

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

Second Regular Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 11137



*Introduced by REP. **ALEXANDER T. PIMENTEL***

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has moved from the margins of Philippine economic and civic life to its center. Independent industry research cited in recent House deliberations found that more than nine in ten surveyed Philippine organizations have already adopted AI in some form, with more than half using generative AI tools for over a year. AI already assists in hiring and firing decisions, credit and loan approvals, medical triage, classroom instruction, government frontline services, and the content millions of Filipinos see on their screens every day. This proliferation of AI across the economy and daily life can no longer be treated as a future concern to be legislated once the technology matures. It is a present reality, and a national regulatory framework must be set in place now, before gaps in oversight translate into irreversible harm to workers, consumers, and vulnerable groups.

Despite this reality, the Philippines has no single law that defines or regulates AI as such. Existing statutes like the Data Privacy Act of 2012, the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012, and the recently enacted E-Governance Act each cover only a slice of the problem, while the executive branch's National AI Strategy for the Philippines (NAIS-PH), approved in May 2025, and the Department of Science and Technology's National Artificial Intelligence Center for Research and Innovation (NAICRI), activated in February 2026, provide policy direction and research infrastructure but carry no binding regulatory force on their own.

Congress has not been silent on this gap. Both chambers of the 19th and 20th Congresses have seen a steady stream of measures responding to different facets of AI governance.

The Department of Information and Communications Technology has consistently urged that AI regulation be "principle-based and flexible" and calibrated to actual risk, cautioning that heavy-handed rules could stifle innovation and discourage the investment the country needs to remain competitive; industry and startup groups have echoed concerns that blanket registration or documentation requirements could be disproportionately burdensome for micro, small, and medium enterprises. At the same time, labor advocates pointing to the Department of Labor and Employment's own acknowledgment that Filipino workers are already losing jobs to automation have pressed for enforceable protections: advance notice before AI-driven displacement, access to retraining, and an assurance that no worker will be dismissed by an algorithm alone.

Civil society and academic voices behind the AI Bill of Rights language found in earlier bills have emphasized transparency, protection from discriminatory profiling, a right to human review of consequential decisions, and safeguards for children and other vulnerable groups. Data privacy regulators and legal commentators, for their part, have stressed that any new AI framework must remain harmonized with, rather than duplicate or contradict, the Data Privacy Act of 2012. Community concerns have also emerged around the energy and water footprint of the AI data centers now concentrating around Metro Manila and Cebu.

This bill seeks to reconcile these positions in a single, risk-based, and workable framework. It does not impose uniform, one-size-fits-all obligations on every AI system regardless of its actual risk profile. Instead it: (i) affirms a Bill of Rights in Artificial Intelligence covering notice, explanation, human review, data control, and protection from discrimination; (ii) creates the National Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Authority (NAIRA) under the Department of Information and Communications Technology, supported by a National AI Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Council representing government, labor, industry, academe, and civil society; (iii) classifies AI systems by risk prohibiting unacceptable uses outright, subjecting only high-risk systems to registration and pre-deployment review, requiring basic transparency for limited-risk systems, and leaving minimal-risk innovation largely unencumbered; (iv) guarantees that no Filipino worker may be dismissed, demoted, or have compensation reduced on the sole basis of an automated decision, and requires at least sixty (60) days' advance notice and access to retraining before AI-driven displacement; (v) establishes a regulatory sandbox to keep the door open for startups, researchers, and MSMEs; and (vi) provides proportionate administrative, civil, and criminal remedies for violations.

Innovation and regulation are not opposing goals. A clear, predictable, and appropriately calibrated legal framework is the foundation on which sustained public trust and, with it, sustained AI adoption and investment will be built. In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly requested.



REP. ALEXANDER T. PIMENTEL

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**
Second Regular Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE BILL NO. 11137

*Introduced by REP. **ALEXANDER T. PIMENTEL***

**AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT, DEPLOYMENT, AND USE OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES, CREATING FOR THE
PURPOSE THE NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATORY
AUTHORITY AND THE NATIONAL AI MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY
COUNCIL, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF,
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

CHAPTER I
General Provisions

SEC. 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Philippine Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Framework Act.”

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is the policy of the State to promote the responsible, ethical, and inclusive development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a tool for national development, economic competitiveness, and improved delivery of public services, while protecting the constitutional rights of every Filipino, including the rights to privacy, due process, equal protection, and gainful employment. The State recognizes that innovation and regulation are not opposing goals: a clear, predictable, and risk-based legal framework is necessary to build the public trust on which continued AI adoption and investment depend. Towards this end, the State shall adopt a framework that is proportionate to the actual risk posed by an AI system, that avoids imposing undue compliance burdens on low-risk innovation, startups, and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and that establishes clear, enforceable safeguards where an AI system poses a significant risk to safety, livelihood, or fundamental rights.

SEC. 3. Scope and Coverage. – This Act shall apply to the research, development, deployment, importation, sale, and use of AI systems by public and private entities operating within the Philippines, and to AI systems that, although hosted, trained, or developed abroad, produce effects on persons, entities, or data within Philippine territory. This Act shall apply suppletorily to sector-specific rules issued by financial, health, education, telecommunications, electoral, and other regulators, which shall retain primary jurisdiction over matters within their respective competence, in coordination with the Authority created under this Act.

SEC. 4. Definition of Terms. – For purposes of this Act:

- (a) “Artificial Intelligence (AI)” refers to a machine-based system that, for a given set of human-defined objectives, generates outputs such as predictions, recommendations, content, or decisions that influence real or virtual environments, with varying degrees of autonomy.
- (b) “AI System” means any software, hardware, or combination thereof that implements one or more AI techniques, including machine learning, to process data and produce an output for a given set of objectives.
- (c) “Automated Decision” means a decision made, in whole or in substantial part, by an AI system without meaningful human judgment applied to the specific case, that produces legal effects on a person or similarly and significantly affects that person.
- (d) “Deployer” means any natural or juridical person that puts an AI system into use, whether by developing it in-house or by procuring it from a developer.
- (e) “Developer” means any natural or juridical person that designs, builds, trains, or substantially modifies an AI system.
- (f) “Foundation Model” means a large-scale AI model trained on broad data and adaptable to a wide range of downstream tasks.
- (g) “Generative AI” means an AI system capable of generating text, images, audio, video, code, or other content that resembles human-generated output.
- (h) “High-Risk AI System” means an AI system classified as such under Section 18 of this Act.
- (i) “Human Oversight” means the presence of effective mechanisms enabling a natural person to understand, monitor, intervene in, or override the operation or output of an AI system.
- (j) “Regulatory Sandbox” means a controlled, time-bound testing environment authorized by the Authority under Section 32 that allows for conditional exemptions from specified requirements of this Act.
- (k) “Synthetic Content” means image, audio, video, or text content that has been generated or manipulated by an AI system such that it would falsely appear to a reasonable person to be authentic or to accurately depict a real person, place, or event.
- (l) “Authority” refers to the National Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Authority (NAIRA) created under Section 6 of this Act.
- (m) “Council” refers to the National AI Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Council created under Section 13 of this Act.

CHAPTER II
Bill of Rights in Artificial Intelligence

SEC. 5. AI Bill of Rights. – In recognition of the impact of AI on Filipino life, work, and society, and in order to preserve human dignity and democratic accountability, the State affirms the following rights of every person in relation to the design, deployment, and use of AI systems:

- (a) Right to Notice. – Every person has the right to know, in clear and accessible terms, when they are interacting with, or are subject to a decision made or materially assisted by, an AI system, unless such use is clearly evident from the context.
- (b) Right to Explanation. – Every person subject to an automated decision affecting their rights, benefits, or opportunities has the right to a meaningful explanation of the logic, main factors, and data involved.
- (c) Right to Human Review. – No automated decision that materially affects a person's employment, credit, insurance, government benefit, or access to education shall be made solely by an AI system, and every such person has the right to request review and, where warranted, correction or reversal by a competent human officer.
- (d) Right to Data Control. – Consistent with Republic Act No. 10173, every person has the right to access, correct, and object to the processing of their personal data by an AI system, including a right to request the removal of their personal data from training or operational datasets, subject to legitimate retention requirements under law.
- (e) Right against Algorithmic Discrimination. – Every person has the right to be free from unlawful discrimination, profiling, or surveillance by an AI system on the basis of any characteristic protected under existing law.
- (f) Right to Safety. – Every person has the right to be protected from a high-risk AI system that has not undergone the risk assessment, registration, and human-oversight requirements of this Act.
- (g) Right to Redress. – Every person adversely affected by a violation of this Act has the right to file a complaint with the Authority and to pursue civil, administrative, or criminal remedies as provided herein and under other applicable law.
- (h) Rights of Workers. – No worker shall be dismissed, demoted, or have their wages or benefits diminished on the sole basis of an automated decision, and every worker is entitled to advance notice, consultation, and transition support in connection with AI-driven changes to their work, as further provided in Section 24 of this Act.

CHAPTER III

The National Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Authority

SEC. 6. Creation of the National Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Authority (NAIRA). – There is hereby created the National Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Authority (NAIRA), attached to the Department of Information and

Communications Technology (DICT) for purposes of policy and program coordination, which shall exercise regulatory, quasi-judicial, and administrative functions over AI systems in the Philippines as provided in this Act. NAIRA shall have the authority to promulgate rules, conduct investigations, impose administrative sanctions, and issue orders necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. Powers and Functions. – NAIRA shall have the following powers and functions:

- (a) Formulate, issue, and enforce rules, standards, and technical requirements for the classification, registration, and oversight of AI systems;
- (b) Classify AI systems by level of risk pursuant to Chapter V of this Act and maintain an indicative, periodically updated list of high-risk AI use cases;
- (c) Establish and maintain the National AI Registry required under Section 10;
- (d) Conduct pre-deployment reviews, audits, and post-deployment monitoring of high-risk AI systems;
- (e) Investigate complaints, issue compliance orders, cease-and-desist orders, and impose administrative fines under Section 35;
- (f) Refer suspected criminal violations of this Act to the Department of Justice and appropriate law enforcement agencies;
- (g) Issue binding and advisory opinions on the application of this Act;
- (h) Coordinate with sectoral regulators, including the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Insurance Commission, the National Privacy Commission, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, the Commission on Higher Education, the Commission on Elections, and the National Telecommunications Commission, on matters of overlapping jurisdiction;
- (i) Administer the regulatory sandbox program under Section 32;
- (j) Promote the development of domestic AI talent, research, and industry in coordination with the Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Trade and Industry; and
- (k) Submit an annual report to Congress on the state of AI regulation, registrations, enforcement actions, and legislative recommendations.

SEC. 8. Organizational Structure. – NAIRA shall be headed by a Director-General, appointed by the President of the Philippines, and shall be assisted by Deputy Director-Generals for: (a) Standards and Risk Classification; (b) Compliance and Enforcement; (c) Innovation and Regulatory Sandbox; and (d)

Consumer and Worker Protection. The Director-General shall, within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, submit a staffing pattern and budget proposal to the Department of Budget and Management.

SEC. 9. Qualifications of the Director-General. – The Director-General shall be a natural-born Filipino citizen of good moral character with at least ten (10) years of relevant experience in AI, computer science, law, public policy, or a related field.

SEC. 10. National AI Registry. – There is hereby established a National AI Registry, which shall record all high-risk AI systems required to be registered under Section 19. Registration shall not be required for limited-risk or minimal-risk AI systems. The Registry shall be made publicly accessible in a manner that protects legitimate trade secrets and proprietary information.

SEC. 11. Rule-Making and Public Consultation. – All proposed rules and regulations of NAIRA shall undergo public notice and consultation for not less than thirty (30) calendar days and shall be published in the Official Gazette, in a newspaper of general circulation, or on the official NAIRA website prior to taking effect.

SEC. 12. Funding. – The initial funding requirement for the establishment of NAIRA shall be charged against the current appropriations of the DICT. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its continued operation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

CHAPTER IV

National AI Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Council

SEC. 13. Creation of the Council. – There is hereby created the National AI Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Council, which shall serve as an independent advisory body to NAIRA, composed of eleven (11) members appointed by the President upon recommendation of the DICT Secretary, as follows:

- (a) One (1) AI researcher or machine learning expert;
- (b) One (1) ethicist, philosopher, or scholar with a demonstrated body of work on AI ethics;
- (c) One (1) representative of a national labor federation or trade union;
- (d) One (1) human rights or data privacy legal expert;
- (e) One (1) sociologist, anthropologist, or public-interest technologist;
- (f) One (1) representative of the youth or academic sector under thirty (30) years of age;
- (g) One (1) representative of MSMEs or the startup sector;
- (h) One (1) representative of a consumer protection organization;
- (i) One (1) media practitioner or researcher on disinformation or algorithmic harms;

- (j) One (1) representative from Visayas, and one (1) representative from Mindanao, rotating every three (3) years.

SEC. 14. Functions of the Council. – The Council shall: (a) issue non-binding opinions on proposed high-risk classifications and major NAIRA rules; (b) conduct public hearings and consultations on proposed AI regulations; (c) submit an annual AI Ethics and Public Impact Report to Congress and the President; and (d) receive a written explanation from NAIRA whenever the Authority adopts a position contrary to the Council's recommendation.

SEC. 15. Term and Secretariat Support. – Members of the Council shall serve a term of three (3) years, renewable once, and shall receive honoraria as may be determined by the Department of Budget and Management, subject to availability of funds. The DICT shall provide secretariat support to the Council.

CHAPTER V

Risk-Based Classification of AI Systems

SEC. 16. Risk Tiers. – AI systems shall be classified into the following tiers: (a) Unacceptable Risk, which is prohibited outright under Section 17; (b) High Risk, subject to the requirements of Section 19; (c) Limited Risk, subject to the transparency requirements of Section 20; and (d) Minimal Risk, subject to Section 21.

SEC. 17. Prohibited AI Practices. – The following AI practices are prohibited:

- (a) The use of AI by a public authority to evaluate or classify the trustworthiness of persons based on their social behavior or personal characteristics, leading to detrimental or unfavorable treatment unrelated to the context in which the data was originally generated;
- (b) The use of AI techniques that materially distort a person's behavior through subliminal, manipulative, or deceptive means in a manner likely to cause significant harm;
- (c) The use of real-time, indiscriminate biometric identification of persons in publicly accessible spaces for law enforcement purposes, except upon judicial authorization or as otherwise provided by law;
- (d) The use of AI to exploit the vulnerabilities of children, persons with disabilities, or the elderly in a manner likely to cause harm;
- (e) The use of AI to create or distribute synthetic content depicting a real, identifiable person without their consent, where such content is deceptively presented as authentic and is likely to cause reputational, financial, or electoral harm; and
- (f) The use of AI to infer the emotional state of an employee or student without their consent, except where necessary for safety or medical purposes.

SEC. 18. High-Risk AI Systems. – NAIRA shall classify an AI system as high-risk based on: (a) its use in critical sectors such as health, finance, education, employment, credit, law enforcement, government benefits, or critical infrastructure; (b) its degree of autonomy and the extent of human oversight available; (c) its use for biometric identification or profiling; and (d) the scale of its deployment and the number of persons potentially affected. NAIRA shall issue and periodically update an indicative list of high-risk AI use cases.

SEC. 19. Obligations for High-Risk AI Systems. – A deployer of a high-risk AI system shall, prior to deployment: (a) register the system with the National AI Registry; (b) conduct and document a risk assessment, including bias and fairness testing; (c) implement an effective human oversight mechanism; (d) establish post-deployment monitoring and incident-reporting procedures; and (e) adopt commensurate cybersecurity safeguards. Failure to comply shall be subject to the sanctions under Section 35.

SEC. 20. Limited-Risk AI Systems. – A deployer of a limited-risk AI system, including a generative AI system, shall disclose to users, in a clear and conspicuous manner, that they are interacting with an AI system or that content has been generated or materially altered by AI, and shall, where feasible, provide an accessible means of obtaining human assistance.

SEC. 21. Minimal-Risk AI Systems. – A minimal-risk AI system shall not be subject to mandatory registration or pre-deployment review under this Act. NAIRA may issue voluntary codes of conduct for the responsible development of such systems.

CHAPTER VI

Cross-Cutting and Sectoral Obligations

SEC. 22. Alignment with the Data Privacy Act of 2012. – Republic Act No. 10173 shall apply suppletorily to this Act. The National Privacy Commission shall retain jurisdiction over complaints involving the unlawful processing of personal data by an AI system. NAIRA and the National Privacy Commission shall jointly issue guidelines on automated decision-making and profiling within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 23. AI in Government Services. – A government agency deploying a high-risk AI system for public-facing decisions shall register the system with NAIRA, publish a plain-language notice of the system's function and available appeal channels, and ensure that a duly authorized human officer remains accountable for the final government action.

SEC. 24. Protection of Workers from AI-Driven Displacement. – No employer shall dismiss, demote, or reduce the compensation or benefits of an employee based solely on the output of an AI or automated system, without human review by a duly authorized officer. An employer intending to adopt an AI system reasonably expected to result in the redundancy or displacement of workers shall provide affected workers, and their recognized labor organization where one exists, written notice of not less than sixty (60) calendar days prior to implementation, and shall, in coordination with the Department of Labor and

Employment (DOLE), offer reasonable retraining, upskilling, or transition assistance to displaced workers. DOLE, in coordination with NAIRA, shall issue implementing guidelines within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 25. AI in Recruitment and Employment Decisions. – An employer using AI in recruitment, performance evaluation, or termination shall disclose such use to applicants and employees, conduct periodic bias testing, and ensure that final adverse decisions remain subject to human review upon request.

SEC. 26. AI in Credit, Insurance, and Financial Services. – A financial institution using AI for credit scoring, underwriting, or claims processing shall disclose the use of automated processing to affected clients and provide a right to request human review of an adverse decision, without prejudice to the continuing prudential authority of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Insurance Commission, which shall coordinate with NAIRA on applicable technical standards.

SEC. 27. AI in Elections and Political Communication. – Synthetic or AI-generated campaign content shall be conspicuously labeled as such. This Act shall be construed to complement, and not to diminish, the authority of the Commission on Elections to regulate the use of AI in electoral activities.

SEC. 28. AI in Health Care. – An AI system intended for clinical diagnosis, triage, or treatment recommendation shall be reviewed with the Department of Health prior to deployment and shall remain assistive to, and shall not replace, the independent judgment of a duly licensed health professional.

SEC. 29. AI in Education. – An AI system used for student grading, ranking, or profiling shall not be the sole basis of an academic decision. The Department of Education and the Commission on Higher Education, in coordination with NAIRA, shall issue standards for the use of AI in basic and higher education and shall integrate AI literacy and ethics into relevant curricula.

SEC. 30. AI Data Centers and Environmental Disclosure. – An operator of an AI training or inference data center exceeding a capacity threshold set by NAIRA, in coordination with the Department of Energy and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, shall disclose its annual energy and water consumption, secure applicable environmental compliance certificates, and consult host communities prior to the commencement of operations.

SEC. 31. Advanced AI Systems and Future Preparedness. – NAIRA shall establish a foresight function to monitor the development of advanced or highly general-purpose AI systems and shall submit a strategic risk report to Congress at least once every three (3) years. NAIRA may issue precautionary advisories or time-bound restrictions, not exceeding twelve (12) months unless renewed, on emerging AI applications presenting significant and unregulated risk to rights, safety, or national security.

CHAPTER VII

Regulatory Sandbox and Innovation Support

SEC. 32. Regulatory Sandbox Program. – NAIRA shall establish a regulatory sandbox program allowing startups, researchers, and MSMEs to test AI systems under time-bound, supervised conditions with conditional exemptions from specified requirements of this Act, subject to a risk mitigation plan, reporting requirements, and defined geographic or functional limits.

SEC. 33. Support for Domestic AI Development. – The State shall promote the development of locally built AI systems, including Filipino-language models, through grants, research support, and partnerships coordinated with the Department of Science and Technology, the National AI Center for Research and Innovation, and the Commission on Higher Education. NAIRA shall establish a simplified compliance track for MSMEs.

SEC. 34. AI Safety and Research Fund. – There is hereby created an AI Safety and Research Fund, to be administered by NAIRA and funded through the annual General Appropriations Act, to support independent safety and bias audits, adversarial testing, and the development of national AI safety benchmarks.

CHAPTER VIII

Enforcement, Penalties, and Remedies

SEC. 35. Administrative Sanctions. – NAIRA may impose the following administrative sanctions, without prejudice to civil or criminal liability: (a) a fine not exceeding Five Million Pesos (P5,000,000.00) per violation for the unauthorized deployment of a high-risk AI system without registration, with a grace period for first-time violators who have not caused substantial harm; (b) a fine not exceeding One Million Pesos (P1,000,000.00) for failure to disclose the use of AI or to label synthetic content as required under this Act; (c) suspension or revocation of registration; and (d) disqualification from government procurement.

SEC. 36. Criminal Liability. – The willful commission of a prohibited AI practice under Section 17, or the malicious use of AI to enable fraud, identity theft, or the non-consensual creation of deceptive synthetic content depicting a real person, shall be punished by imprisonment of six (6) months to six (6) years, or a fine of not more than Two Million Pesos (P2,000,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court, without prejudice to prosecution under the Revised Penal Code, Republic Act No. 10175, or other applicable law.

SEC. 37. Liability of Juridical Persons. – Where a violation is committed by a juridical person, the officer or employee who authorized, directed, or knowingly allowed the violation, and the compliance officer who failed to act despite knowledge thereof, shall be held solidarily liable with the entity.

SEC. 38. Civil Remedies. – Any person whose rights are violated under this Act may file an action for injunctive relief, actual, moral, or exemplary damages, correction or deletion of data, or such other relief as the courts may deem just and equitable.

SEC. 39. Whistleblower Protection. – A person who reports a violation of this Act in good faith shall be protected from retaliation. An entity that voluntarily discloses and promptly corrects a violation may, at the discretion of NAIRA, be granted mitigation of penalties.

CHAPTER IX

Final Provisions

SEC. 40. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – Within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act, NAIRA and the DICT, in consultation with the National Privacy Commission, the Department of Justice, DOLE, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Council, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

SEC. 41. Periodic Review. – The appropriate committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall review this Act at least once every three (3) years to account for technological developments and emerging risks.

SEC. 42. Suppletory Application. – Republic Act No. 10173 (Data Privacy Act of 2012), Republic Act No. 10175 (Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012), the Labor Code of the Philippines, and other applicable laws shall apply suppletorily to this Act.

SEC. 43. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 44. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 45. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,