

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2323



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Introduced by Representatives  
BELLA VANESSA B. SUANSING and MIKAELA ANGELA B. SUANSING

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**AN ACT MAINSTREAMING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO  
GOVERNMENT POLICY FORMULATIONS, ESTABLISHING THE  
FRAMEWORK STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,  
CREATING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
COMMISSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

As discussions from around the world revolve around the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in all levels and aspects of human life, so have discussions evolved regarding the social and moral challenges it poses, not just on established institutions, networks, standards and norms as the world knows now, but on the very essence and meaning of human ingenuity and anthropocentrism.

Technology of such consequence comes with divisiveness equally profound. Advocates praise its efficiency: Deloitte has projected that AI technology will save more than 11 billion hours of work in the Asia-Pacific every week.<sup>1</sup> Experts outside the Philippines predict that Filipinos, similar to their adeptness to social media sites, will be leaders in AI technology utilization. A recent consumer and market insights study by Samsung Electronics found that 44 percent of Filipinos utilize AI for writing, compared to the 32 percent average for the rest of Southeast Asia.<sup>2</sup> Though critics have warned about the technology's impact on human originality, advocates view it as a "tool to amplify human creativity and ingenuity."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Generative AI in Asia Pacific: Young Employees Lead as Employers Play Catch-Up." Deloitte Insights, June 11, 2025. <https://www.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/topics/emerging-technologies/generative-ai-adoption-asia-pacific-region.html>.

<sup>2</sup> "Majority of Filipinos Believe AI Enhances Creativity and Efficiency for Communication, Samsung PH Study Shows." Samsung Newsroom Philippines, March 14, 2025. <https://news.samsung.com/ph/majority-of-filipinos-believe-ai-enhances-creativity-and-efficiency-for-communication-samsung-ph-study-shows>.

<sup>3</sup> Marwala, Tshilidzi. "We Need Effective Governance to Shape AI for Good." The Japan Times, May 22, 2024. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/commentary/2024/05/22/world/ai-for-good-governance-united-nations/>.

With AI's revolutionary capacity to enhance efficiency evolves, so has its ability to expedite pernicious and malicious cyberattacks and behavior. The Philippines ranks 17th in the number of data breaches, with 124 million personal accounts breached.<sup>4</sup> The most notable cybersecurity threats in the Philippines, malware, ransomware extortion methods, DDoS attacks, credential stealing, and state-sponsored espionage, are all enhanced by AI systems that enable adversarial actors to code malware and bypass security systems more effectively.

These attacks, especially state-sponsored espionage, are a direct threat to Philippine sovereignty. In 2023, a major data breach involving the Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and Special Action Force (SAF) resulted in the illicit sale of stolen data logs on the Russian market. PhilHealth also fell victim to a Medusa ransomware attack, which involved a ransom demand of over PhP 16,500,000. The geostrategic importance of the Philippines also makes the country a prime target for adversarial cyber activities from the world's largest state sponsor of cyberattacks: China. The People's Liberation Army has also previously targeted the trade and defense sectors in the Philippines in previous cyberattacks and data breaches.

NVIDIA, the leading provider of AI hardware and software, has consistently emphasized that Artificial Intelligence will become the most significant assertion of national sovereignty globally in the coming decades. With the Philippine Government's mandate to protect all its citizens from all types of attack, it is incumbent upon our government to exhaust all means to thwart any agent that attempts to upend national sovereignty and undermine the personal agency of Filipinos.

Current efforts of the Philippine government to encourage AI research and innovation have been immensely commendable. The Department of Science and Technology first launched its AI National Roadmap in 2021, followed by the Department of Trade and Industry's National AI Strategy Roadmap 2.0 in July 2024, with the latest framework proposed in May 2025: the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy or NAIS Ph.<sup>5</sup> The government has also supported the creation of national data centers and high-performance computing centers.<sup>6</sup> The ethos that underpins current government policy – that scientists must always lead AI research and innovation – is of absolute importance. However, with the ubiquitous nature of Artificial Intelligence, it is essential that the entire government and nation mobilize to act on AI. As the world expeditiously strategizes on AI, systems are developing at a faster rate than humans can comprehend. It is of utmost importance that all Filipinos are mobilized to address the highest potentiality and simultaneously highest risk innovation of our time.

The following bill calls for a multi-stakeholder approach to Artificial Intelligence that intently mobilizes and builds the skills, abilities and capacities of every Filipino. This bill proposes the creation of a National Artificial Intelligence Commission, modeled after the Climate Change Commission, which will develop a comprehensive national strategy on Artificial Intelligence within six months of its passage, involving multiple agencies and

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<sup>4</sup> "The Philippines' Cybersecurity Issue: More than 5 Billion Cyber Attacks Daily, Report Says." C8 Secure - A Continent 8 Company. Accessed July 23, 2025. <https://www.c8secure.com/2024/07/09/the-philippines-cybersecurity-issue-more-than-5-billion-cyber-attacks-daily-report-says/>.

<sup>5</sup> Santos, Jel. "Gov't Eyes 2028 Roadmap for Ethical, Inclusive AI Development." Manila Bulletin, May 8, 2025. <https://mb.com.ph/2025/05/08/govt-eyes-2028-roadmap-for-ethical-inclusive-ai-develop>.

<sup>6</sup> Mangaluz, Jean. "Marcos Inaugurates Philippines' First AI-Ready Data Center." Philstar Global, April 23, 2025. <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2025/04/23/2437816/marcos-inaugurates-philippines-first-ai-ready-data-center>.

stakeholders. Similar to the approach of the current administration, the National Artificial Intelligence Commission emphasizes the need to defer to AI experts while also asserting the importance of every Filipino's perspective on AI because AI uniquely affects each Filipino. The comprehensive strategy will streamline all government efforts on artificial intelligence, eliminating redundancy in efforts that currently confound the national government. The bill places coordination and synchronicity in efforts as a primary priority to maximally utilize government funding on AI.

This bill provides avenues for our government to strengthen our hold on our national sovereignty by mandating the creation of a cybersecurity strategy to thwart such attacks by concerned agencies. This bill encourages AI innovation and research by the Filipino and for the Filipino through data provenance. With the dominance of foreign AI models in the current market, the bill envisions the creation of AI systems and models specifically designed for Filipinos, particularly for populations vulnerable to the effects of bias and discrimination —a persistent ethical quandary in the AI space.

The bill heeds the calls by the private sector and civil society organizations to streamline national efforts on artificial intelligence. Cooperation and coordination with the private sector and CSOs will ensure the protection of the Filipino laborer against AI labor obsolescence and encourage homegrown innovation from the emerging start-up sector.

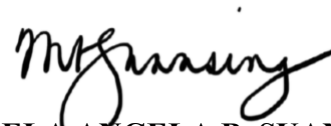
The bill critically mandates the Department of Education to create a curriculum that will not only equip students and educators with the skills to utilize AI to maximize learning but also ensure that students are able to critically examine AI-generated content and understand how AI can be utilized to promulgate misinformation. This mandate aims to prevent malicious actors from using artificial intelligence to manipulate the Filipino people and erode democratic principles. The streamlining of this bill will be maximized through local government cooperation to ensure that AI policies benefit every Filipino.

The most complex technology of our time requires an equally complex strategic framework to contend with its extremely rapid growth in scope and influence. A National Artificial Intelligence Commission is the first step to claiming national sovereignty through AI and utilizing technology to its maximum potential for the foremost benefit of every Filipino.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



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2<sup>nd</sup> District of Sultan Kudarat



**MIKAELA ANGELA B. SUANSING**  
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**Introduced by Representatives**  
**BELLA VANESSA B. SUANSING and MIKAELA ANGELA B. SUANSING**

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**AN ACT MAINSTREAMING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) INTO  
GOVERNMENT POLICY FORMULATIONS, ESTABLISHING THE  
FRAMEWORK STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,  
CREATING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
COMMISSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in  
Congress assembled:*

**SECTION 1. Title.**—This Act shall be known as the “Artificial Intelligence Act of 2025”.

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.** — It is the policy of the State to develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by Filipinos and shall pursue the mandate to develop a fully self-reliant and independent national economy through the development of a Comprehensive National Artificial Intelligence Strategy through the National Artificial Intelligence Commission.

The State shall, as a signatory of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, reaffirm labor as a primary socio-economic force. It shall protect the rights of workers and promote their welfare. Under this covenant, the State shall also reassert its priority for education, science and technology, arts and culture to foster patriotism and nationalism, accelerate social progress, and promote total human liberation and development. Under these commitments, the State shall recognize the role of Artificial Intelligence as both as a force for development in the sectors of labor, education, science, technology, arts and culture and as a pertinent factor that ought to be considered in assessing and planning growth trajectories in these sectors. The State shall act swiftly to equally address potential effects of Artificial Intelligence in all of these sectors.

Recognizing the particular vulnerability of the Philippines to hostile attacks utilizing Artificial Intelligence amplified by the geopolitical importance of the country, it is the responsibility of the State to ensure that Filipinos are protected from such attacks and that national sovereignty is not compromised by adversarial state actors. Recognizing the policy of the State to consider the vital role of information and communications technology in nation-

building and the constitutional right of all Filipinos to the privacy of communication and correspondence, the State shall reassert its responsibility to ensure that, in the ubiquity of digitalism, citizens' right to privacy and secure data protection is protected.

The State shall emphasize the protection of all citizens from discrimination and shall endeavor to protect its citizens from vulnerabilities related to bias and discriminatory AI systems and models, resulting from potential data poisoning of AI models. The State shall also recognize the vulnerability of special populations to biases and discriminatory practices and shall take measures to limit biases in AI models.

It shall be the policy of the State to enjoin the participation of national and local governments, businesses, non-government organizations, local communities and the public to prevent and reduce the adverse impacts of Artificial Intelligence and, at the same time, maximize the benefits of Artificial Intelligence.

It shall be the policy of the State to incorporate a gender-sensitive, pro-children and pro-poor perspective in all Artificial Intelligence efforts, plans and programs.

In view thereof, the State shall strengthen, integrate, consolidate and institutionalize government initiatives to achieve coordination in the implementation of plans and programs to address Artificial Intelligence. Cognizant of the need to ensure that national and sub-national government policies, plans, programs and projects are founded upon responsible AI governance and human-centered artificial intelligence, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to systematically integrate the concept of artificial intelligence in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools and techniques by all agencies and instrumentalities of the government.

**SECTION 3. *Definition of Terms.***—For purposes of this Act, the following shall have the corresponding meanings:

- (a) “Artificial Intelligence” or “AI” refers to the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience.
- (b) “Artificial Intelligence agent” refers to a system that autonomously performs tasks by designing workflows with available tools.
- (c) “Artificial Intelligence Assurance” refers to a combination of frameworks, policies, processes and controls that measure, evaluate and promote safe, reliable and trustworthy AI. AI assurance schemes may include conformity, impact and risk assessments, AI audits, certifications, testing and evaluation, and compliance with relevant standards.
- (d) “Artificial Intelligence Audit” refers to a review and assessment of an AI system to ensure it operates as intended and complies with relevant laws, regulations

and standards. An AI audit can help identify and map risks and offer mitigation strategies.

- (e) “Artificial Intelligence Governance” refers to the processes, standards and guardrails that help ensure AI systems and tools are safe and ethical. AI governance frameworks direct AI research, development and application to help ensure safety, fairness and respect for human rights.
- (f) “Autonomous Systems” refers to a group of networks and gateways for which one administrative authority has responsibility.
- (g) “Bias” refers to the occurrence of biased results due to human biases that skew the original training data or AI algorithm, leading to distorted outputs and potentially harmful outcomes.
- (h) “Clustering” is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm that organizes and classifies different objects, data points, or observations into groups or clusters based on similarities or patterns.
- (i) “Conformity Assessment” refers to techniques and activities that ensure a product, process, service, system, installation, project, data, design, material, claim, person, body or organization, or any combination thereof, fulfils specified requirements.
- (j) “Data Center” is a facility that houses the specific IT infrastructure needed to train, deploy and deliver AI applications and services. It has advanced computing, network and storage architectures and energy and cooling capabilities to handle AI workloads.
- (k) “Data Poisoning” refers to a type of cyberattack where threat actors manipulate or corrupt training data used to develop artificial intelligence and machine learning (ML) models.
- (l) “Data Provenance” refers to the historical record of data that details the origins of data by capturing its metadata as it moves through various processes and transformations. Data provenance is primarily concerned with authenticity, providing details such as the identity of those who created the data, the history of modifications in the data and the identity who made the modifications.
- (m) “Deepfake” refers to the fabricated hyper-realistic digital media, including video, image, visual and audio content.
- (n) “Deep Learning” refers to a subset of machine learning that uses multilayered neural networks (called deep neural networks) to simulate the complex decision-making power of the human brain.
- (o) “Emergent Behavior” refers to the possibility that beyond a certain threshold of complexity, large language models are producing unintended outputs.

- (p) “Generative Artificial Intelligence” or “Generative AI” refers to deep-learning models that can generate high-quality text, images, and other content based on the data in which they were trained.
- (q) “High-performance computing” is a technology that uses clusters of powerful processors that work in parallel to process massive, multi-dimensional data sets and solve complex problems at extremely high speeds.
- (r) “Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence” refers to the creation of AI systems that amplify and augment rather than displace human abilities.
- (s) “Integration” refers to the incorporation of AI technology into a system, whether it may be in policy, processes or into other technologies
- (t) “Open-sourced software” refers to source code developed and maintained through open collaboration.
- (u) “Red teaming” refers to a proactive testing method used to identify vulnerabilities in generative artificial intelligence systems before they are exploited in the real world.
- (v) “Responsible AI” refers to a set of principles that help guide the design, development, deployment and use of AI, building trust in AI solutions that have the potential to empower organizations and their stakeholders
- (w) “Robustness” refers to an attribute of an AI system that signifies the ability of the system to be resilient to, overcome and withstand security attacks. Robustness ensures the system's functionality, performance and accuracy in a variety of environments and circumstances, even when faced with changed inputs or security attacks.
- (x) “Supervised learning” refers to a subset of machine learning in which the machine learning model is trained on labeled input data with known desired outputs. It also refers to a machine learning technique that uses human-labeled input and output datasets to train artificial intelligence models.
- (y) “Unsupervised learning” refers to the use of machine learning algorithms to analyze and cluster unlabeled data sets.

**SECTION 4.** *Creation of the Artificial Intelligence Commission.*—There is hereby established an Artificial Intelligence Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission.

The Commission shall be an independent and autonomous body and shall have the same status as that of a national government agency. It shall be attached to the Office of the President.

The Commission shall be the sole policy-making body of the government, which shall be tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the programs and action plans of the government

relating to artificial intelligence pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The Commission shall be organized within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act.

**SECTION 5.** *Composition of the Commission.*—The Commission shall be composed of the President of the Republic of the Philippines who shall serve as the Chairperson, and three (3) Commissioners to be appointed by the President, one of whom shall serve as the Vice Chairperson of the Commission.

The Commission shall have an advisory board, hereinafter referred to as the Advisory Board, composed of the following:

- (a) Secretary of the Department of Education;
- (b) Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs;
- (c) Secretary of the Department of Health;
- (d) Secretary of the Department of Information and Communications Technology;
- (e) Secretary of the Department of National Defense;
- (f) Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology;
- (g) Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry;
- (h) Director of the National Bureau of Investigation;
- (i) Director-General of the National Security Council;
- (j) Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
- (k) Commissioner of the National Privacy Commission;
- (l) Commissioner of the National Telecommunications Commission;
- (m) Executive Director of the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center;
- (o) President of the League of Provinces;
- (p) President of the League of Cities;
- (q) President of the League of Municipalities;
- (r) President of the Liga ng mga Barangay;
- (s) Representative from the academe;
- (t) Representative from the business sector; and
- (u) Representative from non-governmental organizations.

The representatives shall be appointed by the President from a list of nominees submitted by their respective groups. They shall serve for a term of six (6) years without reappointment unless their representation is withdrawn by the sector they represent. Appointment to any vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.

Ex officio members of the advisory board shall appoint a qualified representative who shall hold a rank of no less than an Undersecretary.

**SECTION 6. *Meetings of the Commission.*** — The Commission shall meet once every three (3) months, or as often as may be deemed necessary by the Chairperson. The Chairperson may likewise call upon other government agencies for the proper implementation of this Act.

**SECTION 7. *Qualifications, Tenure, Compensation of Commissioners.*** — The Commissioners must be Filipino citizens, residents of the Philippines, at least thirty-five (35) years of age at the time of appointment, with at least ten (10) years of experience on artificial intelligence or in data science, computer science, computer or robotics engineering, or any other professional field relating to software, computer or technology management and development, and of proven honesty and integrity: *Provided*, That in no case shall the Commissioners come from the same sector: *Provided further*, That in no case shall any of the Commissioners appoint representatives to act on their behalf.

The Commissioners shall hold office for a period of six (6) years, and may be subjected to reappointment: *Provided*, That no person shall serve for no more than two (2) consecutive terms: *Provided further*, That in case of a vacancy, the new appointee shall fully meet the qualifications of a Commissioner and shall only hold office for the unexpired portion of the term: *Provided finally*, That in no case shall a Commissioner be designated in a temporary or acting capacity.

The Vice Chairperson and the Commissioners shall have the rank and privileges of a Department Secretary and Undersecretary, respectively. They shall be entitled to corresponding compensation and other emoluments and shall be subject to the same disqualifications.

**SECTION 8. *Artificial Intelligence Office.*** — There is hereby created an Artificial Intelligence Office, hereinafter referred to as the Office, to provide technical and administrative support to the Commission in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under Section 9 of this Act.

It shall be headed by a Vice Chairperson of the Commission who shall act as the Executive Director of the Office. The Vice Chairperson, in the performance of their duties as Executive Director, shall organize the staff and technical panel, and hire and appoint such employees and personnel, whether temporary, contractual or on consultancy, and determine their compensation subject to applicable civil service laws, rules and regulations, with a view of ensuring a competent and efficient Office.

The Commission may, upon the decision of the Executive Director, constitute a national panel of technical experts, hereinafter referred to as the Panel, consisting of practitioners in disciplines related to artificial intelligence. The Panel shall provide technical advice to the Commission on artificial intelligence, technologies, and best practices for risk assessment and enhancement of integrative capacity of vulnerable human populations to potential impacts of

artificial intelligence. The Commission shall set the qualifications and compensation for the technical experts. It shall provide resources for the operations and activities of the Panel.

The Office shall also seek the recommendations and opinions of the members of the Advisory Board as defined in Section 5 of this Act in performing its duties to provide technical and administrative support to the Commission.

**SECTION 9. *Powers and Functions of the Commission.*** — The Commission shall have the following powers and functions:

(a) Ensure the mainstreaming of Artificial Intelligence technology and regulation into the national, sectoral and local development plans and programs;

(b) Coordinate and synchronize Artificial Intelligence programs of national government agencies;

(c) Formulate a Framework Strategy on Artificial Intelligence to serve as the basis for a program for artificial intelligence planning, research and development, extension, and monitoring of activities on artificial intelligence;

(d) Exercise policy coordination to ensure the attainment of goals set in the framework strategy and program on artificial intelligence;

(e) Recommend legislation, policies, strategies, programs on and appropriations for artificial intelligence technology adaptation and regulation and other related activities;

(f) Recommend key development investments in AI-sensitive sectors such as education, livelihood, health, and infrastructure to ensure the achievement of equitable and sustainable national development;

(g) Create an enabling environment for innovative and safe homegrown technology on artificial intelligence through investment in AI infrastructure including, but not limited to, data centers and high-performance computing centers;

(h) Research potential adverse effects of AI infrastructure on the environment, especially Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and formulate a plan to curb these adverse effects;

(i) Develop AI governance policy to address the rise of potential emergent behaviors, especially within local technology;

(j) Develop cybersecurity strategies that uphold national sovereignty and protect Filipinos from adversarial attacks;

(k) Produce AI audits and conformity assessments that create secure AI assurance schemes that limit the influence of bias and encourage data provenance;

(l) Democratize data sets of local and national context to encourage local artificial intelligence research, foremost ensuring data security;

(m) Promote broader multi-stakeholder participation to integrate artificial intelligence technology and regulation;

(n) Facilitate capacity building for local integration planning, implementation and monitoring of artificial intelligence initiatives in communities and areas vulnerable to adversarial attacks;

(o) Formulate and update guidelines for determining vulnerability to artificial intelligence impacts and integration assessments and facilitate the provision of technical assistance for their implementation and monitoring;

(p) Promote and provide technical and financial support to local research and development programs and projects in vulnerable communities and areas; and

(q) Oversee the dissemination of information on artificial intelligence, local vulnerabilities and risks, relevant laws and protocols and integration measures.

**SECTION 10.** *Framework Strategy and Program on Artificial Intelligence.* — The Commission, in coordination with the Office, shall formulate a Framework Strategy on Artificial Intelligence within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act,. The Framework shall serve as basis for a national program for artificial intelligence planning, research and development, extension, and monitoring of activities to protect vulnerable communities from the effects of artificial intelligence. The Framework shall be formulated based on artificial intelligence vulnerabilities and specific integration needs, and in accordance with international agreements. The Framework shall be reviewed every three (3) years, or as may be deemed necessary.

**SECTION 11.** *Components of the Framework Strategy and Program on Artificial Intelligence.* — The Framework shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

(a) National priorities;

(b) Impact, vulnerability and integration assessments;

(c) Policy formulation;

(d) Compliance with international commitments;

(e) Research and development;

(f) Database development and management;

(g) Academic programs, capability building and mainstreaming into government processes, programs and projects;

(h) Advocacy and information dissemination;

(i) Monitoring and evaluation; and

(j) Vulnerable populations mainstreaming.

**SECTION 12. *National Artificial Intelligence Action Plan.***—The Commission, in coordination with the Office, shall formulate a National Artificial Intelligence Action Plan in accordance with the Framework within one (1) year after the formulation of the latter. The National Artificial Intelligence Action Plan shall include the following components:

- (a) Assessment of the national impact of artificial intelligence;
- (b) Identification of the most vulnerable populations to impacts of artificial intelligence;
- (c) Identification of differential impacts of artificial intelligence on local sectors and distinct populations, including the labor sector, women, children, elderly and other populations vulnerable to discriminatory practices;
- (d) Assessment and management of risk and vulnerability;
- (e) Formulation of appropriate integration and adoption measures for artificial intelligence in policies, programs, projects and activities of government agencies and instrumentalities, and in joint projects of national and local governments;
- (f) Identification of prospective sectors and projects for potential AI technology incubation and methods to encourage an enabling ecosystem for such innovations; and
- (g) Formulation of schemes to promote the adoption of AI technology in strategic and emerging local economic subsectors.

**SECTION 13. *Role of Government Agencies.*** — To ensure the effective implementation of the framework strategy and program on artificial intelligence, concerned agencies shall perform the following functions:

(a) The Department of Education (DepEd) shall integrate an artificial intelligence curriculum into the primary and secondary education curricula and/or subjects that shall address the ethical and integrous use of artificial intelligence in academic work. This curriculum shall comprise the necessary courses and skills that students need to effectively utilize AI models both technically and ethically. The curriculum shall have an emphasis on AI literacy to equip students to decipher which content is AI-generated and encourage critical thinking on how the use of AI affects the verifiability of information. The DepEd shall also launch a capacity-building workshop for educators on how to utilize AI in the classroom, engaging topics including but not limited to: the enhancement of learning opportunities through AI, lesson planning with AI, and creating greater access to educational opportunities for special student populations through AI;

(b) The Department of Information and Communications Technology shall formulate a plan to build more data centers and High-Performing Centers to increase the country’s capacity to process artificial intelligence technology and incubate innovation. The mandate of the DICT shall include, but is not limited to: piloting data clusters to consolidate high-quality datasets that can be used to train AI models, spearheading data cleaning and maintenance initiatives, collaborating with the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center to create data handling policy to ensure the secure management of highly sensitive data, and establishing a

data sovereignty principle that prevents the outsourcing of data to centers overseas or through a cloud;

(c) The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Local Government Academy shall facilitate the development and provision of an artificial intelligence training program for LGUs. The training program shall include socioeconomic, policy, and other relevant content necessary to address LGU-specific risks and the methods through which LGUs can use AI to enhance efficiency. It shall likewise focus on the protection of populations most vulnerable to adversarial attacks;

(d) The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) shall review international agreements related to artificial intelligence and make the necessary recommendations for ratification and compliance by the government on matters pertaining thereto. The DFA shall also initiate regional cooperation on the responsible use of AI and govern over the use of AI in Philippine embassies and consulates;

(e) The Department of Health shall obtain the most modern artificial intelligence technology and incubate local technology to expedite medical service delivery and bolster the equitable distribution of medical services. The DOH shall also work closely with the DICT to maintain the security of highly sensitive patient data;

(f) The Department of Labor and Employment and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority shall conduct national market research on the effects of artificial technology on livelihood in the Philippines and ideate strategies that place AI as a means to bolster human development outcomes instead of spearheading labor obsolescence, including skills capacity building program on AI and information campaigns on the vulnerabilities of working Filipinos to AI;

(g) The Department of National Defense, the National Bureau of Investigation and the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center shall investigate the rise of adversarial incidents in the country, especially those that threaten national sovereignty and prey on vulnerable populations, and create a strategy to strengthen cybersecurity mechanisms against these attacks;

(h) The Department of Science and Technology shall spearhead the promotion of artificial intelligence research in academic institutions with an emphasis on encouraging local research for the Philippine context. In coordination with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the DOST shall lead research into the adverse effects of artificial intelligence technology on the environment and create a plan to curb these effects;

(i) The Department of Trade and Industry shall build an AI-enabling ecosystem that encourages the incubation and integration of AI technology in the private sector, especially in emerging, local start-ups, prioritizing collaboration and equitable distribution without compromising intellectual property rights;

(j) The Commission on Higher Education shall formulate a plan to integrate artificial intelligence courses into tertiary education institutions all over the country, potentially introducing degree and certificate programs in the field;

(k) The Philippine Statistics Authority, with the DICT, shall conduct research into the safe and secure implementation of centralized data hubs for Big Data that is relevant to the Philippine context to encourage local AI research and innovation;

(l) The Commission on Human Rights, in partnership with the National Commission on Women, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos and other institutions related to the welfare of women, children, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable populations, shall examine current biases and discriminatory practices in AI technologies and work with the council to create troubleshooting strategies to address these discriminatory practices;

(m) The Philippine Information Agency (PIA) shall disseminate information on artificial intelligence for community vulnerabilities and risk, relevant laws and protocols and integration and security measures and set mitigation measures for AI-enabled or AI-enhanced disinformation campaigns; and

(n) Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) shall, notwithstanding any provision in their respective charters to the contrary, provide preferential financial packages for artificial intelligence-related projects. In consultation with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), they shall, within thirty (30) days from the effectivity of this Act, issue and promulgate the implementing guidelines therefor. The Commission shall evaluate, recommend the approval of loans and monitor the use of LGUs of said funds.

**SECTION 14.** *Coordination with Various Sectors.* — In the development and implementation of the National Artificial Intelligence Action Plan and action plans to be implemented at the local level, the Commission shall coordinate with the non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), the academe, people's organizations, the private and corporate sectors and other concerned stakeholder groups.

**SECTION 15.** *Authority to Receive Donations and/or Grants.* — The Commission is hereby authorized to accept grants, contributions, donations, endowments, bequests, or gifts in cash, or in kind from local and foreign sources in support of the development and implementation of artificial intelligence programs and plans: *Provided*, That in case of donations or grants from foreign governments, acceptance thereof shall be subject to prior clearance and approval of the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs: *Provided further*, That such donations shall not be used to fund personal services expenditures and other operating expenses of the Commission.

The proceeds shall be used to finance:

- (a) Research, development, demonstration and promotion of technologies;
- (b) Conduct of assessment of vulnerabilities to artificial intelligence impacts, resource inventory, and adaptation capability building;
- (c) Advocacy, networking and communication activities in the conduct of information campaign; and
- (d) Conduct of such other activities reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of this Act, as may be defined by the Commission.

**SECTION 16. *Funding Allocation for Artificial Intelligence.*** — All relevant government agencies and LGUs shall allocate, from their annual appropriations, adequate funds for the formulation, development and implementation, including training, capacity building and direct intervention, of their respective artificial intelligence programs and plans. It shall also include public awareness campaigns on the effects of artificial intelligence to mitigate these effects, and initiatives, through educational and training programs. In subsequent budget proposals, the concerned offices and units shall appropriate funds for program/project development and implementation including continuing training and education in artificial intelligence.

**SECTION 17. *Annual Report.*** — The Commission, in coordination with the Office, shall submit to the President and to both Houses of Congress, not later than March 30 of every year following the effectivity of this Act, or upon the request of the Joint Congressional Oversight Committee, a report giving a detailed account of the status of the implementation of this Act, a progress report on the implementation of the National Artificial Intelligence Action Plan and recommend legislation, where applicable and necessary. LGUs shall submit annual progress reports on the implementation of their respective local action plan to the Commission within the first quarter of the following year.

**SECTION 18. *Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.*** — There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor the implementation of this Act. The Oversight Committee shall be composed of five (5) Senators and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight Committee shall be co-chaired by a Senator and a Representative to be designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. Its funding requirement shall be charged against the appropriations of Congress.

**SECTION 19. *Appropriations.***—The sum of Fifty million pesos (Php50,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated as initial operating fund. The sum shall be sourced from the President’s contingent fund. Thereafter, the amount necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 20. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.***— Within ninety (90) days after the approval of this Act, the DOST, shall, upon consultation with government agencies, LGUs, private sector, NGOs and civil society, promulgate the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

**SECTION 21. *Separability Clause.*** — If for any reason any section or provision of this Act is declared as unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof shall not be affected thereby.

**SECTION 22. *Repealing Clause.*** — All laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 23. *Effectivity.*** — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,