AI & Education in Taiwan

Kai-Shen Huang

科技、民主與社會研究中心
Research Institute for Democracy,
Society and Emerging Technology

Taiwan's Approach to AI in Education

1 **Early Initiatives**

The Ministry of Education (MOE) started promoting AI in education in 2019, aiming to enhance proficiency in AI technologies.

2 **ChatGPT's Impact**

The launch of ChatGPT in late 2022 significantly increased interest in AI, prompting policymakers to adapt and integrate AI technologies more actively.

3 **Policy Shift**

Generative AI became a key focus in 2023, leading to changes in educational policy and practice.

2

AI in Taiwan's Education System: Two Main Strategies

Using AI to Teach

AI tools enhance teaching and learning by providing personalized learning paths, identifying learning gaps, and offering interactive learning experiences.

Teaching AI

Integrating AI knowledge into the curriculum helps students understand AI concepts, develop computational thinking skills, and prepare for the future workforce.

AI Policies Across Educational Levels

Primary & Secondary Schools

AI tools are more commonly used in primary and secondary schools, focusing on personalized learning, adaptive assessments, and supporting teachers.

University Level

Universities focus on developing in-depth AI knowledge, promoting research, and preparing students for careers in AI-related fields.

TALP

The Taiwan Adaptive Learning Platform (TALP) is a comprehensive AI system for students from first to twelfth grade, providing personalized learning paths and addressing learning gaps.

Regulation of AI in Education

Lack of Dedicated Regulations

Currently, Taiwan lacks a comprehensive framework specifically addressing the use of AI in education. Existing regulations focus on data privacy and security, but these may not be fully applicable to the unique considerations of AI-powered learning tools.
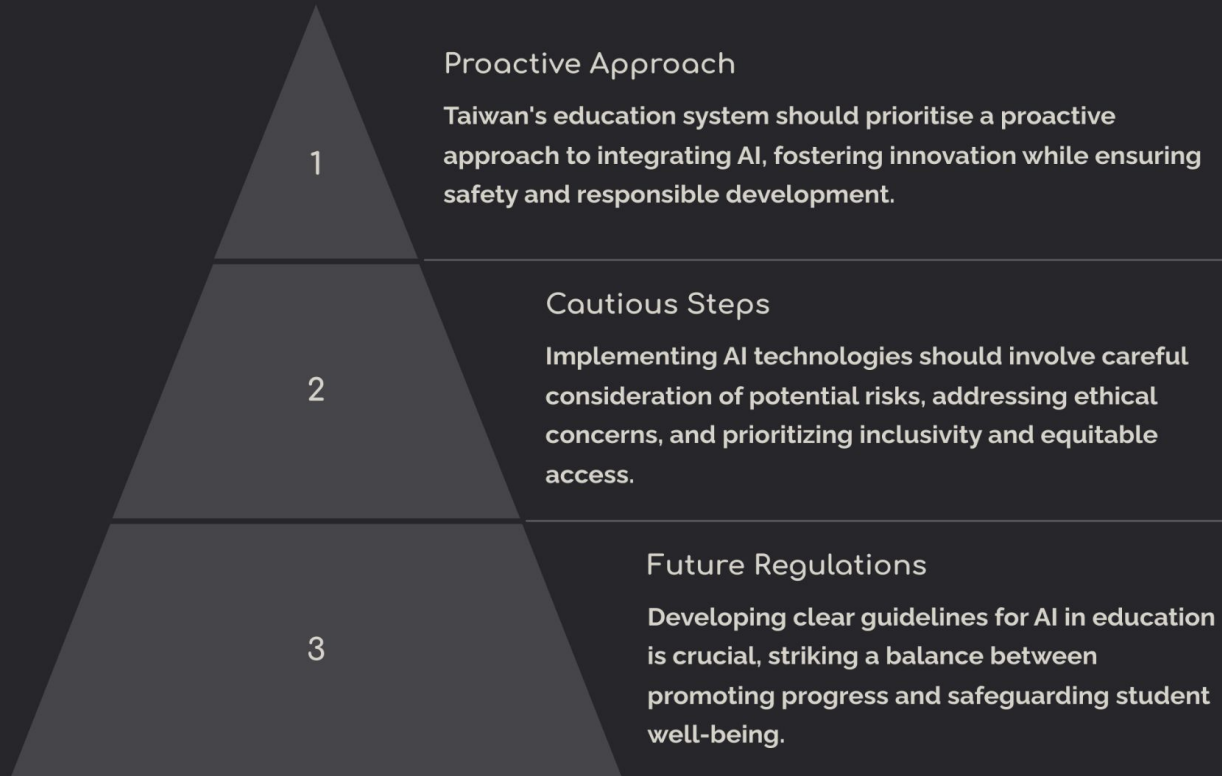
Balancing Innovation and Ethical Concerns

A crucial question is how to integrate AI responsibly into the education system while safeguarding core educational values like inclusivity, equity, and student well-being.

Complex Regulatory Landscape

Developing clear guidelines for AI in education requires considering various factors, such as student privacy, data security, potential biases in AI algorithms, the impact on teacher roles, and the need for appropriate training and support for educators.

Conclusion: Balancing Safety and Competitiveness

Proactive Approach

1

Taiwan's education system should prioritise a proactive approach to integrating AI, fostering innovation while ensuring safety and responsible development.

Cautious Steps

2

Implementing AI technologies should involve careful consideration of potential risks, addressing ethical concerns, and prioritizing inclusivity and equitable access.

Future Regulations

3

Developing clear guidelines for AI in education is crucial, striking a balance between promoting progress and safeguarding student well-being.

Thanks!

Does anyone have any questions?

kai-shen.huang@dset.tw
dset.tw

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