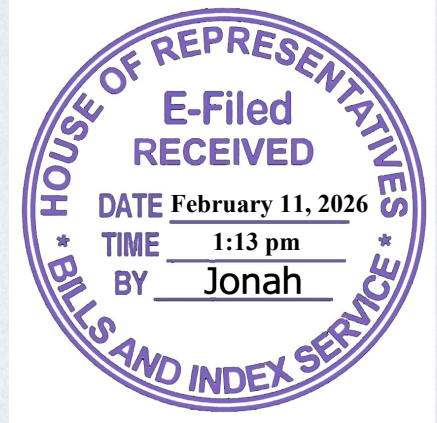




Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Twentieth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 7738



Introduced by **Representatives JOCELYN P. TULFO and RALPH WENDEL P. TULFO**

**AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A FRAMEWORK FOR THE ETHICAL, TRANSPARENT,
AND EQUITABLE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11927, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

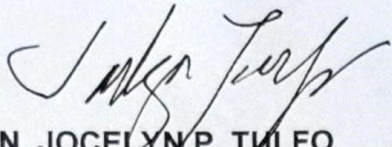
EXPLANATORY NOTE

The rapid integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into educational settings presents a transformative opportunity to enhance learning outcomes and operational efficiency. However, the swift and unregulated adoption of these technologies carries significant risks, including threats to student data privacy, the potential for algorithmic bias that may disadvantage vulnerable learners, and the deepening of the digital divide between well-resourced and remote or low-income schools. Current national policies, such as Republic Act No. 11927 or the Philippine Digital Workforce Competitiveness Act, rightfully promote digital upskilling but lack specific safeguards for the ethical and equitable deployment of AI within the sensitive context of basic and higher education classrooms.

This legislative gap is concerning as AI tools can process vast amounts of sensitive student data—from academic performance and behavioral records to biometric information—creating attractive targets for data breaches and misuse. Furthermore, without clear guidelines, the procurement and use of AI systems by schools may inadvertently rely on tools built on foreign datasets that do not reflect Philippine cultural and linguistic contexts, potentially marginalizing local knowledge. The challenge is to craft governance that protects learners without stifling innovation, moving beyond reactionary bans to create adaptable, principled frameworks.

This bill, therefore, seeks to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for the safe, ethical, and inclusive use of AI in all Philippine educational institutions. It amends Republic Act No. 11927 to expand the mandate of the Inter-Agency Council for Development and Competitiveness of the Philippine Digital Workforce, tasking it with overseeing AI in education and developing essential guidelines on ethics, data privacy, and accessibility. The bill mandates institutional AI Governance Committees, rigorous impact assessments for high-risk AI tools, and robust parental consent mechanisms. By setting clear standards for transparency, equity, and accountability, this Act aims to harness the benefits of AI for education while firmly safeguarding the rights and welfare of all Filipino learners, ensuring no student is left behind in the digital future.

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



HON. JOCELYN P. TULFO
Representative, ACT-CIS PARTYLIST



HON. RALPH WENDEL P. TULFO
Representative, 2ND DISTRICT OF
QUEZON CITY



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

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the *“Responsible Artificial Intelligence in Education Act of 2026.”*

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is the policy of the State to recognize the transformative potential of digital technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) in enhancing the quality, accessibility, and inclusivity of Philippine education, as aligned with the goals of developing a competitive digital workforce. The State shall ensure that the integration of AI in educational institutions is conducted in a manner that:

- (a) Upholds the highest standards of ethics, safety, and data privacy;
- (b) Promotes transparency, fairness, and accountability in algorithmic decision-making;
- (c) Actively bridges the digital divide and ensures equitable access to AI’s benefits for all learners, including those in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized sectors;
- (d) Protects the fundamental rights of students, educators, and personnel, with special consideration for children as a vulnerable population; and
- (e) Fosters an ecosystem of innovation that is responsive to Philippine educational goals and cultural contexts.

The State further recognizes that effective governance of AI in education requires a coordinated, multi-stakeholder, and adaptable approach that can evolve alongside the technology.

SECTION 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:

(a) **Artificial Intelligence (AI) System** refers to a machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments. This includes, but is not limited to, machine learning, automated reasoning, and generative AI models.

(b) **Educational Institution** refers to both public and private establishments providing basic, tertiary, technical-vocational, and special education, as defined by the Department of Education (DepEd), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

(c) **High-Risk AI System** refers to an AI system deployed in an educational context that poses significant potential threats to the rights, safety, or well-being of students. This includes, but is not limited to, systems used for:

- (1) Automated grading or high-stakes academic evaluation;
- (2) Behavioral prediction, monitoring, or emotional recognition;
- (3) Proctoring and examination integrity;
- (4) Personalized learning pathways that significantly influence curriculum; and
- (5) Admissions, scholarship, or placement screening.

(d) **Synthetic Data** refers to data generated through AI systems that mimics the statistical properties and patterns of real personal data but does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person, thereby mitigating privacy risks.

(e) **Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA)** refers to a systematic evaluation conducted prior to the deployment of a high-risk AI system to identify its potential benefits, risks, biases, and impacts on equity, privacy, and educational outcomes.

SECTION 4. Amendment to Republic Act No. 11927. – Section 6 of Republic Act No. 11927 is hereby amended by adding new subsections (l), (m), and (n) to read as follows:

“SEC. 6. Powers and Functions. – The Inter-Agency Council shall have the following powers and functions:

...

(l) Act as the Central Oversight Body for AI in Education: Formulate, issue, and periodically update a National Framework for Ethical AI in Education. This framework shall establish minimum standards for procurement, development, deployment, and monitoring of AI systems in educational institutions, with particular focus on ethics, equity, accessibility, and data privacy.

(m) Develop Sector-Specific Guidelines: In collaboration with DepEd, CHED, TESDA, the National Privacy Commission, and relevant academic and industry stakeholders, develop and disseminate detailed implementation guidelines, including model protocols for Algorithmic Impact Assessments, informed consent, and the use of privacy-enhancing technologies like synthetic data.

(n) Establish a Public Registry and Feedback Mechanism: Maintain a public registry of certified AI tools suitable for educational use and establish a mechanism for students, parents, and educators to report concerns related to AI system performance or ethics.”

SECTION 5. Institutional AI Governance Committee. – All Educational Institutions procuring, developing, or deploying AI systems shall establish an AI Governance Committee within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act. This committee shall be composed of representatives from the administration, faculty, IT and data privacy officers, student government (for tertiary levels), and where applicable, parents’ representatives. The Committee shall be responsible for:

- (a) Reviewing and approving all high-risk AI system deployments based on completed Algorithmic Impact Assessments;
- (b) Ensuring all AI use complies with this Act, the National Framework, the Data Privacy Act of 2012, and other relevant laws;
- (c) Overseeing the institution’s AI literacy programs for educators, staff, and students; and
- (d) Serving as the internal point for addressing grievances related to AI use.

SECTION 6. Mandatory Requirements for AI Deployment.

- (a) Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA): No high-risk AI system shall be deployed in any Educational Institution without a satisfactory AIA conducted by the provider and reviewed by the institution’s AI Governance Committee. The AIA must specifically evaluate risks related to bias, discrimination, data privacy, and psychological impact on students.
- (b) Transparency and Explainability: All interactions with AI systems by students must be clearly identifiable as such. For any AI-driven decision that significantly affects a student’s academic path (e.g., grading, placement), the institution must ensure there is a capacity for human review and a simple explanation of the primary factors involved in the decision.
- (c) Data Privacy and Protection: The collection and processing of student data by AI systems shall adhere to the principles of data minimization, purpose limitation, and storage limitation. Educational Institutions are strongly encouraged to adopt privacy-enhancing technologies, such as synthetic data generation, for system training and testing where feasible to minimize exposure of real personal data.
- (d) Prior and Informed Consent: For the use of AI systems that process personal data beyond basic administrative functions, Educational Institutions must obtain prior, informed, and written consent from parents/guardians (for minors) or from the students themselves (if of legal age). Consent forms must be in clear language, specifying the type of data processed, the purpose, and the rights of the data subject.

SECTION 7. Equity and Digital Inclusion. – In line with the State’s policy on digital inclusion, the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), in coordination with the Inter-Agency Council and the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), shall ensure that programs for AI integration actively work to bridge the digital divide. This includes:

- (a) Prioritizing AI tools and solutions that are functional in low-bandwidth environments and available in major Philippine languages;
- (b) Ensuring that procurement policies do not favor solutions that would only benefit urban or well-resourced schools, thereby exacerbating existing inequalities; and

(c) Exploring and promoting AI applications that reduce administrative burdens for teachers and support system-level efficiency, particularly in under-resourced areas.

SECTION 8. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current fiscal year's appropriations of the member agencies of the Inter-Agency Council, particularly the DepEd, CHED, and DICT. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its continued execution shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SECTION 9. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). – The Inter-Agency Council established under R.A. 11927, in consultation with key stakeholders, shall promulgate the necessary IRR within ninety (90) days after the effectivity of this Act.

SECTION 10. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected thereby shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 11. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules, and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SECTION 12. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,