

独立行政法人 経済産業研究所 (RIETI)



# RIETI公開BBLウェビナー：RIETI-ERIA共同企画 「ASEAN経済への視点」シリーズ コメント資料

2024年3月26日

「ERIAから見たASEANの展望－ERIAと日本の役割を考える」

RIETI理事長  
浦田 秀次郎

<https://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/index.html>

# ERIAにおける研究

- ERIAの目標：東アジアにおける「経済統合の深化」、「発展格差の縮小」、「持続可能な経済成長」の実現
- 研究内容：政策提言の裏付けになるような実証研究
- 研究プロジェクト：ERIAの執行部および所属の研究員の発案による研究プロジェクト、外部からの依頼による研究プロジェクト
- 研究体制：ERIA所属研究者、外部研究者
- ERIA所属研究者：36人（日本、インドネシア、フィリピン、ベトナム、カンボジア、ラオス、中国、韓国、インド、ネパールなど）、Economist ranking（インドネシア）20位以内に5名
- 外部機関との協力：RIN, ERIN, OECD, ASEAN事務局等

## 研究所ネットワーク (Research Institutes Network: RIN)

- オーストラリア : Australia-Japan Research Centre (AJRC)  
Australian National University (ANU)
- ブルネイ : Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS)
- カンボジア : Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP)
- 中国 : National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS)
- インド : Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
- インドネシア : Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
- 日本 : Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO)
- 韓国 : Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)
- ラオス : Lao Academy of Social and Economic Sciences (LASES)、Macroeconomic Research Institute (MRI)
- マレーシア : Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS)
- ミャンマー : Yangon University of Economics (YUE)
- ニュージーランド : New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER)
- フィリピン : Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)
- シンガポール : Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
- タイ : Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)
- ベトナム : Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)

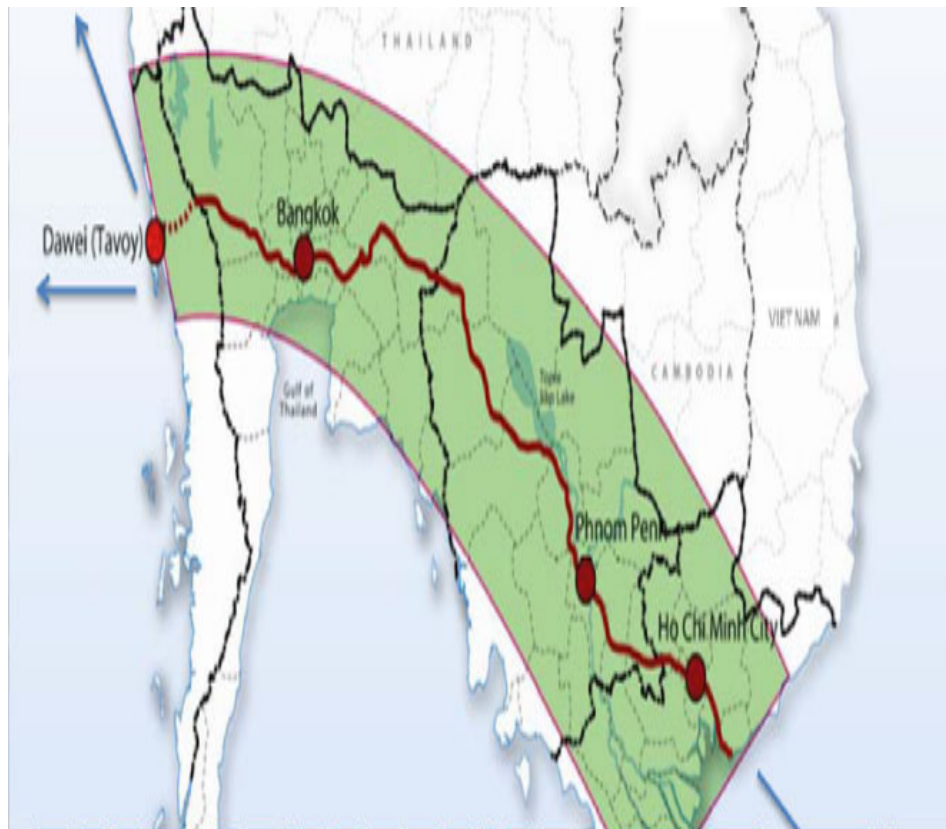
# 研究分野

- Agricultural Development
- ASEAN
- Competitiveness
- Disasters
- Education, Training, and Human Capital
- Energy
- Environment and Climate Change
- Finance and Macroeconomy
- Industry and Manufacturing
- Infrastructure
- Innovation and Technology
- Investment
- Labour and Migration
- Poverty and Sustainable Development Goals
- Regulation and Governance
- Services
- SMEs
- Social Protection
- Trade
- State-Owned Enterprises
- Urban Development
- Global Governance and Multilateralism
- Connectivity
- Healthcare and Ageing Society
- COVID-19
- India

# 研究プロジェクト

Comprehensive Asia Development Plan

ASEAN/East Asia NTM (Non-tariff measures) Database



## 研究成果・出版

- ERIA Discussion Paper : 536本 (2024年3月時点)
- ERIA Policy Brief :
- ERIA Books/Reports:
- 商業出版 : Routledge-ERIA Studies in Development Economics, 22冊 (2024年3月)
- 学術雑誌・書籍への投稿・掲載
- 国際会議での発表・報告 : East Asian Economic Association (EAEA)年次大会への参加

# Discussion Papers

**Economic Research Institute  
for  
ASEAN and East Asia**

No. 507  
**Have Dynamic Spillovers and the Connectedness of Trade  
Policy Uncertainty Changed During the COVID-19  
Pandemic and Sino-US Trade Frictions?**

**Chien-Chiang LEE**  
*School of Economics and Management, Nanchang University, Nanchang, China  
Research Center of Central China for Economic and Social Development,  
Nanchang University, Nanchang, China*

**Farzan YAHYA**  
*College of Finance and Economics, Nanchang Institute of Technology,  
Nanchang, China*

ERIA Discussion Paper Series



You can download this and other discussion papers at the ERIA website:  
<https://www.eria.org/publications/category/discussion-papers/>

# Policy Briefs

  
Economic Research Institute  
for ASEAN and East Asia

**Key Messages:**

- To bolster efforts in Good Regulatory Practice (GRP), the government shifted from a deregulation strategy to a holistic whole-of-government approach with the introduction of the National Policy on the Development and Implementation of Regulations (NPDIR) on 15 July 2013.
- The NPDIR is designed to foster a responsible, efficient, and effective regulatory process, aiming to create a more cohesive policy framework. Its ultimate goal is to align Malaysia's regulatory structure with the national vision of becoming a progressive, high-income country with a competitive economy based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- Subsequently, on 8 May 2017, the Prime Minister launched the Malaysia Productivity Blueprint (MPB), a new national initiative focused on enhancing productivity. The National Productivity Council (NPC) provides leadership for the MPB, concentrating on establishing a robust ecosystem, particularly in the key Activity identified by the MPB.
- In 2021, significant strides were taken to fortify GRP in Malaysia, highlighted by the replacement of the 2013 National Policy on the Development and Implementation of Regulations (NPDIR) with the National Policy on Good Regulatory Practice (NPGRP).
- The NPGRP introduces clearer and more comprehensive guidelines for adopting GRPs, placing a strong emphasis on improving the quality of both new and existing regulations. The introduction of this new policy further emphasises the importance of implementing GRPs within the country.

**Muhammad Faliq Abd Razak**  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

**Sufian Jusoh**  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

**Tamat Sarmidi**  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

**Intan Murnira Ramli**  
Senior Policy Fellow, ERIA

**Policy Brief**  
NO. 2023-15, JANUARY 2024  
ISSN: 2086-0154

**Good Regulatory Practice in Malaysia**

**Muhammad Faliq Abd Razak, Sufian Jusoh, Tamat Sarmidi,  
Intan Murnira Ramli**

*International indicators suggest that Malaysia has attained a level of parity with high-income OECD nations, primarily attributable to the establishment and implementation of Regulatory Policy, particularly in meeting GRP requirements and regulations. The significance of Malaysia's regulatory reforms and GRP is underscored by various factors, with the World Bank Group in 2019 highlighting crucial aspects related to regulatory governance for development and growth in the country. Malaysia's GRP experience stands out, characterised by several significant elements. The engagement of the business sector was facilitated through a high-level task force named PEMUDAH, achieving notable success evident in both the process and outcomes.*

*To promote the adoption of GRP, Malaysia established a comprehensive institutional ecosystem, enabling the meticulous implementation of all facets of the reforms. Over the past few decades, GRP commitments have been seamlessly integrated into both Malaysia's medium-term national development plans and its long-term development vision, ensuring high-level support and continuity for this agenda. Lastly, Malaysia has shifted its regulatory reform focus from a deregulation strategy to one that complements it by placing emphasis on regulatory quality.*

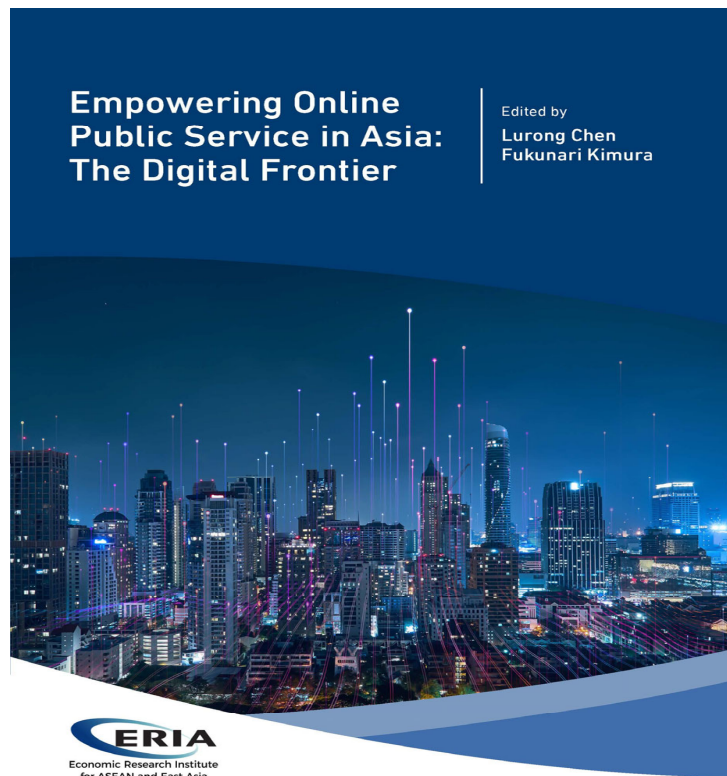
**Malaysia's Progress with Good Regulatory Practice (GRP)**

Since 2007, the collaboration between the government and the private sector has been instrumental in advancing regulatory reforms in Malaysia. Through the Special Taskforce to Facilitate Business (PEMUDAH), concerted efforts have been made to streamline regulatory frameworks, diminish business licensing requirements, and promote the adoption of information technology by government agencies.

In pursuit of further advancements, the government's approach to regulatory reform shifted from deregulation to a comprehensive whole-of-government strategy on Good Regulatory Practice (GRP) with the unveiling of the National Policy on the Development and Implementation of Regulations (NPDIR) on 15 July 2013. The NPDIR aims to foster a more cohesive policy through a responsible, efficient, and effective regulatory process. Its overarching objective is to ensure that Malaysia's regulatory framework aligns efficiently with the nation's goal of becoming a progressive, high-income country with a competitive economy grounded in inclusive growth and sustainable development.

ERIA Policy Brief • 2023-15 | February 2024 1

## ERIA Books/Reports



## Routledge-ERIA Studies in Development Economics

