,180,947.01元为计息基数、按《流动资金借款合同》约定的逾期罚息利率计算、自2021年4月2日起计算至实际清偿之日止的逾期利息；2. 判令被告复禹公司支付律师费25,000元；3. 判令被告陈之易、被告李琼妹就被告复禹公司的上述付款义务承担连带清偿责任；4. 本案诉讼费用由被告承担。庭审中，原告变更上述第1项诉讼请求为：判令被告复禹公司归还原告借款本金940,947.01元、截至2021年5月19日止的逾期利息110,042.29元，并支付原告以借款本金940,947.01元为计息基数、自2021年5月20日起计算至实际清偿之日止、按《流动资金借款合同》约定的逾期利率计算的逾期利息。	根据原告所述事实及合同约定，原告的诉讼请求可归纳如下： —— **诉讼请求：** 1. **判令被告复禹公司立即偿还借款本金人民币3,000,000元；** 2. **判令被告复禹公司支付借款利息（以本金3,000,000元为基数，按年利率6.09%计算，自2019年6月5日起至实际清偿之日止）；** 3. **判令被告复禹公司支付逾期罚息（以未还本金为基数，按借款利率上浮50%即年利率9.135%计算，自2020年6月5日起至实际清偿之日止）；** 4. **判令被告复禹公司承担原告为实现债权支出的费用（包括但不限于律师费、诉讼费等相关费用，需提供相应凭证）；** 5. **判令被告陈之易、被告李琼妹对上述第1-4项债务承担连带保证责任；** 6. **判令本案全部诉讼费用由被告复禹公司承担；** —— **法律依据：** - 《中华人民共和国民法典》第六百七十四条（利息支付）、第六百七十六条（逾期利息）； - 《中华人民共和国民法典》第六百八十八条（连带责任保证）； - 《借款合同》《保证合同》相关约定。 **注：** 若合同中对律师费等实现债权费用有明确约定且原告已实际支付，可主张具体金额（需附证据）；利息计算需注意合同约定的浮动利率调整规则（如有）。	

Figure 3: Interface used for human annotation.

Consistency = $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1} \left(\left| \tilde{J}_i - \tilde{P}_i \right| \leq \frac{\delta}{s_{\max} - s_{\min}} \right)$ generated by each model. The selected examples include *CaseID 1, 2, 31, 93, 98, 110, and 116*, covering diverse types of factual patterns and model errors.

In our experiments, we use a 5-point rating scale where $s_{\min} = 1$, $s_{\max} = 5$, and the tolerance threshold $\delta = 1$. Thus, consistency corresponds to the proportion of samples where the absolute difference between model and human scores does not exceed 1.

E Case Examples for Error Analysis

We provide the full input and model-generated claims for the representative cases referenced in Section 6.1. For each case, we list the input facts (prompt”), the ground truth legal claim written by human experts (ground truth”), and the responses

To facilitate close comparison, we highlight key elements in color: **Blue text** indicates critical factual expressions within the prompt. **Green text** marks the key elements in the ground truth claim that correspond to the legal intent. **Red text** is used to highlight incorrect or hallucinated content within the model outputs. **Purple text** highlights correct legal reasoning or factual reproduction by the models.

These annotated examples serve as the basis for our multi-dimensional error analysis in the main text, enabling a fine-grained understanding of how

different models succeed or fail in legal claim generation.

CaseID: 1	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: The two defendants borrowed RMB 2,570,000 from Wang Ling after being introduced for capital turnover. <u>The loan period was 6 months (actually from November 3, 2017 to April 2, 2018).</u> The monthly interest rate during the loan period was 1.2%, payable on the 2nd of each month. On November 1, 2017, the plaintiff and the defendant signed the "Loan Contract" and "Mortgage Contract". The contract stipulated that the house located at Room XXX, No. XXX, Lane XXX, Lane XXX, Langao West Road, Putuo District, Shanghai, under the name of Zhang Bincai, would be used as a mortgage for the loan, and the mortgage registration was carried out. On November 3, 2017, Wang Ling paid RMB 2,570,000 to Zhang Bincai through bank transfer. The two defendants repaid the principal and interest of RMB 1,560,000, RMB 48,240, RMB 50,460, and RMB 60,800 on April 28, August 13, August 23, and August 31, 2018, respectively. They have not repaid the principal since then, and there is still RMB 850,500 of principal that has not been repaid. <u>The interest has not been paid since September 2, 2018.</u> Wang Ling has repeatedly demanded the repayment but to no avail, so she brought the case to the court, hoping that the judgment will be as requested. Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claim is generated.
Ground Truth	Plaintiff Wang Ling filed a lawsuit with this court: 1. The two defendants shall return the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB850,500; 2. The two defendants shall pay the overdue penalty (based on RMB850,500, calculated at 2% per month <u>from October 3, 2018</u> until the actual repayment date); 3. The two defendants shall bear the plaintiff's attorney fees of RMB13,000; 4. The litigation fees and preservation fees shall be borne by the defendants.
Model	Response
GPT-4o	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff Wang Ling to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following: 1. Request the court to order the two defendants to return the loan principal of RMB 850,500. According to the "Loan Contract" signed by the two parties, the principal that the two defendants have not yet returned is RMB 850,500. 2. Request the court to order the two defendants to pay the interest <u>from September 2, 2018</u> to the actual repayment date. According to the contract, the monthly interest rate of the loan is 1.2%. The two defendants have not paid any interest since September 2, 2018, so they request to pay the interest for the corresponding period. 3. Request the court to confirm that the plaintiff has a mortgage right over the house located in Room XXX, No. XXX, Lane XXX, Lane XXX, Langao West Road, Putuo District, Shanghai, under the name of Zhang Bincai. According to the provisions of the "Mortgage Contract", the house has been used as collateral for the loan and has been registered for mortgage. 4. Request the court to order the two defendants to bear the litigation costs of this case. Since the two defendants failed to fulfill their repayment obligations on time, the plaintiff filed a lawsuit, so the two defendants are requested to bear the relevant litigation costs. The above are the claims that the plaintiff may make. The specific content of the claims may be adjusted according to the actual circumstances of the case and legal provisions.
LLama3.1	According to the plaintiff's claim, the following claims are generated: 1. Order the defendants Zhang Bincai and Wang Bincai to repay the principal of RMB 850,500 <u>and interest</u> ; 2. Order the defendants Zhang Bincai and Wang Bincai to pay the litigation costs of this case.
Claude3.5	1. Request that the two defendants immediately return the principal of RMB 850,500 of the plaintiff's loan; 2. Request that the two defendants pay the interest on the loan <u>from September 3, 2018</u> to the actual repayment date (calculated at a monthly interest rate of 1.2%); 3. Request that the defendant Zhang Bincai's house located at Room XXX, No. XXX, Lane XXX, Lane XXX, Langao West Road, Putuo District, Shanghai, be used as a mortgage guarantee for the above-mentioned amount, that is, if the two defendants fail to fulfill their repayment obligations according to the judgment, the plaintiff has the right to apply for auction or sale of the mortgaged property in accordance with the law, and be paid first with the proceeds; 4. Request that the two defendants bear the litigation costs of this case. Supplementary explanation: The litigation request needs to be clear, specific, and corresponding to the facts and reasons. In this case, in addition to clarifying the amount of principal and interest, it is also necessary to emphasize the guarantee responsibility of the mortgaged property and require the defendant to bear the litigation costs.
Qwen2.5	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff Wang Ling to the court, the plaintiff's claims can be expressed as follows: 1. Request that the two defendants immediately return the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB 850,500; 2. Request that the two defendants pay the overdue interest <u>from September 3, 2018</u> to the actual repayment date (based on RMB 850,500, calculated at a monthly interest rate of 1.2%); 3. Request to confirm that the plaintiff has a priority right to receive payment for the house located at Room XXX, No. XXX, Lane XXX, Lane XXX, Langao West Road, Putuo District, Shanghai, owned by Zhang Bincai; 4. Request that the two defendants bear the litigation costs of this case. The above claims are based on the loan contract, mortgage contract and related payment vouchers provided by the plaintiff, combined with the loan amount, term and interest rate agreed by both parties, and the fact that the defendants have repaid the money.
DeepSeek-R1	According to the facts and legal relationship described by the plaintiff Wang Ling, the following litigation requests can be filed in accordance with the law: --- Civil Complaint Litigation Request: 1. Order the two defendants to jointly return the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB 850,500; 2. Order the two defendants to pay the overdue interest based on the remaining principal of RMB 850,500 <u>from September 3, 2018</u> to the actual repayment date (calculated at the monthly interest rate of 1.2% agreed in the "Loan Agreement", or refer to four times the standard of the one-year loan market benchmark rate LPR at that time, subject to legal support); 3. Order the plaintiff to have the priority right of repayment for the mortgaged property (Room XXX, No. XXX, Lane XXX, Lane XXX, Langao West Road, Putuo District, Shanghai), and use the proceeds from the discount, auction or sale of the mortgaged property to repay the above debts in priority; 4. Order the two defendants to bear all litigation costs of this case (including case acceptance fees, preservation fees, announcement fees, etc.). --- Legal basis: 1. Article 674 and Article 675 of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (obligation to repay loan principal and interest); 2. Article 410 of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (realization of mortgage rights); 3. Article 25 of the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Private Lending Cases (interest rate cap). Note: - When calculating interest, attention should be paid to the judicially protected interest rate cap (four times the one-year LPR when the contract is established). If the agreed interest rate of 1.2%/month (annualized 14.4%) exceeds the statutory cap, it can be adjusted to the legal range. - The realization of mortgage rights is subject to the validity of mortgage registration. The plaintiff has completed the registration and therefore enjoys the priority right of repayment. (Note: The specific claim needs to be adjusted in combination with the details of the evidence and the latest judicial interpretation.)
Farui	The plaintiff Wang Ling's claims are as follows: 1. Request that the two defendants (whose names are not mentioned) return the plaintiff's remaining loan principal of RMB 850,500. 2. Request that the two defendants pay interest calculated at a monthly interest rate of 1.2% based on RMB 850,500 <u>from September 3, 2018</u> to the actual repayment date. 3. Request that the defendant Zhang Bincai's house located at Room XXX, No. XXX, Lane XXX, Lane XXX, Langao West Road, Putuo District, Shanghai, be discounted, auctioned, or sold, and the proceeds thereof be paid first. 4. Request that the two defendants be ordered to bear the litigation costs of this case. The plaintiff believes that according to the "Loan Contract" and "Mortgage Contract" signed by both parties, the defendant Zhang Bincai has used the real estate under his name as collateral and has registered the mortgage. Therefore, the plaintiff has the right to receive priority payment for the proceeds of discounting, auctioning, or selling the real estate. At the same time, according to the defendant's repayment record, the plaintiff confirmed that the defendant had repaid part of the principal and interest, but there was still 850,500 yuan of principal and interest from September 3, 2018 that had not been paid. As repeated collection efforts failed, the plaintiff decided to file a lawsuit with the court, requesting the court to support the plaintiff's above-mentioned claim.

Figure 4: CaseId 1.

CaseID: 2	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: In the case of the legal inheritance dispute between Wu Ruifen and Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan, the Huangdao District People's Court has issued a civil judgment (2017) Lu 0211 Minchu 10155 , which ruled that the property is located in No. ××, Building ××, Unit ××, Room ××, Building ××, Unit ××, Room ××, Building ××, Unit ××, Room ××, Building ××, Unit ××, and the corresponding firewood room and parking space, of which 50% is the estate of the heir Wu Kelian, and Wu Ruifen, Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan each inherit one quarter . Now the court is requested to divide the above-mentioned property according to the determined shares. Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claim is generated.
Ground Truth	Wu Ruifen filed a request to this court: Request in accordance with the division is located in huangdao district, Kowloon community unit **, ***** unit building room *** unit building room *** unit building room *** building room ** * room each one unit and corresponding wood room, each one parking space, the plaintiff due to the above the one 8 of the property .
Model	Response
GPT-4o	Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following: 1. Request to confirm the inheritance share: Request the court to confirm that the plaintiff Wu Ruifen, the defendant Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan each have a quarter inheritance share in the relevant real estate located in Jiulong Community, Huangdao District (including the corresponding firewood shed and parking space). 2. Request for property division: Request the court to actually divide the above-mentioned real estate and its ancillary facilities (firewood shed and parking space) according to their respective inheritance shares, so that each heir can independently hold and use the part they deserve. 3. Request to clarify the division plan: Request the court to formulate a specific division plan to clarify the location and area of the specific real estate, firewood shed and parking space obtained by each heir to ensure fairness and rationality of the division. 4. Request for cost sharing: Request the court to order the parties to share the relevant expenses incurred by the property division according to their respective inheritance shares. The plaintiff may also request the court to consider the actual situation and needs of each party during the division process in order to reach a fair and reasonable solution.
LLama3.1	According to the plaintiff's claim, the court ruled as follows: This case was decided by the Civil Judgment No. (2017) Lu 0211 Minchu 10155 of the People's Court of Huangdao District, and the judgment was that the property located at No. ××, Building ××, Unit ××, Room ××, Building ××, Unit ××, Room ××, Building ××, Unit ××, Room ××, Building ××, Unit ××, and the corresponding firewood room and parking space, of which 50% is the estate of the heir Wu Kelian, and Wu Ruifen, Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan each inherit one quarter . Now the court is requested to divide the above property according to the determined shares.
Claude3.5	The plaintiff requests the court to: 1. Divide the following properties in accordance with law: Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, Jiulong Community, Huangdao District, Room ××, Building ××, Room ××, Building ××, Room ××, Building ××, Room ××, Building ××, and the corresponding firewood room and parking space, of which the deceased Wu Kelian's share of the estate is 50%. 2. One-fourth of the 50% share of the deceased Wu Kelian's estate shall be awarded to the plaintiff Wu Ruifen. 3. One-fourth of the 50% share of the deceased Wu Kelian's estate shall be awarded to the plaintiff Wu Ruigang. 4. One-fourth of the 50% share of the deceased Wu Kelian's estate shall be awarded to the plaintiff Wang Xiulan . 5. The litigation costs of this case shall be borne jointly by the three plaintiffs. Additional explanation: * Because there is repeated house information in the question (five identical addresses), I assume that this is a typo and the actual situation should be five different properties. If not, please provide accurate property information so that the litigation request can be corrected. * The lawsuit request does not specify who the plaintiff is. Based on the information in the question, I speculate that Wu Ruifen, Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan are joint plaintiffs. * Usually, there are many ways to divide an estate, such as physical division, price division, and valuation compensation. Since the question only requires division according to the determined shares, the lawsuit request does not specify the specific division method. If the plaintiff has a specific division plan, it needs to be made clear in the lawsuit request. Please modify and improve the lawsuit request according to the actual situation.
Qwen2.5	Based on the facts and reasons you provided, the plaintiff Wu Ruifen can make the following specific claims when filing the lawsuit: Dear judge: The plaintiff Wu Ruifen has a dispute with the defendants Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan over the statutory inheritance of the real estate and its ancillary facilities located in Jiulong Community, Huangdao District, Qingdao City. Based on the facts and reasons determined in the Civil Judgment No. (2017) Lu 0211 Minchu 10155, she has filed a lawsuit with your court and requested the following order in accordance with the law: 1. Request to divide the real estate and its ancillary facilities located in Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, Jiulong Community, Huangdao District, Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, and the corresponding firewood room and parking space, and confirm that 50% of the above-mentioned real estate is the estate of the deceased Wu Kelian, and the plaintiff Wu Ruifen will inherit one quarter of it . 2. The litigation costs of this case shall be borne by the defendant. Sincerely, Qingdao Huangdao District People's Court Plaintiff: Wu Ruifen Date: [Fill in date] Please note that the above claim needs to be adjusted and improved according to the actual situation to ensure that all details are accurate. At the same time, it is recommended to consult a professional lawyer before formally submitting the claim to ensure that the claim complies with the law and can be effectively supported.
DeepSeek-R1	Civil Complaint Plaintiff: Wu Ruifen, female, born on ××/××/××, Han nationality, residing at No. ××, ×× Road, ×× District, ×× City, ×× Province, ID number: ××××××××. Defendant 1: Wu Ruigang, male, born on ××/××/××, Han nationality, residing at No. ××, ×× Road, ×× District, ×× City, ×× Province, ID number: ××××××××. Defendant 2: Wang Xiulan, female, born on ××/××/××, Han nationality, residing at No. ××, ×× Road, ×× District, ×× City, ×× Province, ID number: ××××××××. Litigation Request: 1. Request the court to divide the 50% estate share of the deceased Wu Kelian in the properties located in Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, and Room ××, Unit ××, Building ××, Jiulong Community, Huangdao District (a total of five properties) and the corresponding firewood room and parking space (one each); 2. Order the plaintiff Wu Ruifen to inherit one quarter of the above estate (i.e. 12.5% of the total property), and the defendants Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan to inherit one quarter of the above estate (12.5% each) ; 3. The litigation costs of this case shall be borne jointly by the three defendants in proportion to their inheritance. Facts and Reasons: After the death of the deceased Wu Kelian, the legal heirs of his estate (including the above five properties and 50% of the attached firewood room and parking space) are the plaintiff Wu Ruifen, the defendants Wu Ruigang and Wang Xiulan. The People's Court of Huangdao District has made a civil judgment (2017) Lu 0211 Minchu No. 10155, confirming that the plaintiff and the two defendants each have the right to inherit one-fourth of Wu Kelian's estate. However, the parties have not yet actually divided the estate, resulting in the plaintiff being unable to exercise their legal rights and interests. In order to safeguard their own rights, the plaintiff, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1,123 and 1,130 of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China, hereby sues to your court, requesting that the plaintiff's claim be supported in accordance with the law. To: ×××× People's Court Plaintiff: Wu Ruifen Date: ×××× ×× --- Explanation: 1. The claim is strictly based on the inheritance share confirmed by the judgment (1/4 each), and clarifies the specific property scope and proportion (1/4 of the 50% of the total estate, i.e. 12.5%). 2. The legal provisions cited are the provisions of the Inheritance Code of the Civil Code on statutory inheritance and equal division. 3. If physical division is required (such as obtaining a specific property), a supplementary request may be made to "order that property No. ×× be owned by the plaintiff and that other heirs cooperate in the transfer of ownership."
Farui	Plaintiff Wu Ruifen requested the court to divide the properties located in Jiulong Community, Huangdao District (including Room 501, Unit 2, Building 5, Room 301, Unit 3, Building 5, Room 601, Unit 2, Building 6, and Room 301, Unit 3, Building 6) and the corresponding firewood shed and parking space, and distribute them according to the determined shares.

Figure 5: CaseId 2.

CaseID: 3	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: The plaintiff and Chen Xianqi were not only neighbors but also friends in Guozhuang. On December 28, 2019 and April 24, 2020, Chen Xianqi borrowed 10,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan from the plaintiff on the grounds that he needed money urgently, totaling 60,000 yuan. Because they were neighbors and friends, after Chen Xianqi borrowed money, although the plaintiff asked him several times, Chen Xianqi did not repay it on the grounds of money shortage, and the plaintiff did not take it to heart. Unexpectedly, Chen Xianqi died of an acute illness in December 2020. The plaintiff asked the defendant for the 60,000 yuan borrowed by Chen Xianqi. The defendant said that he would slowly work to repay it (before Chen Xianqi died, Guo No. 2 also knew that Chen Xianqi had borrowed 60,000 yuan from the plaintiff.), and the plaintiff did not take it to heart; what is unexpected is that after listening to the instigation of others, the defendant actually cursed the plaintiff for no reason and said: Chen Xianqi is dead, why are you not dead. The defendants also said something and cursed the plaintiff. In order to avoid paying the debt, the defendants said that Chen Xianqi borrowed money from you and asked you to take out the IOU. After the plaintiff took out the IOU, the defendants stepped forward and tore up the plaintiff, trying to tear up the IOU issued by Chen Xianqi in the plaintiff's hand. The defendants' behavior has seriously hurt the plaintiff's heart. According to the plaintiff's understanding: After Chen Xianqi passed away, his legacy included a car, a family building adjacent to the plaintiff, and deposits. The plaintiff believes that the four defendants unreasonably refused to repay the 60,000 yuan borrowed from the plaintiff, and their behavior has seriously infringed the plaintiff's legitimate property rights and interests. For this reason, I sued the court and requested a fair judgment in accordance with the law. Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claim was generated.
Ground Truth	Plaintiff Guo 1 to the court of litigation request: 1, please make a judgment in accordance with the law four defendants in the inheritance of Chen Xianqi's estate to jointly repay the plaintiff's loan of 60000 yuan. 2. The case acceptance fee and preservation fee shall be borne by the four defendants.
Model	Response
GPT-4o	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following points: 1. Request to confirm the debt: Request the court to confirm the fact that Chen Xianqi borrowed a total of 60,000 yuan from the plaintiff during his lifetime, and confirm the legality of the debt. 2. Request to repay the loan: Request the court to order the defendant (Chen Xianqi's heir) to repay the plaintiff's loan principal of 60,000 yuan. 3. Request to pay interest: According to the law or the agreement between the two parties, request the court to order the defendant to pay the interest from the date of the loan to the date of actual repayment. 4. Inherit the estate for debt repayment: Request the court to order the defendant to bear the repayment responsibility for the above debt within the scope of inheriting Chen Xianqi's estate, including but not limited to cars, real estate and deposits. 5. Compensation for mental damage: Since the defendant's insults and tearing behaviors have caused mental damage to the plaintiff, the plaintiff requests the court to order the defendant to pay the corresponding mental damages. 6. Litigation costs: Request the court to order the defendant to bear all litigation costs of this case. The plaintiff should provide relevant evidence to support his claim in the lawsuit, including IOUs, witness testimonies, etc., to prove the fact of the loan and the defendant's behavior.
LLama3.1	According to the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff and Chen Xianqi were neighbors and friends. Chen Xianqi borrowed 10,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan from the plaintiff on December 28, 2019 and April 24, 2020, respectively, for a total of 60,000 yuan. After Chen Xianqi's death, the plaintiff asked the defendant for the money. The defendant said that he would slowly work to repay it, but later the defendant cursed the plaintiff for no reason and tried to tear up the IOU issued by Chen Xianqi. The plaintiff believed that the defendant's unreasonable refusal to repay the loan infringed the plaintiff's legitimate property rights and interests. Therefore, the plaintiff asked the court to order the defendant to repay 60,000 yuan in accordance with the law.
Claude3.5	The plaintiff requested the court to order: 1. The four defendants shall repay the plaintiff's loan principal of 60,000 yuan within the scope of Chen Xianqi's inheritance; 2. The four defendants shall bear the litigation costs of this case. Additional explanation of reasons: Although the plaintiff's statement only mentioned "defendants", based on the description of "four defendants" and inheritance, it can be inferred that the defendants are the four heirs of Chen Xianqi. The lawsuit request needs to clearly point out that the defendants are responsible for repayment within the scope of the inheritance, so as to limit the scope of the defendants' liability and avoid liability beyond the inheritance.
Qwen2.5	Based on the facts and reasons provided by the plaintiff, the plaintiff can file the following claims with the court: 1. Request that the four defendants be ordered to jointly repay the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB 60,000 and the corresponding interest (the interest is calculated according to the loan market quotation rate announced by the National Interbank Funding Center from the date of the lawsuit to the date of actual repayment). 2. Request that the four defendants be ordered to bear all litigation costs of this case. Specifically, the plaintiff's claims can be expressed as follows: Litigation Request 1. Request that the four defendants be ordered to jointly repay the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB 60,000 (¥60,000.00) and the corresponding interest (the interest is calculated according to the loan market quotation rate announced by the National Interbank Funding Center from the date of the lawsuit to the date of actual repayment). 2. Request that the four defendants be ordered to bear all litigation costs of this case. 3. Request that the four defendants be ordered to bear other reasonable expenses that may be incurred in this case, including but not limited to preservation fees, announcement fees, etc. 4. Request that the four defendants be ordered to bear other related expenses that may be incurred in this case, including but not limited to attorney fees, etc. The above-mentioned appeal is based on the loan relationship between the plaintiff and Chen Xianqi and the fact that after Chen Xianqi's death, his heirs (i.e., the four defendants) should bear the responsibility of repaying the loan. The plaintiff believes that the defendants, as the heirs of Chen Xianqi's estate, should bear the responsibility of repaying the loan within the scope of their inheritance.
DeepSeek-R1	According to the facts and reasons stated by the plaintiff, the plaintiff's claims can be summarized as follows: Claims: 1. Order the four defendants (Chen Xianqi's legal heirs) to jointly repay the loan principal of 60,000 yuan within the scope of Chen Xianqi's inheritance, and pay the overdue interest from the date of the lawsuit to the actual repayment date (calculated according to the LPR of the same period); 2. Order the defendants to bear all litigation costs of this case; 3. Other reasonable expenses (such as the plaintiff's evidence preservation costs caused by the defendants tearing up the IOU, etc., which can be added if there is evidence to support it). --- Legal basis and explanation: 1. Inheritance liability: According to Article 1161 of the Civil Code, the heirs must repay the debts of the deceased within the actual value of the inheritance. Chen Xianqi's inheritance (cars, real estate, deposits, etc.) is sufficient to cover the debts, and the four defendants as heirs should bear the repayment responsibility. 2. Evidence effect: The IOU is a written proof of debt. The defendant's tearing up of the IOU is suspected of obstructing civil proceedings (Article 114 of the Civil Procedure Law). The court may take compulsory measures in accordance with the law and accept the original or copy of the IOU provided by the plaintiff. 3. Interest claim: If the IOU does not stipulate interest, the plaintiff may claim liability for overdue repayment (Article 676 of the Civil Code). Suggested supplement: If the defendant insults or tears up the IOU, compensation for infringement of personality rights may be claimed in another case, but separate evidence is required. (Note: The claim needs to be adjusted in combination with specific evidence, such as the loan time, collection records, estate list, etc.)
Farui	The plaintiff's claims may include the following points: 1. Request that the four defendants repay the loan principal of 60,000 yuan. 2. Request that the four defendants pay the loan interest (the calculation method of the interest should be determined according to the specific loan contract or oral agreement. If there is no clear agreement, the court may need to determine it based on the actual situation). 3. Request that the four defendants bear the litigation costs of this case. In addition, the plaintiff may also request the court to confirm the distribution of Chen Xianqi's estate to ensure that his claims can be effectively repaid. If the estate administrator or heir fails to fulfill the obligation to repay the debt, the plaintiff may also request the court to take measures, such as auctioning the property in the estate to repay the debt. Please note that the above content is a possible claim based on the facts and reasons you provided. The actual claim may need to be determined based on the specific legal relationship, evidence materials and legal provisions.

Figure 6: CaseId 3.

CaseID: 11	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: The plaintiff and the defendant are relatives. On January 9, 2015, the defendant Zeng Shuiyun asked the plaintiff Liu Qingmei for a loan due to his business needs. On January 9, 2015, the plaintiff transferred the principal of RMB 200,000 to the defendant Zeng Shuiyun's account in Zhongxin Rural Credit Cooperative through China Construction Bank, and agreed that the interest would be calculated at 1.5 points per month. After the expiration of the loan term, the defendant was unable to repay the loan. On January 17, 2017, the plaintiff and the defendant signed a "Contract for Transfer of Commercial and Residential Land (Shares)", which stipulated that the defendant would transfer its 110 square meters of land located on the south side of Heshui Bridge in Lianping County (Wuhuxiashan Traffic Police Road Section) to the plaintiff at a price of RMB 550,000, to offset the defendant's loan principal and interest of RMB 236,000. On January 13, 2017, the plaintiff paid the remaining purchase price of RMB 314,000 to the defendant through bank transfer, but the two parties have not yet completed the property transfer registration procedures. On July 22, 2018, the defendant had to sell land to repay other foreign debts. After settlement by both parties, as of July 22, 2018, the defendant owed the plaintiff a total of RMB 660,000 in principal and interest, and agreed to pay interest at a monthly rate of 1% based on the principal and interest of the arrears from October 2018. On August 1, 2018, the defendant and the third party signed an "Agreement on Land for Commercial and Residential Buildings to Pay Payment and Retain Houses", providing the defendant's 202 square meters of land located near Hongxiang Garden at the south gate of Lianping County to the third party Liansheng Investment Company to build commercial housing for external sales, and agreed to calculate the land area at a ratio of 1:3, a total of 606 square meters, and retain 202 square meters of buildings on the first, second and third floors for the defendant. On May 8, 2019, the plaintiff and the defendant signed a "House Mortgage Agreement", stipulating that as of May 2019, the defendant owed the plaintiff a total of 706,000 yuan in principal and interest. The defendant mortgaged the 202 square meters of real estate on the third floor (i.e., Rooms 301 and 302, Building D) to the plaintiff in accordance with the mortgage agreement signed with the third party. No new interest will be generated after the signing of the agreement. The agreement stipulates that the property will be delivered for use before July 5, 2020. The plaintiff and the defendant will go to Liansheng Real Estate Company to handle the relevant procedures. However, after the signing of the agreement, the defendant has not assisted the plaintiff in handling the transfer and change registration procedures for the property, making it impossible for the plaintiff's creditor's rights to be realized. In order to safeguard the plaintiff's legitimate rights and interests, the court is specially sued to support the
Ground Truth	Plaintiff Liu Qingmei filed a request to this court: 1. The judgment confirms that the Arrival Agreement signed by the original and the defendant on May 8, 2019 is legal and effective; 2. The two defendants are ordered to perform their contractual obligations, and to transfer and change their property No. 301 and No. 302, Building D, Liansheng Homestead, south of Heshui Bridge, South Gate of Yuanshan Town, Lianping County, to the plaintiff's name (or to repay the plaintiff with the auction and sale price of the above
Model	Response
GPT-4o	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff Liu Qingmei to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following: 1. Request to confirm the amount of debt: Request the court to confirm that the defendant Zeng Shuiyun owed the plaintiff a total of RMB 706,000 in principal and interest as of May 8, 2019. 2. Request to perform contractual obligations: Request the court to order the defendant Zeng Shuiyun to transfer the 202 square meters of real estate on the third floor of Hongxiangyuan (i.e., Rooms 301 and 302, Building D) located at Heshui Bridge, South Gate, Lianping County to the plaintiff Liu Qingmei in accordance with the "Mortgage Agreement" signed on May 8, 2019. 3. Request to pay interest: If the defendant fails to perform the transfer obligation, request the court to order the defendant to pay the interest loss from May 8, 2019 to the date of actual performance, calculated according to the interest rate agreed by both parties or the interest rate prescribed by law. 4. Request to bear the litigation costs: Request the court to order the defendant to bear all litigation costs of this case. The plaintiff may adjust or add other claims based on specific circumstances and legal provisions. The final content of the claim shall be based on the formal legal documents submitted by the plaintiff to the court.
LLama3.1	Based on the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff requested the court to support the plaintiff's claim and deal with the defendant's behavior in accordance with the law.
Claude3.5	Based on the facts stated by the plaintiff, the plaintiff's litigation requests are as follows: 1. Order the defendant Zeng Shuiyun to assist the plaintiff Liu Qingmei in the transfer procedures of the house involved in the case (Rooms 301 and 302, Building D, with an area of 202 square meters) and register the property rights of the house in the name of the plaintiff Liu Qingmei. This is the plaintiff's core claim, that is, to obtain the ownership of the house. 2. If the court cannot order the transfer, the defendant Zeng Shuiyun shall be ordered to pay the principal and interest of the arrears to the plaintiff Liu Qingmei, totaling RMB 706,000. This is an alternative claim in the case of failure to obtain the ownership of the house, that is, requiring the defendant to repay the arrears. 3. Order the defendant Zeng Shuiyun to bear the litigation costs of this case. This is a request usually made by the winning party, requiring the losing party to bear the costs incurred during the litigation process. Supplementary explanation: * The plaintiff's litigation request needs to be clear, specific and specific. * The above litigation requests are based on the facts provided by the plaintiff. If the court discovers new facts during the trial, it may affect the final judgment. * The plaintiff can choose to claim the transfer of the house or the repayment of the arrears, or both, according to the actual situation, but it needs to be clearly expressed in the litigation request.

Figure 7: CaseId 11-part1.

Qwen2.5	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff Liu Qingmei to the court, the plaintiff's litigation requests may include the following: 1. Request that the defendant Zeng Shuiyun immediately assist the plaintiff in handling the transfer and change registration procedures for Rooms 301 and 302, Building D, Hongxiangyuan, Heshui Bridge, South Gate, Lianping County. 2. Request that the defendant Zeng Shuiyun pay the plaintiff a total of 706,000 yuan in principal and interest of the loan as of May 2019. 3. Request that the defendant Zeng Shuiyun pay the plaintiff the interest on overdue repayments at a monthly interest rate of 1% from May 2019 until the actual repayment date. 4. Request that the defendant bear all litigation costs of this case. The specific claims are as follows: 1. According to law, the defendant Zeng Shuiyun is ordered to immediately assist the plaintiff Liu Qingmei in handling the transfer and change registration procedures for Rooms 301 and 302, Building D, Hongxiangyuan, Heshui Bridge, South Gate, Lianping County. 2. The defendant Zeng Shuiyun is ordered to pay the plaintiff Liu Qingmei a total of RMB 706,000 in principal and interest as of May 2019. 3. The defendant Zeng Shuiyun is ordered to pay the plaintiff Liu Qingmei the interest on overdue repayments at a monthly interest rate of 1% from May 2019 until the actual repayment date. 4. All litigation costs of this case shall be borne by the defendant Zeng Shuiyun. The purpose of this appeal is to ensure that the plaintiff's creditor's rights can be realized and that he can obtain corresponding compensation.
DeepSeek-R1	According to the facts and legal relationship described by the plaintiff, the plaintiff's litigation requests can be summarized as follows: Litigation Request: 1. Order the defendant to perform the obligations of the "Escrow Agreement" Request the court to order the defendant to immediately assist the plaintiff in handling the property transfer registration procedures for the properties at 301 and 302, Building D, Heshui Bridge, Chengnanmen, Lianping County (a total of 202 square meters), and transfer the property ownership to the plaintiff. 2. Confirm the creditor's rights and debts relationship Confirm that as of May 2019, the defendant Zeng Shuiyun owed the plaintiff Liu Qingmei a total of 706,000 yuan in principal and interest, and the debt has been offset by the property agreed in the "Escrow Agreement". 3. Liability for breach of contract (if applicable) If the property cannot be transferred due to the defendant's reasons, request the defendant to compensate the plaintiff for the corresponding losses (such as the difference between the market value of the property and the debt, the actual losses incurred by the plaintiff due to delayed transfer, etc.). 4. Litigation costs The defendant is ordered to bear all litigation costs in this case. --- Key points of legal basis: - Contract Code of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China: Require the defendant to perform the transfer obligations agreed in the agreement (Article 577). - If the agreement is invalid or cannot be performed, the original debt and interest can be claimed (Articles 674 and 676). - Property Rights Code: Claim for assistance in handling real estate registration (Article 209). (Note: The specific claims need to be adjusted in combination with the details of the evidence and the actual claims of the plaintiff, such as whether to claim that the interest should be calculated until the actual repayment date, etc.)
Farui	The facts and reasons presented by the plaintiff Liu Qingmei to the court show that the defendant Zeng Shuiyun borrowed 200,000 yuan from the plaintiff for capital turnover, and agreed that the interest would be calculated at 1.5 points per month. After the loan period expired, the defendant failed to repay the loan. The two parties signed the "Contract for Transfer of Commercial and Residential Land (Shares)" on January 17, 2017, stipulating that the defendant would transfer a piece of land to the plaintiff at a price of 550,000 yuan to offset the principal and interest of the loan totaling 236,000 yuan. The plaintiff paid the remaining amount of 314,000 yuan, but did not go through the property transfer registration procedures. On July 22, 2018, the two parties jointly settled and confirmed that the defendant owed the plaintiff a total of 660,000 yuan in principal and interest, and agreed to pay interest at a monthly interest rate of 1% from October 2018. The defendant then signed the "Land Construction Commercial and Residential Building Payment and Housing Retention Agreement" with the third party Liansheng Investment Company, stipulating that a piece of land with an area of 202 square meters would be used to build commercial housing, and retaining 202 square meters of buildings on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors for the defendant. On May 8, 2019, the plaintiff and the defendant signed the "Mortgage Agreement", stipulating that as of May 2019, the defendant owed the plaintiff a total of 706,000 yuan in principal and interest, and mortgaged the 202 square meters of real estate on the third floor (i.e., Rooms 301 and 302, Building D) to the plaintiff. The agreement stipulates that no new interest will be generated, and the defendant should deliver the property for use before July 5, 2020, and assist in handling relevant procedures. However, the defendant has not assisted the plaintiff in handling the property transfer and change registration procedures, resulting in the plaintiff's debt being unable to be realized. Therefore, the plaintiff requested the court to support his lawsuit request and require the defendant to assist in handling the property transfer and change registration procedures to protect the plaintiff's legitimate rights and interests.

Figure 8: CaseId 11-part2.

CaseID: 93	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: On June 20, 2020, the plaintiff was introduced to the store of Times Trading Company in Panxi Commercial City, Xichang City to buy a household Gree air-conditioner for daily consumption. The plaintiff clearly proposed to buy a Gree air-conditioner. The defendant's staff clearly informed the defendant that the defendant had the Gree air-conditioning products the plaintiff needed for sale. At the same time, the plaintiff was shown the original product manual and other relevant information of Gree, and said that the company was holding an event to offer discounts of several hundred yuan. After the defendant's introduction, the plaintiff immediately signed the "Central Air-conditioning Engineering Contract" with the defendant on June 20, 2020, and immediately paid the contract amount of 19,180 yuan. The contract clearly stipulated the specifications and models of the subject matter, Gree central air-conditioning products, and the same The list of accessories and equipment provided by the defendant also used the Gree central air conditioner quotation sheet with the Gree air conditioner trademark. In July 2020, the defendant completed the installation of the central air conditioner at the plaintiff's home through the construction personnel who decorated the house. Since the defendant did not notify the plaintiff for acceptance in accordance with the contract, and the installation of the central air conditioner was a hidden project, the plaintiff was suspicious of the defendant's failure to notify the on-site acceptance. After that, Gree Air Conditioner promoted it in the Hexin Qionghai Bay owner group and listed authorized dealers. It was found that Times Trading Company was not an authorized dealer, so Gree Air Conditioner staff was asked to conduct an appraisal. After the manufacturer's technical personnel identified it, the air conditioner installed by the defendant was not an original authentic product, but a modified product. After the appraisal conclusion came out, I found the Consumer Association to complain, but the Consumer Association did not coordinate well. The defendant's behavior violated the relevant legal provisions and its behavior was consistent with the behavior of defrauding consumers. In order to safeguard its legitimate rights and interests, the plaintiff filed a lawsuit in accordance with the law and pleaded with the People's Court to make a judgment in accordance with the law. Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claim was generated.
Ground Truth	The plaintiff Kang Shiyun filed a request to this court: 1. The "Central Air Conditioning Project Contract" signed by the plaintiff and the defendant was ordered to be terminated; 2. The defendant is ordered to return the contract money of 19,180 yuan, and at the same time, dismantle the air-conditioning equipment and all ancillary facilities installed in the plaintiff's home by himself, and restore the original condition before installation; 3. The defendant was ordered to pay 57,540 yuan, three times the amount of the plaintiff's shopping money; 4. Ordered the defendant to bear all legal costs of the case.
Model	Response
GPT-4o	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following points: 1. Confirm the invalidity of the contract or cancel the contract: Since the air-conditioning products provided by the defendant are not original and genuine, and the defendant is not an authorized dealer, the plaintiff requests the court to confirm that the "Central Air-conditioning Engineering Contract" signed by the two parties is invalid or cancel the contract. 2. Refund of payment: Request the defendant to refund the paid contract amount of 19,180 yuan. 3. Compensation for losses: According to the "Consumer Rights Protection Law of the People's Republic of China", due to the defendant's fraudulent behavior, the plaintiff has the right to request triple compensation, the specific amount is three times the contract amount, that is, 57,540 yuan. 4. Bear the appraisal costs: Request the defendant to bear the relevant expenses incurred in the appraisal of the authenticity of the air-conditioning products. 5. Bear the litigation costs: Request the defendant to bear all litigation costs of this case. 6. Other reasonable expenses: Request the defendant to compensate for other reasonable expenses caused by its fraudulent behavior, such as transportation fees, loss of work, etc. The plaintiff requests the court to support the above claims in accordance with the law to safeguard its legitimate rights and interests.
LLama3.1	According to the plaintiff's claim, the following claims are generated: <u>1. The defendant Times Trading Company violated Article 6, Article 10, Article 12, Article 14, Article 17, Article 18, Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 22, Article 23, Article 24, Article 25, Article 26, Article 27, Article 28, Article 29, Article 30, Article 31, Article 32, Article 33, Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38, Article 39, Article 40, Article 41, Article 42, Article 43, Article 44, Article 45, Article 46, Article 47, Article 48, Article 49, Article 50, Article 51, Article 52, Article 53, Article 54, Article 55, Article 56, Article 57, Article 58, Article 59, Article 60, Article 61, Article 62, Article 63, Article 64, Article 65, Article 66, Article 67, Article 68, Article 69, Article 70, Article 71, Article 72, Article 73, Article 74, Article 75, Article 76, Article 77, Article 78, Article 79, Article 80 11, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, Article 113, Article 114, Article 115, Article 116, Article 117, Article 118, Article 119, Article 120, Article 121, Article 122, Article 123, Article 124, Article 125, Article 126, Article 127, Article 128, Article 129, Article 130, Article 131, Article 132, Article 133, Article 134, Article 135, Article 136, Article 137, Article 138, Article 139, Article 140, Article 141, Article 142, Article 143, Article 144, Article 145, Article 146, Article 147, Article 148, Article 149, Article 150, Article 151, Article 152, Article 153 Article 3, Article 154, Article 155, Article 156, Article 157, Article 158, Article 159, Article 160, Article 161, Article 162, Article 163, Article 164, Article 165, Article 166, Article 167, Article 168, Article 169, Article 170, Article 171, Article 172, Article 173, Article 174, Article 175, Article 176, Article 177, Article 178, Article 179, Article 180, Article 181, Article 182, Article 183, Article 184, Article 185, Article 186, Article 187, Article 188, Article 189, Article 190, Article 191, Article 192, Article 193, Article 194</u>

Figure 9: CaseId 93-part1.

Claude3.5	Based on the facts stated by the plaintiff, the plaintiff's litigation request can be as follows: 1. Order the defendant to return the purchase price of 19,180 yuan. This is based on the fact that the defendant sold counterfeit Gree air conditioners, which constitutes fraud, and the plaintiff has the right to request a return and refund. 2. Order the defendant to pay three times the purchase price, that is, 57,540 yuan. According to Article 55 of the "Consumer Protection Law of the People's Republic of China", if an operator provides goods or services with fraudulent behavior, it shall increase the compensation for the losses suffered by the consumer at the request of the consumer, and the amount of increased compensation shall be three times the price of the goods purchased by the consumer or the cost of receiving the service; if the amount of increased compensation is less than 500 yuan, it shall be 500 yuan. In this case, the plaintiff paid 19,180 yuan for the air conditioner, and the triple compensation amount is 57,540 yuan, which exceeds 500 yuan. 3. Order the defendant to bear the litigation costs of this case. This is a common request in litigation, and the losing party shall bear the litigation costs. The writing of the litigation request needs to be concise and clear, and the request items can be listed directly, for example: 1. Order the defendant to return the purchase price of 19,180 yuan. 2. Order the defendant to pay three times the amount of the purchase price, which is 57,540 yuan. 3. Order the defendant to bear the litigation costs of this case. In addition, the following suggestions are for the plaintiff's reference: * Keep all evidence: including contracts, payment receipts, Gree Air Conditioner's appraisal report, communication records with the defendant, Consumer Association complaint records, etc. * Clarify the defendant's name and address: Ensure that the court can effectively deliver legal documents. The name "Xichang Panxi Trade City Times Trading Company Store" is not standardized enough. It is best to clarify the company's full name and registered address. * Consider attorney representation: A lawyer can help the plaintiff better protect his or her own rights and interests. I hope the above information is helpful to the plaintiff.
Qwen2.5	According to the facts and reasons put forward by the plaintiff, the plaintiff can make the following claims in the complaint: 1. Request the court to order the defendant to return the total amount of 19,180 yuan paid for the air conditioner; 2. Request the court to order the defendant to compensate the plaintiff for the losses suffered by the plaintiff due to the purchase of counterfeit and shoddy goods, including but not limited to the actual losses such as loss of work and transportation expenses caused by the purchase of the air conditioner; 3. Request the court to order the defendant to bear triple compensation liability in accordance with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, that is, to compensate 57,540 yuan (19,180 yuan × 3); 4. Request the court to order the defendant to bear all litigation costs of this case. The specific claims are as follows: Dear People's Court: The plaintiff purchased a household Gree air conditioner from the defendant on June 20, 2020 for living consumption needs, but later discovered that the goods sold by the defendant were not original authentic products, but modified counterfeit and shoddy products. In accordance with the Consumer Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and relevant laws and regulations, we hereby file a lawsuit with your court, requesting that the plaintiff's litigation request be supported in accordance with the law: 1. Order the defendant to immediately return the amount of RMB 19,180 that the plaintiff has paid for the air conditioner; 2. Order the defendant to compensate the plaintiff for the actual losses suffered by the plaintiff due to the purchase of counterfeit and inferior goods, including but not limited to loss of work, transportation expenses, etc., totaling RMB X yuan; 3. Order the defendant to bear triple compensation liability in accordance with Article 55 of the Consumer Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, that is, to compensate RMB 57,540 (RMB 19,180 × 3); 4. Order the defendant to bear all litigation costs of this case. Sincerely, Plaintiff: (Name) Date: (Specific date) Note: The "X yuan" in the above compensation amount needs to be filled in after calculating the plaintiff's actual losses based on the actual situation.
DeepSeek-R1	Based on the facts and legal basis stated by the plaintiff, the plaintiff's claims can be summarized as follows: --- ### Claims 1. Termination of the contract Request the court to terminate the "Central Air Conditioning Engineering Contract" signed by the plaintiff and the defendant on June 20, 2020 in accordance with the law. 2. Refund of the purchase price Order the defendant to return the purchase price of the air conditioner that the plaintiff has paid, totaling RMB 19,180. 3. Triple compensation Based on the provisions of Article 55 of the "Consumer Rights Protection Law" on fraudulent acts, request the defendant to pay punitive damages at three times the purchase price, totaling RMB 57,540. 4. Compensation for other losses Order the defendant to compensate the plaintiff for reasonable expenses (such as appraisal fees, transportation fees, loss of work, etc.) and other actual losses incurred by the plaintiff due to the air conditioner problem (provided by bills). 5. Removal costs (if applicable) If the air conditioner in question needs to be removed, request the defendant to bear the relevant costs of removal and restoration to the original state. 6. Litigation costs All litigation costs in this case shall be borne by the defendant. --- ### Legal basis 1. Determination of fraudulent behavior According to Article 55 of the Consumer Protection Law, if the business operator provides goods or services with fraudulent behavior, the consumer can claim a refund of one and compensation of three. - The defendant falsely advertised as a Gree authorized dealer and provided counterfeit/modified products, which constituted fraud. 2. Breach of contract The defendant failed to deliver genuine Gree air conditioners as agreed in the contract and failed to perform the acceptance obligations, constituting a fundamental breach of contract. 3. Liability for hidden works According to the Contract Code of the Civil Code, if the hidden works have not been accepted and there are quality problems, the construction party shall bear all the responsibilities. --- The appeal needs to be further specified in combination with the evidence submitted by the plaintiff (such as contracts, payment vouchers, appraisal reports, communication records, etc.). It is recommended to supplement and clarify other loss amounts and basis.
Farui	The plaintiff's claims can be based on the following points: 1. Termination of the contract: Request the court to rule to terminate the "Central Air Conditioning Engineering Contract" signed between the plaintiff and the defendant. 2. Return of payment: Request the defendant to return the contract payment of 19,180 yuan that has been paid. 3. Triple compensation: According to Article 55 of the "Consumer Protection Law of the People's Republic of China", if an operator provides goods or services with fraudulent behavior, it shall increase the compensation for the losses suffered by the consumer at the request of the consumer, and the amount of increased compensation shall be three times the price of the goods purchased by the consumer or the cost of receiving the service. Therefore, the plaintiff requires the defendant to pay triple compensation, that is, 57,540 yuan. 4. Damages: Request the defendant to compensate for other losses caused to the plaintiff by its fraudulent behavior, including but not limited to appraisal fees, litigation costs, etc. 5. Public apology: Request the defendant to apologize publicly in the media to eliminate the adverse effects of the defendant's fraudulent behavior on the plaintiff. 6. Criminal liability: In view of the defendant's suspected fraud of consumers, the plaintiff may also request the court to transfer the case to the public security organs and investigate the defendant's criminal liability in accordance with the law. When making the above claims, the plaintiff shall provide corresponding evidentiary support, including but not limited to contract texts, payment receipts, product quality appraisal reports, consumer complaint records, etc., to prove the defendant's fraudulent behavior and the losses suffered by the plaintiff as a result.

Figure 10: CaseId 93-part2.

[illegible]

Figure 11: CaseId 98.

CaseID: 110	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: On June 26, 2019, the defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, and the plaintiff, Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., City Central District Branch, signed the "Working Capital Loan Contract", Contract No.: AGFV012019000389, stipulating that the loan term is from June 26, 2019 to June 25, 2022, and that interest will be calculated at an annual interest rate of 7.422% during the loan term. Overdue interest will be charged at an actual interest rate increased by 50%, and the loan will be settled monthly, with the interest settlement date fixed at the 20th of each month. If the defendant fails to pay the interest on time, the plaintiff has the right to charge compound interest from the next day. On July 15, 2019, the plaintiff provided the defendant with the aforementioned loan of RMB 4.47 million as agreed, to repay the loan of RMB 4.47 million owed by the borrower to the lender under Contract No. AGFV012016000196. In order to guarantee that the defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, will perform the debts under the aforementioned "Working Capital Loan Contract" as agreed, the defendant, Neijiang City Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) and the plaintiff, Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shizhong District Branch, signed the "Mortgage Contract" on June 26, 2019, stipulating that the loan would be mortgaged with the property owned by Neijiang City Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership): 1,626.99 square meters of business premises located in Neijiang City Central District, and completed the mortgage registration for the mortgage matters. The defendants, Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin, and Neijiang City Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) respectively signed the "Personal Guarantee Contract" and the "Guarantee Contract" with the plaintiff, Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shizhong District Branch, and assumed joint and several liability guarantees for the above-mentioned debts. The defendant, Guocai Restaurant in Central District, Neijiang City, began to default on interest on July 21, 2020, which constituted a breach of contract. According to the Working Capital Loan Contract, the plaintiff declared that the loan was due immediately and required the defendant, Guocai Restaurant in Central District, Neijiang City, to immediately repay the principal, interest and fees of all due and undue debts under this contract, and to charge overdue loan interest from the day after the plaintiff announced that the loan was due in advance. In order to protect its own legitimate rights and interests, the plaintiff filed a lawsuit with the court and made the above-mentioned claim. Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claim was generated.
Ground Truth	The plaintiff Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., LTD. Shizhong District Branch filed a request to this court: 1. The defendant is ordered to repay the plaintiff's loan principal of 4,470,000 yuan, as well as the interest, penalty interest and compound interest calculated according to the interest rate and interest calculation method agreed in the Working Capital Loan Contract from July 21, 2020 to the date when the defendant pays off all the loan principal and interest; 2. Ordered the defendants Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin and Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative to bear joint and several liabilities for the above debts; 3. The plaintiff is ordered to have the priority to be compensated for the proceeds from the auction, sale and discount of the mortgagee provided by the defendant Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative; 4. Order the defendant to bear the legal costs of the case and the costs of realizing the creditor's rights. At the trial, the plaintiff made clear that the first claim was: ordering the defendant Guocaida Restaurant in Central District of Neijiang City to repay the plaintiff's loan principal of 4,470,000 yuan and the interest of 504,096.11 yuan from March 21, 2020 to August 21, 2021, and the penalty interest and compound interest from August 22, 2021 to the date of paying off all the loan principal and interest.
Model	Response
GPT-4o	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff, the Shizhong District Branch of Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following aspects: 1. Request for confirmation of breach of contract: Request the court to confirm that the defendant, Guocai Restaurant, Shizhong District, Neijiang City, has defaulted on interest since July 21, 2020, and has constituted a breach of contract. 2. Request for repayment of loan principal: Request the court to order the defendant, Guocai Restaurant, Shizhong District, Neijiang City, to immediately repay all outstanding loan principal under the Working Capital Loan Contract. 3. Request for payment of interest: Request the court to order the defendant to pay all interest payable up to the date of early maturity of the loan. 4. Request for payment of overdue penalty interest: Request the court to order the defendant to pay the overdue penalty interest from the day after the early maturity of the loan to the actual repayment date, calculated at 50% higher than the actual execution interest rate agreed in the contract. 5. Request for payment of compound interest: Request the court to order the defendant to pay the compound interest generated by failure to pay interest on time. 6. Request for realization of mortgage rights: Request the court to confirm that the plaintiff has the priority right to receive repayment for the property mortgaged by Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership), and request to realize the mortgage rights to repay the debt. 7. Request for joint liability: Request the court to order the defendants Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin, and Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) to bear joint and several liability for the above debts. 8. Request for payment of litigation costs: Request the court to order the defendants to bear all litigation costs of this case. These claims are intended to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the plaintiff through legal means and ensure that it can recover the loan principal and related expenses.
LLama3.1	<u>Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claims are as follows: This case is filed by the plaintiff Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Shizhong District Branch, and the claims are as follows: 1. The defendant Neijiang Shizhong District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all overdue and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, overdue penalty interest of RMB, liquidated damages of RMB, and other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 2. The defendant Neijiang Shizhong District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all overdue and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, overdue penalty interest of RMB, liquidated damages of RMB, and other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 3. The defendant Neijiang Shizhong District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all overdue and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, overdue penalty interest of RMB, liquidated damages of RMB, and other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 4. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all due and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, penalty interest of RMB for overdue payment, liquidated damages of RMB, other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 5. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all due and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, penalty interest of RMB for overdue payment, liquidated damages of RMB, other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 6. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all due and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, penalty interest of RMB for overdue payment, liquidated damages of RMB, other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 7. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of RMB 4.47 million of all due and undue debts under this contract, interest of RMB, penalty interest of RMB for overdue payment, liquidated damages of RMB, other expenses of RMB, totaling RMB. 8. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of all due and undue debts under this contract in the amount of RMB 4.47 million, interest RMB, overdue penalty interest RMB, liquidated damages RMB, other expenses RMB, total RMB. 9. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of all due and undue debts under this contract in the amount of RMB 4.47 million, interest RMB, overdue penalty interest RMB, liquidated damages RMB, other expenses RMB, total RMB. 10. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of all due and undue debts under this contract in the amount of RMB 4.47 million, interest RMB, overdue penalty interest RMB, liquidated damages RMB, other expenses RMB, total RMB. 11. The defendant Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant shall immediately repay the principal of all due and undue debts under this contract in the amount of RMB 44 70,000 yuan, interest in RMB,</u>

Figure 12: CaseId 110-part1.

Claude3.5	The plaintiff, Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shizhong District Branch, requested the court to order: 1. The defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, shall immediately repay the loan principal of RMB 4.47 million; 2. The defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, shall repay the loan interest from July 15, 2019 to July 20, 2020 (calculated at an annual interest rate of 7.422%, the specific amount shall be subject to the court's trial); 3. The defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, shall repay the overdue interest from July 21, 2020 to the actual repayment date (calculated at the actual execution interest rate increased by 50%, the specific amount shall be subject to the court's trial, and compound interest shall be calculated); 4. The defendants, Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership), Zhong Guocai, and Liu Fenglin shall bear joint and several liability for the above-mentioned debts 1, 2, and 3; 5. The mortgaged property, a business premises of 1,626.99 square meters located in the central district of Neijiang City (the specific title certificate information is subject to the court's ascertainment), shall be auctioned, sold or discounted in accordance with the law, and the proceeds shall be paid first; 6. The litigation costs of this case shall be borne by the defendant. Supplementary explanation: The specific costs are not mentioned in the litigation request. If the plaintiff has other expenses (such as attorney fees, etc.), they need to be clearly listed in the litigation request and provide corresponding evidence.
Qwen2.5	Based on the facts and reasons provided, the plaintiff, Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shizhong District Branch, can file the following claims with the court: 1. Request that the defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, immediately repay the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB 4.47 million; 2. Request that the defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, pay the loan interest as of July 20, 2020 (calculated at an annual interest rate of 7.422%), and the overdue interest from July 21, 2020 to the actual repayment date (calculated at an actual execution interest rate increased by 50%); 3. Request that the defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, pay the attorney fees, litigation fees and other expenses incurred by the plaintiff to realize the creditor's rights; 4. Request to confirm that the plaintiff has a priority right to repayment for the collateral provided by the defendant, Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership); 5. Request that the defendants Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin, and Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) bear joint and several guarantee liability for the above debts; 6. The above litigation request is a preliminary draft based on the facts and reasons provided, and the specific litigation request may need to be further adjusted and improved according to the actual situation and local laws and regulations.
DeepSeek-R1	According to the facts stated by the plaintiff and the contract agreement, the plaintiff Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Shizhong District Branch's litigation request should include the following: - -- ### Litigation Request 1. Order the defendant Neijiang Shizhong District Guocai Restaurant to immediately repay the loan principal of RMB 4.47 million; 2. Order the defendant to pay the interest payable up to the early maturity date of the loan (calculated at the annual interest rate of 7.422% agreed in the contract, and the overdue interest from July 21, 2020 to the actual repayment date (calculated at the execution interest rate increased by 50%); 3. Order the defendant to pay compound interest (calculated at the interest rate agreed in the contract from the day after the interest is owed to the actual payment date); 4. Order the plaintiff to enjoy the priority right of repayment for the mortgaged property (1,626.99 square meters of business premises owned by Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative); 5. Order the defendants Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin, and Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (general partnership) to bear joint and several guarantee liability for the above debts; 6. It is ordered that the litigation costs of this case (including case acceptance fees, preservation fees, etc.) shall be borne jointly by the defendants. --- ### Legal basis 1. Article 674 (interest payment) and Article 676 (overdue interest) of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China; 2. Article 394 (mortgage rights) and Article 407 (realization of mortgage rights) of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China; 3. Article 688 (joint and several liability guarantee) of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China; 4. Relevant clauses of the Working Capital Loan Contract, Mortgage Contract and Guarantee Contract signed by the plaintiff and the defendant. --- ### Explanation - The calculation method and start and end time of interest, penalty interest and compound interest shall be clearly stated, and a detailed calculation list may be attached if necessary; - The priority right of repayment shall be based on the mortgage registration certificate (such as other rights certificate); - The joint and several liability guarantee shall be based on the authenticity of the signature and seal of the Guarantee Contract. (Note: The specific claims shall be adjusted in combination with the actual losses of the plaintiff and the details of the evidence.)
Farui	Based on the facts and reasons provided by the plaintiff, the following is a summary of the plaintiff's claims: Claims: 1. Confirm that the loan under the Working Capital Loan Contract (Contract No.: AGFV012019000389) is due immediately. 2. Order the defendant, Neijiang City Central District Guocai Restaurant, to immediately repay the principal, interest, overdue interest and compound interest of all due and undue debts under the loan contract. 3. Confirm that the plaintiff has a priority right to repayment for the collateral provided by Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) (1,626.99 square meters of business premises located in Neijiang City Central District). 4. Order the defendants Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin and Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) to assume joint and several liability for the above debts. 5. Order the defendants to bear the litigation fees, preservation fees, attorney fees and other costs of realizing the debt in this case. Facts and reasons: - On June 26, 2019, the defendant, Guocai Restaurant, Central District, Neijiang City, signed a Working Capital Loan Contract with the plaintiff, Neijiang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Central District Branch. The loan period is from June 26, 2019 to June 25, 2022. The annual interest rate during the loan period is 7.422%. The annual interest rate will increase by 50% if the loan is overdue. The loan is settled monthly, and the interest settlement date is the 20th day of each month. - The loan contract stipulates that if the defendant fails to pay the interest on time, the plaintiff has the right to charge compound interest. - On July 15, 2019, the plaintiff provided the defendant with a loan of 4.47 million yuan in accordance with the contract to repay the loan of 4.47 million yuan owed by the borrower to the lender under the contract numbered AGFV012016000196. - In order to guarantee the performance of the above-mentioned debt, the defendant, Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership), signed a Mortgage Contract with the plaintiff and completed the mortgage registration. - The defendants Zhong Guocai, Liu Fenglin, and Neijiang Hongming Trade Cooperative (General Partnership) signed a "Personal Guarantee Contract" and a "Guarantee Contract" with the plaintiff respectively, assuming joint and several liability for the above debts. - The defendant has defaulted on interest since July 21, 2020, which constitutes a breach of contract. - According to the provisions of the "Working Capital Loan Contract", the plaintiff declared that the loan is due immediately and required the defendant to immediately repay the principal, interest and fees of all due and undue debts. - Request to charge overdue loan penalty interest from the day after the plaintiff announced the early maturity of the loan. In summary, based on the provisions of the loan contract and

Figure 13: CaseId 110-part2.

CaseID: 116	
Prompt	Facts and reasons: Xu Yangge borrowed seven loans from our company: 1. The loan date was May 4, 2011, the due date was April 2, 2013, the amount was RMB 50,000, the balance was RMB 0, the purpose was vegetable planting, and this loan had an interest-bearing loan. 2. The loan date was May 4, 2011, the due date was April 2, 2013, the amount was RMB 50,000, the balance was RMB 50,000, and the purpose was vegetable planting. 3. The loan date was July 28, 2016, the due date was July 28, 2019, the amount was RMB 100,000, the balance was RMB 0, and the purpose was vegetable planting. This loan had an interest-bearing loan. 4. The loan date was June 27, 2018, the due date was June 29, 2021, the amount was RMB 100,000, the balance was RMB 0, and the purpose was vegetable planting. This loan had an interest-bearing loan. 5. The loan date is December 9, 2018, the due date is December 10, 2019, the amount is RMB 49,900, the balance is RMB 0, the purpose is vegetable planting, and this loan has a hanging interest. 6. The loan date is December 6, 2019, the due date is December 5, 2022, the amount is RMB 70,000, the balance is RMB 0, the purpose is vegetable planting, and this loan has a hanging interest. 7. The loan date is June 29, 2021, the due date is June 29, 2024, the amount is RMB 149,900, the balance is RMB 149,900, the purpose is vegetable planting, and this loan has a hanging interest. On June 29, 2021, the defendant Xu Yangge signed a loan contract with Hou Xinqiu Credit Union. The contract stipulates an annual interest rate of 5.75% and a quarterly interest payment. The borrower failed to fulfill the repayment obligation as agreed in the contract. Based on the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claim was generated.
Ground Truth	The plaintiff Zhangwu Credit Union filed a request to this court: Xu Yangge immediately repaid the loan principal of 149,900 yuan and the interest (the total interest owed by January 12, 2022 is 105,678.59 yuan. From January 13, 2022 to the date of full debt repayment, the loan principal of 149,900 yuan is the base, and the original interest rate is calculated by 50%)
Model	Response
GPT-4o	According to the facts presented by the plaintiff to the court, the plaintiff's claims may include the following points: 1. Request for repayment of the loan principal: The principal of the loan that the defendant Xu Yangge has not yet repaid is RMB 199,900 (including the second loan of RMB 50,000 and the seventh loan of RMB 149,900). 2. Request for payment of interest: According to the annual interest rate of 5.75% and the quarterly interest payment clause stipulated in the loan contract, the defendant is required to pay the interest from the date of the loan to the actual repayment date. The specific interest amount shall be calculated based on the interest rate stipulated in the contract and the outstanding principal. 3. Request for payment of overdue interest: Since the defendant has not fulfilled the repayment obligation as agreed in the contract, the plaintiff may request payment of overdue interest. The calculation of overdue interest is usually based on the interest rate stipulated in the contract or the overdue interest stipulated by law. 4. Bear the litigation costs: The plaintiff may request the defendant to bear the litigation costs of this case, including but not limited to attorney fees, litigation costs, etc. 5. Other related expenses: If there is an agreement in the contract or the law permits, the plaintiff may request the defendant to pay other expenses incurred due to breach of contract. The appeal should be adjusted according to the specific contract terms, legal provisions and the court's discretion. The plaintiff should provide relevant evidence to support his claim so that the court can hear and decide it.
LLama3.1	<u>According to the plaintiff's claim. Xu Yangge borrowed seven loans from our company, namely: 1. The loan date was May 4, 2011, the due date was April 2, 2013, the amount was 50,000 yuan, the balance was 0 yuan, the purpose was vegetable planting, and this loan was subject to interest. 2. The loan date was May 4, 2011, the due date was April 2, 2013, the amount was 50,000 yuan, the balance was 50,000 yuan, and the purpose was vegetable planting. 3. The loan date was July 28, 2016, the due date was July 28, 2019, the amount was 100,000 yuan, the balance was 0 yuan, and the purpose was vegetable planting. This loan was subject to interest. 4. The loan date was June 27, 2018, the due date was June 29, 2021, the amount was 100,000 yuan, the balance was 0 yuan, and the purpose was vegetable planting. This loan was subject to interest. 5. The loan date is December 9, 2018, the due date is December 10, 2019, the amount is RMB 49,900, the balance is RMB 0, the purpose is vegetable planting, and this loan has a hanging interest. 6. The loan date is December 6, 2019, the due date is December 5, 2022, the amount</u>

Figure 14: CaseId 116-part1.

Claude3.5	The plaintiff requested the court to order: 1. The defendant Xu Yangge to repay the plaintiff's loan principal of RMB 149,900; 2. The defendant Xu Yangge to pay the loan interest from June 29, 2021 to the actual repayment date (based on RMB 149,900 as the principal, calculated at an annual interest rate of 5.75%, and settled quarterly); 3. The case handling fee shall be borne by the defendant Xu Yangge. Reasons: The lawsuit focuses on the seventh loan that has not yet been repaid. Although all seven loans are listed, the first six have been repaid or have exceeded the repayment period. If there are no other outstanding matters (such as outstanding interest or penalty interest), they should not be included in the current lawsuit. The plaintiff's litigation strategy should focus on recovering existing clear debts and avoid making the lawsuit too complicated, thereby increasing the possibility of winning.
Qwen2.5	Based on the facts and reasons provided, the plaintiff can make the following claims: 1. Request the defendant Xu Yangge to repay the principal and interest of the loan: - The plaintiff requests the court to order the defendant Xu Yangge to repay the total principal of the loan as of the date of the lawsuit, totaling 149,900 yuan. - At the same time, the defendant is required to pay the interest from the date of the loan to the actual repayment date, calculated at the annual interest rate of 5.75% agreed in the contract. 2. Request the defendant to pay overdue interest: - According to the contract, the borrower failed to fulfill the repayment obligation as agreed in the contract. The plaintiff requests the court to order the defendant to pay overdue interest. The overdue interest should be based on the outstanding principal of the loan, from the date of each loan overdue to the actual repayment date, calculated at 50% on the basis of the interest rate agreed in the contract. 3. Request the defendant to bear the litigation costs of this case: - Including but not limited to all expenses incurred in this case, such as case acceptance fees and preservation fees. In summary, the plaintiff's claims can be summarized as follows: 1. Request the court to order the defendant Xu Yangge to repay the loan principal of 149,900 yuan; 2. Request the court to order the defendant Xu Yangge to pay the interest from the date of the loan to the actual repayment date, calculated at an annual interest rate of 5.75%; 3. Request the court to order the defendant Xu Yangge to pay overdue interest, which should be calculated based on the outstanding loan principal, from the date of each loan overdue to the actual repayment date, and 50% on the basis of the interest rate agreed in the contract; 4. Request the court to order the defendant to bear the litigation costs of this case. The above claims need to be adjusted and improved according to the specific case and relevant laws and regulations, and shall be reviewed and confirmed by professional lawyers before being formally submitted to the court.
DeepSeek-R1	According to the facts provided by the plaintiff (Hou Xinqiu Credit Union), the defendant Xu Yangge has overdue loans and failed to perform the repayment obligations as agreed. The plaintiff's litigation requests are now generated in accordance with the law as follows: --- Litigation Request 1. Order the defendant to immediately repay all outstanding loan principal - Request the defendant to repay the remaining principal of the second loan of 50,000 yuan (borrowed on May 4, 2011, due on April 2, 2013); - Request the defendant to repay the remaining principal of the seventh loan of 149,900 yuan (borrowed on June 29, 2021, due on June 29, 2024); - Total principal requested to be repaid: 199,900 yuan. 2. Order the defendant to pay the overdue interest and overdue interest - The above-mentioned unpaid principal (RMB 199,900) shall be calculated at an annual interest rate of 5.75% as agreed in the contract, from the due date of each loan or the date of default to the actual repayment date; - For the loans that have been settled but have "interest hanging" (1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th), request the defendant to pay the overdue interest (the specific amount needs to be calculated based on the credit union system data). 3. Order the defendant to bear the liability for breach of contract - Since the defendant failed to fulfill the repayment obligation as agreed in the contract, request the defendant to bear the liability for breach of contract for overdue repayment (such as the penalty interest and liquidated damages agreed in the contract, the specific calculation method needs to be supplemented according to the contract terms). 4. Order the defendant to bear all litigation costs of this case - Including case acceptance fees, preservation fees, attorney fees and other reasonable expenses incurred to realize the creditor's rights. --- Legal and factual basis 1. The loan contract signed by both parties clearly stipulates the loan amount, term, interest rate and repayment method. The defendant's failure to perform as agreed constitutes a breach of contract; 2. According to Articles 675 and 676 of the Civil Code, the borrower shall repay the loan and pay interest on time, and shall bear the liability for breach of contract for overdue repayment; 3. Although the seventh loan has not yet matured, because the defendant has seriously overdue other loans, the plaintiff can claim accelerated maturity according to the contract agreement or legal provisions (it is necessary to check whether there are cross-breach clauses in the contract terms). Note: If there is a guarantee clause or mortgage registration in the contract, you can add a request to exercise the priority right of repayment on the collateral or require the guarantor to bear joint and several liability. It is recommended that the plaintiff provide additional interest calculation details and contract breach clauses to improve the litigation request.
Farui	Based on the above facts and reasons, the plaintiff can make the following claims: 1. Confirm that the seven loan contracts between the plaintiff and the defendant Xu Yangge are legal and valid. 2. Require the defendant Xu Yangge to repay the remaining unpaid loan principal, including: - The loan date is May 4, 2011, the due date is April 2, 2013, the amount of the loan is 50,000 yuan, the remaining principal is 50,000 yuan. - The loan date is July 28, 2016, the due date is July 28, 2019, the amount of the loan is 100,000 yuan, the remaining principal is 100,000 yuan. - The loan date is June 27, 2018, the due date is June 29, 2021, the amount of the loan is 100,000 yuan, the remaining principal is 100,000 yuan. - The loan date is December 9, 2018, the due date is December 10, 2019, the amount of the loan is RMB 49,900, and the remaining principal is RMB 49,900. - The loan date is December 6, 2019, the due date is December 5, 2022, the amount of the loan is RMB 70,000, and the remaining principal is RMB 70,000. - The loan date is June 29, 2021, the due date is June 29, 2024, the amount of the loan is RMB 149,900, and the remaining principal is RMB 149,900. 3. Require the defendant Xu Yangge to pay the interest on the above seven loans, and the interest calculation method is determined according to the interest rate and loan term agreed in the loan contract, including but not limited to the payable but unpaid interest, overdue interest and penalty interest. 4. Require the defendant Xu Yangge to pay the liquidated damages caused by overdue repayment or compensate the plaintiff for the losses caused by overdue repayment. 5. Require the defendant to bear the litigation costs of this case. 6. If the defendant Xu Yangge fails to perform the above debts, the plaintiff has the right to apply to the court for compulsory execution of the defendant's property to realize the creditor's rights. The above-mentioned claims are based on the facts and reasons provided, and the actual claims may need to be adjusted according to the specific circumstances and contract terms.

Figure 15: CaseId 116-part2.