



TECH FOR
GOOD
INSTITUTE



ADB Policy Dialogues on Tech Governance



Policy Innovation in the Digital Age

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Definition of terms

For this study, we adopt definitions based on [Tech Policy Design Centre's report on Tending the Tech Ecosystem](#).

Term	Definition
Tech-ecosystem	<p>Is broadly defined to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The tech sector, its employees and financiers;• Manufacturers, retailers, installers and repairers of digital technologies;• End users of digital technologies (government, enterprises or individuals);• Entities (other than companies and individuals for whom it is a core business) that develop digital technologies, study the impact of digital technologies or support the tech sector's talent pipeline;• Entities (public or private) that design and implement tech regulation; and• Tech regulators.
Tech Regulation	<p>An intentional form of intervention in the tech ecosystem with the aim of achieving a public policy objective or set of objectives. The intervention can be direct and/or indirect, the activities can be economic and/or non-economic, and the regulated party may be a public or private sector actor.</p>
Tech Regulator	<p>Government officials, departmental units and independent statutory authorities that are empowered to administer and enforce tech regulation, or more specifically to grant approvals (including registration and licensing), monitor compliance and enforce regulations.</p>

Source: Weaver, J. and O'Connor, S. 2023



Philippines



[Philippine Competition Commission \(PCC\)](#)



[Department of Trade and Industry \(DTI\)](#)



[Department of Information and Communications Technology \(DICT\)](#)



[National Privacy Commission \(NPC\)](#)



[National Telecommunications Commission \(NTC\)](#)



[Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas \(BSP\)](#)



[Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center \(CCIC\)](#)

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024



Indonesia



[Indonesia Competition Commission \(KPPU\)](#)



KEMENTERIAN
PERDAGANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

[Ministry of Trade
\(Kementerian Perdagangan\)](#)



[Ministry of Communication
and Information Technology
\(KOMINFO\)](#)



[Indonesia Financial Services
Authority \(OJK\)](#)



BANK INDONESIA
BANK SENTRAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA

[Bank Indonesia](#)



[National Cyber and Crypto
Agency \(BSSN\)](#)

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024



Malaysia



[Malaysia Competition Commission \(MyCC\)](#)



KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DALAM NEGERI
DAN KOS SARA HIDUP

[Ministry of Domestic Trade and
Costs of Living \(KPDN\)](#)



[Ministry of Communications
and Digital*](#)



[Personal Data Protection
Department \(PDPD\)](#)



BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA
CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA

[Bank Negara Malaysia \(BNM\)](#)



Ministry of Health Malaysia

[Ministry of Health Malaysia](#)



[National Cyber Security Agency
\(NACSA\)](#)



[Commercial Crime Investigation
Department \(CCID\)](#)

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024

* As of December 2023, the Ministry of Communications and Digital was split into 2 agencies: the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Digital. The Ministry of Digital guides and supervises Malaysia's initiatives related to digitalisation and digital transformation on a national scale.



[Competition and Consumer Commission of Singapore \(CCCS\)](#)



[Enterprise Singapore](#)



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OFFICE OF SINGAPORE
[Intellectual Property Office of Singapore \(IPOS\)](#)



[Singapore Customs](#)



Ministry of Communications
and Information

[Ministry of Communications and Information \(MCI\)](#)



[Smart Nation Singapore](#)



[Infocomm Media Development Authority \(IMDA\)](#)



PERSONAL DATA
PROTECTION COMMISSION
SINGAPORE
[Personal Data Protection Commission Singapore](#)



[Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act Office \(POFMA\)](#)



Monetary Authority
of Singapore

[Monetary Authority of Singapore \(MAS\)](#)



[Health Sciences Authority \(HSA\)](#)



[Singapore Police Force \(SPF\)](#)



[Cyber Security Agency of Singapore \(CSA\)](#)

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024



Thailand



[Trade Competition Commission of Thailand](#)



[Ministry of Digital Economy and Society](#)



[Electronic Transactions Development Agency](#)



[Securities and Exchange Commission](#)



[National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission](#)



[Personal Data Protection Commission Office](#)



BANK OF THAILAND

[Bank of Thailand](#)



[National Cyber Security Agency](#)

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024



Vietnam



[Vietnam Competition and Consumer Authority](#)



[Ministry of Planning and Investment](#)



[Ministry of Industry and Trade](#)



[Ministry of Information and Communications](#)



[State Bank of Vietnam](#)



[Ministry of Public Security](#)



[Ministry of Science and Technology](#)

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024

While tech regulation approaches vary across the region, common areas of focus include...

Preserving competition
innovation



Protecting Consumers



Safeguarding personal
data to foster trust



Enhancing cybersecurity



Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024

Regulatory Trends in Southeast Asia's Digital Economy

There are also key trends on how governments in SEA-6 are regulating the rapidly changing landscape of the digital economy.

Existing regulators are seeing their roles expand

Specialist agencies emerge with fresh mandates

Increasing the need for coordination

Innovative policy approaches

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024

To keep pace with emerging technologies, governments have to be agile

Types of policy development approaches gaining in prominence:

Outcome-based / Principle-based regulation

Outcomes /
principle-driven vs
prescriptive in the “how”

Co-regulation

Collaborative
development between
regulators and industry
stakeholders

Dynamic regulation

Use of real-time data and
analytics to monitor and
adjust regulatory
frameworks / policies
as needed

Regulatory Sandbox

Testing effectiveness of
regulatory approaches

Testing of impact of new
products and services

Coordination Recommendations

Stakeholder coordination is vital for regional digital economy advancement.

Between the private and public sector

Open and collaborative engagement between these sectors is essential for driving digital innovation and ensuring effective regulation amidst rapid technological advancement.

Between government agencies

Close coordination among government agencies via soft channels enhances digital governance by facilitating coordination, alignment, and collaboration opportunities.

Between governments in SEA

Governments in Southeast Asian must coordinate to advance digital economies, leveraging initiatives like the Digital Economy Framework Agreement for interoperable frameworks and responsive regulations.

Source: Tech for Good Institute, 2024

Thank you!

Evolution of Tech Regulation in the Digital Economy

Keep pace with the dynamic landscape of tech governance in Southeast Asia!



Sandbox to Society

Gain valuable perspectives into the current sandbox initiatives in Southeast Asia!



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