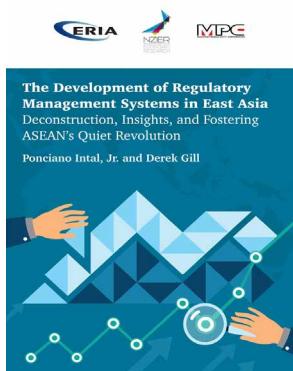




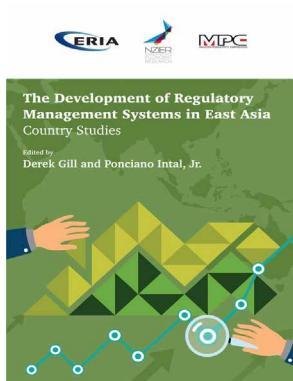
Regulatory Management and Governance



The Development of Regulatory Management Systems in East Asia: Deconstruction, Insights, and Fostering ASEAN's Quiet Revolution

By Ponciano Intal, Jr. and Derek Gill

As H.E. Deputy Minister Rizal Lukman of Indonesia said in 2015: 'The emergence of the ASEAN Economic Community is putting the pressure on each ASEAN Member State (AMS) to accelerate the bureaucratic, administrative and regulatory reforms needed to ensure its competitiveness both in Southeast Asia and globally... Developing good regulatory practices and regulatory coherence both at the border and within the individual country is essential to generate significant growth that is inclusive and equally distributed.' Towards this end, this volume examines the role of regulatory management systems (RMSs), deconstructs the evolution of RMS in selected Asia-Pacific countries, determines the RMS elements that give most value, and draws lessons and insights in the use of RMS. This volume concludes by presenting recommendations to improve the regulatory coherence in each AMS and to foster ASEAN's Quiet Revolution of Good Regulatory Practice.



The Development of Regulatory Management Systems in East Asia: Country Studies

Edited by Ponciano Intal, Jr. and Derek Gill

The ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025 emphasises that ‘the drive towards a competitive, dynamic, innovative, and robustly growing ASEAN entails that the regulations are non-discriminatory, pro-competitive, effective, coherent and enabling of entrepreneurship, and the regulatory regime responsive and accountable whereby GRP [Good Regulatory Practice] is embedded.’ Every country has a unique system to make laws, regulations and rules, and a set of procedures for reviewing them. What countries increasingly have in common is the growing adoption of good regulatory practices, including strengthening regulatory management policies and institutions. This volume first outlines the elements of regulatory management systems (RMSs) and then presents country studies from nine states in the Asia-Pacific region. These country studies analyse the evolution of each state’s RMS and present case studies that highlight the role of RMS in some successful regulatory reform initiatives as well as some less successful reforms.

Towards a Requisite Regulatory Management System: Philippines

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-21

By Gilberto M. Llanto

Part One of this paper explores the evolution of regulation in the Philippines since the post-martial rule regime. This paper tracks macroeconomic and regulatory reforms, and the political and economic history. It explores the existence of a regulatory management system (RMS) in the Philippines, identifying that the Philippines does not have a coherent RMS but has some of the parts of such a system. Part Two explores how some aspects of an RMS were applied in the successful case study of regulatory change in the establishment of the National Competitiveness Council, a public-private partnership, while Part Three looks at another successful case in the regulatory reforms of the Quezon City Business Permit and Licensing System.

Towards Responsive Regulatory Management Systems: Country Report for Viet Nam

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-22

By Vo Tri Thanh and Cuong Van Nguyen

This paper reviews the experiences of Viet Nam in improving its approach to regulatory management. Since 1986, Viet Nam has promulgated and amended a number of laws and regulations to regulate economic activities in line with market-oriented reforms. A side effect of more laws and regulations has been the increasing compliance costs of the business community. Viet Nam then gradually introduced good regulatory practices, including regulatory impact assessment, online publication of draft, regulatory planning, etc. Numerous efforts were also sought to simplify and control administrative procedures, the most notable of which were under Project 30 since 2007 and Resolution 19 since 2014. Both Project 30 and Resolution 19 produced quick and material outcomes. Further meaningful reforms of administrative procedures depend on whether Viet Nam can build sufficient confidence of stakeholders in the process. As the key lessons from Project 30 and Resolution 19, further improvement of regulatory management requires strong political will, involvement of relevant stakeholders, and enactment of separate bodies with a clear mandate and sufficient capacity.