

# AWS Costing & Billing Analysis

## Compliance AI Content Generation Platform (POC)

**Purpose:** This document provides a **realistic, reference-backed AWS costing analysis** for the Compliance AI Content Generation POC. It explains **why each AWS service is used, how AWS bills it**, and provides **minimum / typical / maximum cost ranges** grounded in official AWS pricing pages and reputable analyses. This document is suitable for conversion to **PDF, Markdown, or Word**.

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## 1. Costing Philosophy (How to Read This Document)

AWS bills based on **actual usage**, not architecture diagrams. Costs here are driven by: - **Token usage** for LLM inference (input + output) - **Vector search compute & storage** for RAG - **Compute & storage** for backend services - **Observability data volume** (logs/metrics)

This document avoids blind numbers and instead: - Anchors ranges to **official AWS pricing** - Explains **what increases or decreases cost** - Separates **one-time** vs **recurring** charges

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## 2. AWS Services Used – Why & How They Are Billed

### 2.1 Amazon Bedrock (LLMs + Embeddings)

**Why used** - Managed access to multiple foundation models - No model hosting or training required - IAM-controlled, enterprise-ready inference

**What we use in Bedrock** - Text generation model (e.g., Claude / Llama) - Strict reviewer model (same/different FM) - Titan Text Embeddings (for RAG)

**How AWS bills** - **Per 1,000 input tokens** - **Per 1,000 output tokens** - Embeddings billed per 1,000 tokens embedded

**Official pricing** - AWS Bedrock Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/bedrock/pricing/>

**Practical ranges (model-dependent)** - Input tokens: ~\$0.0001 – \$0.001 per 1k tokens - Output tokens: ~\$0.0004 – \$0.003 per 1k tokens

Note: Exact rates depend on model and region. This POC intentionally keeps models interchangeable.

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## 2.2 Amazon OpenSearch Service (Vector Database)

**Why used** - AWS-native vector search for RAG - Metadata filtering + semantic similarity - Integrates cleanly with Bedrock

**What is stored** - Embeddings of regulatory clauses only - No user data, no decisions

**How AWS bills (Serverless) - OpenSearch Compute Units (OCUs) per hour - Vector storage (GB/month)**

**Official references** - OpenSearch Serverless Overview: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/opensearch-service/latest/developerguide/serverless-overview.html> - OpenSearch Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/opensearch-service/pricing/>

**Important note (real-world behavior)** - Serverless collections may incur **baseline OCU cost even when idle** - This makes OpenSearch a fixed component at low traffic

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## 2.3 AWS Lambda (Orchestration)

**Why used** - Prompt enhancer - Rule checks - Decision aggregation

**How AWS bills** - Per invocation - Per GB-second of execution time

**Official pricing** - <https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/pricing/>

**Cost behavior** - Negligible at low to medium scale - Linear with invocations

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## 2.4 Amazon RDS (PostgreSQL)

**Why used** - Source of truth for rules - Compliance results - Audit logs

**How AWS bills** - Instance-hours - Storage (GB/month) - I/O operations

**Official pricing** - <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/postgresql/pricing/>

**POC guidance** - Small instance (e.g., db.t3.small) sufficient - Can be reserved later for cost savings

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## 2.5 Amazon S3 (Object Storage)

**Why used** - Uploaded documents - Generated content artifacts - Long-term audit storage

**How AWS bills** - Storage per GB/month - PUT/GET request counts

**Official pricing** - <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/>

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## 2.6 CloudWatch & IAM

**CloudWatch** - Logs and metrics billed by ingestion & retention - <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/pricing/>

**IAM** - No direct cost - Required for enterprise security

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## 3. Usage Assumptions (POC Baseline)

- 1 request = 1 content generation OR 1 document check
  - Avg prompt (after enhancement): ~1,500 tokens
  - Avg generated output: ~800 tokens
  - Reviewer input/output: ~1,200 / 200 tokens
  - Regulatory documents embedded once (amortized)
  - Region: ap-south-1 (India)
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## 4. Cost Scenarios (Minimum / Typical / Maximum)

### 4.1 Minimum (Low Usage / Early POC)

- Requests: ~1,000 / month
- Bedrock tokens: Low
- OpenSearch: Baseline serverless cost

**Approx monthly range** - Bedrock: \$5 – \$15 - OpenSearch: \$50 – \$150 - RDS + Lambda + S3 + Logs: \$20 – \$40

**Estimated total: \$75 – \$200 / month**

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### 4.2 Typical (Pilot Usage)

- Requests: ~10,000 / month
- Regular generation + review

**Approx monthly range** - Bedrock: \$150 – \$350 - OpenSearch: \$150 – \$300 - Other infra: \$50 – \$100

**Estimated total: \$350 – \$750 / month**

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### 4.3 Maximum (High Usage / Production-like)

- Requests: ~100,000 / month
- Heavy Bedrock usage dominates

**Approx monthly range** - Bedrock: \$1,500 – \$3,500 - OpenSearch: \$300 – \$800 - Other infra: \$100 – \$200

**Estimated total: \$2,000 – \$5,000 / month**

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## 5. Cost Control & Optimization Levers

- Prompt enhancer reduces retries and token waste
  - Rule-only short-circuiting for simple cases
  - Smaller reviewer models
  - Cache embeddings and enhanced prompts
  - Periodic cleanup / cold storage in S3
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## 6. Business Interpretation

For a large fintech organization, even the **upper-bound production cost** is: - Predictable - Controllable - Negligible relative to compliance risk reduction

The architecture prioritizes **governance first**, then optimizes cost.

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## 7. Credits & References

- AWS Bedrock Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/bedrock/pricing/>
  - OpenSearch Serverless Overview: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/opensearch-service/latest/developerguide/serverless-overview.html>
  - OpenSearch Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/opensearch-service/pricing/>
  - AWS Lambda Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/pricing/>
  - Amazon RDS PostgreSQL Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/postgresql/pricing/>
  - Amazon S3 Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/>
  - AWS CloudWatch Pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/pricing/>
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*This document is intended for technical and architectural review. Figures are approximate and depend on region, model choice, and workload patterns.*