



Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS
 Intramuros, Manila

**GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF
 SOCIAL MEDIA, ARTIFICIAL
 INTELLIGENCE, AND
 INTERNET TECHNOLOGY,
 FOR DIGITAL ELECTION
 CAMPAIGN, AND THE
 PROHIBITION AND
 PUNISHMENT OF ITS MISUSE
 FOR DISINFORMATION, AND
 MISINFORMATION, IN
 CONNECTION WITH THE 2025
 NATIONAL AND LOCAL
 ELECTIONS AND THE BARMM
 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

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| GARCIA, George Erwin M. | <i>Chairman</i> |
| INTING, Socorro B. | <i>Commissioner</i> |
| CASQUEJO, Marlon S. | <i>Commissioner</i> |
| FEROLINO, Aimee P. | <i>Commissioner</i> |
| BULAY, Rey E. | <i>Commissioner</i> |
| MACEDA, JR., Ernesto Ferdinand P. | <i>Commissioner</i> |
| CELIS, Nelson J. | <i>Commissioner</i> |

PROMULGATED: September 17, 2024

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RESOLUTION NO. 11064

WHEREAS, Article IX-C, Sec. 2(1) of the Philippine Constitution empowers the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) to enforce and administer all laws and regulations relative to the conduct of an election, plebiscite, initiative, referendum, and recall;

WHEREAS, Article IX-C, Section 4 of the Constitution further authorizes the COMELEC, during an election period, to supervise or regulate the enjoyment or utilization of all franchises or permits for the operation of transportation and other public utilities, media of communication or information, all grants, special privileges, or concessions granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporation or its subsidiary;

WHEREAS, Article IX-C, Section 4 of the Constitution further states that such supervision or regulation by the Commission shall aim to ensure equal opportunity, time, and space, and the right to reply, including reasonable, equal rates therefor, for public information campaigns and forums among candidates in connection with the objective of holding free, orderly, honest, peaceful, and credible elections;

WHEREAS, Article IX-C, Section 2(4) of the Constitution authorizes the COMELEC to deputize, with the concurrence of the President, law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines, for the exclusive purpose of ensuring free, orderly, honest, peaceful, and credible elections;

WHEREAS, Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution further provides that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, of expression, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances;

WHEREAS, Section 261 (z) (11) of the Omnibus Election Code (OEC) provides that any person who, for the purpose of disrupting or obstructing the election process or causing confusion among the voters, propagates false and alarming reports or information or transmits or circulates false orders, directives or messages regarding any matter relating to the printing of official ballots, the postponement of the election, the transfer of polling place or the general conduct of the election, shall be guilty of an election offense.

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9006, otherwise known as The Fair Elections Act, allows election propaganda whether on television, cable television, radio, newspapers or any other medium, subject to the limitation on authorized expenses of candidates and political parties, observance of truth in advertising, and subject to the supervision and regulation by the Commission;

WHEREAS, Section 13 of Republic Act No. 9006, further provides for the authority of the COMELEC to promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation of the Fair Elections Act and the filing of a complaint for an election offense for the violation of the Act and its rules and regulations;

WHEREAS, Section 15 of Republic Act No. 8436, as amended by R.A. 9369, provides that unlawful acts or omissions applicable to a candidate shall take effect only upon the start of the aforesaid campaign period;

WHEREAS, the COMELEC promulgated Resolution No. 10730, as amended, providing for the rules and regulations implementing the Fair Elections Act, in relation to the 2022 National and Local Elections which classified social media posts and paid ads on the internet as lawful election propaganda, and provided for the requirements and/or limitations on the use of election propaganda through internet, mobile and social media;

WHEREAS, the COMELEC, through Minute Resolution No. 23-0423 issued last 17 July 2023 created the Task Force Kontra Fake News to combat the threats of disinformation, and misinformation. It was later renamed and officially launched as the Task Force sa Katotohanan, Katapatan, at Katarungan sa Halalan (Task Force KKK sa Halalan) under Minute Resolution No. 24-0486;

NOW, THEREFORE, the COMELEC, by virtue of the powers vested in it by the Constitution, the Omnibus Election Code, the Fair Elections Act, and other related election laws, rules, and regulations has **RESOLVED**, as it hereby **RESOLVES**, to promulgate the following guidelines on the use of social media, artificial intelligence, and internet technology for digital election campaign in relation to the 2025 National and Local Elections and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) parliamentary elections, and the prohibition and punishment of its misuse for disinformation, and misinformation as an election offense pursuant to Section 261 (z) (11) Omnibus Election Code:

ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Scope - The coverage of these guidelines shall be limited to the regulation of the use, and the prohibition, and punishment of the misuse of social media, artificial intelligence, and internet technology, for purposes of digital election campaigning for the 2025 National and Local Elections and the BARMM Parliamentary Elections.

Section 2. Implementing Arm - The Task Force KKK sa Halalan, led by the Education and Information Department (EID) and the Law Department of the COMELEC, with the assistance of the deputized law enforcement agencies, and relevant government instrumentalities, shall be tasked to implement and enforce these guidelines, in cooperation with accredited citizens' arms, and partner organizations of the COMELEC.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms, as used in these guidelines, are defined:

1. *"Algorithm"* refers to a defined set of rules or instructions, usually executed by a computer or computational system, to accomplish a specific task, or solve a particular problem.
2. *"Artificial Intelligence Technology"* refers to computer systems or machines that simulate human intelligence processes with focus on learning, reasoning problem solving, perception, use of language, and image manipulation influencing real or virtual environments.
3. *"Astroturfing"* refers to a practice designed to mask the source of a message so that it appears as though it has broad support from grassroots participants, rather than originating from a small group or organization.
4. *"Audio watermarks"* refer to embedded, detectable signals within an audio file that shall be audible to the listener, and used to verify the authenticity, ownership, or source of the audio content and prevent unauthorized alterations or misuse.
5. *"Bots"* (abbreviation for robot/s) refers to a software program or computer system designed to perform automated, repetitive, pre-defined tasks on the internet often used on social media to simulate or imitate human user behavior.

6. *“Candidate”* refers to any person seeking an elective public office, who has filed his or her certificate of candidacy, and who has not died, withdrawn his or her certificate of candidacy, had his or her certificate of candidacy denied due course or cancelled, or has been otherwise disqualified before the start of the campaign period for which he or she filed his certificate of candidacy. Provided, that, unlawful acts or omissions applicable to a candidate shall take effect only upon the start of the aforesaid campaign period. It also refers to any registered national, regional, or sectoral party, organization or coalition thereof that has filed a manifestation of intent to participate under the party-list system, which has not withdrawn the said manifestation, or which has not been disqualified before the start of the campaign period.

It further refers to individuals who filed their Certificate of Candidacy within the period prescribed by the Commission for the purpose of participating in the elections ¹, regional parliamentary political parties, parliamentary sectoral organizations, and Coalitions.

7. *“Cheapfakes”* refer to forms of visual disinformation for which authentic images or videos are re-contextualized to deliberately alter their meaning.
8. *“Computer”* refers to an electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other data processing or communications device, or grouping of such devices, capable of performing logical, arithmetic, routing, or storage functions and which includes any storage facility or equipment or communications facility or equipment directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device. It covers any type of computer device including devices with data processing capabilities like mobile phones, smartphones, computer networks, and other devices connected to the internet.

¹ Article I, Sec. 6 of Comelec Resolution No. 10984 Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Bangsamoro Electoral Code of 2023

9. *"Content Provenance"* refers to the documentation and tracking of the origins, history, and any modifications of digital content. It provides a verifiable record of how, when, and by whom the content was created and altered, ensuring transparency and authenticity throughout its lifecycle.
10. *"Coordinated inauthentic behavior"* refers to deliberate and coordinated actions carried out by individuals, groups, or organizations to deceive or mislead the public by spreading false, misleading, or manipulated information online, typically involving automated or semi-automated means.
11. *"Cryptographic Metadata"* refers to encrypted data embedded within digital content that contains key information about the origin, creation date, and any modifications made to the content. This metadata provides a secure means to verify the authenticity and integrity of the content through cryptographic algorithms.
12. *"Cyber"* refers to a computer or a computer network, the electronic medium in which online communication takes place.
13. *"Deepfakes"* refer to digitally manipulated images, videos, or audio files created using artificial intelligence to fabricate realistic representations of people, events, or statements and falsely make it appear that an action, statement, or event transpired but did not occur in reality.
14. *"Digital election campaign"* refers to an election campaign conducted through online channels, including digital platforms, social media, websites, and other internet-based tools, aimed at promoting the election or defeat of a particular candidate or candidates to a public office, or to influence voter behavior during campaign period, and shall include any, or a combination of the following:
 - a. Creating, on any social media platform, online calling or messaging apps, or podcast and music streaming platforms, user groups or community pages digital images, videos, or

- audio content for the purpose of conducting campaigns or related partisan political activity;
- b. Holding political caucuses, conferences, meetings, rallies, or other similar assemblies conducted virtually or online for the purpose of soliciting votes and/or undertaking any campaign or propaganda for or against a candidate;
 - c. Making online, digital, or virtual speeches, announcements or commentaries, or holding interviews for or against the election of any candidate for public office on digital platforms;
 - d. Publishing, displaying, or distributing campaign literature or materials designed to support or oppose the election of any candidate through online and digital platforms;
 - e. Enhancing or amplifying the visibility or exposure of digital images, video, or audio in digital platforms, social media, websites, and other internet-based tools to a targeted audience for purpose of conducting campaigns or related partisan political activity;
 - f. Directly or indirectly soliciting votes, pledges, or support for or against any candidate through online and digital platforms.
15. *"Disinformation"* refers to false information that is spread, or information that is based on fact, but removed from its original context and is maliciously manipulated, and used in a partisan political activity or digital election campaign, with the intent to mislead, harm, or manipulate public opinion or voter behavior.
16. *"Fake social media accounts"* are social media profiles created using false, misleading, or inauthentic identities, or otherwise manipulated to deceive users into believing they are interacting with genuine individuals or entities, often with the intent to mislead, manipulate, or influence public opinion or voter behavior.

17. *"Fake news"* as used herein, is the colloquial, collective, and common term used by ordinary Filipinos to refer to misinformation, malinformation, or disinformation deliberately presented as legitimate news and disseminated through digital platforms, traditional media, or other communication channels, with the intent to deceive, mislead, or manipulate public opinion or voter behavior.
18. *"False amplifiers"* refer to entities or mechanisms that artificially increase the visibility or reach of digital partisan or political messages or narratives, typically through the use of bots, fake accounts, or organized networks on social media platforms or other online channels.
19. *"Hyperactive users"* refer to inauthentic individuals who engage in disproportionately high levels of activity on online platforms, including posting, sharing, or interacting with content at a significantly higher rate than the average user, with the intent to distort or manipulate online discourse or influence public perception using misinformation, or disinformation.
20. *"Internet technology"* refers to hardware, software, protocols, and services that enable the transmission, processing, and exchange of data and information over the Internet or web.
21. *"Mass media"* refers to diversified technologies, and operating on various platforms, that have for their primary purpose the transmission of information and communication to a large audience. These platforms include broadcast, internet and mobile, print, and outdoor.
22. *"Media practitioner"* refers to a person or group of persons actively engaged in the pursuit of information gathering and reporting or distribution, in any manner or form, including but not limited to the following:
 - Broadcasters or otherwise engaged in the writing, editing, or conveying/transmitting of news and information to the public;

- Journalists (TV, Radio, Print and Online)
 - Editors, publishers, managers or proprietor of a publication or broadcast station
 - Reporter, editor, radio and television program producer and presenter employed by a media institution
23. *“Misinformation”* refers to false or inaccurate information that is spread in a partisan political activity or digital election campaign, regardless of whether there is intent to mislead.
24. *“Party”* refers to a political party, whether national, regional, or sectoral party, or a coalition of parties, and party-list organizations duly registered/accredited with the COMELEC, or regional parliamentary political parties, parliamentary sectoral organizations, and coalitions intending to participate in the parliamentary elections.
25. *“Podcast”* refers to a radio program that is stored in a digital form that can be streamed live and downloaded from the internet and stored and played on a computer or on a cell phone.
26. *“Soft fakes”* refers to a type of media manipulation that involves subtle and often imperceptible alterations to content, such as editing photos or videos, to influence perceptions or opinions without the more evident distortions characteristic of deepfakes.
27. *“Social media”* refers to digital platforms and applications that enable users to create, share, and exchange content, engage in social networking, and interact with others in real-time or asynchronously, often involving user-generated content and facilitated through various forms of communication and media sharing. For purposes of these guidelines, social media is categorized as a form of mass media.

28. *“Social media account”* refers to a user’s personalized access to a social networking site or application, typically using a username and password combination, and generally used to post, share, and publish online any text, audio, or video content by the user.
29. *“Visible Watermarks”* refer to identifiable marks, symbols, or text embedded directly into visual or digital media that are clearly discernible to the viewer. These marks verify the content's authenticity and ownership, preventing unauthorized alteration or misuse during dissemination.
30. *“Watermark Technology”* refers to the method of embedding a visible or invisible mark, identifier, or metadata in digital content to indicate authenticity, origin, or ownership for purposes of ensuring the legitimacy of digital provenance.

ARTICLE III

PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF OFFICIAL SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS, WEBSITES, DIGITAL AND INTERNET-BASED CAMPAIGN PLATFORMS OF CANDIDATES, PARTIES

Section 1. Social media accounts, websites, digital and internet-based campaign platforms to be registered - All official social media accounts and pages, websites, podcasts, blogs, vlogs, and other online and internet-based campaign platforms of candidates, and parties intending to participate in the 2025 national and local elections and parliamentary elections, and their respective campaign teams, and those created, or managed by any person or entity, other than the candidates or parties themselves, that are primarily designed or primarily used to promote the election or defeat of a particular candidate or candidates, shall be duly registered with the EID.

Section 2. When to register - Registration shall be made within thirty (30) calendar days after the filing of the Certificates of Candidacy until December 13, 2024.

Section 3. Election and Campaign Period - For purposes of the May 12, 2025 National and Local Elections, the election period shall be from January 12, 2025 (Sunday) to June 11, 2025 (Wednesday), while the campaign period shall be:

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| February 11, 2025 (Tuesday) to May 10, 2025 (Saturday), excluding April 17, 2025 (Maundy Thursday) and April 18, 2025 (Good Friday) | Candidates for senator and party-list groups participating in the party-list system of representation |
| March 28, 2025 (Friday) to May 10, 2025 (Saturday), excluding April 17, 2025 (Maundy Thursday) and April 18, 2025 (Good Friday) | Campaign period for Member, House of Representatives, and parliamentary, provincial, city, and municipal officials |

Section 4. Who may submit registration form- Only the candidates and their authorized representatives, as well as authorized representatives of registered political parties/coalitions, and party-list organizations, may submit their registration forms for their official social media accounts and pages, websites, podcasts, blogs/vlogs, and other online and internet-based campaign platforms.

Any person or entity other than a candidate or political party, who shall create, or manage similar social media accounts and pages, websites, podcasts, blogs, vlogs, and other online and internet-based campaign platforms primarily designed or used during the election period to solicit votes and promote the election or defeat of a particular candidate or candidates, shall also submit the registration forms and comply with the requirements of this guidelines.

Submission shall be made to the EID through the official online channels that will be provided by the COMELEC.

Section 5. Registration - The following shall be required to be submitted online to the EID during the registration period, and a hard copy must be transmitted to the EID within five (5) days from submission:

1. A duly accomplished Registration Form which will be accomplished and submitted online;
2. A notarized authorization if the registration shall be submitted by the authorized representative of the candidate or party, or the private individual or entity;
3. A notarized affidavit of undertaking by the candidate or the authorized official of the political party or coalition, and party-list organizations and their official digital or social media campaign manager, stating that the registered social media and online election campaign platforms shall not misuse social media, artificial intelligence, and internet technology for disinformation, or misinformation, against any party or the electoral process, the COMELEC, and the Philippine election system, nor will the same social media campaign be funded or used by any foreign entity to influence and intervene in the Philippine election and COMELEC affairs;

Private individuals or entities who are covered under these guidelines shall also submit a similar notarized affidavit of undertaking.

4. Photocopy of one (1) valid government-issued ID of the candidate, the authorized representative of the political party/coalition or party-list organization submitting the registration, and their official digital/online/social media campaign manager, or the person or entity covered by these guidelines;

Section 6. Approval by the Commission *En Banc* and Publication of registered social media accounts and digital campaign platforms - All social media accounts and digital campaign platforms for registration to the COMELEC shall be submitted and evaluated by the EID, and subsequently reviewed by the Task Force KKK sa Halalan. Thereafter, the Task Force KKK sa Halalan shall make an endorsement and recommendation for approval or denial of the reviewed applications to the Commission *En Banc*.

All approved registrations by the Commission *En Banc* shall be endorsed to the EID for publication in the COMELEC's official website and social media accounts at the national, regional, and local level. The social media accounts and digital campaign platforms created and managed by private individuals and entities or organizations registered with the EID shall also be published.

Section 7. Failure to register - The concerned candidate, political party/coalition, party-list organization, and their respective social media campaign managers, and the covered private individuals or entities, shall be required to explain why a complaint for violation of these guidelines should not be filed against them for their failure to register their social media accounts, websites, digital and internet-based campaign platforms in accordance with these rules. A request for the removal, takedown, or blocking of the said content, social media or digital platforms, or accounts shall also be made by the COMELEC through the Task Force KKK sa Halalan to the technology platforms and providers, and/or the concerned law enforcement agency.

ARTICLE IV

TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS ON THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY IN ELECTION PROPAGANDA AND CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

Section 1. Disclosure and disclaimer requirements - All election propaganda and campaign materials of candidates and political parties, that utilize artificial intelligence technology shall be required to disclose the fact of its use and appropriate technology is employed to identify its authenticity and legitimate source.

Section 2. How to make disclosures or disclaimers - Disclosures or disclaimers, which shall be clear, conspicuous, and not easily removed or altered, must remain visible or audible for a sufficient duration both before and after the campaign material is presented. The disclosure or disclaimer shall explicitly state that the content has been manipulated using artificial intelligence, providing a detailed explanation of the nature and extent of the manipulation. Additionally, it must include a statement confirming that

prior consent has been obtained from all individuals depicted in the AI-manipulated election material. The said disclosure shall be contained in the same campaign material and not in a separate file.

Any entity involved in distributing synthetic election-related media is also required to ensure that the media contains the necessary disclosures and disclaimers as mandated.

The following requirements apply based on the form of media:

1. Visual Media

The text of the disclosure or disclaimer must appear in a font size no smaller than the largest font used within the campaign material. If no other text is present, the disclosure or disclaimer must be large enough to be easily readable by the average viewer.

The disclosure or disclaimer must also be clearly distinguished from other content, with sufficient color contrast between the text and the background to ensure legibility. The disclosure or disclaimer must also be enclosed in a printed box or set apart in a manner that visually distinguishes it from other content.

2. Audio-Visual Media (Video or Animated Content)

For campaign materials that include both visual and audio elements, the disclosure or disclaimer must be presented both in written form and as an audible statement. The written form shall remain visible, and the audible form shall be spoken clearly for a considerable amount of time at the beginning and end of the media, in both cases ensuring that the content is understandable to the average viewer.

3. Audio-Only Media

For campaign materials consisting solely of audio content, the disclosure or disclaimer must be spoken in a clear and audible manner and at a volume that can be easily heard by the average listener at the beginning and the end of the audio content.

For all forms of media, whether visual, audio-visual, or audio-only, digital technologies, including but not limited to visible watermarks (for visual), audio watermarks (for audio-only and audio-visual), cryptographic

metadata, or any technology that ensures content provenance, must be employed to verify the authenticity of the visual media. These technologies shall provide details on when the content was created and how it has been edited or modified, thereby ensuring transparency and integrity of the content.

Section 3. Platform Disclosure Obligations- - Once an online and digital platform that hosts election-related content has been notified by the Task Force KKK sa Halalan that media has been manipulated with artificial intelligence technology, they shall be required to implement reasonable mechanisms that disclose the same. Such disclosures must be clearly visible or audible to all audiences, ensuring that viewers or listeners are adequately informed that the content has been altered in compliance with the requirements of these guidelines.

Section 4. Failure to disclose the use of artificial intelligence technology - If the COMELEC, through the Task Force KKK sa Halalan, detects the use of artificial intelligence technology in any campaign material disseminated or published through the social media accounts without any proper disclosures or use of watermark technology as required by the COMELEC, the concerned candidate or party, and their respective social media campaign managers, shall be required to explain why a complaint for violation of these guidelines should not be filed against them.

A request for the removal, takedown, or blocking of the said content, social media or digital platforms, or accounts shall also be made by the COMELEC through the Task Force KKK sa Halalan to the technology platforms and providers, and/or the concerned law enforcement agency.

ARTICLE V

PROHIBITED MISUSE OF SOCIAL MEDIA, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY, AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGY IN DIGITAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Section 1. Prohibited acts - The following acts, by any individual, shall be considered misuse and malicious use of social media, artificial intelligence technology, and internet technology, and may constitute as an

election offense under Section 261 (z) (11) of the OEC, if committed for purposes of propagating disinformation and misinformation to endorse or campaign against a candidate, a political party/coalition, and party-list organizations, and for propagating disinformation or misinformation against the Philippine election system, the COMELEC, and the electoral processes in the Philippines during the election and campaign period:

1. Use of “false amplifiers”, such as fake accounts, bots, and astroturf groups filled with fake users to propagate disinformation and misinformation in endorsing or campaigning against a candidate, a political party/coalition, or party-list organizations, or to propagate disinformation, and misinformation targeting the Philippine election system, the COMELEC, and electoral processes during the election and campaign period;
2. Coordinated inauthentic behavior and utilization of hyperactive users for the aforementioned purposes;
3. Creation and dissemination of deepfakes, cheapfakes, and soft fakes for the aforementioned purposes;
4. Use of fake and unregistered social media accounts during the election and campaign period for the same purposes; and
5. Creation and dissemination of fake news in furtherance of the aforementioned purposes.
6. Use of content produced through AI technology but without compliance to the transparency and disclosure requirements under these guidelines.

Section 2. Procedures upon detection of prohibited acts - Once the prohibited misuse of social media, artificial intelligence technology, and internet technology is reported to, detected, and monitored by the Task Force KKK sa Halalan, through its own initiative and monitoring, or through the aid of deputized law enforcement agencies and government instrumentalities, the following shall be immediately undertaken:

1. Gathering, documenting, recording, and preserving evidence by the Task Force KKK sa Halalan;
2. Initial validation and investigation of reports, complaints, or detections by the Task Force KKK sa Halalan, of the prohibited acts under these rules;
3. Issuance of a show cause order to the alleged perpetrator, registered candidate, political party/coalition, party-list organization, and their respective social media campaign managers;
4. Motu proprio filing of an election offense complaint before the Law Department against the Respondent.
5. Submission of a request to the technology platform or internet service provider, or a complaint to the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center (CICC), the NBI Cybercrime Division, the MTRCB, and other relevant government agencies, with a demand for the takedown of the subject content, and the erring social media account, website, or broadcast.

A request to the technology platform shall contain, among others: (a) the specific provision of the Guidelines violated; (b) specific internet addresses, Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) or cyber addresses on the web, websites, or any contents to be blocked, removed, or taken down; (c) name and signature of the authorized COMELEC official submitting the request; and (d) such other facts as may be necessary to justify the request for takedown.

6. In case of a possible violation of other laws such as, but not limited to, Republic Act No. 10173 (*Data Privacy Act of 2012*), Republic Act No. 10175 (*Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012*), or the refusal of the concerned technology platform to comply with the demand of the Task Force KKK sa Halalan to stop the continued disinformation or misinformation, a complaint shall be referred to the relevant agencies for appropriate action.

7. The immediate debunking of fake news published and disseminated against the Philippine election system, the COMELEC, or the electoral processes, shall also be undertaken by the Task Force KKK sa Halalan through publication by the EID in the official COMELEC website and social media platforms.

ARTICLE VI

THE TASK FORCE SA KATOTOHANAN, KATAPATAN. AT KATARUNGAN SA HALALAN

Section 1. Creation and Composition of the TF KKK sa Halalan - In accordance with the Commission *En Banc* Minute Resolution No. 23-0423, the TF KKK sa Halalan shall be headed by the Director IV of the EID as the Chairperson, while the Director IV of the Law Department as Co-Chairperson.

In addition to the composition of the Task Force KKK sa Halalan, as provided under the same Resolution, the following shall also form part of the TF KKK sa Halalan to help in the implementation of these guidelines:

- a. Designated lawyers, special investigators, agents, and representatives from the Office of the Chairman, Office of the Commissioners, and the Law Department;
- b. Designated cybersecurity officials from the COMELEC;
- c. Highly technical experts or professionals hired by the COMELEC, or by the deputized agencies or instrumentalities of the government, assigned to facilitate the necessary digital forensics, and to monitor and help in the detection of the prohibited misuse and malicious use of social media, AI, and internet technology by candidates, parties, voters, or by private individuals and entities.

Section 2. Deputized and Partner Agencies of the Task Force KKK sa Halalan - In accordance with relevant election laws, the COMELEC shall deputize, or enter into an agreement, with the appropriate law enforcement agencies, and government instrumentalities to assist in monitoring,

preventing, and investigating the prohibited acts outlined in these guidelines.

The Task Force KKK sa Halalan shall also seek collaboration and partnerships with accredited citizens' arms, the legal academic community, and other non-partisan and registered organizations to help educate voters, candidates, and other election stakeholders on the responsible and lawful use of social media, artificial intelligence technology, and internet technology during the election and campaign period.

Section 3. Functions of the Task Force KKK sa Halalan - The Task Force KKK sa Halalan shall have the following functions:

1. Reception and review of registration forms, validation, and endorsement to the Commission *En Banc* of approval for publication and monitoring of official social media and/or online accounts of candidates, their campaign arms/groups, political parties/coalitions, and party-list organizations;
2. Monitoring of registered and unregistered social media and online accounts or websites which are used to endorse or campaign against candidates, political parties/coalitions, party-list organizations, or to propagate false information on the Philippine elections, election system, and the COMELEC;
3. Issuance of Show Cause Order, and initial investigation of detected or reported prohibited acts under these guidelines;
4. Motu proprio filing of complaints against erring candidates, parties, individuals, and other entities, submission of requests to technology platforms for the takedown of fake accounts and contents in violation of these guidelines, as well as reporting and immediate coordination with the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and Philippine National Police (PNP) for the preservation of information necessary to investigate and prosecute those involved in the commission of prohibited acts under these guidelines or relevant special laws;

5. Endorsement to the Commission *En Banc* to enter partnerships and collaborations for effective voter education and campaign on the responsible use of social media, artificial intelligence, and internet technology in elections;
6. Endorsement to the Commission *En Banc* to enter into agreements or deputize relevant law enforcement agencies and government instrumentalities such as, but not limited to the Department of Justice (DOJ), NBI Cybercrime Division, Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center (CICC), National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), PNP, to aid in the prevention, monitoring, and investigation of prohibited misuse and malicious use of social media, artificial intelligence technology, and internet technology during election and campaign period; and
7. Perform such other powers and duties as may be directed to it by the Commission *En Banc*.

ARTICLE VII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Applicability of the relevant election laws and resolutions of the COMELEC - The provisions of the Fair Elections Act, the Omnibus Election Code, Republic Act No. 8436 as amended by Republic Act No. 9369, COMELEC Resolution No. 10730, and other relevant election laws and resolutions of the COMELEC, shall, as far as practicable or appropriate, be applicable to the implementation of these COMELEC guidelines.

Section 2. Task Force KKK sa Halalan Operational Plan and Budgetary Requirements - The Task Force KKK sa Halalan shall submit to the Commission *En Banc* its proposed operational plan which shall include the financial and human resources required for the effective implementation of these guidelines.

Section 3. Effectivity - This Resolution shall take effect on the seventh (7th) calendar day following its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines.

Section 4. Publication and Dissemination - The EID and ITD shall cause the publication of this Resolution through the official COMELEC website and social media accounts, and the dissemination of the same through media.

SO ORDERED.

GEORGE ERWIN M. GARCIA
Chairman

SOCORRO B. INTING
Commissioner

MARLON S. CASQUEJO
Commissioner

AIMEE P. FEROLINO
Commissioner

REY E. BULAY
Commissioner

ERNESTO FERDINAND P. MACEDA, JR.
Commissioner

NELSON J. CELIS
Commissioner

CERTIFICATION

APPROVED for publication, September 17, 2024.


CONSUELO B. DIOLA
Director IV

Office of the Commission Secretary

This Resolution can be verified at this number (02)85272987; email address comsec@comelec.gov.ph.