

INDONESIA ROLE IN ASEAN PLUS THREE PROGRAM AS COVID-19 ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Coronavirus is the most serious issue of the century. Pandemics that make human associations diminished which affects financial exercises become hampered. Since it needs an answer for ascend from this issue. ASEAN as one of the provincial associations, making an answer is to re-use ASEAN Plus Three adjusted to the flow conditions, as an answer for the financial recovery of ASEAN nations. There are a few focuses possessed by ASEAN Plus Three that can be utilized as a dream and mission to ascend from affliction, which will be examined through this article. In this article, will involve subjective examination techniques as an apparatus to clarify.

Keywords: *Covid-19, ASEAN Plus Three, International Political Economy*

Abstrak

COVID-19 menjadi masalah terbesar abad ini. Pandemi yang membuat interaksi antar manusia berkurang yang berdampak pada aktivitas-aktivitas ekonomi menjadi terhambat. Karena hal tersebut perlu adanya solusi untuk bangkit dari masalah ini. ASEAN sebagai salah organisasi regional, membuat solusi yakni dengan kembali menggunakan ASEAN Plus Three yang disesuaikan dengan kondisi saat ini, sebagai solusi kebangkitan ekonomi negara-negara ASEAN. Terdapat beberapa point yang dimiliki oleh ASEAN Plus Three yang bisa dijadikan visi dan misi untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan, yang akan dibahas melalui artikel ini. Dalam artikel ini, akan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif sebagai alat untuk menjelaskan.

Kata kunci: *Covid-19, Asean Plus Three, Ekonomi Politik Internasional*

INTRODUCTION

Since the start of 2020, the world has encountered probably the most serious issue of this century, the development of the COVID-19 infection. From that point forward, economies all over the planet have changed. This is because of restricted cooperation among people and different people. Human communication that is hampered makes a few areas of exchange become disturbed. The effect of this is the decrease in monetary development in a

few nations, particularly in the ASEAN district.

The World Health Organization (WHO) clarifies that Covids (Cov) are infections that taint the respiratory framework. This infection contamination is called COVID-19. Covid makes normal cold more serious ailments like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV).(Tarek Mohamed Abd El-Azizab, 2020)

The World Health Organization (WHO) explains that coronaviruses (Cov) are viruses that infect the respiratory system. This virus infection is called COVID-19. Coronavirus causes common cold to more severe illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV).

The spread of the Covid that has spread to different areas of the planet affects the Economy of Indonesia, both as far as exchange, venture and the travel industry. Exchange area charge incomes likewise diminished despite the fact that exchange had the second biggest commitment to burden incomes. In view of information from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), oil and gas and non-oil and gas trades have diminished because of China being the biggest merchant of unrefined petroleum in a few ASEAN nations.

Economics is one of the most important factors in people's lives. It can be ascertained in everyday human life always intersects with economic needs. The existence of the economy can provide opportunities for humans to meet their living needs such as food, drink, dress, shelter, and so on.

The significance of the economy in human existence requires the state to manage strategies on the economy and guarantee the economy of residents, particularly in Indonesia which announces itself a government assistance state. Recently Coronavirus turns into a major grouping of the Indonesian country as a result of the issues that keep on causing, There are numerous misfortunes brought about by Coronavirus that sway the Indonesian economy the financial improvement of a nation essentially means to accomplish local area success through high monetary development and evenhanded appropriation of pay.

Indonesia as one of the ASEAN members also took part in the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. ASEAN finally agreed to use the ASEAN Plus Three Plan (APT) as a solution to the problem. The things owned by APT, are considered able to be the answer to all economic problems that occur in ASEAN countries.

HEADINGS

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is an organization of Southeast Asian countries that work together to make asean countries' economies better. ASEAN was born on August 8, 1967, which at that time consisted of Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia.

At first, the five nations were the initial 5 nations to be remembered for the asean bunch. The five nations marked the affirmation in Bangkok. Until this point, ASEAN has 10 part states, with the joining of Brunnei Darussalam in 1984, Vietnam in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997, Cambodia in 1999.

The state needs the assistance of different nations, this turns into the premise of a country to help out different nations. In 1992, asean authorities looked for advancement by setting up the ASEAN FreeTrade Area (AFTA). The AFTA understanding expects to limit taxes on the task, eliminate non-duty hindrances or limitations on other cross-borders. This is pointed toward propelling the economy of the ASEAN country to be better than anyone might have expected.

ASEAN is essentially an assortment of nations in Southeast Asia to help out a few nations in East Asia, in particular Japan, China, and South Korea. This participation is called ASEAN Plus Three which started to shape since 1997. The first ASEAN Plus Three highest point was held in

December 1997 in Kuala Lumpur which around then the Asian locale was encountering a financial emergency.

In acknowledging genuine participation between ASEAN Plus Three nations, the East Asian Vision Group (EAVG) was framed, whose individuals are learned people of ASEAN Plus Three nations.

Different EAVG proposals consolidate the underpinning of the East Asia Free Trade Area, East Asia Investment Information Network, commonplace sponsoring workplaces, cash coordination, and the East Asia Summi (EAS) Summit. In 1992, ASEAN specialists searched for headway by developing the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). The AFTA understanding means to restrict obligations on things, killing non-demand limits or other cross-line limits. This is highlighted moving the economy of ASEAN countries to be superior to anybody may have anticipated.

The spread of the Covid that has spread to different areas of the planet affects the Economy of Indonesia, both as far as exchange, speculation and the travel industry. Exchange area charge incomes additionally diminished despite the fact that exchange had the second biggest commitment to burden incomes. In light of information from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), oil and gas and non-oil and gas trades have diminished because of China being the biggest merchant of raw petroleum in a few ASEAN nations.

The historical backdrop of the presence of APT in further developing the economy that happens in the ASEAN area was picked to be the arrangement of flow monetary issues. There are a few projects that will be done by APT in fixing financial issues.

In affirmation of the Joint Statement of the Special ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Summit on Coronavirus

Disease 2019 (COVID-19) gave by the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the People's Republic of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea on 14 April 2020 and the Joint ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Statement on Mitigating the Economic Impact of COVID-19 pandemic, this Plan of Action makes forward the declarations into considerable moves.

This Plan of Action means to initiate participation and coordination among ASEAN and the Plus Three nations under the APT collaboration system in relieving the financial effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the area, just as planning for future crisis circumstances, and to accomplishing post-pandemic monetary recuperation.

This Plan of Action distinguishes measures to be embraced by the ASEAN Member States and Plus Three nations under two principle targets, which are (1) keeping markets open for exchange and speculation, in light of their singular homegrown laws, and guidelines, and (2) fortifying the locale's financial strength. Specifically, ASEAN and the Plus Three nations will cooperate to advance and work with smooth progression of fundamental merchandise, including food, items, medication, clinical supplies related with fighting the COVID-19 pandemic in the present moment while endeavoring to reinforce the versatility, complementarity and maintainability of the locale's production network availability in the long haul including supporting businesses, weak gatherings, and miniature, little and medium undertakings (MSMEs) antagonistically impacted by COVID-19, and work with opportune data sharing on exchange related measures on fundamental products and supplies.

This Plan of Action will be carried out as per the freedoms and commitments of ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three nations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and WTO covered arrangements, and standards of worldwide law just as being reliable with the Hanoi Plan of Action. It isn't in any capacity planned to restrict the approach space of the ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three nations regarding the reception and execution of measures important to get public interests and general government assistance of individuals and doesn't make privileges nor commitments under worldwide laws.

1. KEEPING MARKETS OPEN FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT

- 1.1. Refrain from keeping up with or presenting pointless measures that could antagonistically influence the smooth stream, especially the product and import of fundamental merchandise like food, items, medications and clinical supplies, just as venture, that are important to alleviate the effect of COVID-19.
- 1.2. Ensure that actions limiting cross-line development of labor and products that are considered significant for general wellbeing crisis reaction are focused on, proportionate, straightforward, transitory, and steady with the WTO rules.
- 1.3. Continue to address non-tax hindrances, especially those that obstruct the smooth progression of the product and import of fundamental labor and products in local and worldwide inventory chains in the midst of the hour of COVID-19 pandemic.
- 1.4. Provide opportune data on exchange related measures on fundamental merchandise and supplies, just as any resulting changes made to the actions.
- 1.5. Ensure the smooth and proceeded with stream of exchange fundamental products, including empowering intently planning among pertinent services and offices to keep on advancing exchange help measures, particularly at land borders, considering the norms and suggestions of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the arrangements of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- 1.6. Encourage the usage of all stages accessible, including Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), to work with and advance the free progression of fundamental merchandise, administrations and interest in adding to the minimization of the pandemic's monetary effect

- just as maintainable recuperation after the emergency.
- 1.7. Encourage their Governments to set up, at the public level and on a willful premise, important rules that would permit, in case of worldwide wellbeing emergencies, fundamental crossborder travel, on an excellent premise, as per public strategies, laws and guidelines, and without sabotaging endeavors to forestall the spread of the infection and protect general wellbeing during the pandemic to work with fundamental development of financial specialists across borders.
 2. **STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC RESILIENCY**
 - 2.1. Enhance collaboration on drives that would expand the limit of ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three nations to manage the COVID-19 pandemic, various dangers, cataclysmic events, and other comparative circumstances.
 - 2.2. Endeavor to trade data in regards to the creation and exchange of fundamental clinical supplies request to help the drive to investigate the chance of creating local storing of such merchandise in accordance with joint articulation of exceptional APT highest point.
 - 2.3. Support organizations, especially the MSMEs, weak gatherings, business new companies and monetary areas antagonistically impacted by COVID-19, influence science, innovation, advancement and computerized exchange to permit them to proceed with activities and increment market a valuable open door in the local and worldwide scales and to reuse abilities to address new issues.
 - 2.4. Strengthen commitment with partners, for example, the private area by having them as huge accomplices in reinforcing local inventory chains, to ingrain speculation certainty, advance business open doors, and fortify store network availability.
 - 2.5. Support the execution of the ASEAN Work Program on Electronic-Commerce, explicitly on openness and interoperability, human resources improvement, shopper security, legitimate structure and network safety, in help to organizations that will utilize advancements and computerized exchange to proceed with activity and satisfy future needs.
 - 2.6. Facilitate cross-line move of data and information by electronic means for the

advancement of the computerized economy, just as to fortify customer and business trust in the computerized economy, as per the homegrown and worldwide lawful structures and backing continuous exchanges on electronic trade at the WTO.

- 2.7. Enhance existing stages to advance and reinforce sharing and trade of data, experience, and best practices in the district, especially precautionary, mitigative and remedial measures to be taken in light of COVID-19 pandemic's unfavorable consequences for monetary exercises, for example, on the best way to help business certainty and the economy
- 2.8. Foster interchanges among ASEAN Plus Three nations, particularly at senior monetary authorities level, with the goal that the strength and learning of one nation might convert into best practices for the locale in general.
- 2.9. Commit to improve financial collaboration between ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three nations to establish a facilitative exchange and venture climate, to speed up the course of monetary recuperation from the effect

of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for the miniature, little, and medium endeavors (MSMEs) and weak financial areas, particularly on the monetary areas antagonistically impacted by COVID-19 including yet not restricted to travel, the travel industry, assembling, and retail, among others.

- 2.10. Encourage discourse between neighborhood government specialists of territories of ASEAN Member States sharing boundaries to examine answers for customs leeway of fundamental merchandise, including food, drugs, and clinical and other fundamental supplies while guaranteeing consistence of preventive measures against the COVID-19 with public guidelines.
- 2.11. Reaffirm obligation to sign the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement in 2020 to accomplish more elevated level of territorial monetary joining and participation, while underlining that RCEP stays open for India and, focusing on that as a district wide streamlined commerce region, RCEP will give a more steady and unsurprising financial climate to help the genuinely necessary recuperation of

exchange and venture the locale, which has been unfavorably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 2.12. Promote participation in new regions expected to change the change COVID-19 has brought, for example, advanced economy and advances, medical care, and canny assembling.

3. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

- 3.1. Identify and seek after drives under the current ASEAN Plus Three system to reinforce joint endeavors toward post-pandemic recuperation in the district just as making a stronger and supportable provincial economy from future inward and outer emergencies.
- 3.2. Progress under this Plan of Action will be accounted for to the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) - Plus Three Consultations, and consequently to the ASEAN Plus Three Foreign Ministers (APTFM) as the super organizing body, through the Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM) - Plus Three Consultations. (Asean , 2021)

From ASEAN Plus Three, Indonesia has an influence in helping countries with a couple of things, first prosperity mitigation. The ASEAN Emergency Operation Center Network for general prosperity emergencies (ASEAN EOC

Network), with have Malaysia, gives consistently headways concerning the situation and particular changes of Covid-19 to each ASEAN country. Asean EOC Network moreover shows the latest upgrades in the Covid-19 situation in ASEAN on the ASEAN site.

New drives agreed and in the availability season of progress, including information stages for the asean public section for general prosperity emergency; underpinning of the ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases; the preparation of the ASEAN Public Health Emergency Coordination System (APHECS) which is multisectoral; headway of the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework to prepare for the recovery of the security and monetary conditions of the area due with the impact of the pandemic; reinforcement of the ASEAN Regional Reserve of Medical Supplies (RRMS) and the Covid-19 ASEAN Response Fund to ensure the openness of major clinical contraptions and resources in emergency conditions; similarly as the course of action of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Public Health Emergencies so that uniform and standardized techniques are open in dealing with prosperity emergency conditions.

The above techniques arose out of various ASEAN gatherings to collaborate and trade data connected with the treatment of Covid-19 in the wellbeing area, including a few discourse accomplices, like the US, China, Australia, and the European Union.

New drives concurred and in the accessibility period of progress, including data stages for the asean public segment for general success crisis; support of the ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and

Emerging Diseases; the arrangement of the ASEAN Public Health Emergency Coordination System (APHECS) which is multisectoral; progress of the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework to get ready for the recuperation of the security and money related states of the area considering the effect of the pandemic; supporting of the ASEAN Regional Reserve of Medical Supplies (RRMS) and the Covid-19 ASEAN Response Fund to guarantee the receptiveness of fundamental clinical contraptions and assets in crisis conditions; also as the strategy of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Public Health Emergencies so that uniform and normalized philosophies are open in managing thriving crisis conditions.

The approach picture of ASEAN nations in sending off different monetary improvement bundles is summed up in ASEAN Policy Brief 1 distributed in April 2020.

To alleviate the effect of Covid-19 in the monetary field, nations in ASEAN sent off different financial upgrade bundles since February 2020. As a rule, the arrangements did by ASEAN nations can be grouped into five things, first, charge impetuses for impacted organizations, particularly MSMEs; second, endowments, for example, cash help, limits on power bills, to extra motivating forces for those working in the wellbeing area; third, the suspension of assessment or advance installments; fourth, the exclusion of expenses or the utilization of lower costs from the public authority; and fifth, the Central Bank executes a strategy of lessening loan fees and purchasing government protections/securities.

Asean Policy Brief 1 additionally gives six strategy suggestions to ASEAN part states, in particular assembling all accessible large scale,

monetary, and underlying arrangement devices; keeping up with useful financial limit; keeping the inventory network running; using innovation and computerized business; reinforcing the security net; work on the reaction to pandemics at the local level; and increment the assurance to progress provincial joining.

Financial Policy, in ASEAN Policy Brief 2 distributed in May 2020, showed different money related and monetary arrangement procedures of ASEAN part nations confronting the effect of Covid-19 in the financial field. The three significant areas designated by money related and monetary arrangement are the avionics, wellbeing, and farming businesses.

Financial approach was perhaps the soonest thing to do to guarantee the accessibility of liquidity and increment trust in the economy when concerns were raised with regards to production network breakdowns and travel abrogations.

Since the start of the pandemic, national banks in nations in ASEAN executed approaches of cutting loan fees, decreasing store proportions, and buying resources for keep up with monetary security, ensure liquidity in the framework, and lower credit costs.

The financial measures are likewise planned to promise the public that the public authority will take the necessary steps to control the economy out of the lattice and to keep up with the strength of the financial area. Different nations in ASEAN urge the financial area to energize loaning without harming the soundness of banks.

The Central Bank of Vietnam asked business loan specialists to lessen the expense of paying at least 50% through interbank electronic frameworks just as cutoff profits and working expenses to keep up with adequate capital inventories. Then

again, the Central Bank of Laos gave rules empowering loan specialists to rebuild the financing of impacted indebted individuals, allow a one-year effortlessness period for impacted debt holders, to bring down the important loan costs.

These actions are expected to build liquidity and market certainty and keep a stable money related and monetary framework.

Past interior coordination, ASEAN likewise talked about with accomplices in participation to manage the Covid-19 pandemic. As far as monetary collaboration, ASEAN+3 has cooperated to fortify the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM), a component for directing the trading of different monetary standards to give transient liquidity to individuals in the midst of hardship.

As the pandemic spread, states in ASEAN executed more grounded monetary upgrade to build limit in the wellbeing area just as hose the more extensive financial effect in the hardest-hit areas, like the travel industry and SME's.

Monetary mediations made by ASEAN nations can be ordered into three classifications. To start with, the family sponsorship. Second, the exclusion or ban on charges, expenses, including rental expenses. Third ban or rebuilding of credits for organizations impacted by the pandemic, including people.

In the monetary field, ASEAN nations made the stride of the financial bundle with an absolute spending plan of 318.2 billion US dollars which is comparable to 10.1 percent of ASEAN GDP in 2019. Thailand has the biggest upgrade bundle with an aggregate of \$88.8 billion. Beneath it is Indonesia with 81.8 billion US dollars, of which 43 billion U.S. dollars financial recuperation improvement bundle has

been endorsed. As well as focusing on the most impacted businesses, the upgrade is likewise designated to the wellbeing area and family sponsorships.

ASEAN Policy Brief 2 additionally introduced proposals toward the finish of its rundown. There are four suggested orderly intercessions, to be specific proceeding to carry out a wide scope of financial boost and designated monetary measures; guaranteeing organizations can get back to the degree of creation and work as they were before the pandemic; figure out a post-Covid-19 financial recuperation intend to work with provincial development; just as resuscitating multilateralism to guarantee worldwide versatility and supportability post-Covid-19.

Notwithstanding Trade Measures, ASEAN's state in other financial fields is exchange strategy. This was caught in ASEAN Policy Brief 3 distributed in July 2020. To defeat the effect of the pandemic in the field of exchange between nations, the primary thing asean nations are doing is keeping up with and reconstructing exchange relations by keeping the market open.

During the pandemic, nations in ASEAN executed product limitations and facilitating imports of labor and products connected with Covid-19. There are 38 exchange apportions conveyed by ASEAN nations.

Of the 38 exchange measures embraced by ASEAN nations, a sum of 23 are types of advancement, for example, diminishing levies or extra charges and exchange offices. While the 15 stages are limitations, like product limitations. Indonesia turned into the ASEAN country that executed the most exchange measures, to be specific five advancement measures and two limitation measures, trailed by Vietnam with three progression measures and three prohibitive measures.

To keep the market open, somewhere multiple times the participation completed by ASEAN nations. In the first place, ASEAN financial pastors gave a joint assertion on reinforcing ASEAN's monetary flexibility because of the Covid-19 pandemic on March 10, 2020. This affirms ASEAN's obligation to keeping up with financial receptiveness and combination strategies.

Second, ASEAN agribusiness and ranger service clergymen gave a joint assertion on April 15, 2020. The assertion underlined the consent to limit food inventory network interruptions in the ASEAN district, guarantee markets stay open, and abstain from carrying out send out controls, limitations, and boycotts, like tax and non-tax obstructions.

Third, on April 14, 2020, asean pioneers announced a guarantee to keep markets open for exchange and speculation, and to improve collaboration among ASEAN nations just as asean accomplice nations.

Also fourth, on June 4, 2020, ASEAN Economic Ministers settled on the Hanoi Plan of Action in reinforcing ASEAN monetary participation and inventory network connectedness in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. The understanding incorporates collaboration measures in the field of assistance of exchange fundamental merchandise (food, medication, clinical hardware, and other related items), just as help of creation and admittance to Covid-19 drugs and antibodies through reinforcing production network availability.

Outside of the exchange area, the travel industry and travel areas are encountering the most effect of the Covid-19 pandemic in ASEAN because of broad travel boycotts across the district. Indeed, the travel industry and travel area contributed 12.6 percent to

the ASEAN economy in 2018. Among ASEAN nations, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Thailand are the nations impacted by Covid-19 in the travel industry as their travel industry area represents a huge portion of GDP.

In the flight business region, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is able by all ASEAN countries. Indonesia and Thailand are the most affected countries around here. The volume of plane voyagers in Indonesia fell by 59.8 million while Thailand dropped by 55.6 million in view of the flight blacklist. This influences the insufficiency of anticipated pay of 8.2 billion US dollars each in Indonesia and Thailand.

At the nearby level, on February 13, 2020, the ASEAN National Tourism Organization gave a joint declaration to admonish on preventive measures and conditions in each ASEAN part state. At the country level, Singapore seeks after a technique of diminishing obligations on the movement business and flight regions.

The joint attestation was followed by a get-together on April 29, 2020. During the social event, the movement business priests of ASEAN countries conveyed seven game plans.

Regardless, it consented to help ASEAN coordination in speeding up the trading of data on improvement, particularly with respect to thriving guidelines and different measures required by ASEAN part states in controlling the spread of the COVID-19 episode through the drawn out activity of the ASEAN Tourism Crisis Communication Team (ATCCT).

Second, increment the joint effort of the ASEAN National Tourism Organization (NTOs) with other critical ASEAN locales, particularly in the space of success, data, transportation, and development likewise with ASEAN outside partners, to normally get done, immediate and speedy reaction

measures in coordinating and lessening the effect of Covid-19 correspondingly as different emergencies later on.

Third, the priests moreover agreed to improve closer interest in information splitting and best practices between ASEAN part states similarly likewise with ASEAN talk assistants in supporting the movement business region. (Ravire Kethryn, 2021)

Fourth, this coordinated effort similarly joins the execution of appropriate courses of action and measures to grow trust among local and worldwide visitors to Southeast Asia. This joins the progression of standards and rules to additionally foster prosperity and prosperity components to get workers and organizations in the cheerfulness business and other the movement business related ventures.

Fifth, the travel industry serves likewise consented to help the turn of events and execution of the post-Covid-19 emergency recuperation plan and assemble ASEAN the travel industry capacities just as the travel industry advancement and promoting endeavors along fully intent on propelling ASEAN as a solitary the travel industry objective.

6th, the priests consented to speed up the execution of miniature and macroeconomic arrangements, offer

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specialized help and monetary boost, charge decrease, limit building and capacities, particularly computerized abilities for partners of the movement and the travel industry.

Seventh, speed up collaboration with ASEAN discourse accomplices, global associations, and pertinent enterprises to fabricate a strong Southeast Asia and is prepared to viably carry out and oversee economical and comprehensive the travel industry after the emergency. (Mangku, 2020)

CONCLUSION

The problem of COVID-19 is a worldwide problem, ASEAN as a regional organization is taking action with ASEAN Plus Three as a solution to revive the economy in ASEAN member countries.

ASEAN Plus Three, which has previously been one of the economic development programs, must undergo changes to address economic problems in the pandemic era. ASEAN Plus Three is considered to be something that countries can do today.

With this program, there is at least hope to rise together economically from COVID-19. In addition, this program can again strengthen bilateral or multilateral relations in ASEAN member countries.

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