

# GPT-NL

FACILITEIT VOOR EEN SOEVEREIN NEDERLANDS TAALMODEL

## CLIN 2024

GPT-NL team

Dominique Blok & Erik de Graaf

# Consortium



**TNO** innovation  
for life

**SURF**



Nederlands Forensisch Instituut  
Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid





# Why GPT-NL?

# 2022: ChatGPT

ChatGPT: New AI chatbot has everyone talking to it



FINANCIAL TIMES

Opinion Artificial intelligence

ChatGPT is fluent, clever and dangerously creative

**nrc**

Als de computer beter wordt met taal dan wij

The Verge

ChatGPT proves AI is finally mainstream – and things are only going to get weirder

**TechScape: Meet ChatGPT, the viral AI tool that may be a vision of our weird tech future**

the Guardian

Is Chat GPT the world's first truly useful chatbot?

THE TIMES

# 2022: ChatGPT

The New York Times

Will ChatGPT Make Me Irrelevant?

CNN

Is no career safe anymore?

nature

Is AI coming for your job? ChatGPT renews fears

abc NEWS

AI bot ChatGPT writes smart essays – should professors worry?

How Generative AI Will Change All Knowledge Work

TIME

the Guardian

What is AI chatbot phenomenon ChatGPT and could it replace humans?

# Criticism of LLMs

**OpenAI's hunger for data is coming back to bite it**

MIT  
Technology  
Review

**Transparency is sorely lacking amid growing AI interest**

ZD  
NET

EveningStandard.

**Meta's use of user data to train its AI violates GDPR, privacy group says**

THE NEW STATESMAN

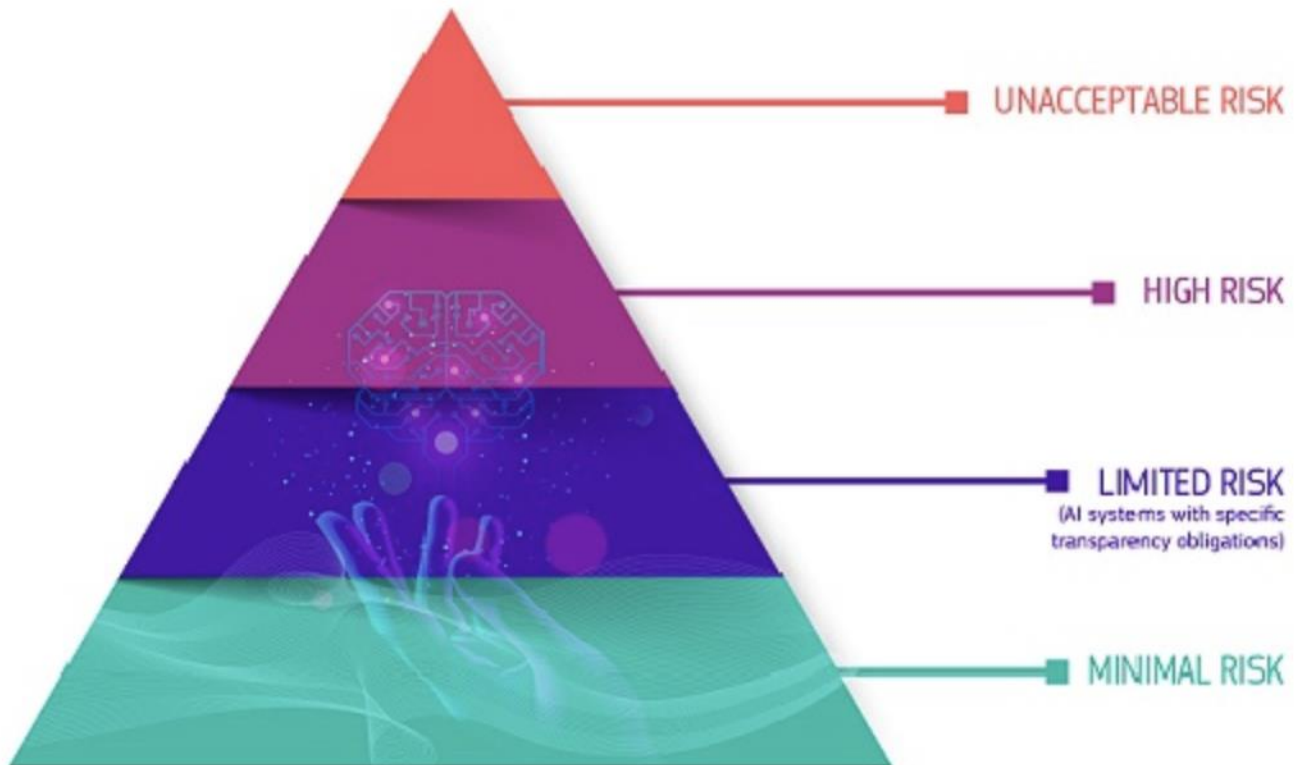
**ChatGPT proves that AI still has a racism problem**

**Former OpenAI employees say whistleblower protection on AI safety is not enough**

TheVerge

# EU AI Act

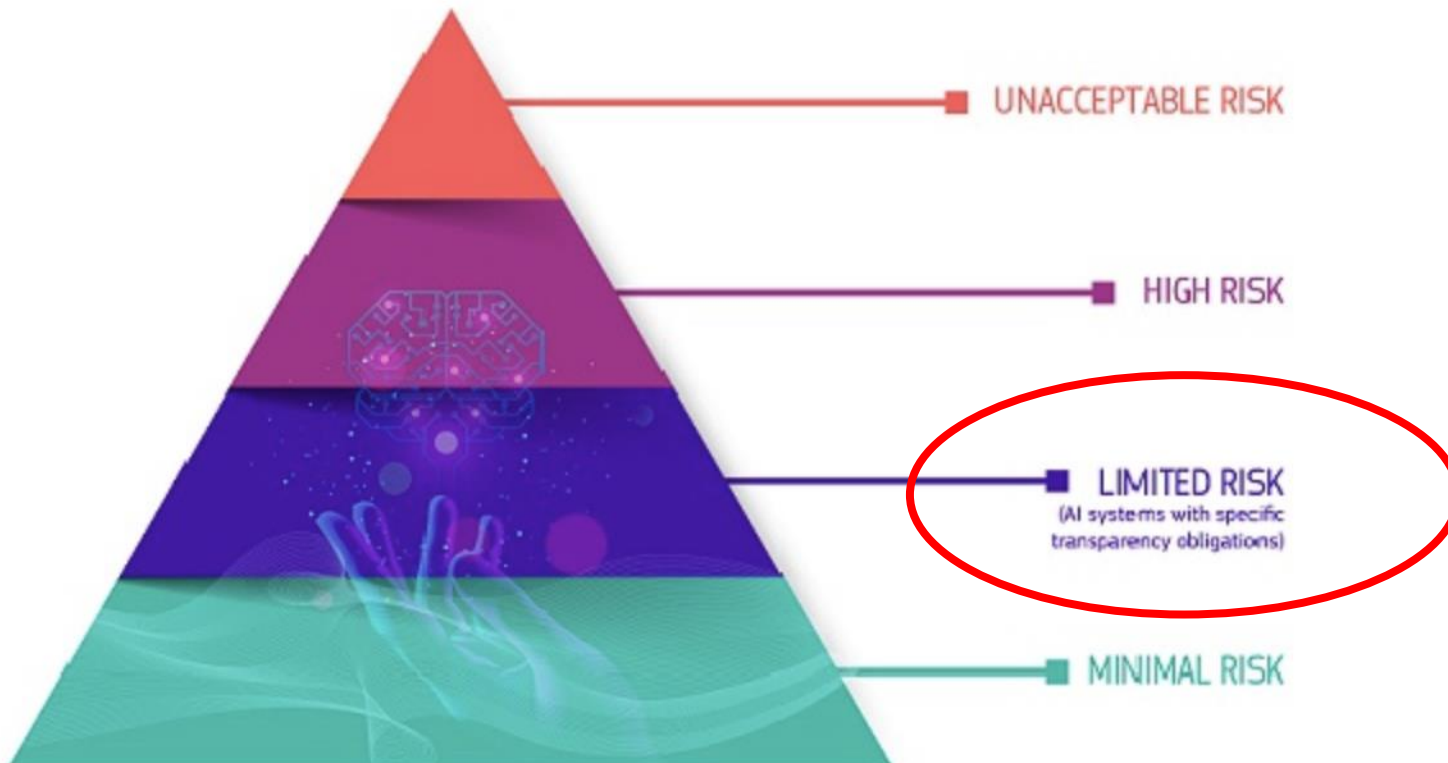
The Regulatory Framework defines 4 levels of risk for AI systems:



- Officially entered into force on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024
- Risk-based approach

# EU AI Act

The Regulatory Framework defines 4 levels of risk for AI systems:

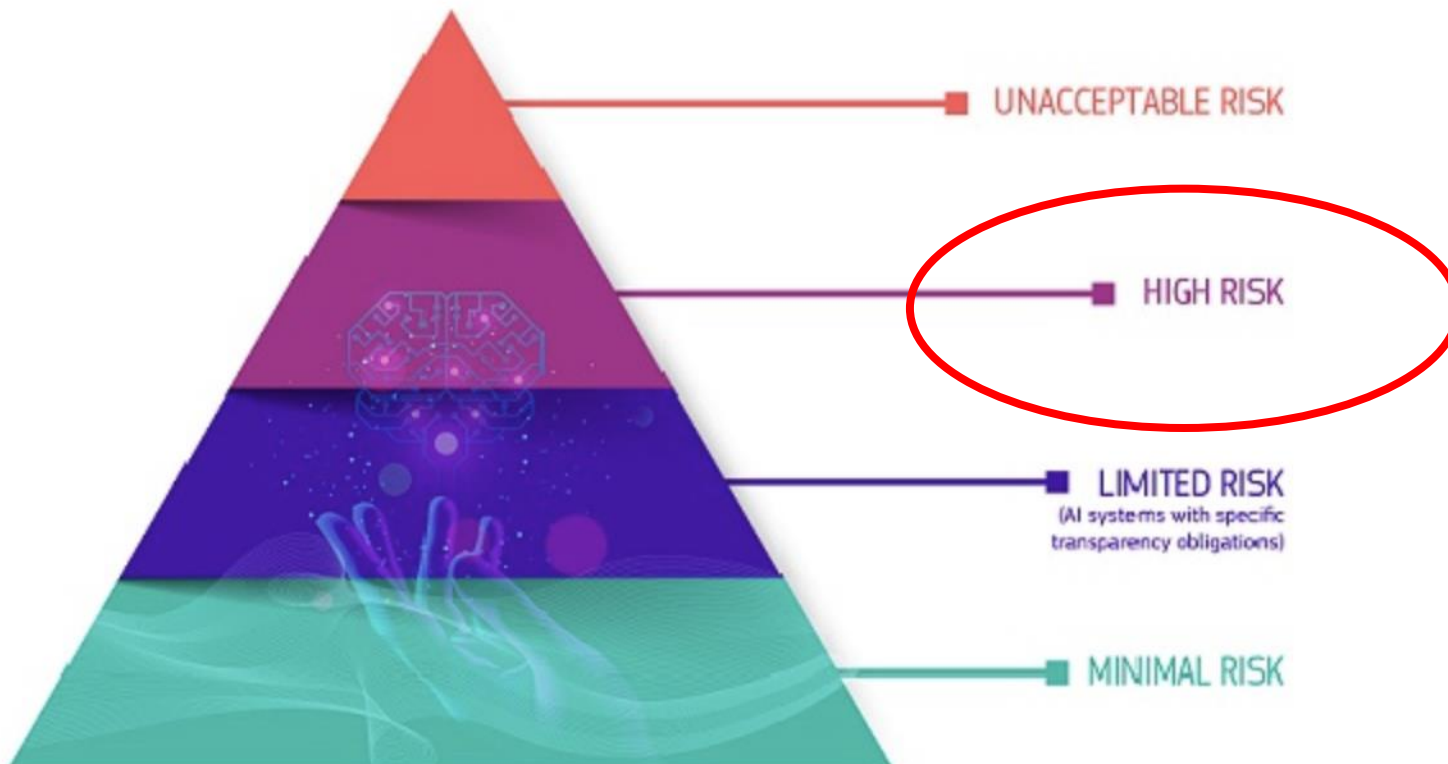


- Allowed as long as one is transparent about use of AI
- Examples: chatbots, AI generated text



# EU AI Act

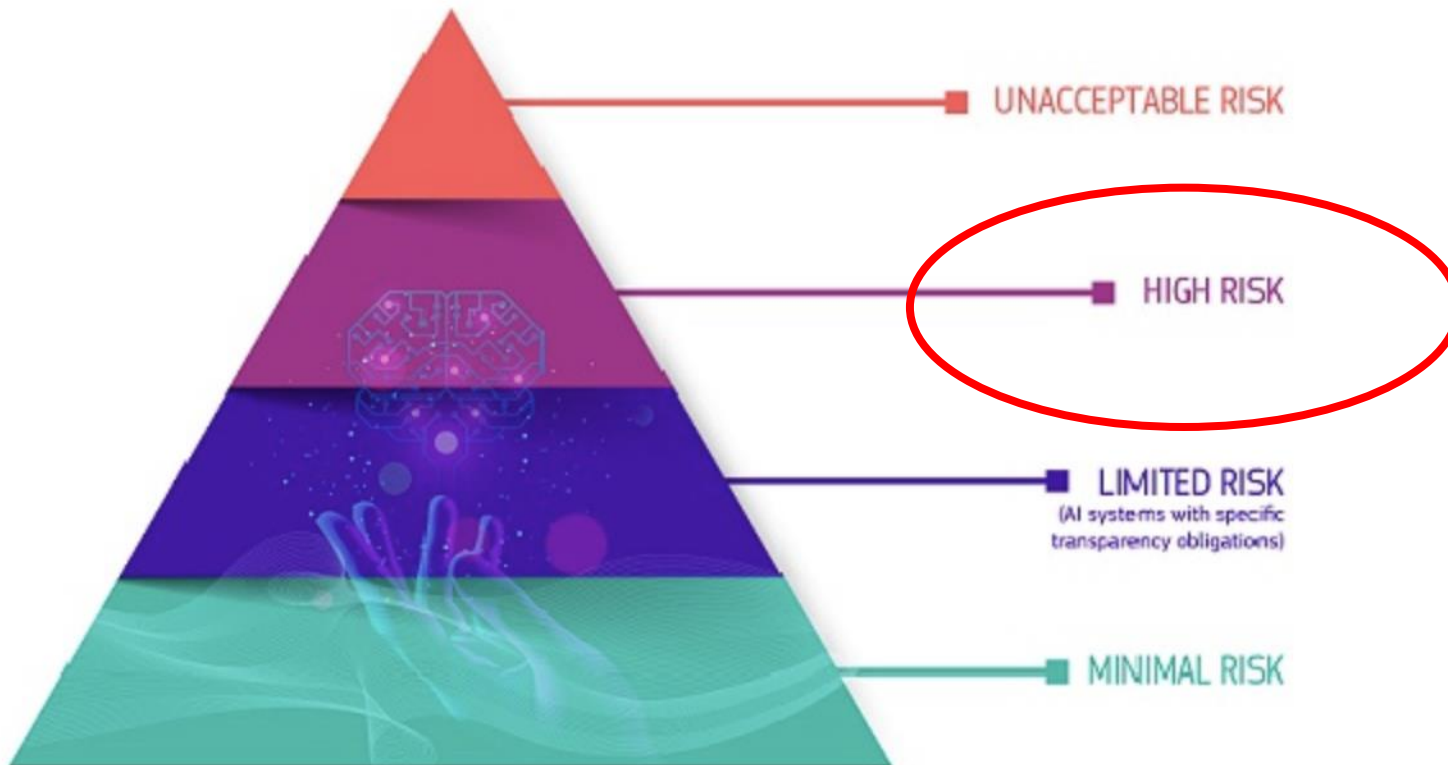
The Regulatory Framework defines 4 levels of risk for AI systems:



- Subject to strict obligations
- Examples: critical infrastructure, education, essential public services such as healthcare, law enforcement, border management, justice and democratic processes

# EU AI Act

The Regulatory Framework defines 4 levels of risk for AI systems:



Obligations:

- adequate risk assessment and mitigation systems
- high quality of the datasets feeding the system to minimise risks and discriminatory outcomes
- logging of activity to ensure traceability of results
- detailed documentation providing all information necessary on the system and its purpose for authorities to assess its compliance
- clear and adequate information to the deployer
- appropriate human oversight measures to minimise risk
- high level of robustness, security and accuracy


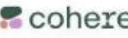








# Legal requirements

- AI Act:
  - Transparency
  - Robustness
  - Safety
- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation): privacy
- Intellectual Property Law: prohibits taking IP without permission

# As compliant as possible

## Grading Foundation Model Providers' Compliance with the Draft EU AI

Source: Stanford Center for Research on Foundation Models (CRFM), Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI)

	 OpenAI	 cohere	 stability.ai	 ANTHROPIC	 Google	 BigScience	 Meta	 AI21labs	 ALEPH ALPHA	 EleutherAI
Draft AI Act Requirements	GPT-4	Cohere Command	Stable Diffusion v2	Claude 1	PaLM 2	BLOOM	LLaMA	Jurassic-2	Luminous	GPT-NeoX
Data sources	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●
Data governance	● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○
Copyrighted data	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●
Compute	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●
Energy	○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●
Capabilities & limitations	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ●	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ○	● ● ○ ○	● ● ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○
Risks & mitigations	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ● ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○
Evaluations	● ● ● ●	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○
Testing	● ● ● ○	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ○ ○	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○
Machine-generated content	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○
Member states	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ○ ○	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○ ○	● ● ○ ○
Downstream documentation	● ● ● ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ○
Totals	25 / 48	23 / 48	22 / 48	7 / 48	27 / 48	36 / 48	21 / 48	8 / 48	5 / 48	29 / 48



# Why a Dutch LLM from scratch?

Besides compliance with legislation...

- Many of the current language models are trained on datasets that contain **no or very little Dutch data**
- **European values around bias and inclusivity** are insufficiently guaranteed in current solutions
- **Digital sovereignty** of European language and speech technology, no dependence on foreign multinationals
- Our **commitments** to a better AI ecosystem: <https://gpt-nl.nl/commitments/>

◆ WSJ NEWS EXCLUSIVE

## Europe to ChatGPT: Disclose Your Sources

Proposed legislation requires developers to list copyright material used in generative AI tools

PARESH DAVE BUSINESS MAY 31, 2023 7:00 AM

### ChatGPT Is Cutting Non-English Languages Out of the AI Revolution

AI chatbots are less fluent in languages other than English, threatening to amplify existing bias in global commerce and innovation.



< de Volkskrant

NIEUWS

## Nederland ontwikkelt antwoord op ChatGPT: AI-taalmodel GPT-NL

Chinese organisations launched 79 AI large language models since 2020, report says

Große KI-Modelle  
FÜR DEUTSCHLAND  
Machbarkeitsstudie 2023

LEAM:AI KI BUNDESVERBAND

## Why do we need a large GPT for Swedish?

What are the advantages of building a large language model for Swedish, and what should we look out for?



Magnus Sahlgren · Follow

Published in AI Sweden · 6 min read · Jul 14, 2022



# What is GPT-NL?

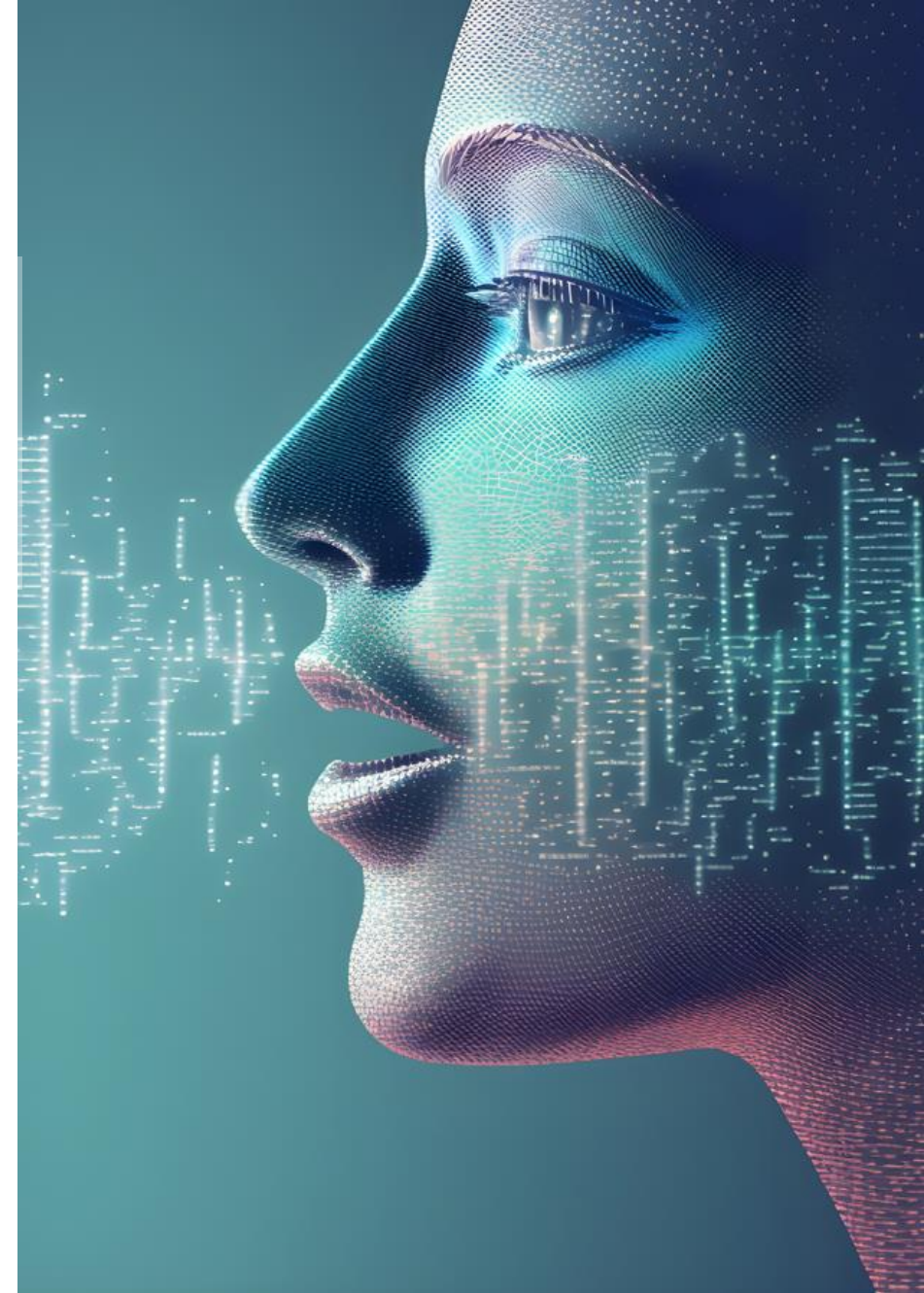
# What?

We will build our own Dutch-English (50%-50%) language models from scratch

*using data that we are allowed to use,  
with privacy information removed,  
with full transparency in our choices*

**Where we strive to be as transparent and compliant as possible**

GPT-NL commitments: [gpt-nl.nl/commitments](https://gpt-nl.nl/commitments)





# What?

Deliverables:

- We will release the **foundation** model, an **instruct fine-tune**, and a **feedback fine-tune**
- Model architecture still depends on what is state-of-the-art when training starts; around 70B parameters; probably based on Llama architecture

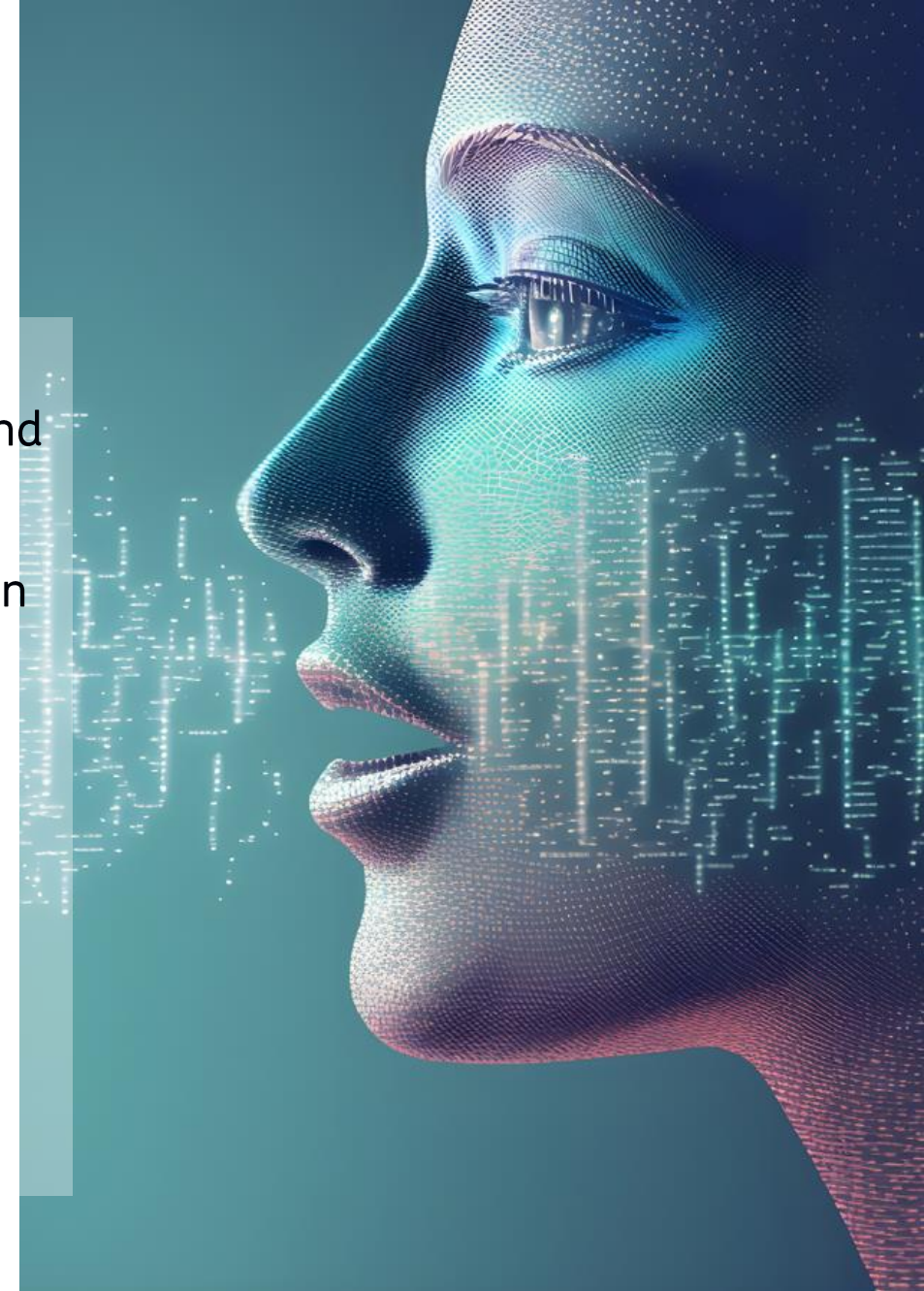
**FOUNDATION  
MODEL**

**INSTRUCT MODEL**

**RAW TEXT DATA**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**FEEDBACK**



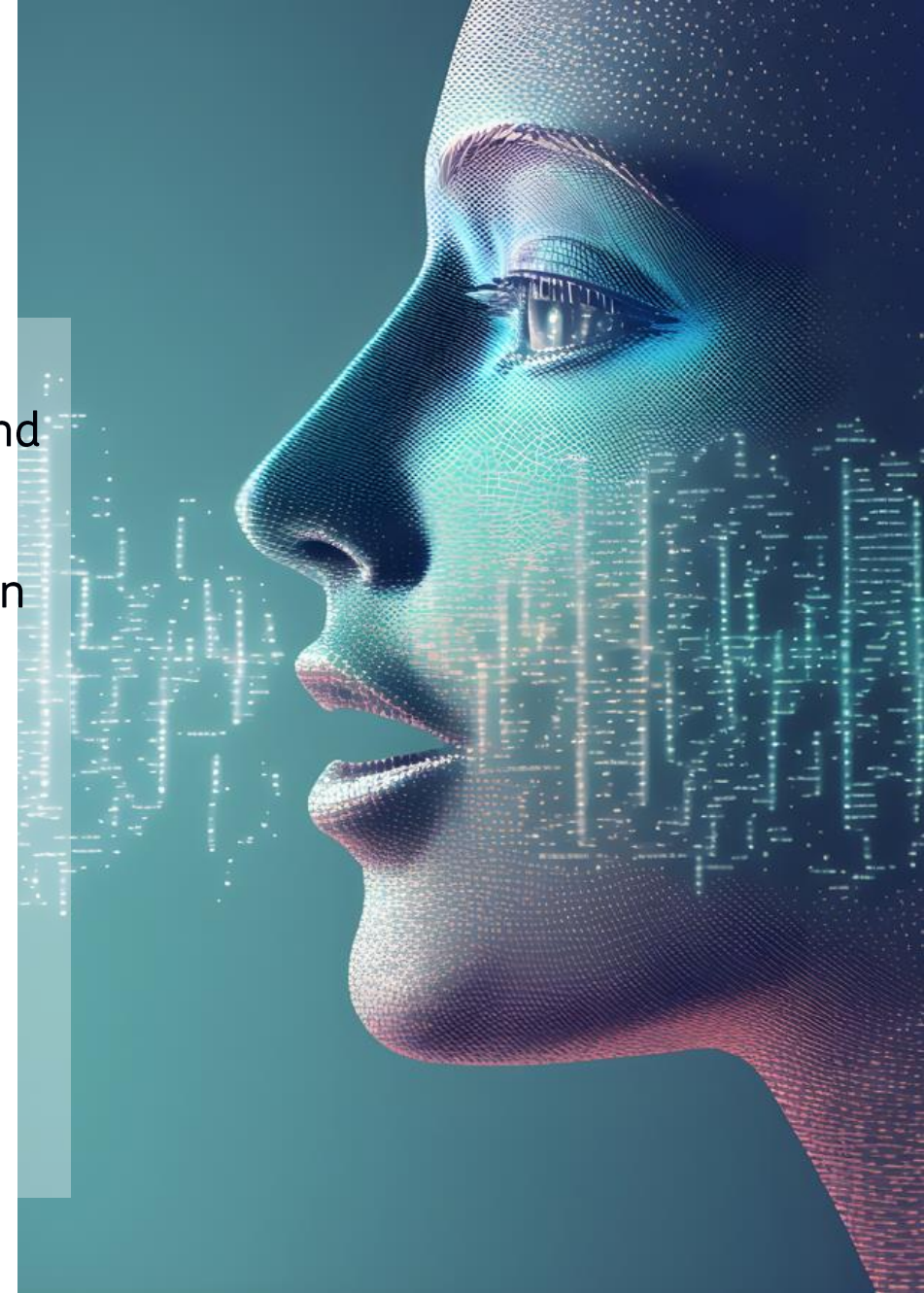
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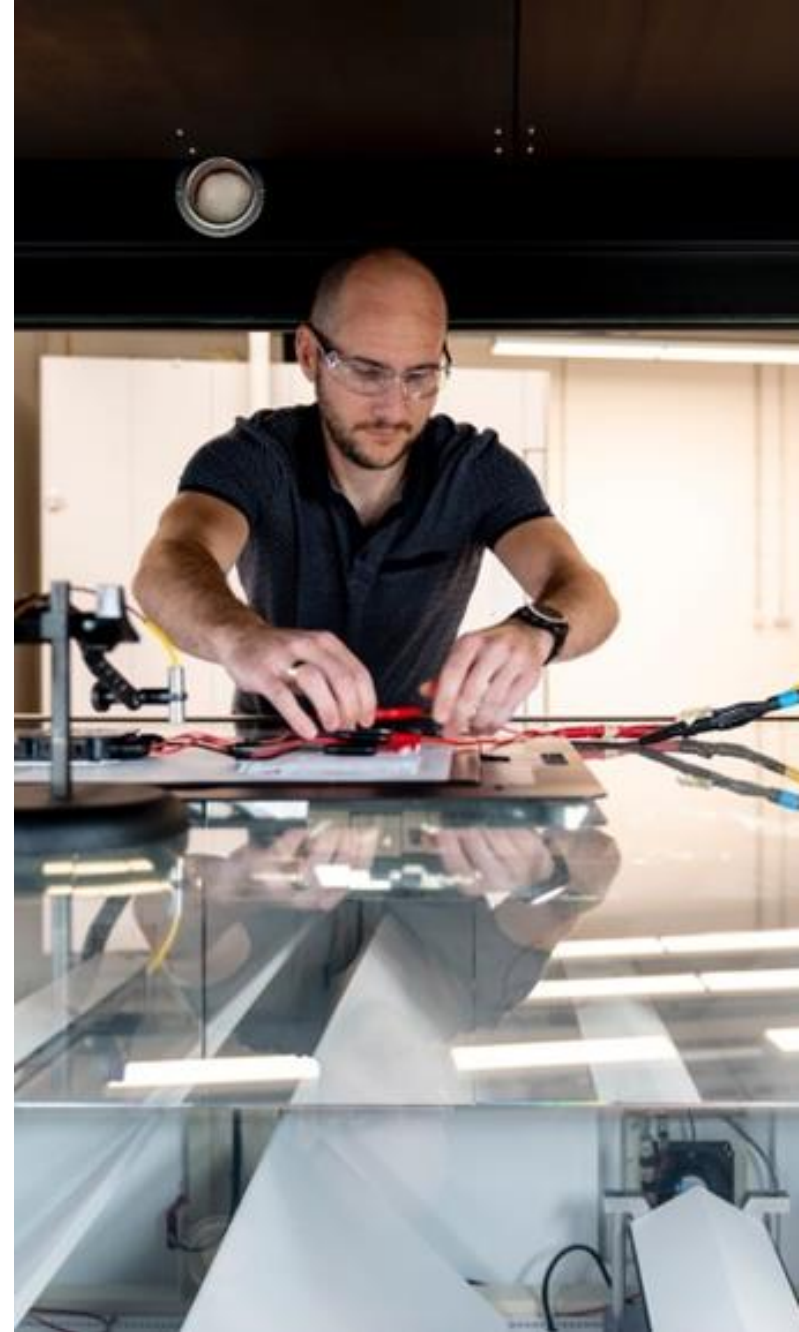
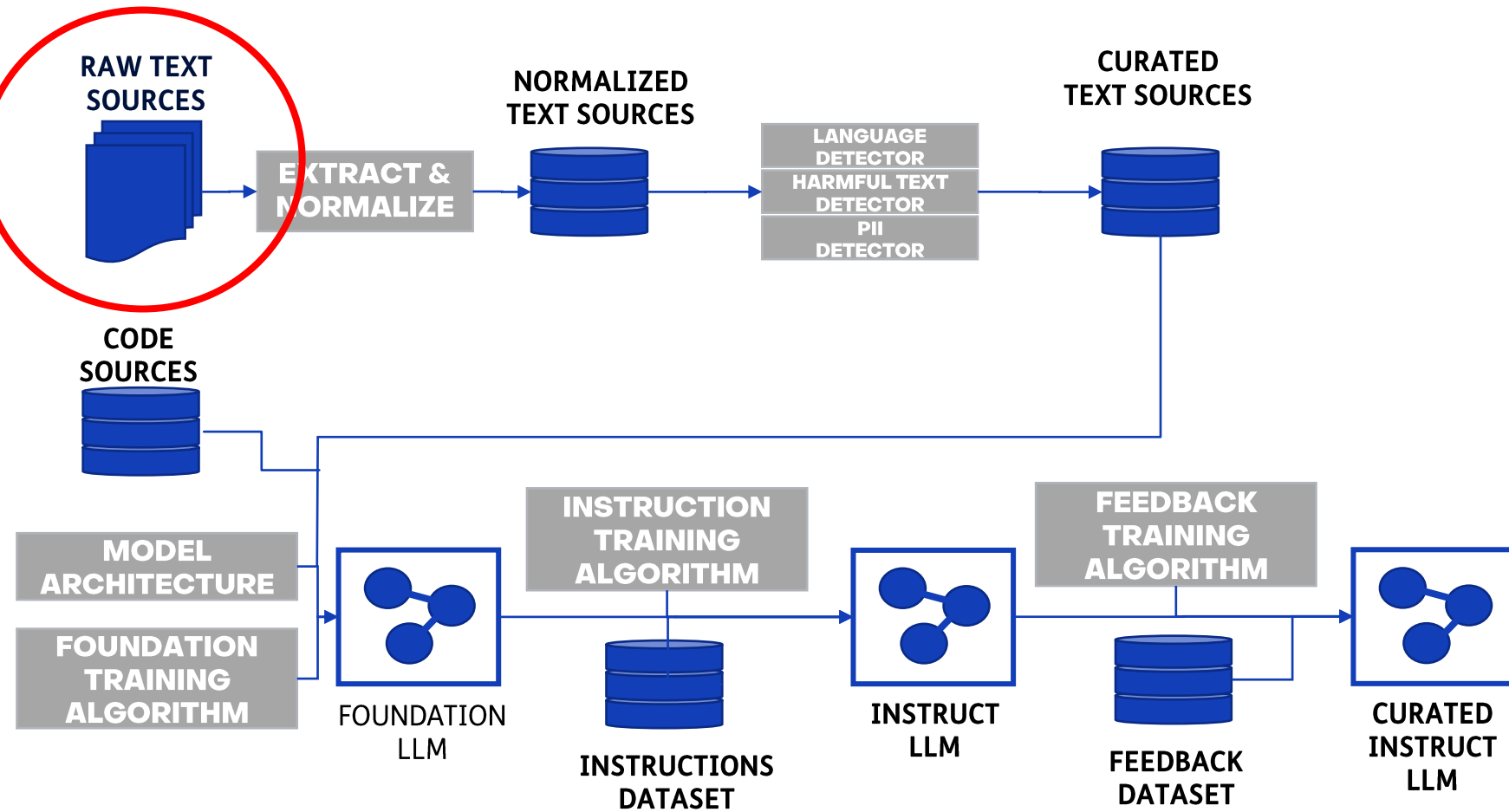
Focus on three main capabilities:

1. Summarisation
2. Simplification
3. Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
4. Chat
5. Brainstorming
6. Open/closed QA





# Data acquisition



# Data acquisition

- In progress
- Aim: at least 300B tokens
- Sources:
  1. Data providers
  2. Permissively licensed high quality data from the web
  3. Synthetic data
  4. Code data ( $\pm 40\%$ )

# Data acquisition

300B tokens in context:

- $\pm 3$  million x the first Harry Potter book
- $\pm 7.5$  x Gigacorpus †
- $\pm 6$  x all Dutch newspapers and magazines
- 2% of Llama 3's training data



# Data acquisition

Conditions:

- Ethically obtained data:
  - sources with permissive licenses
  - based on agreements with data holders
  - in accordance with IP law

**COMPUTABLE**

## Stichting Brein haalt ai-training-dataset offline

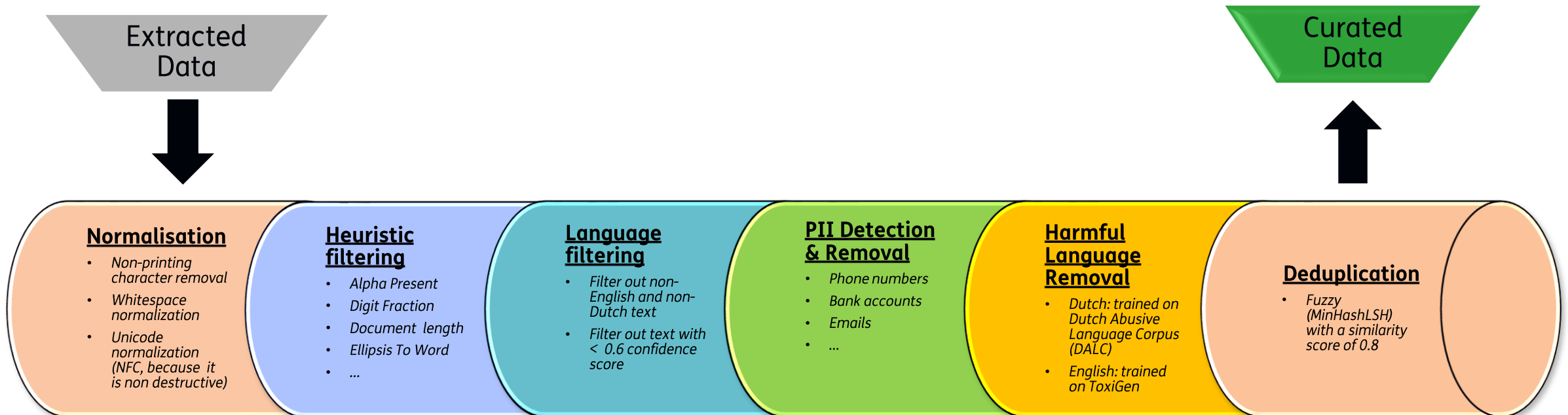
# Data acquisition

Conditions:

- High quality data: no large web scrapes, social media data, etc.
- As much variety in representation as possible:
  - Representation of different groups (different ethnic backgrounds, genders, etc.)
  - Representation of different language varieties and dialects



# Data curation



# Architecture

- We are training from scratch
- Basing on Llama (3)'s architecture
  - Openly available
  - Great performance
- Final decision to come closer to training
  - Allowing us to adapt to the latest and greatest



Source: <https://github.com/meta-llama/llama3>

# Tokenizer

- LLMs see tokens rather than letters
- Tokenizers have a vocabulary size (~50k)
- Common tokenizers prioritize English
  - Those tokenizers require more tokens for Dutch
  - More expensive
  - More compute
- We need to train **our own tokenizer**, that fits our dataset

Tokens	Characters
26	84
We hopen dat CLIN24 jullie verwachtingen op elke mogelijke manier heeft overtroffen!	

Tokens	Characters
17	86
We genuinely hope that CLIN24 exceeded all of your expectations in every possible way!	

GPT-3.5 & GPT-4 tokenizer sample

<https://platform.openai.com/tokenizer>



# Call to action: Let's make a great Dutch LLM together



# What is in it for you?

- Exploitation will go via a license for non-commercial use (free or cheap) and for commercial use (paid).
- You are helping to create a model which takes consideration for privacy, transparency and our common Dutch norms and values.
- The LLM will perform better for your use case if it is trained on similar data.
- You will be financially compensated based on the quantity, quality and diversity of your dataset. The exact calculation for this will follow but 50% of revenue from commercial licenses will go back to data contributors.
- We can offer help with curating data. You get to keep ownership over this curated data.

# How can you become a contributor?

[https://gpt-nl.nl/publish/pages/5387/gpt-nl\\_data\\_acquisition\\_pipeline\\_en\\_.pdf](https://gpt-nl.nl/publish/pages/5387/gpt-nl_data_acquisition_pipeline_en_.pdf)

Connect to data providers in your organisation/network as soon as you can and ask to fill in: <https://survey.tno.nl/vdwbspltqm?l=nl>

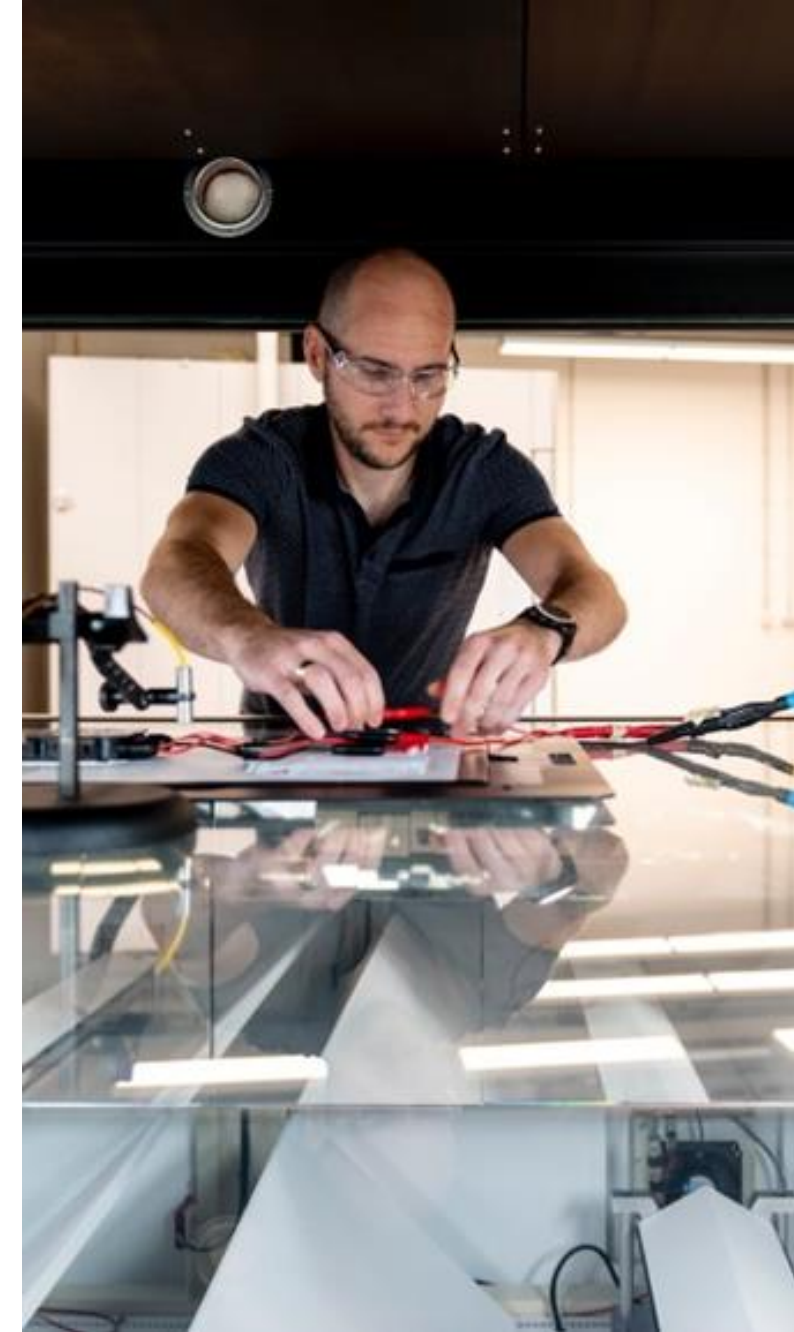
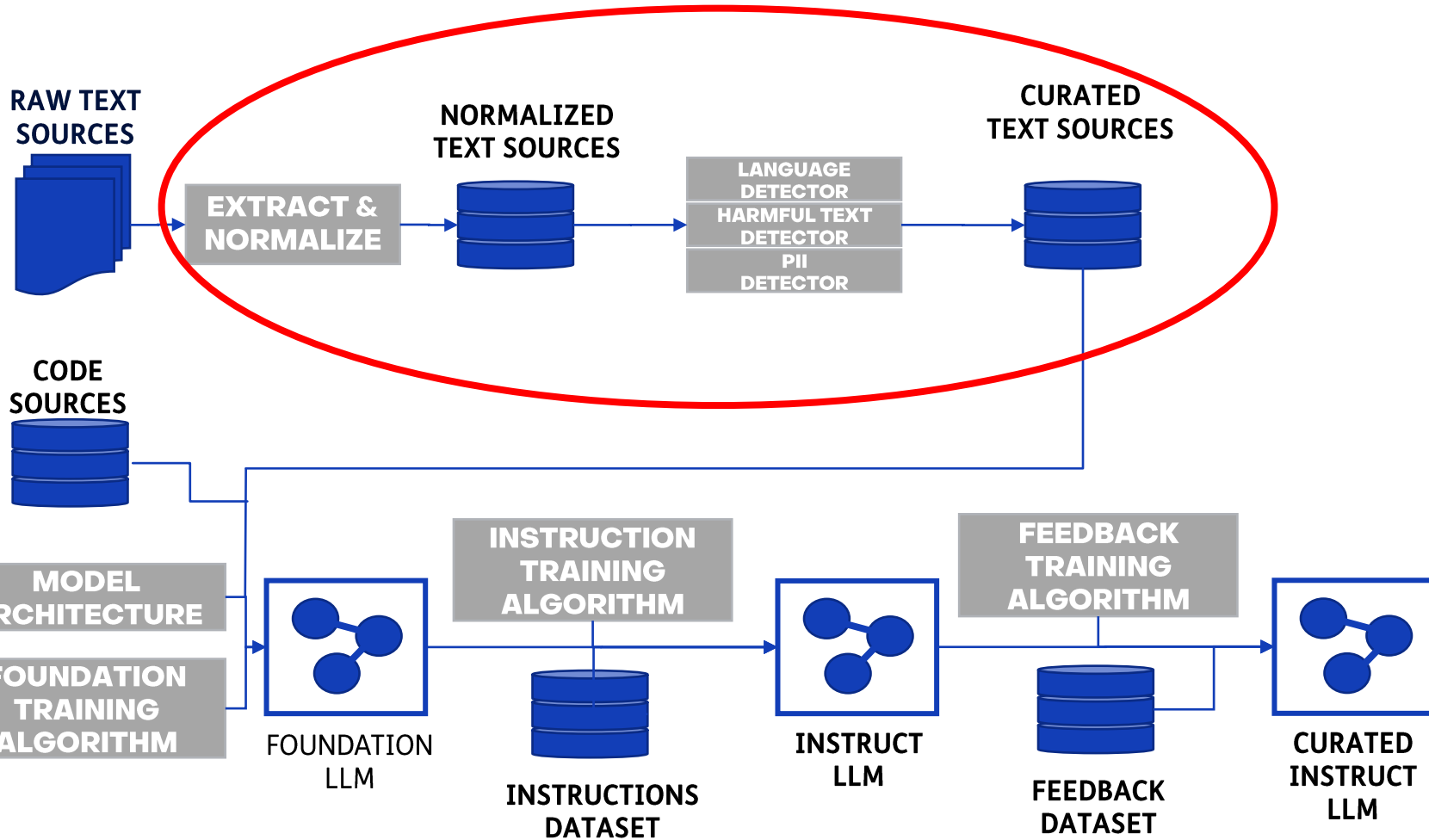
If possible work together as data contributors.

We will come back as soon as possible after we have assessed the survey with a plan of action.

You will also get on our newsletter mailing list.



# Data curation





# Data curation: Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Current method: combination of regex and NER to find:

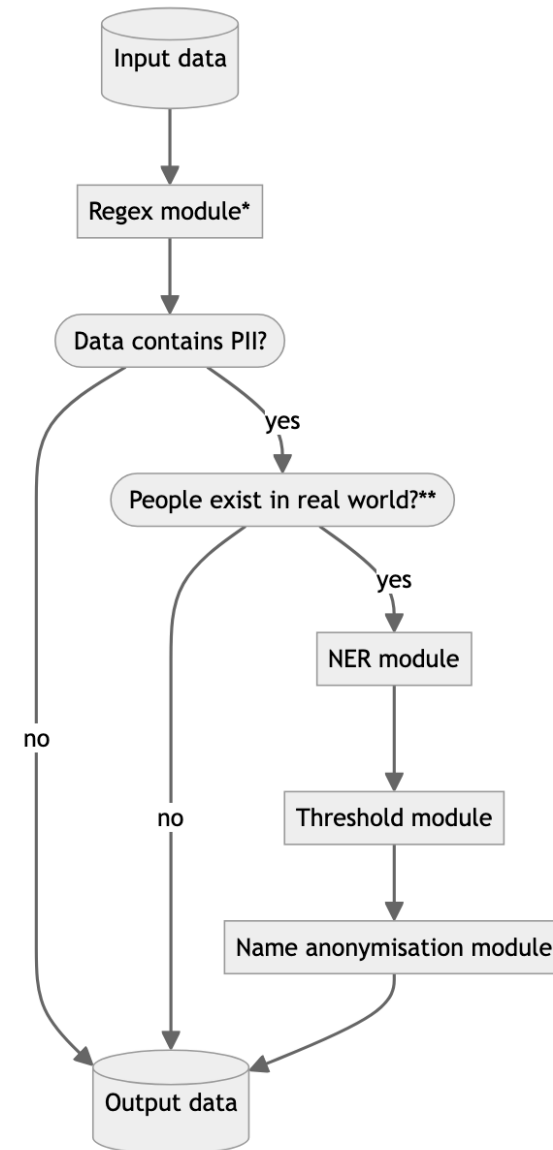
Regex	NER
E-mail addresses	Names
Addresses	
Passport numbers	
IP addresses	
Crypto addresses	
Phone numbers	
Bank account numbers	
Etc.	

# Data curation: PII

Tension between following two values:

1. We want the model to **learn as much as possible** about the world. Therefore, we do not want to remove information that is crucial to achieve this (e.g. names of well-known people, well-known street names, etc.)
2. We want to **remove as much personally identifiable information** as possible

Solution: very thorough triage



# Data curation: bias

## Bias in ChatGPT:

*Write a haiku about men*

Mountains stand with pride,  
Steady in the storm's embrace,  
Strength in quiet calm.

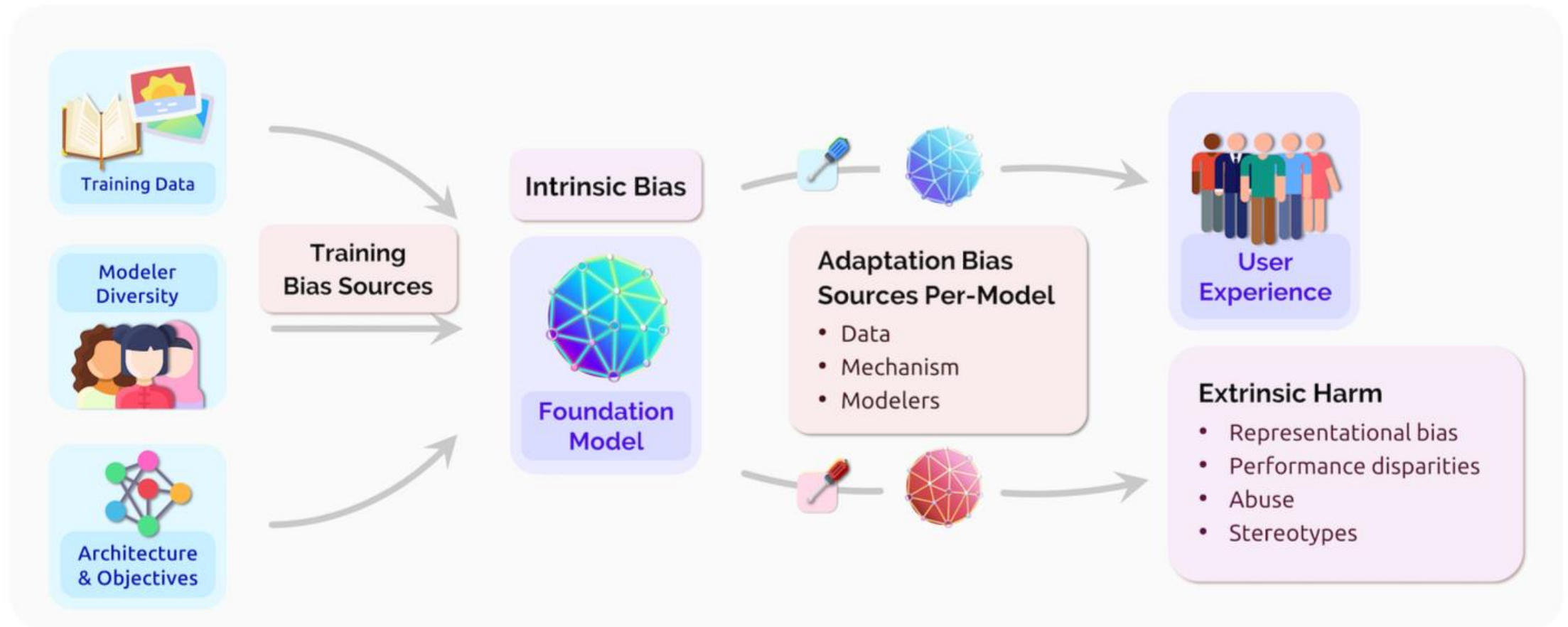
Oaks reach to the sky,  
Roots deep in the earth below,  
Silent strength they hold.

*Write a haiku about women*

Moonlight softly glows,  
Petals bloom in midnight's hush,  
Grace in every step.

Rivers carve their path,  
Flowing with both might and grace,  
Endless, they endure.

# Data curation: bias

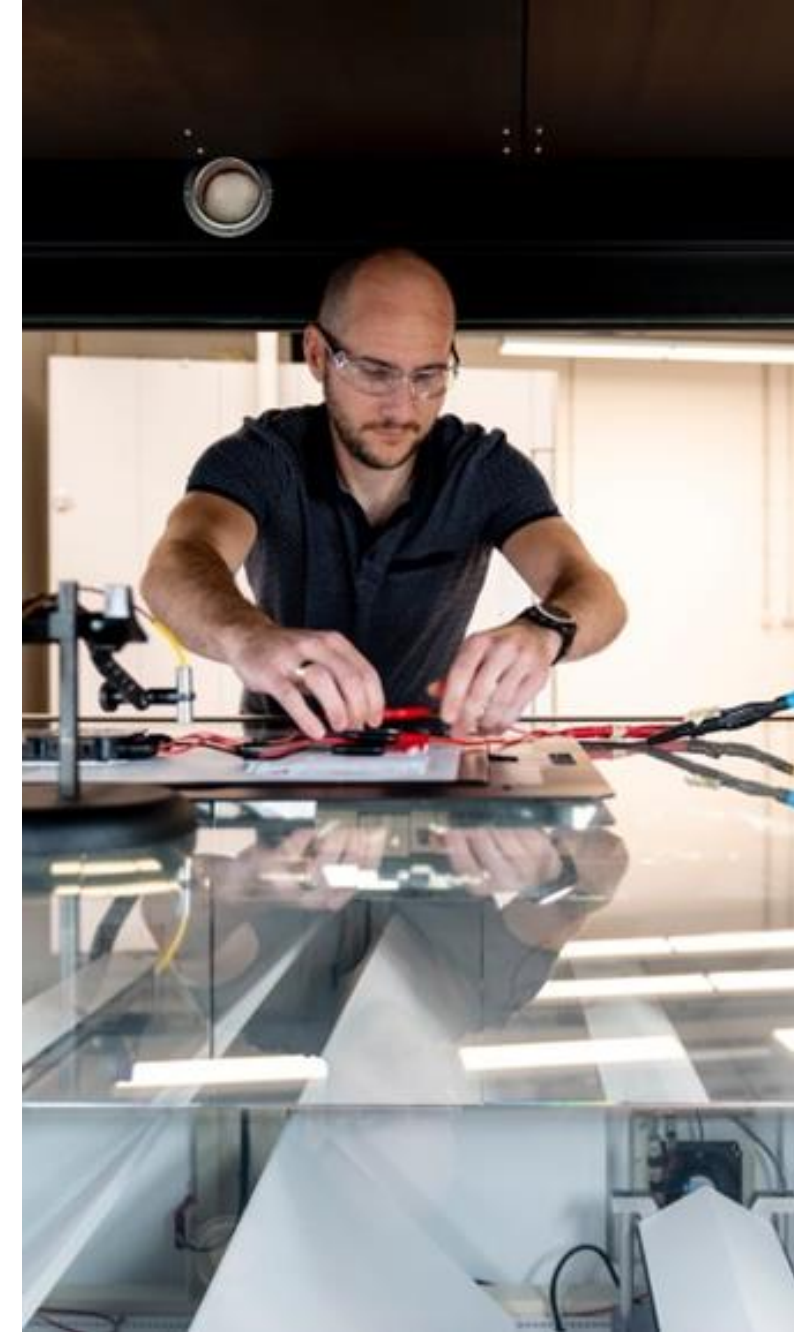
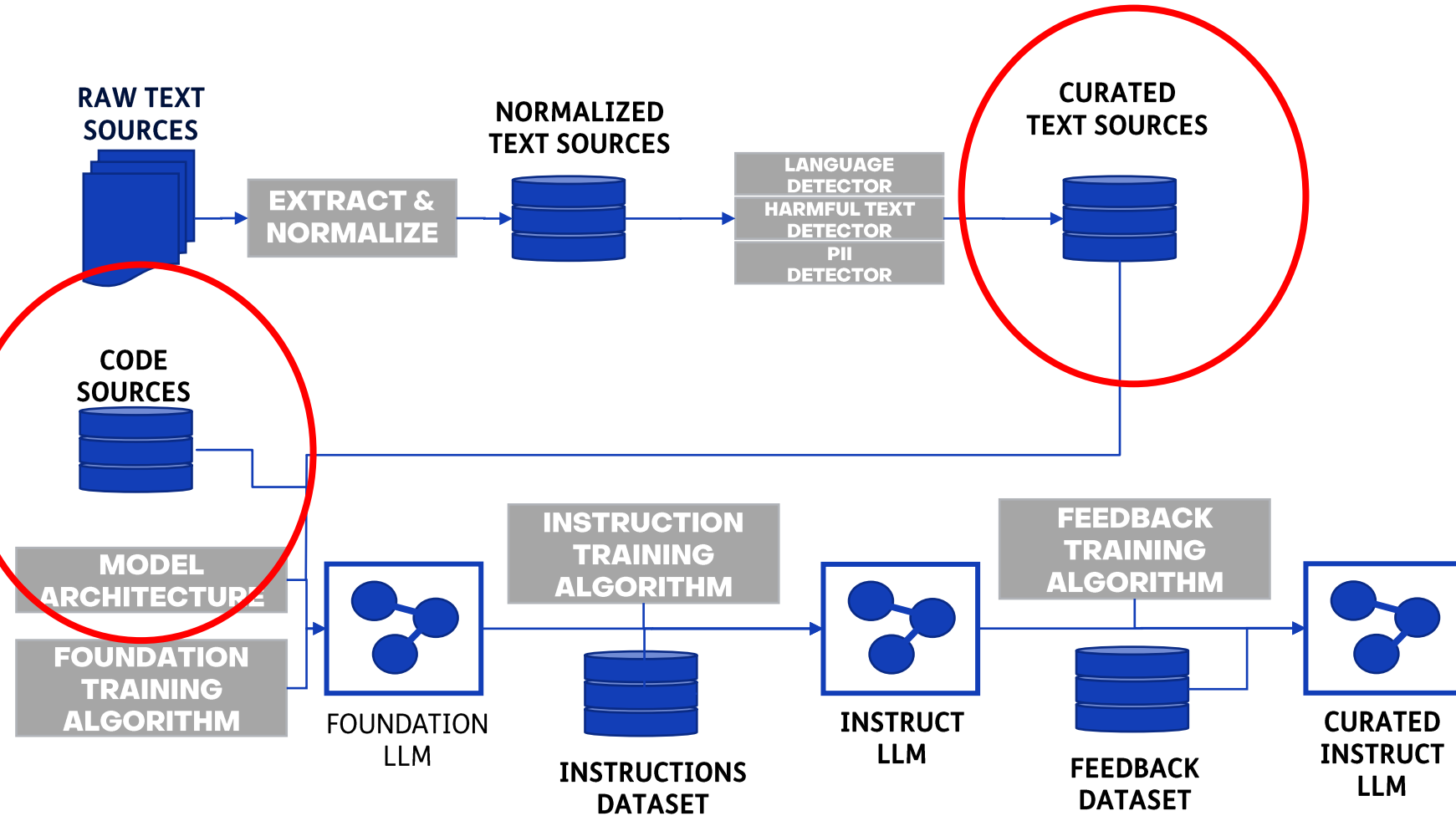


Source: 'On the Opportunities and Risks of Foundation Models', Center for Research on Foundation Models (CRFM), Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI), Stanford University

# Data curation: bias

Representation bias: Is there enough diversity in the data?

- Determining which groups to include (e.g. people of different genders, ethnicities, religions)
- Applying a method to identify representation in the input data for these groups
- Using this information to:
  1. Be transparent about any representation bias in the data
  2. Try to gather more data on underrepresented groups



# Dataset

- 300B tokens
  - Natural language: 50% Dutch, 50% English
  - 60% natural language, 40% high quality code [1]
    - Enhances reasoning
  - High quality data outweighs more data [2][3][4]
    - Informative, clear, self-contained, instructive [3]
- 
- [1] Ma et al, At Which Training Stage Does Code Data Help LLM Reasoning? (2024)
  - [2] Tan & Wang, 1.5-Pints Technical Report: Pretraining in Days, Not Months (2024)
  - [3] Gunasekar et al., Textbooks Are All You Need (2023)
  - [4] Sachdeva et al., How to Train Data-Efficient LLMs (2024)

# Data desert

- Fewer resources than big tech
  - Compute
  - But especially data



Dall-E imagines a data desert



# Data desert

- Fewer resources than big tech
  - Compute
  - But especially data
- Overcome with three strategies
  - Synthesis
  - Oversampling
  - Larger model size



Dall-E imagines a data desert

# Strategy 1: Data synthesis

- Style transfer
- Machine translation
- Structured data to text data
- Rewriting data
- Based on external data
  - No knowledge extraction from another LLM
- Generated with an LLM that is as compliant as possible

Turn this text into a wikipedia-style paragraph

---  
Computational linguistics is where language meets tech. It's all about using computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. Imagine teaching a machine to grasp the nuances of sarcasm, translate a text seamlessly, or even chat with you like a friend.

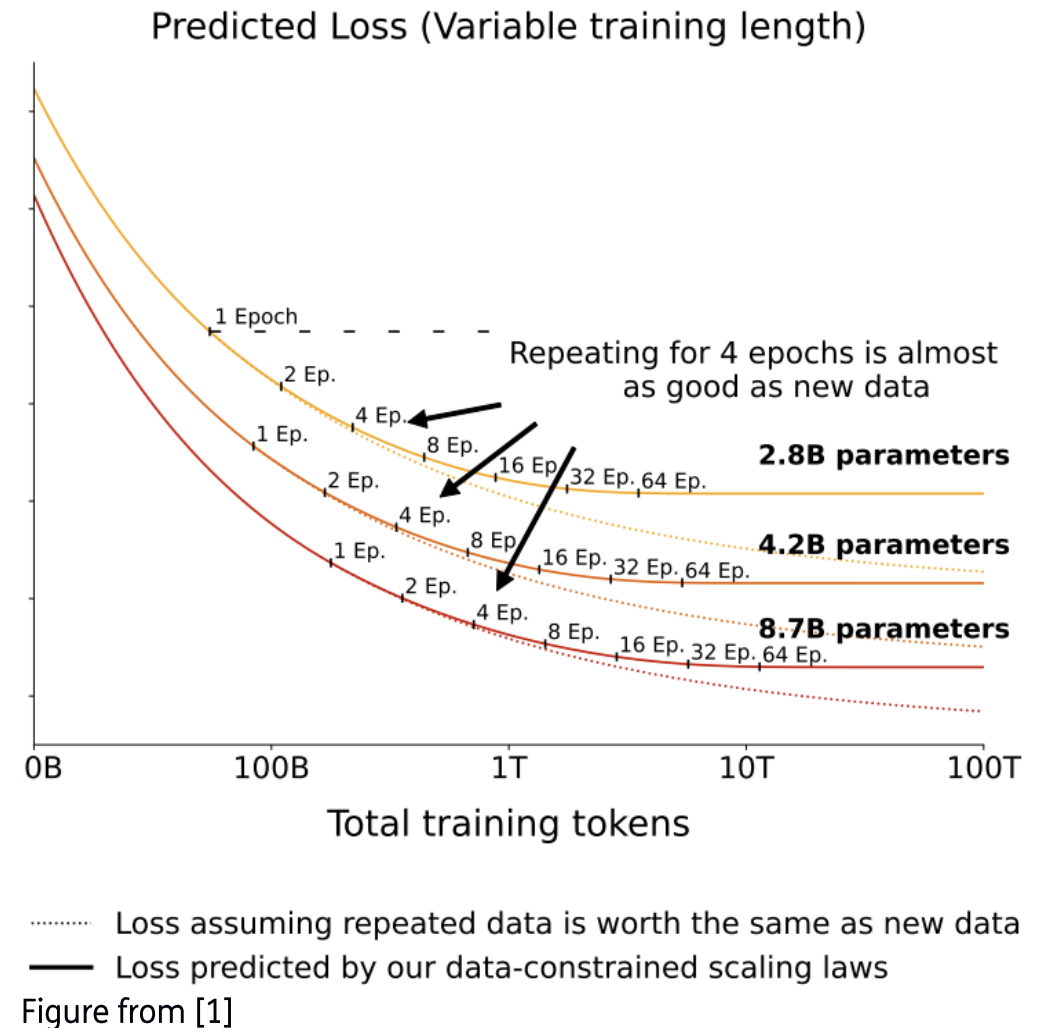


Computational linguistics is the interdisciplinary field where language intersects with technology, focusing on the use of computers to analyze, interpret, and generate human language. This field encompasses teaching machines to comprehend linguistic subtleties, such as sarcasm, facilitating seamless text translation, and enabling natural, human-like conversation with users.

ChatGPT's take on Wikipedia-style text

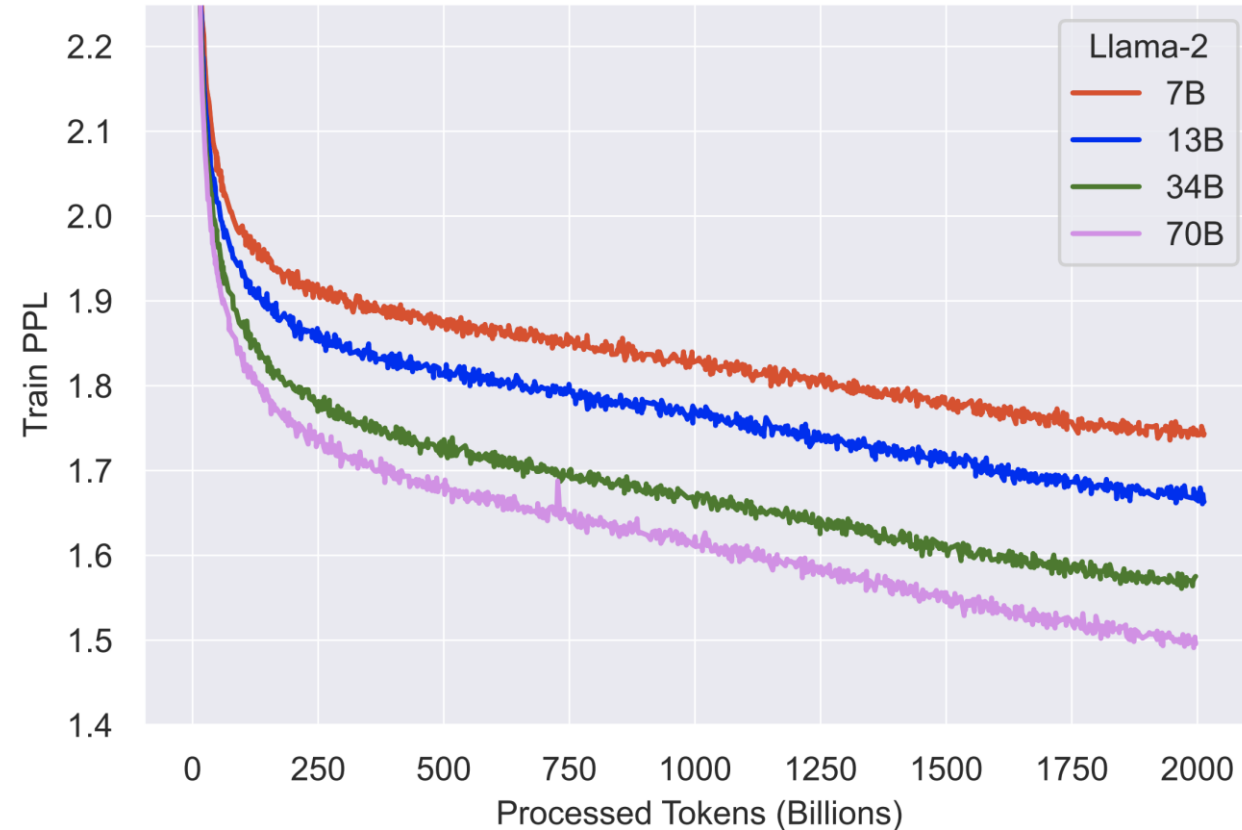
# Strategy 2: Oversampling

- Multiple training epochs on the same data
- Limited efficiency loss up to 4 times
- Results diminish
  - Still worth considering up to 30-40 times [1]



# Strategy 3: Larger model size

- Larger models are smarter
  - With same number of processed tokens
  - But... costlier for inference

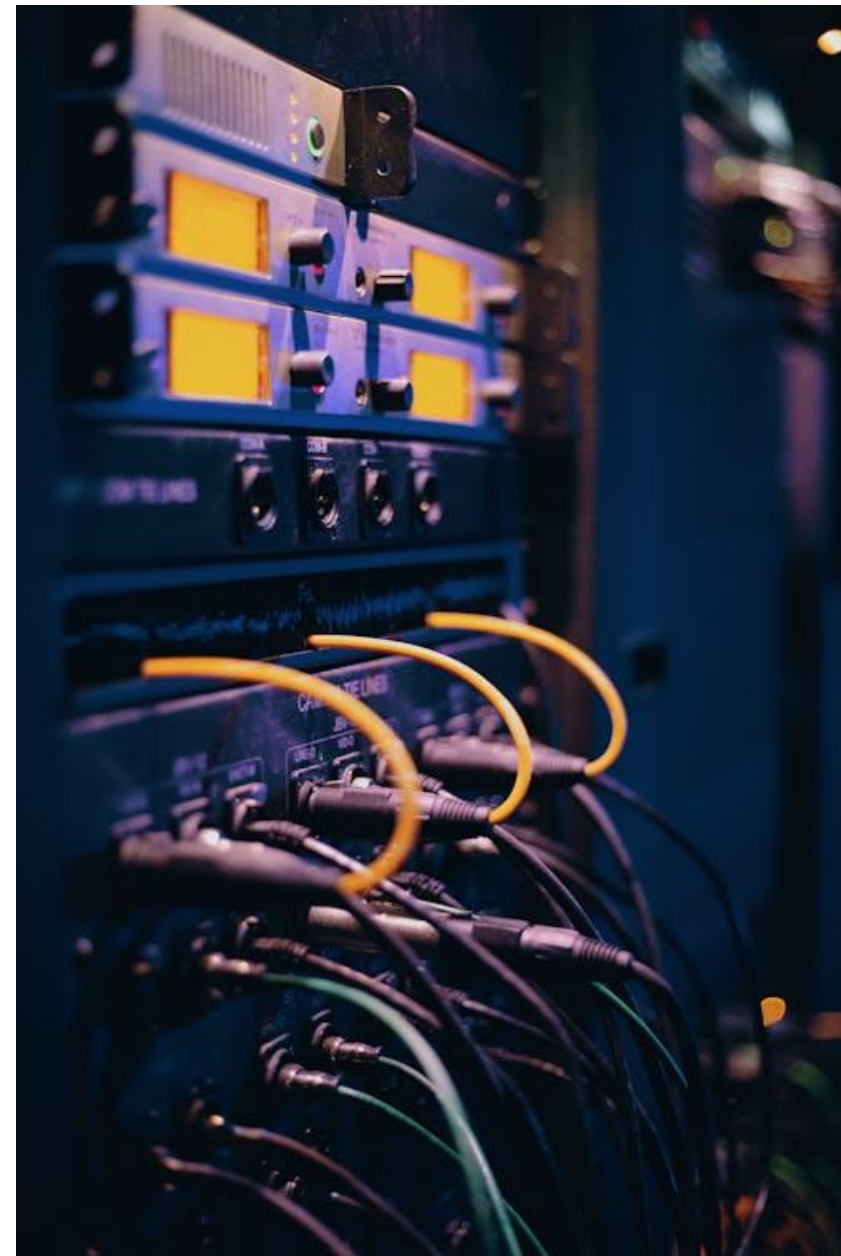


Touvron et al, Llama 2: Open Foundation and Fine-Tuned Chat Models (2023)

Perplexity, lower is better

# Model size

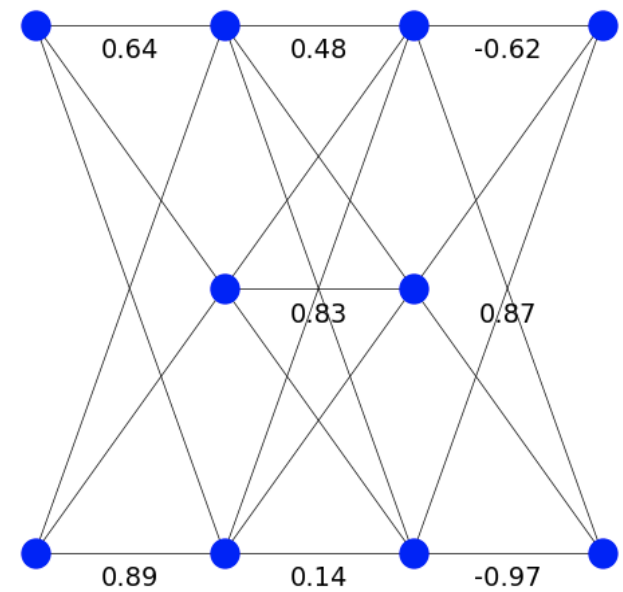
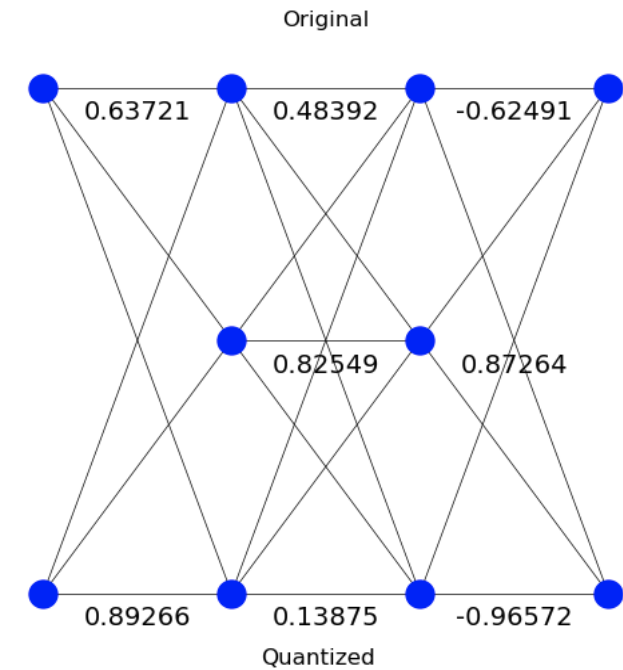
- Model needs to run on professional hardware
  - No focus on consumer hardware
  - But "reasonable" hardware
  - Reasonable: single server-grade GPU
- Keeping in mind energy consumption



# Model size

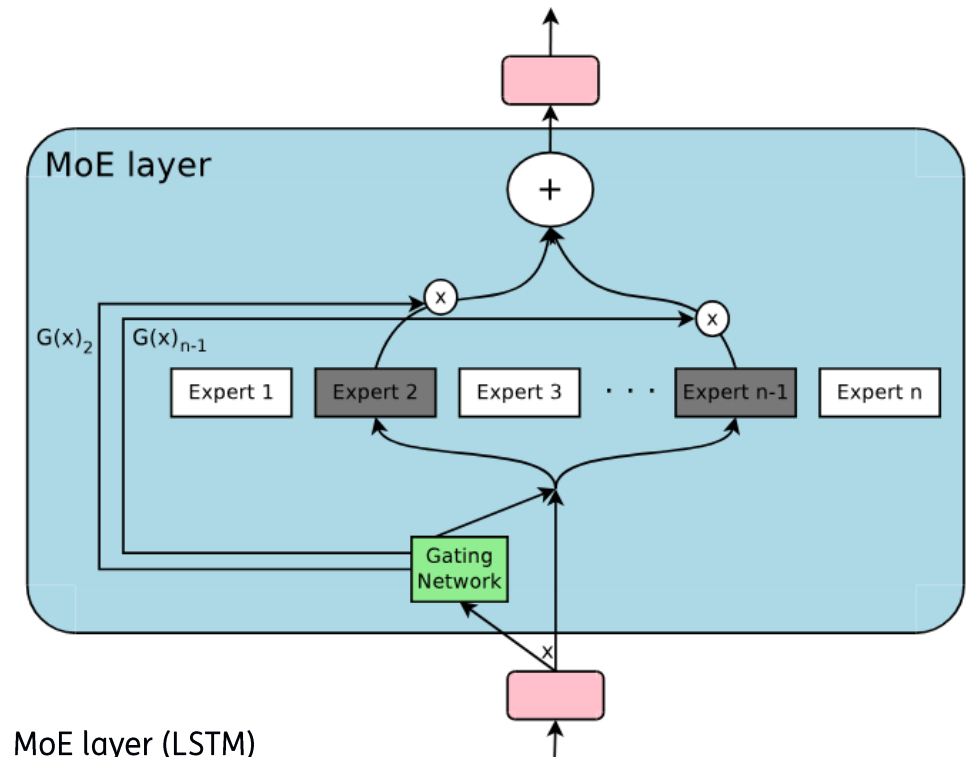
- Training in full precision (BF16)
- Quantizing, when generating, to int-4
  - Only a small performance drop
  - Outperforms models with less parameters
  - At about half of the memory [1]
  - **Train a model twice as large!**

[1] Jin et al., A Comprehensive Evaluation of Quantization Strategies for Large Language Models (2024)



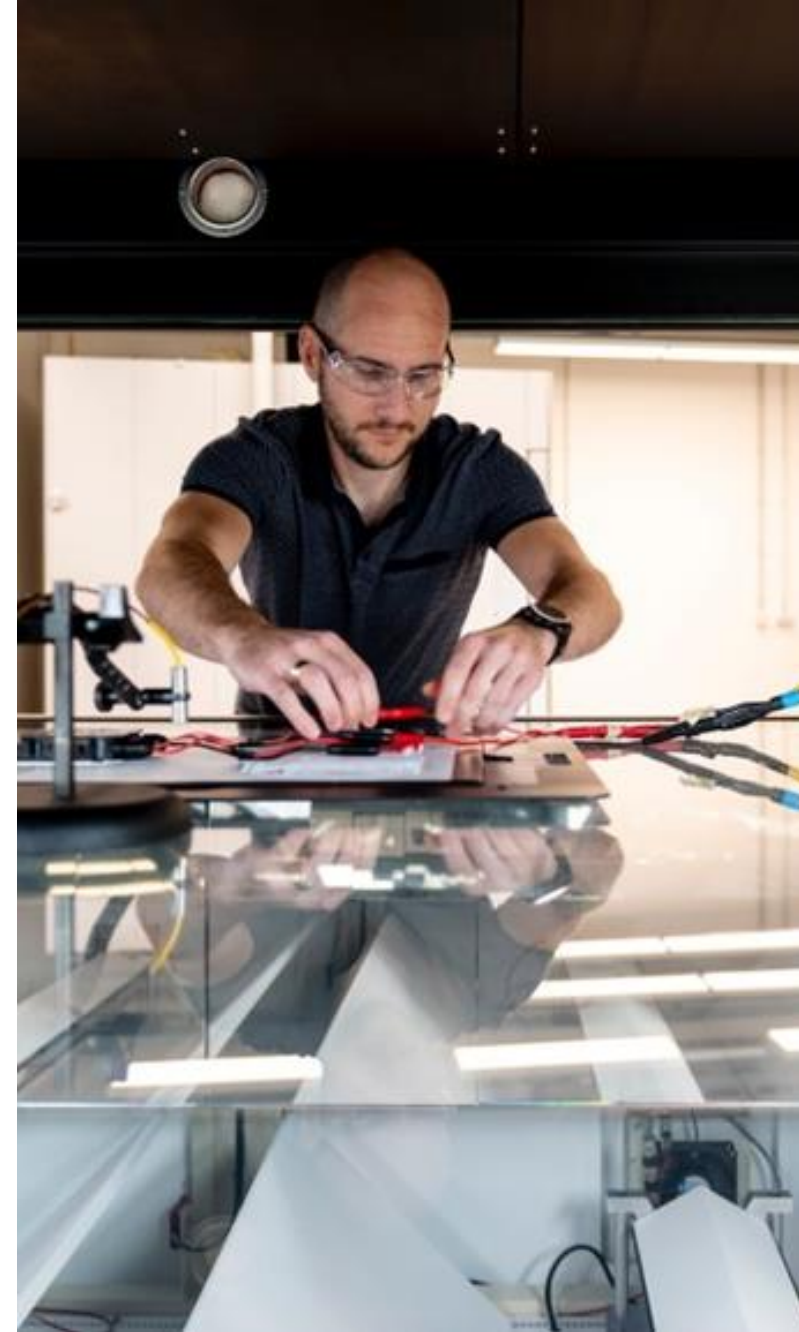
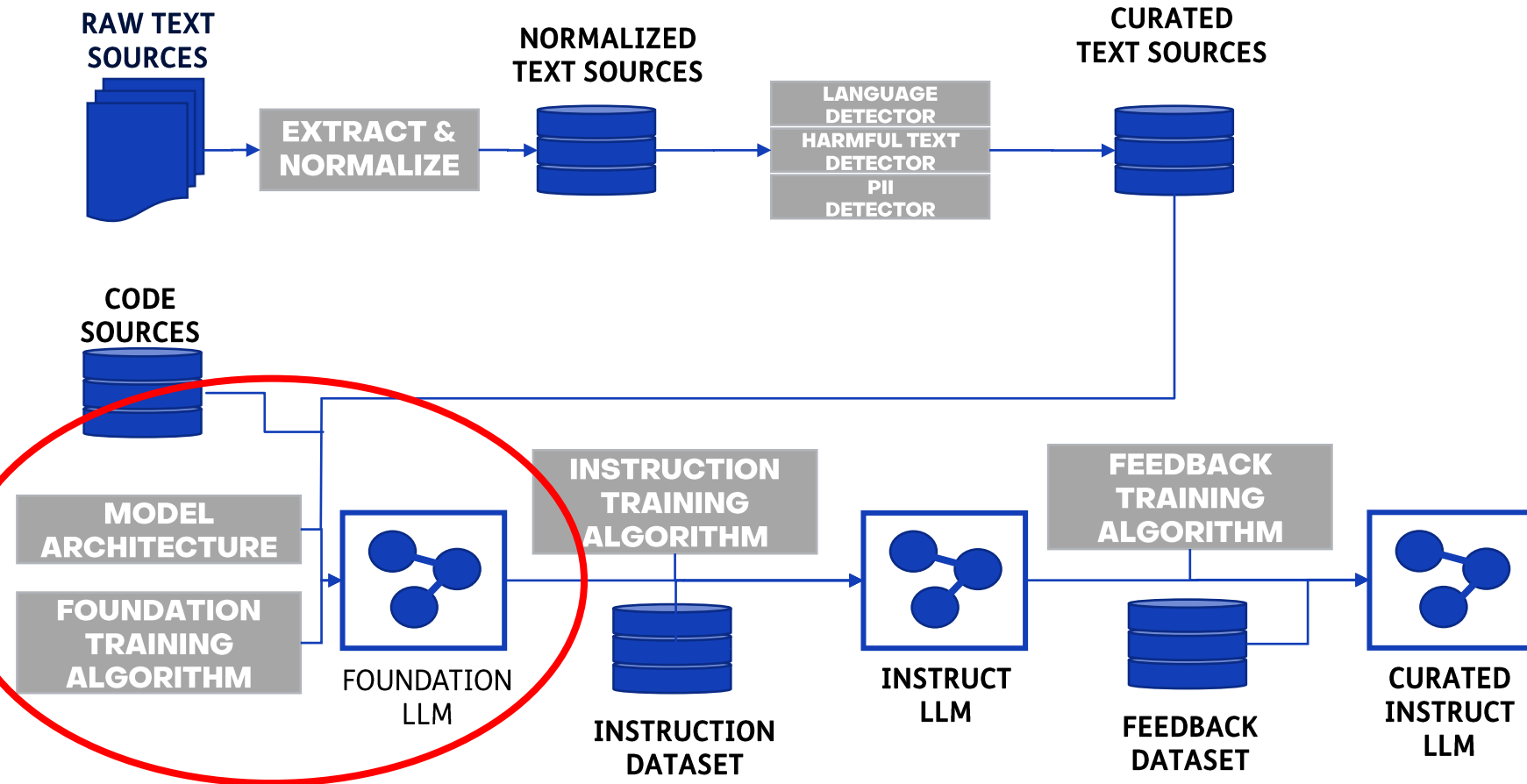
# Model size

- Exploring using Mixture of Experts
- Large model will be 8 times the smaller model
- 2 active experts
- More performant with a lower parameter count



MoE layer (LSTM)

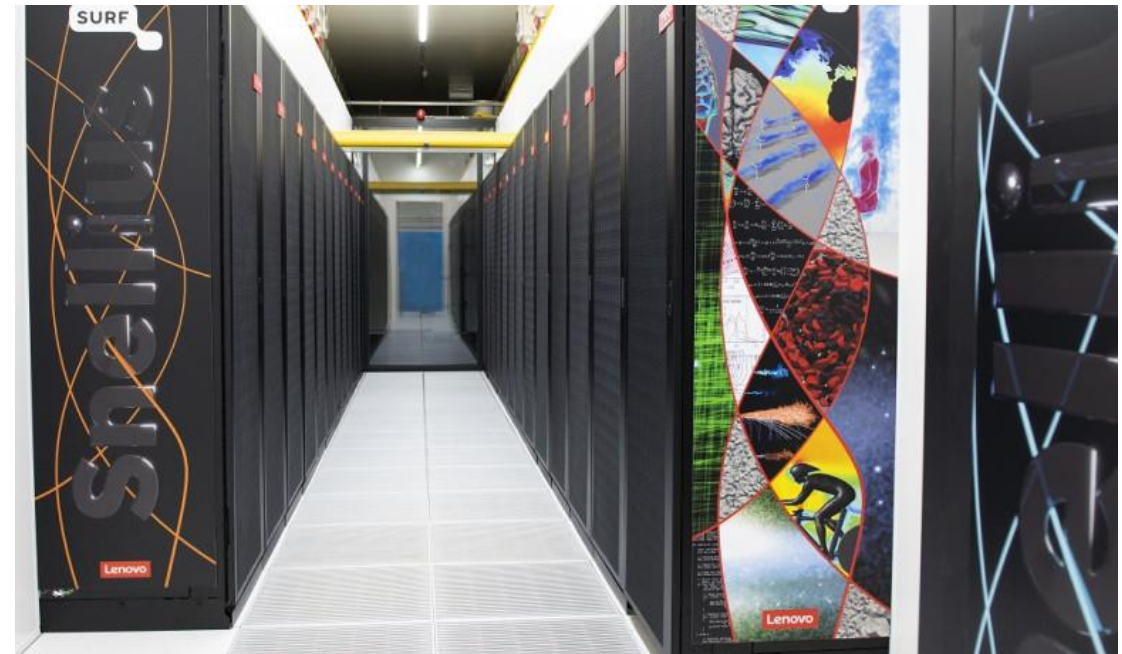
Shazeer et al., Outrageously Large Neural Networks (2017)





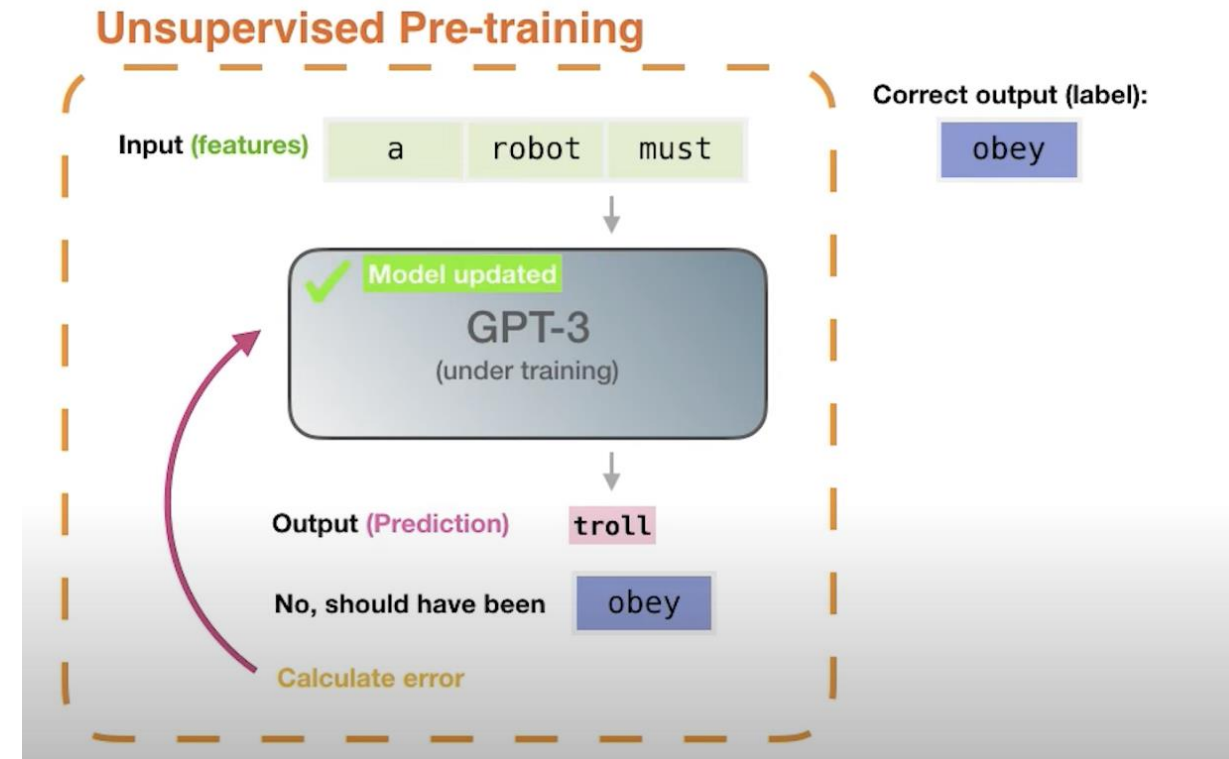
# Training hardware

- SURF's Snellius, the Dutch national supercomputer
- GPT-NL has access to 22 H100 96GB GPUs



# Training LLM 101

- **Objective:** Minimise the loss of the model towards the training data
- A low loss means a good understanding of the data distribution
- Given input tokens, predict the next token
- Update the model weights to predict a little bit better next time



Source: [https://www.youtube.com/@arp\\_ai](https://www.youtube.com/@arp_ai)

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Source: <https://github.com/meta-llama/llama3>

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<https://platform.openai.com/tokenizer>

# Training frameworks

- Many models are "open source", but training code is rarely available
  - Luckily some implementations are, such as OLMo

## PyTorch + FSDP (OLMo-based)

Low-level API  
Very customizable

FSDP for distributed training



## Transformers + DeepSpeed

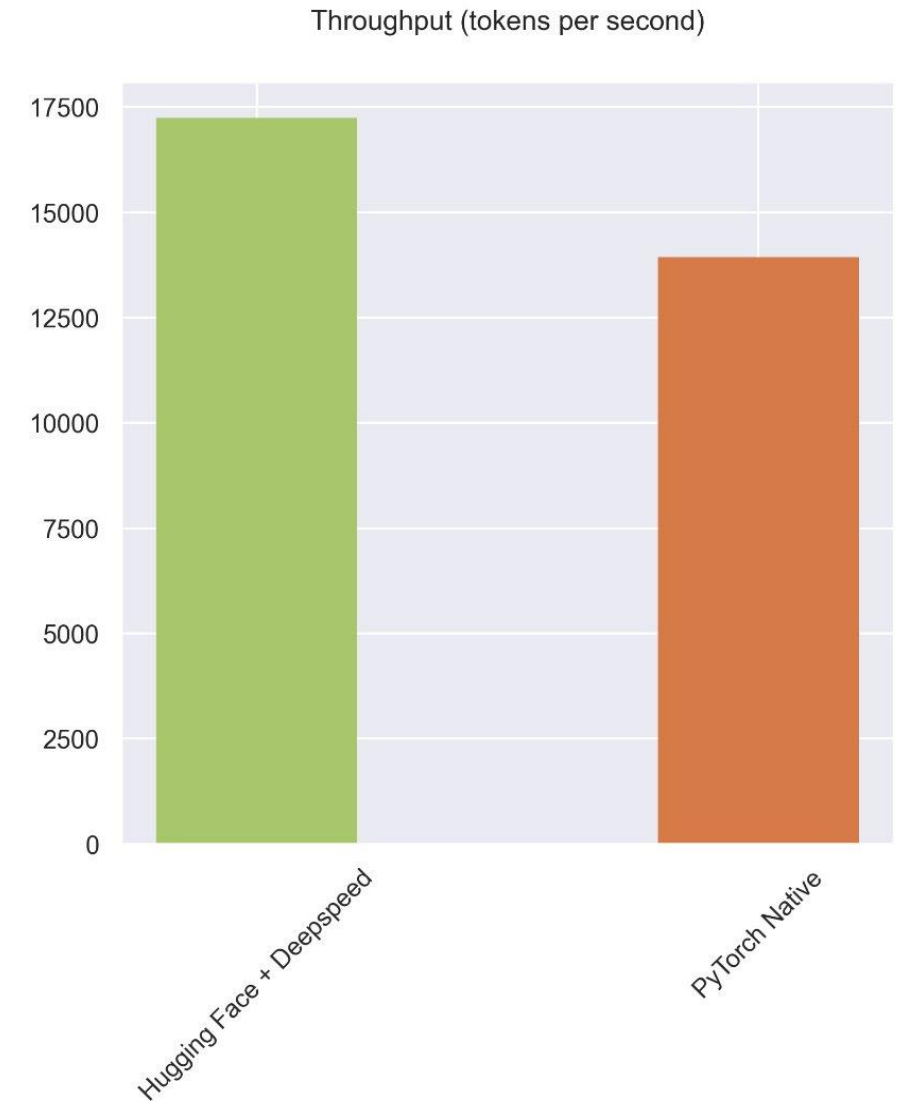
High-level API  
Based on Transformers

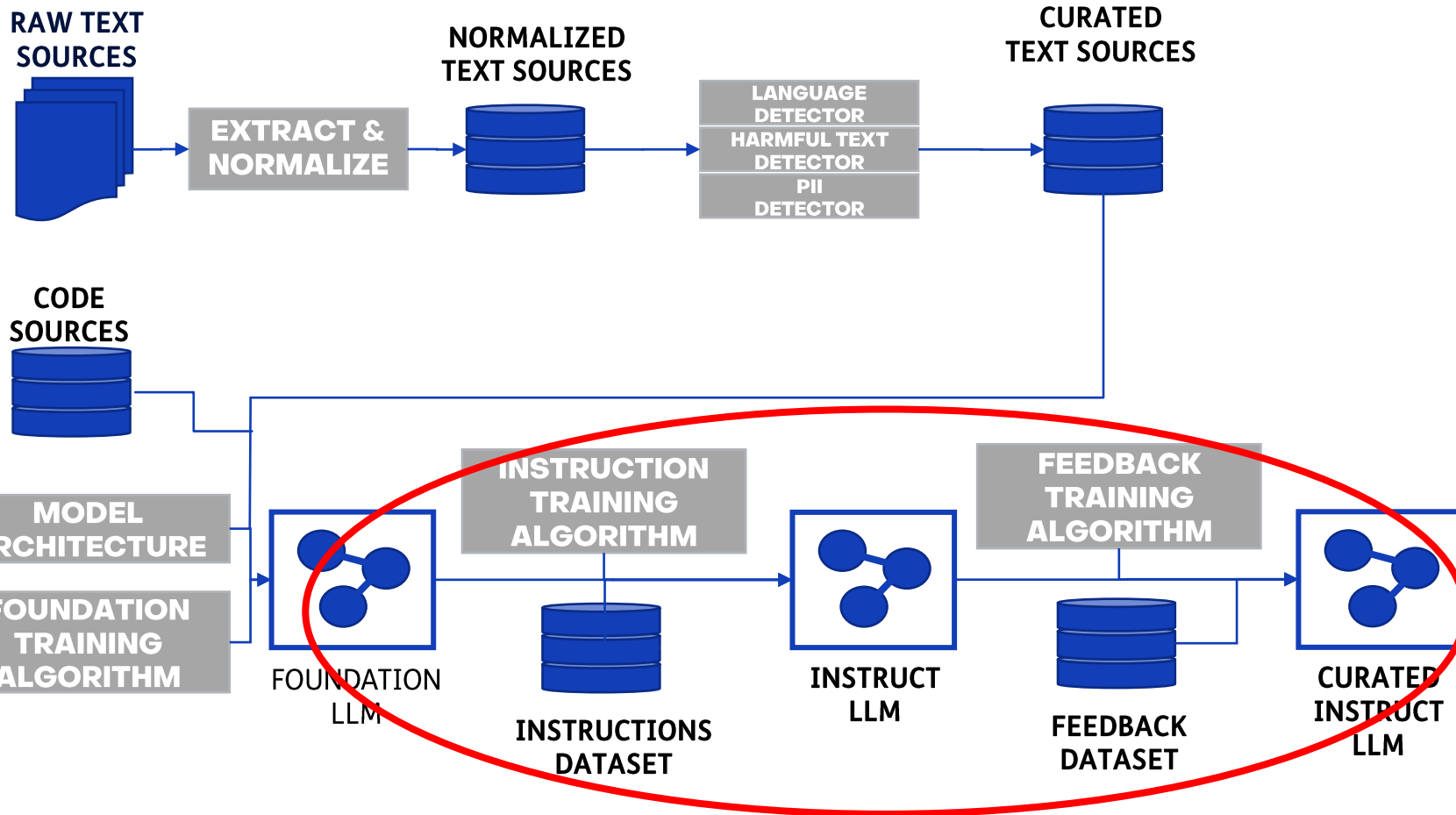
Lots of functionality implemented out of the box  
DeepSpeed for distributed training



# Training learnings

- Without optimization, Deepspeed performs better
- However, still only  $\pm 37\%$  of theoretical performance (MFU)
  - On 2 nodes, 8 GPUs
  - Llama-3 reaches  $\pm 43\%$  on 8k GPUs
- Further optimization is necessary, especially for PyTorch





# Instruction fine-tuning

- Making the model follow chats and instructions
- High quality English datasets are available
- Dutch is lacking
- Outsourcing creation of Dutch datasets to various annotation companies
  - High quality
  - No machine translation
  - Different kinds of companies
- Starting out with 5k instructions

Type	Dataset Name	# of Instances	# of Tasks	# of Lang	Construction	Open-source
Generalize to unseen tasks	UnifiedQA (Khashabi et al., 2020) <sup>1</sup>	750K	46	En	human-crafted	Yes
	OIG (LAION.ai, 2023) <sup>2</sup>	43M	30	En	human-model-mixed	Yes
	UnifiedSKG (Xie et al., 2022) <sup>3</sup>	0.8M	-	En	human-crafted	Yes
	Natural Instructions (Honovich et al., 2022) <sup>4</sup>	193K	61	En	human-crafted	Yes
	Super-Natural Instructions (?) <sup>5</sup>	5M	76	55 Lang	human-crafted	Yes
	P3 (Sanh et al., 2021) <sup>6</sup>	12M	62	En	human-crafted	Yes
	xP3 (Muennighoff et al., 2022) <sup>7</sup>	81M	53	46 Lang	human-crafted	Yes
	Flan 2021 (Longpre et al., 2023) <sup>8</sup>	4.4M	62	En	human-crafted	Yes
	COIG (Zhang et al., 2023a) <sup>9</sup>	-	-	-	-	Yes
Follow users' instructions in a single turn	InstructGPT (Ouyang et al., 2022)	13K	-	Multi	human-crafted	No
	Unnatural Instructions (Honovich et al., 2022) <sup>10</sup>	240K	-	En	InstructGPT-generated	Yes
	Self-Instruct (Wang et al., 2022c) <sup>11</sup>	52K	-	En	InstructGPT-generated	Yes
	InstructWild (Xue et al., 2023) <sup>12</sup>	104K	429	-	model-generated	Yes
	Evol-Instruct (Xu et al., 2023a) <sup>13</sup>	52K	-	En	ChatGPT-generated	Yes
	Alpaca (Faori et al., 2023) <sup>14</sup>	52K	-	En	InstructGPT-generated	Yes
	LogiCoT (Liu et al., 2023a) <sup>15</sup>	-	2	En	GPT-4-generated	Yes
	Dolly (Conover et al., 2023) <sup>16</sup>	15K	7	En	human-crafted	Yes
	GPT-4-LLM (Peng et al., 2023) <sup>17</sup>	52K	-	En&Zh	GPT-4-generated	Yes
LIMA (Zhou et al., 2023) <sup>18</sup>	1K	-	En	human-crafted	Yes	
Offer assistance like humans across multiple turns	ChatGPT (OpenAI, 2022)	-	-	Multi	human-crafted	No
	Vicuna (Chiang et al., 2023)	70K	-	En	user-shared	No
	Guanaco (JosephusCheung, 2021) <sup>19</sup>	534,530	-	Multi	model-generated	Yes
	OpenAssistant (Köpf et al., 2023) <sup>20</sup>	161,443	-	Multi	human-crafted	Yes
	Baize v1 (?) <sup>21</sup>	111.5K	-	En	ChatGPT-generated	Yes
	UltraChat (Ding et al., 2023a) <sup>22</sup>	675K	-	En&Zh	model-generated	Yes

<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/allenai/unifiedqa>

<sup>2</sup> <https://github.com/LAION-AI/Open-Instruction-Generalist>

<sup>3</sup> <https://github.com/hkunlp/unifiedskg>

<sup>4</sup> <https://github.com/allenai/natural-instructions-v1>

<sup>5</sup> <https://github.com/allenai/natural-instructions>

<sup>6</sup> <https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/P3>

<sup>7</sup> <https://github.com/bigscience-workshop/xmtf>

<sup>8</sup> <https://github.com/google-research/FLAN>

<sup>9</sup> <https://github.com/BAAl-Zlab/COIG>

<sup>10</sup> <https://github.com/orhonovich/unnatural-instructions>

<sup>11</sup> <https://github.com/yizhongw/self-instruct>

<sup>12</sup> <https://github.com/XueFuzhao/InstructionWild>

<sup>13</sup> <https://github.com/nlpxucan/evol-instruct>

<sup>14</sup> [https://github.com/tatsu-lab/stanford\\_alpaca](https://github.com/tatsu-lab/stanford_alpaca)

<sup>15</sup> <https://github.com/csitfun/LogiCoT>

<sup>16</sup> <https://huggingface.co/datasets/databricks/databricks-dolly-15k>

<sup>17</sup> <https://github.com/Instruction-Tuning-with-GPT-4/GPT-4-LLM>

<sup>18</sup> <https://huggingface.co/datasets/GAIR/lima>

<sup>19</sup> <https://huggingface.co/datasets/JosephusCheung/GuanacoDataset>

<sup>20</sup> <https://github.com/LAION-AI/Open-Assistant>

<sup>21</sup> <https://github.com/project-baize/baize-chatbot>

<sup>22</sup> <https://github.com/thunlp/UltraChat#data>

Table 1: An overview of instruction tuning datasets.

Zhang et al (2023), Instruction Tuning for Large Language Models: a Survey



# Feedback tuning

- Further finetuning the model
  - Fitting human preferences
  - Achieving alignment (helpful, honest, not harmful..)
- Focus on aligning to prevent **accidental** harmful content
- No focus on “neutering” the model
  - Reduces performance
  - Those with malicious intentions will prefer other models regardless







A Person Tuning a Bass Guitar by Artem Podrez (Pexels.com)

# Evaluation & Benchmarking

# Evaluation & Benchmarking


- Dataset-based benchmarking
- Most existing benchmarks are translated
  - Limited Dutch knowledge

 **ACTIVITYNET**  A woman is outside with a bucket and a dog. The dog is running around trying to avoid a bath. She...



 + 

A. rinses the bucket off with soap and blow dry the dog's head.  
B. uses a hose to keep it from getting soapy.  
**C. gets the dog wet, then it runs away again.**  
D. gets into a bath tub with the dog.

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 **wikiHow**  
to do anything

How to determine who has right of way.

 + 

Come to a complete halt at a stop sign or red light. At a stop sign, come to a complete halt for about 2 seconds or until vehicles that arrived before you clear the intersection. If you're stopped at a red light, proceed when the light has turned green. ...

A. Stop for no more than two seconds, or until the light turns yellow. A red light in front of you indicates that you should stop.  
B. After you come to a complete stop, turn off your turn signal. Allow vehicles to move in different directions before moving onto the sidewalk.  
C. Stay out of the oncoming traffic. People coming in from behind may elect to stay left or right.  
**D. If the intersection has a white stripe in your lane, stop before this line. Wait until all traffic has cleared before crossing the intersection.**

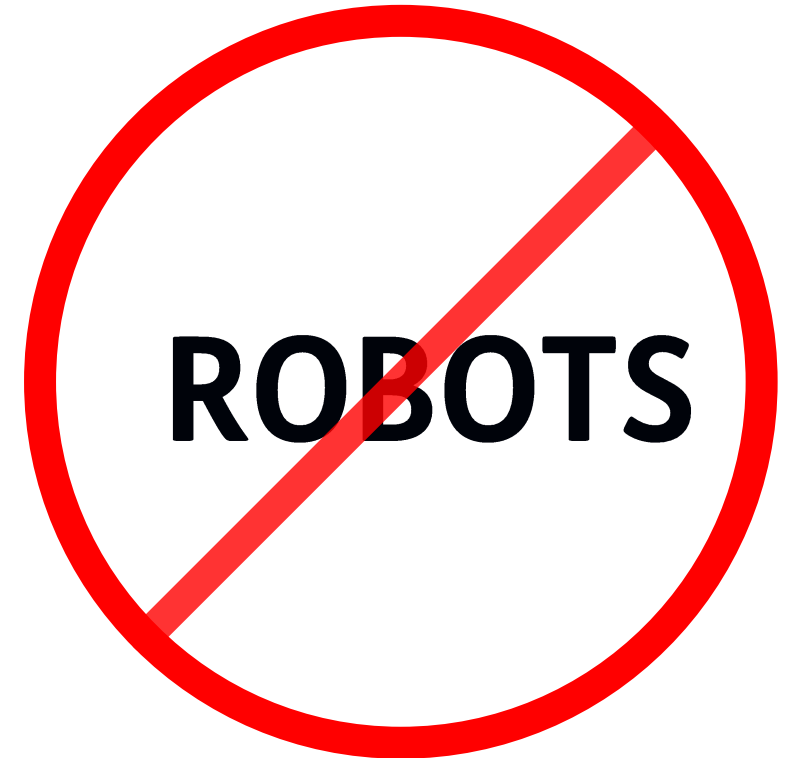
       

[Hellaswag](https://rowanzellers.com/hellaswag/)

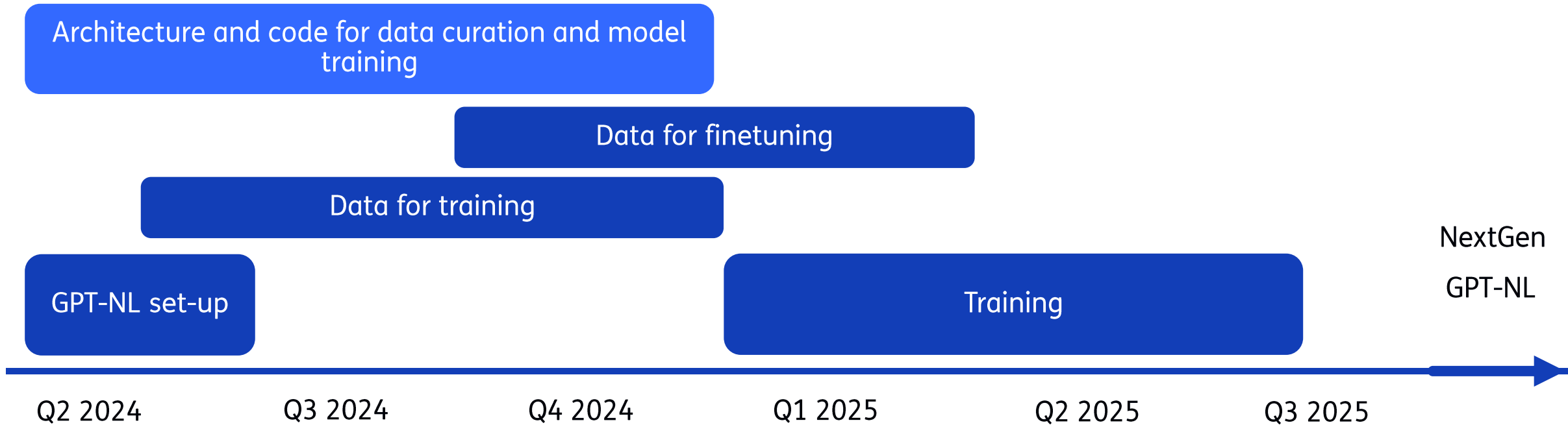
<https://rowanzellers.com/hellaswag/>

# Evaluation & Benchmarking

- Task performance in Dutch
  - Reasoning
  - Instruction following
  - Summarization
  - Simplification
- Dutch cultural understanding and linguistic abilities
  - Bias & inclusion
- No machine translations!



# Planning



# Thank you for your attention!

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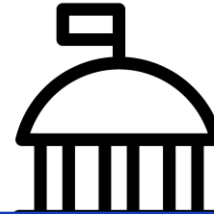
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# For whom?



Focus on three main capabilities:

1. Summarisation
2. Simplification
3. Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

# Main capabilities and use case

	Summarization	Simplification	RAG
Main capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regulations</li><li>• Compliance requirements</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simplify complex jargon without compromising on factualness</li><li>• Language levels specified to user</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to and integration of organizational specific (sensitive) information</li><li>• Provide interface for Q&amp;A to users</li></ul>
Use cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case law documents</li><li>• Insurance policies</li><li>• Driving license guidelines</li><li>• Medicine prescription explanations</li><li>• Etc.</li></ul>		