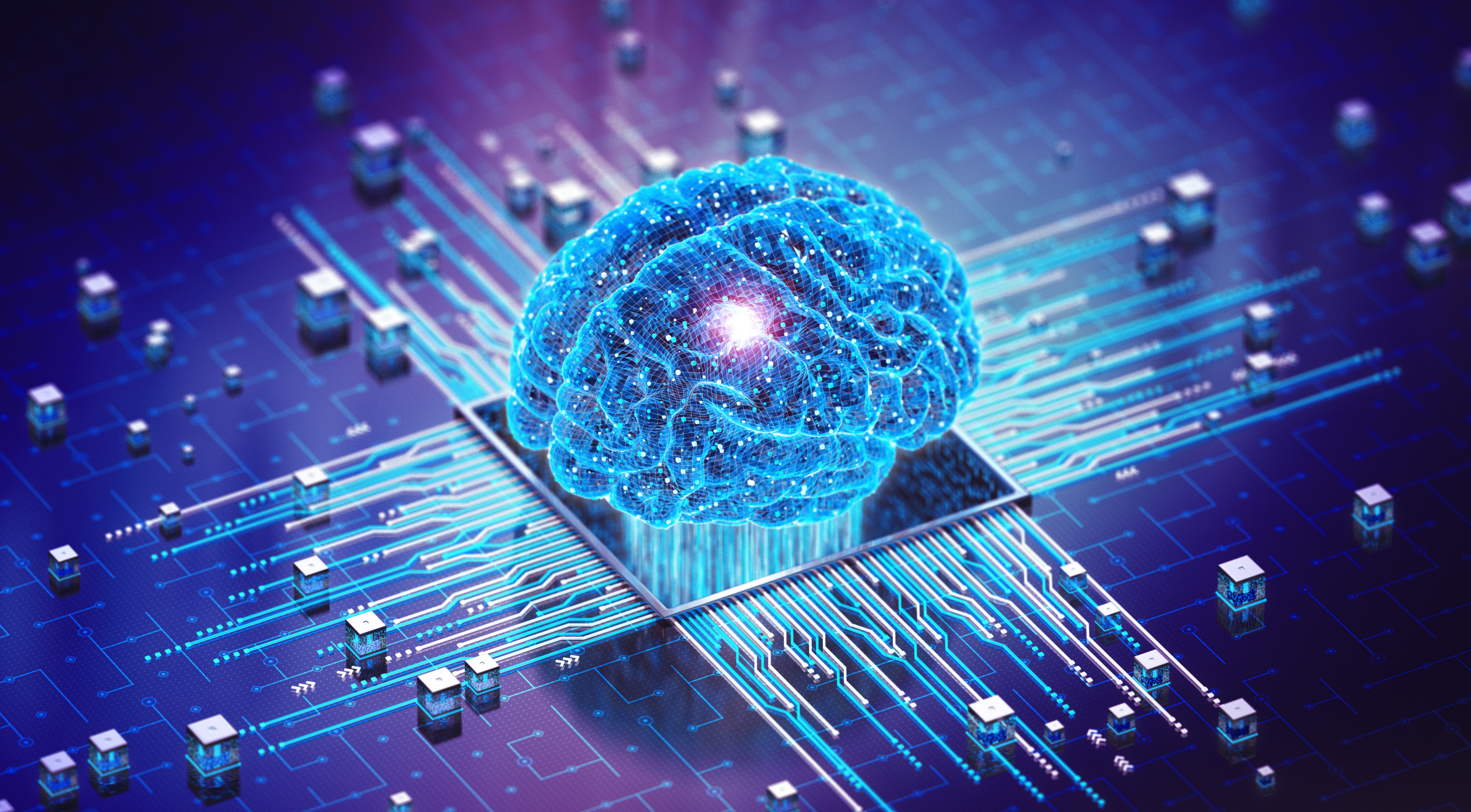


**Quicktake**

 FTIDELTA™





# Building a National LLM

## Key design choices and considerations



# LLMs are making advanced capabilities accessible to the public with a variety of use cases

## WHAT ARE LLMS?



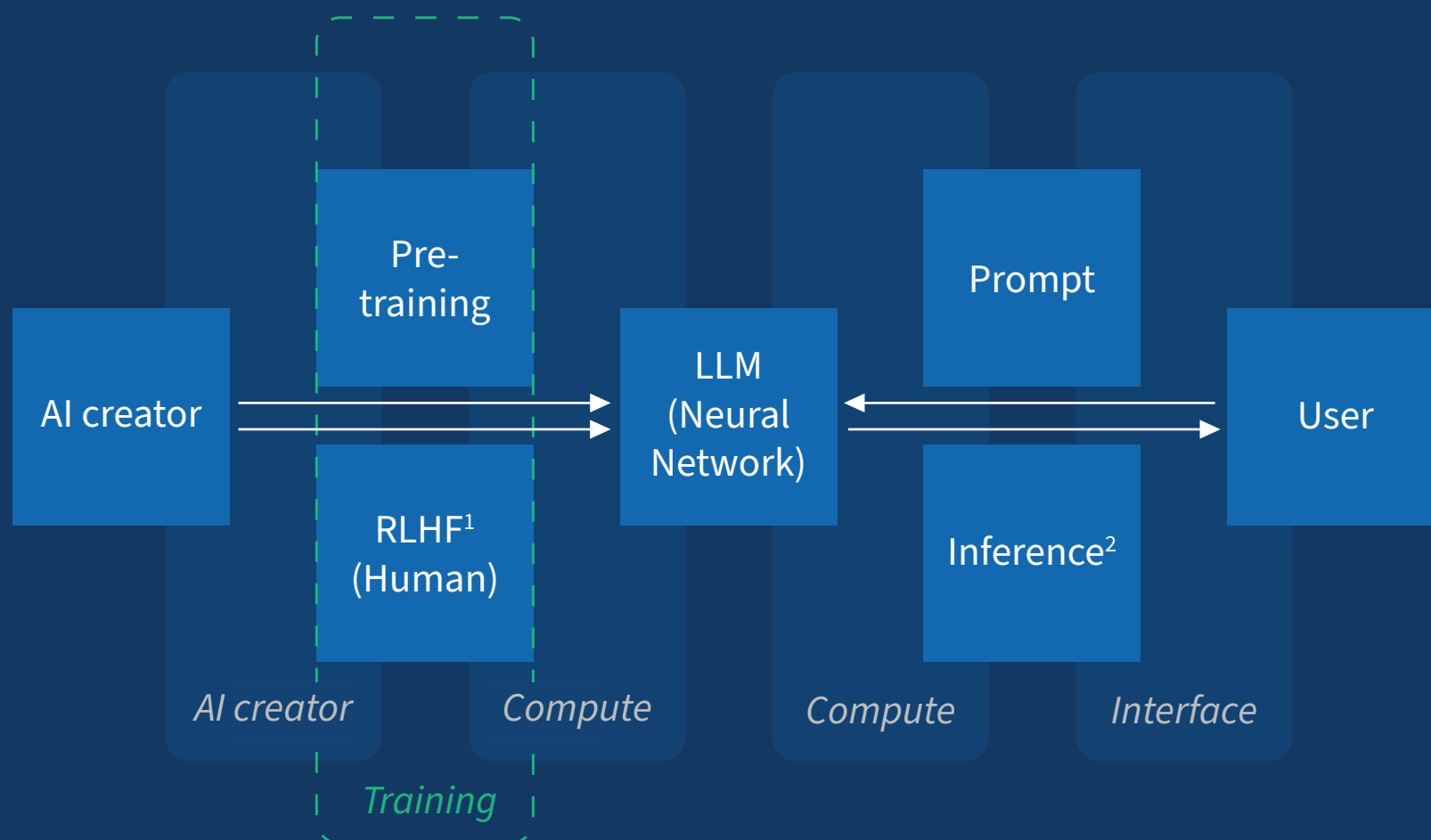
**Large Language Models (LLMs) can generate human-like text**, supporting **summarization, creative writing** and other use cases



LLMs **use billions/trillions of parameters** to capture **complex language patterns**, revolutionizing fields such as **virtual assistants** and **content creation**



Their **widespread adoption is reshaping natural language processing (NLP)** and **AI**, making advanced capabilities **accessible to the public**



## KEY LLM USE CASES



### Text generation

Crafting high-quality content such as articles, stories, and business reports



### Content summarization

Condensing long documents or articles into concise, key-point summaries



### AI assistants (e.g., chatbots)

Providing automated responses for customer support or internal queries



### Code generation

Automating programming tasks by generating code snippets or full scripts



### Sentiment analysis

Analyzing text to determine emotional tone. e.g., as social media monitoring



### Language translation

Converting text from one language to another with contextual accuracy

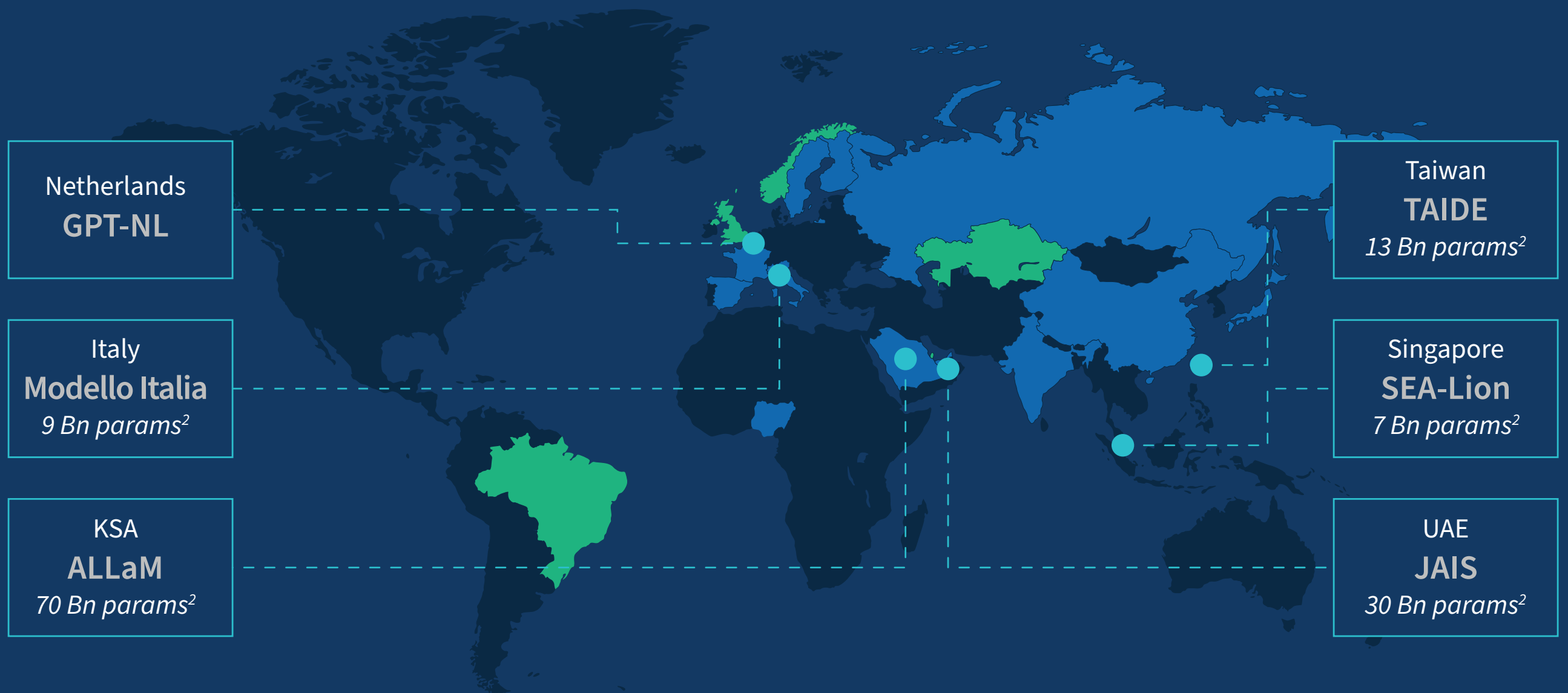
Notes: <sup>1</sup>RLHF = reinforcement learning from human feedback; <sup>2</sup> The process of generating new data or predictions based on the model's learned patterns

Sources: IBM. "Artificial Intelligence (AI)." IBM.com, Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence. The AI Index Report 2024, FTI Delta

# Efforts to create national LLMs have proliferated globally

## Overview of Selected National LLMs<sup>1</sup>

■ In development / launched ■ Announced



**25+** National LLMs identified globally across **15+** countries



**National LLMs** reflect the linguistic, cultural, legal and social aspects of a nation



National LLMs **compete directly** with **established private-sector LLMs** (e.g., OpenAI)

<sup>1</sup> National LLMs serve similar use cases to other LLMs, but reflect local language, culture, and laws, supporting government applications and ensuring data sovereignty

<sup>2</sup> Parameters in LLMs refer to the number of adjustable weights within the model that determine its ability to generate accurate and contextually relevant responses. A larger number of parameters typically implies higher potential performance and greater complexity, but also increased computational requirements and costs.

Source: FTI Delta



# There are three objectives common to national LLMs

 Deep-dive next

1



## Cultural and linguistic contextualization

Adapting AI models to reflect the unique cultural, linguistic and societal nuances of a nation

2



## Data sovereignty and security

Ensuring control over sensitive data while maintaining compliance with local regulations

3



## Socioeconomic contribution and local capability development

Leveraging AI to foster local expertise, address national challenges, improve services and develop a thriving local AI economy



# Data is a key differentiator for national LLMs

## DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF NATIONAL LLMs

 <b>Data Sovereignty</b>	Country-specific training data (e.g., government databases, private archives...) , inaccessible to other LLMs, can provide a <b>competitive advantage on cultural/dialect contextualization</b>
 <b>Low Latency</b>	Edge computing/local compute infrastructure <b>reduces latency</b> (the delay before a transfer of data begins following an instruction), providing an advantage over non-local LLMs
 <b>Enhanced Security</b>	<b>Keeping full control of data within national borders</b> and adhering to local data governance can improve privacy and user data security
 <b>Public Sector Support</b>	<b>Public sector</b> bodies <b>can be</b> mandated <sup>1</sup> or <b>encouraged to make preferential use</b> of the national LLM, <b>guaranteeing public sector demand</b>



### KEY QUESTIONS BEFORE BUILDING A NATIONAL LLM

What is the current level of data digitization, and what actions need to be taken to address the challenges associated with low-resource languages?




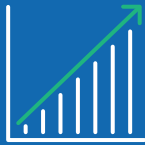
Note: <sup>1</sup> Enforcement of such a mandate remains a practical challenge, given LLMs are often embedded in software solutions

Source: FTI Delta



# National LLMs can deliver four key socioeconomic benefits

## SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF A NATIONAL LLM

A	B	C	D
 <p><b>Drives efficiency and economic growth</b></p> <p><b>Promotes economic growth</b> from direct GDP impact via investments and indirect GDP impact via LLM usage in the broader economy</p>	 <p><b>Builds Gen AI champions</b></p> <p>Serves as the <b>cornerstone of the AI ecosystem</b> that local firms can leverage to become national AI champions</p>	 <p><b>Develops local AI talent</b></p> <p>Builds <b>data science and ML expertise</b> with local linguistic and cultural capabilities</p>	 <p><b>Boosts net exports</b></p> <p>Enables <b>development of exportable use cases</b> and reduces dependency on foreign LLMs</p>



# Risks need to be considered when building a national LLM



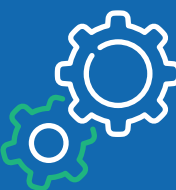
## MARKET

1. **No proven long-term financial business case** for LLMs yet
2. **Limited exportability potential** due to local focus
3. **Limited adoption potential outside government**, unless mandated



## TECHNICAL

1. Requires **regular updates** due to rapidly developing technology
2. Depends on **sufficient local data** to ensure market differentiation



## RESOURCES

1. Ongoing **funding or gov't spend commitment** required
2. **Cost overruns may occur** due to development and update requirements
3. **Talent shortages** may affect operations and scalability



# Developing a National Foundational LLM<sup>1</sup> enables AI ecosystem growth, providing broader public access

## ARCHETYPE 1 DESIGN CHOICE

■ Design choice

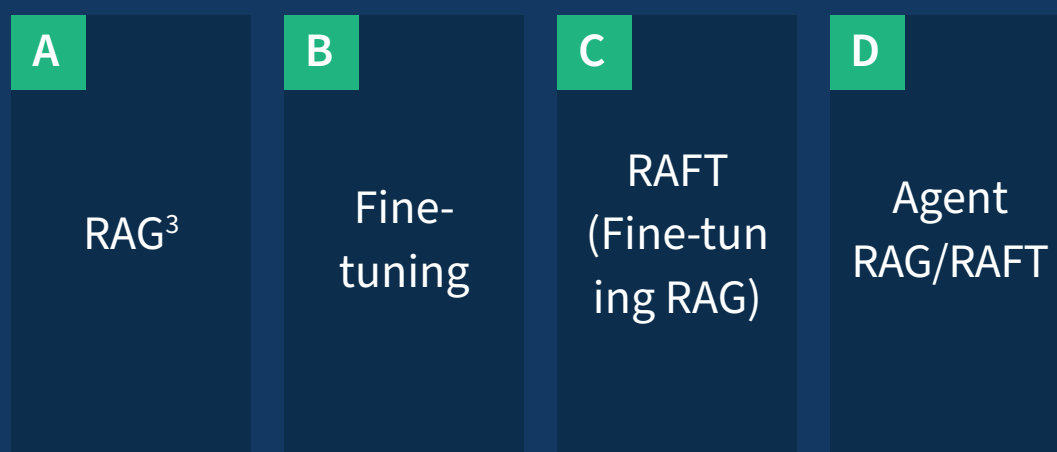
### STAGE 0 Objectives

Defined Objectives /  
Use Cases

### STAGE 1 Model Selection



### STAGE 2<sup>2</sup> Applications / Customization



— LEVEL OF COMPLEXITY —



### Description

Foundational model built for access for broader public



### Benefits

- ✓ High level of contextualization
- ✓ Broad availability



### Disadvantages

- ✗ Continuous funding requirements
- ✗ Commercial viability dependent on private sector uptake



### Applicability

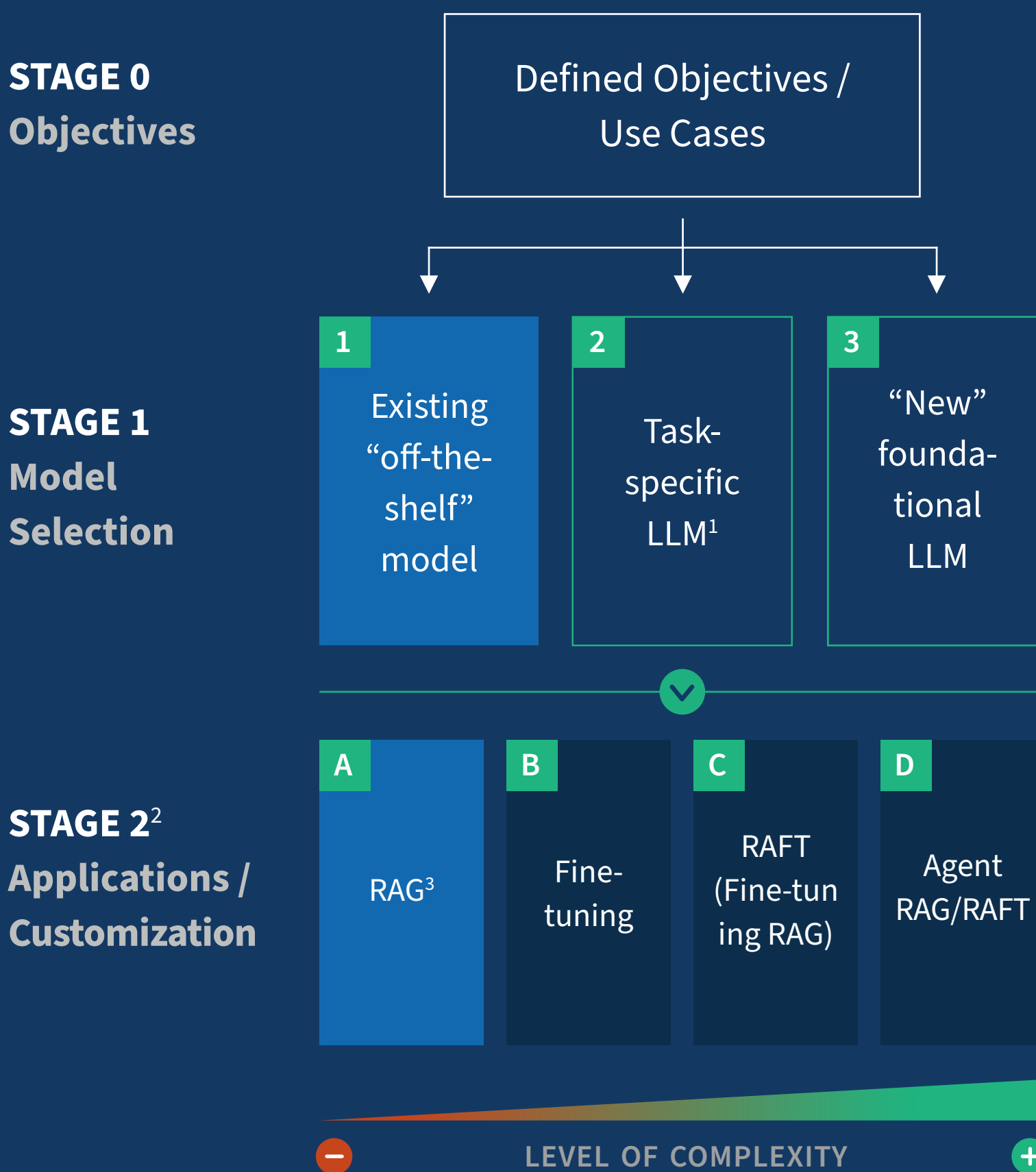
Larger economies aiming to stimulate (private) AI ecosystem

<sup>1</sup> Refers to a Large Language Model that serves as a general-purpose platform for various applications, being tailored to the specific linguistic, cultural, and societal needs of a particular country; <sup>2</sup> Applications to be built by third parties or as part of a separate effort; <sup>3</sup> Retrieval-augmented generation — model that combines information retrieval techniques (e.g., access to specific data) with text generation to answer queries.

# Developing a simple RAG layer on off-the-shelf models can meet targeted gov't objectives at significantly lower costs

■ Design choice

## ARCHETYPE 2 DESIGN CHOICE



### Description

RAG<sup>2</sup> layer integrating local data for specific government use cases



### Benefits

- ✓ Fast development/ implementation
- ✓ Low CAPEX



### Disadvantages

- ✗ Limited use cases
- ✗ Weak response to national LLM objectives



### Applicability








Smaller economies with specific government needs (use cases)

<sup>1</sup> Archetype not covered as part of this publication, as only 2 examples were selected as deepdives; contact the authors to learn more about task-specific LLMs and other potential archetypes/design choices.; <sup>2</sup> Applications to be built by third parties or as part of a separate effort; <sup>3</sup> Retrieval-augmented generation — model that combines information retrieval techniques (e.g., access to specific data) with text generation to answer queries.



# Defined archetypes for national LLMs meet common objectives to varying degrees

Alignment with objectives: ● Low ● High

OBJECTIVES	ARCHETYPES	
	NATIONAL FOUNDATIONAL LLM	RAG LAYER ON TOP OF EXISTING LLM
 <p><b>1. Cultural and linguistic contextualization</b></p>	 <p>Comprehensive local data can ensure cultural and linguistic context</p>	 <p>Limited contextual accuracy due to targeted model scope/limited data</p>
 <p><b>2. Data sovereignty and security</b></p>	 <p>Local training and hosting dependent on sufficient in-country GPU capacity<sup>1</sup></p>	 <p>Minimal computing resources required for full local data processing</p>
 <p><b>3. Socioeconomic contribution and local capability development</b></p>	 <p>Elevated GDP, jobs and FDI impact, as LLM can be broadly used</p>	 <p>Lower GDP, jobs and FDI impact given targeted applications</p>

<sup>1</sup> If sufficient in-country computing resources are available to fully train and host the model locally, full alignment with objective can be achieved.

Source: IBM, OpenAI, Meta, Google AI, Stanford University HAI, AI Index Report, FTI Delta



# In conclusion, there are three key learnings from best-in-class national LLMs

1



Select the most appropriate LLM model based on clear targets and objectives, as different models are better suited to different objectives

2



Leveraging established regional or global foundational models can significantly reduce upfront investment

3



Continuous government funding may be necessary to regularly update and enhance a national LLM, as financial viability based on private sector demand remains uncertain



# Reach out to our tech experts to learn more about how FTI Delta can help

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