



Quintuple Helix Analysis of ASEAN Human Securitization Against Covid-19 As Regional Health Insecurity

Hino Samuel Jose*

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta,
Indonesia, 12450

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Abstrak

Pandemi Covid-19 yang berlangsung sejak Maret 2020 secara global berdampak pada mobilitas dan interaksi kawasan pada semua level. Gangguan yang disebabkan Covid-19 telah melumpuhkan perdagangan kawasan, interaksi dan mobilitas masyarakat, yang telah mengakibatkan krisis ekonomi di seluruh negara ASEAN. Kontraksi ekonomi dan usaha untuk memulihkan kawasan sangatlah bergantung pada kebijakan kesehatan di ASEAN ditengah ancaman virus terhadap keamanan manusia. Artikel ini menggunakan analisa kualitatif dengan data yang diperoleh dari *internet-based* dan *document-based research* untuk eksplorasi substansi. Artikel ini menggunakan kerangka Quintuple Helix dalam analisis serta konsepsi agenda keamanan manusia untuk mengkonstruksikan argumen pada artikel ini. Artikel ini menyimpulkan bahwa sinergi pemangku kepentingan dari pemerintahan, masyarakat sipil, industri, akademisi, dan lingkungan harus diharmonisasikan untuk mencapai solusi inovatif dalam sekuritisasi kesehatan kawasan. Penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa setiap peran dari helix yang ada itu penting dalam menangani penyebaran Covid-19 dan akselerasi praktek kebijakan kawasan yang konkret dan kolaboratif dengan seluruh aktor dalam mencapai solusi berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: ASEAN, Covid-19, Keamanan Kesehatan, Quintuple Helix, Kerjasama Regional

Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic that was started in March 2020 globally has impacted the mobility and regional interaction on all levels. This disruption managed to hinder regional trade and people-to-people mobility, causing economic fallout in all ASEAN member states. The contraction of the economy and its efforts to recover is dependent on the health policies in ASEAN as the virus remains a threat to human security. This article discussed the research through a qualitative analysis with the data gained from the *internet-based* and *document-based research* to explore the substances. The article analyzes through the framework of quintuple helix under the concept of human security agenda to construct the arguments in this paper. This paper concluded that the synergy of all stakeholders from the government, society, industry, academics, and the environment should be harmonized to achieve innovative solutions in regional health securitization. This research has shown that each helices' role is important to curb the spread of Covid-19 and accelerating the best practices of regional policies with a concrete collaboration from all actors in achieving sustainable solutions.

Keyword: ASEAN, Covid-19, Health Security, Quintuple Helix, Regional Cooperation

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*Corresponding author:

E-mail: abrahamhinosamueljose@upnvj.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

The 2021 status quo of the Covid-19 pandemic has just changed into a more challenging race for the global community to race against the time to prevent further exacerbation from the new Covid-19 mutated viruses. In late May 2021, the world has 167.492.769 cases in total with 3,4 million deaths – however, the world successfully administered a total of more than 1,4 billion doses of vaccine (WHO, 2021). With the Covid-19 vaccine from multiple health, corporations have been distributed through a unilateral or multilateral framework, there are still many member states in ASEAN with substantial problems in acquiring more vaccines. ASEAN states like Thailand, with only 1,5% of its population being vaccinated has tried to accelerate its efforts (Ratcliffe & Siradapuvadol, 2021) being vaccinated and public debates about its effectiveness play a major role in the fate of ASEAN post-pandemic recovery achievements. Vaccination must play a major standing benchmark for the pandemic recovery especially in achieving the herd immunity solution to contain the spread and preventing disruptive impacts (Schuchat, 2011). However, research such as from Setiawan et al (2021) concluded that vaccination may not significantly reduce Covid's mortality because it depends on social and health policy interventions and not solely a solution to minimize deaths (Setiawan, et al., 2021). Amid

the increasing Covid-19 cases globally can be depicted as a signal for ASEAN to brace themselves, as countries like Singapore and Malaysia have tightened their circuit breaker and MCMO respectively. Furthermore, the commitment from ASEAN and its member states to fight the pandemic is also driven by the external force such as the WHO, and their interaction with China, as the major economic powerhouse connected with ASEAN and as the starting point of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020.

The Covid-19 pandemic has tremendously disrupted the global economy with unprecedented impact and a significant shutdown on the global trade and monetary status quo. The rapid spread of the Covid-19 virus has urged the government to directly impose restrictions, lockdowns, travel bans, workplaces, and factory closures. Back in 2020, ASEAN faced unprecedented difficulties in navigating their cooperation due to the sudden global shutdown of businesses and people-to-people interaction. However, with the new normal is adopted to let humans coexist with Covid-19, ASEAN is now challenged to put the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) alongside its action plans to be implemented concretely. The 5 broad resilience-building strategies of the ACRF covered 5 main issues: enhancement of health system; strengthening human security; maximizing the

realization of the intra-ASEAN market and increasing wider economic integration; acceleration of digital transformation; and advancing the region to achieve sustainable and resilient fate after the pandemic (ASEAN, 2020). The said implementation of the ACRF was stipulated in a separate document, where the specific implementation plan implies that every 5 broad strategies will be divided into specific key priorities, with each having several initiatives and programs alongside its respective outputs and expected phase & the role of each sectoral bodies (ASEAN, 2020).

The intersectional character of these 5 broad strategies outlines a notion that ASEAN has realized the importance of the human security agenda as part of their non-traditional regional security efforts in bringing together all 10 state actors into the same synergy. a further part of this implementation plan will be elaborated on in the discussion. Aside from the comprehensive ACRF, ASEAN also implements a new mechanism such as the ASEAN+3 Health Minister Meeting; ASEAN+3 FETN; ASEAN Coordinating Council Working Group on Public Health Emergencies (ACCWG-PHE); Special ASEAN Summit on COVID-19; Hanoi Plan of Action on Strengthening the ASEAN Economic Cooperation and Supply Chain; and the recent ASEAN Leaders Meeting 2021 that adopts the statement which included the five-

point consensus on Myanmar and the realization of Brunei Darussalam's Priority Economic Deliverables (PEDs) and the expansion of ASEAN Travel Corridor Arrangement (ATCAF) (ASEAN, 2021). This can be concluded as the affirmation of ASEAN in realizing the human security agenda in ASEAN as most of the adopted statements and frameworks stipulated a people-centered approach. However, this doesn't mean that ASEAN can go accelerate its people-centered agenda without any challenges; one of the notable issues is the shifting of the national agenda to focus more on the health policies rather than development agenda like sustainability and poverty (Campbell, 2011).

Therefore, with the current new rising cases of Covid-19 in April - May 2021, it is important for ASEAN to respond and accelerate innovation to their policies and synergizing the stakeholders to maximize the potential results from their respective roles as part of the ASEAN community. A whole government approach isn't sufficient enough to address the crises, just as criticized by Nugrahani et al (2021) that ASEAN cooperation is less visible and the inability of the ASEAN community to address each member states' inability in adjusting and going to the new normal with its questionable domestic policies. The data and arguments used to compare EU and ASEAN as regional entities within the paper

suggest that the EU scored better in institutional commitment, budget for assistance and recovery, and regulations that oblige each actor to comply (Nugrahani, et al, 2021). Although one may respond that the ASEAN regime doesn't allow supranational power to be exercised, the commitment of ASEAN member states and their consensus to series of frameworks and solutions may show whether they detest or trying tirelessly to achieve concrete actions.

Research by Jati et al (2020) discussed that the ASEAN response to the Covid-19 on its political and security spectrum reflected the need for more cooperation, and agreed to discuss the pandemic under the scope of APSC and its related meetings such as the *ASEAN Foreign Minister Meeting* (AFMM), *ASEAN Defense Minister Meeting* (ADMM), *ASEAN Regional Forum* (ARF), and its respective relevant informal conferences. This article argued that APSC's awareness of the Covid-19 issues as a threat to security added by each member states' consensus on the perspective shown that the region is not acquiring an inward-looking approach (Jati, Farizka, Nasywa, & Meliana, 2020). We need to understand that the inward-looking approach is pretty much concerned by the global community like the UN as it may pose a danger in the acceleration of global pandemic recovery (Voicu, 2020). Inward-looking responses from

member states amid Covid-19 will just present further isolation and disintegration, which will harm the notion of the ASEAN community – although it may not be a long-term posture for countries to uphold. Countries like Indonesia rejected nationalism to be the best solution, even more, Indonesia pushed that vaccines should be global public goods, and ultra-nationalism should have refrained as it will hinder the universality of global altruism. Research by Shimizu (2021) argued that the adoption of RCEP in 2020 amid the pandemic by ASEAN has set the trajectory that although China and US competition is rising, ASEAN secured its centrality through a mega-trade agreement that tries to undo the frictions of US-China within the region (Shimizu, 2021). This can be perceived as a solid stick that ASEAN will remain neutral, and navigating themselves to preserve interdependence hence refraining from building trust deficit. On the regional cooperation to stimulate the economy and health security achievement, Mangku (2021) argued that above all frameworks and recommendations, ASEAN managed to convince the public that the government is committed, and jointly sharing the discussions in establishing fiscal and ensuring that intra-ASEAN trade could still be preserved with special arrangement while keeping their national virus spread minimum

through the utilization of digital economy (Mangku, 2021).

On human security, the human security concept was introduced through the publication of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report (HDR) in 1994, where the report outlined that human security is the new global development paradigm. The report argued that the traditional context of security about state-to-state conflicts, the manifestation of foreign policy, securitization, sovereignty, and global security cooperation is more state-centric (UNDP, 1994). The emergence of the human security agenda in the globalized world reflects that people's security transcends national interest in securing territorial integrity and militaristic acts of securitization (Martin & Owen, 2013). Human security has managed to redefine international interest to widen the scope of human development that needs unlimited thoughts (Gasper, 2005) to interpret the reflection of a human-centered perspective that is intertwined with multidimensional issues (Truong & Gasper, 2011). The specific "multidimensional issues" themselves were outlined by UNDP HDR 1994 as the following security fields: economic, health, personal, political, food, environmental, and community (UNDP, 1994).

Since the introduction of the human security agenda, it has been

followed by a series of debates and changes not only in the scholar communities but also in the policy practices in the international system itself. The non-traditional security agenda as argued by Waeber (1995) and Acharya (2002) discuss that the threats have been evolving, and changing the pattern of securitization from unilateral/ self-help actions into a more collective/ multilateral cooperation. Human securitization might be the term to depicts the actions and contributions from the international cooperation in achieving the human security agenda, and this will put humans as the referent object (Watson, 2011). With that position, humans will then become the sole actor who receives the result of all security concerns (Floyd, 2007), and this is the same as what this paper discussing which is the analysis of ASEAN's regional response to the Covid-19 as health security threats.

The quintuple helix is a similar model with the penta helix and or the quadruple helix, however, the quintuple model is wider in overarching the academics, civil society, industry, government, and the environment (Carayannis, Barth, & Campbell, 2012). What differs the quintuple helix and the other well-known model such as the quadruple helix is only at the inclusion of the environmental (sustainability) aspect as part of the helices. The sustainability indicator that exists within the model

focuses on 2 intersectional issues which are: (1) the relationship of the society that lives in an ecosystem with the economic concerns; and (2) the interaction of society with its natural habitat as their environment (Adams, 2006; Carayannis & Campbell, 2010). The quintuple helix model combines the helices into a single transdisciplinary and inter-disciplinary approach which offers to the society to practice the interconnected scope of innovation with education (Barth, 2011).

This kind of innovative model allows education to catalyze the usage of a linear innovation model which means that technology development and its applications are directed to achieve the goals and its expected commercialization (Edquist & Hommen, 1999). Same as its predecessor, the quintuple analysis will highlight the necessity of policies in convening a synergized actors' interaction to accelerate the transfer of innovations, and to acquire successful effective results through a superior innovation that eliminates challenges (Halim, et al, 2015). And in this paper, the framework is used to contextualize the regional policies in responding to the multidimensional nature of Covid-19 impacts and how the region is achieving its innovation in securing human security agenda against a non-traditional threat.

RESEARCH METHOD

This article employs qualitative analysis through internet-based and document-based research to construct the analysis. The data in this article is interpreted to the analysis used to understand ASEAN regional efforts in tackling health security issues using the quintuple helix analysis and the concept of human security agenda. According to Bryman (2008), the research method is used after the relation of theories in the research has been established (Bryman, 2008). Qualitative research allows the writer to analyze deeper using secondary data from works of literature and documents (Lamont, 2015). The objective of this article is to discuss the following research questions of this article: (1) How ASEAN community respond to Covid-19 as a threat to the regional health security using the quintuple analysis?: and (2) what is the manifestation of human security agenda in ASEAN securitization against Covid-19 and how it impacts the region? Those research questions guide the discussion within this paper.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As it is evident for ASEAN to brace themselves and isolating the virus to increase economic productivity and stabilizing the supply chain, the incorporation of health security agenda should be the priority to open new cooperation nexus between ASEAN and the other actors. Although the concept of health

security has already emerged since the adoption of the UNDP 1994 Human Development Report that outlined human security, the Covid-19 pandemic has redefined the world's traditional view on health which made people realizing how important it is rather than the traditional national defense agendas. Research by Yimer et al (2020) argued that the Covid-19 pandemic has contested countries and testing them in their policy responses and interventions to alleviate the social and economic impacts. The research argued further that African Union, a region that is well known for its hardship managed to perform remarkably to fight Covid-19 with their solidarity (Yimer, et al, 2020). We discuss this further by comparing with the major powers in the global north (Europe) and the US where the western countries are struggling with the rise of populism in their political status quo that affects the global landscape. Health security policies argued by Rushton (2010) are dependent on how the public health issues are being framed, and this will shape its foreign policy approach. In ASEAN, the rural societies tend to have a different view on their opinion to Covid-19. Many of them can also be anti-vaccine, religious, and might disregard scientific facts over religious, customs, and political affiliations and beliefs to dogma. This narrative showcased that participation from civil society, governmental policies, academic analysis,

sustainability concerns, and the economy (the industries) are needed to ensure the effective implementation of ASEAN Covid-19 response solutions and regional innovations to overcome the setbacks imposed by Covid-19.

This is not the first time ASEAN cooperate to fight Covid-19, 2003 ASEAN has established several mechanisms for example the ASEAN+3 emerging infectious disease program in 2004 - 2008, ASEAN Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza task forces, ASEAN Assessment of National Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Preparedness and Response (2007-2010), and the ASEAN - WHO Memorandum of Understanding (Djalante, et al., 2020). ASEAN efforts to combat COVID-19 are perceived by its member states as a collective problem and states stipulated their commitment through the adoption of their consented chair statement. However, subsequent challenges like information-sharing, lack of sufficient health infrastructures and medical supplies, and the socio-economic hurdles disrupted each member states' synergy to recover at the same collective pace. Cross-border health capacity upskilling is also considered important in supporting the limited capacity of the national laboratory in providing the support and assessment outlined by the ASEAN standard (Purwanto, 2020).

Quintuplehelix Analysis of the ASEAN Response to Covid-19 as Regional Health Insecurity

Starting from the governmental actor as part of the central entities in regional interaction, the government negotiates and regulates the policy implementation agreed from ASEAN meetings into their national status quo. Government is the main actor in handling the political and security sector as it is also important and can't be put as the second priority since it's part of the national interests. Through the regulation from article 20, para 1-4 of the ASEAN Charter, member states can exercise the relevant political dynamics model to achieve decision and also to settle disputes (Jati, et al, 2020). Aside from the normative views, the political dynamics within the ASEAN discussion also came from the stance of member states that are being determined from their domestic political system. A single-party state like Vietnam imposed a stricter and centralized movement order since March - April 2020, and this timely anticipation rewarded them as the first country to be remarkably praised for the lowest Covid-19 cases in the third and fourth quarter of 2020 (Chinazzi, Davis, & Ajelli, 2020). Following their success, Vietnam was the first country to mobilize its citizens in the new normal and lifted its social distancing measures while empowering domestic tourism to restart its stagnant macroeconomic

and microeconomic development (Nguyen, 2020).

We can see that countries with a more democratic political system tend to struggle more in curbing the virus. In countries like Indonesia, when the large scale of social restrictions (PSBB) policy was adopted triggered various pro and cons public responses, Indonesia's informal sectors that depended on in-person mobility were weakened and a mass exodus of unemployment was happening. Indonesia predicted that 4,89 million people will be put at risk through the PSBB implementation, and this has proven that economic stimulus isn't enough as the sole solution to minimize household economic issues (Andriani, 2020). The 4 indicators when lifting PSBB are carefully considered by the government as the prerequisites, those 4 are the time, cases, coordination, and coordination among decision-makers. Public outrage because of the exacerbated economy and the packed medical facilities burdened the government's dilemma in letting the people move to the next weaker PSBB phase. Responding to these 2 examples in ASEAN, the region implemented ASEAN Covid-19 Response Fund to overcome medical supply shortages and to reallocate the intra-ASEAN funding and external actors' support to refrain government from restricting the necessary trade flow to keep the industry productive (Widian & Omega, 2020). ASEAN also responded

by adopting Strategy No. 1 in the ACRF which is the enhancement of health capacity, the region agreed to enforce health services, detection capacity, public health nutrition, and safety, and vaccine security as mandated by the WHO Asia-Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases and Public Health Emergencies (APSED) and norms laid out by the IHR 2005 (ASEAN, 2020). ASEAN also adopted the Regional Reserve Medical Supplies (RRMS) in 2020 to ensure that IHR implementation and an appropriate public health response can be executed with the assistance of external donors outside of ASEAN (VNA, 2020).

In the academic field, think-tank networks play an important role in organizing programs to build awareness, publicizing efforts and recommendations, and doing research that may take extra efforts those that are not prioritized by the government due to operational capacity and priorities. Not only that, but educational preservation during Covid-19 is also part of the government's policies in ensuring that its human capital knowledge building isn't disrupted. Academic also plays a role in providing infodemic in Southeast Asian countries during the pandemic to combat fake news, false pieces of information, misunderstanding, and policy miscommunication within the public society (Ruddy, 2021). Misinformation and hoaxes may lead to false

understanding and obscured the facts – and this may also cost lives and unnecessary efforts that will just exhaust the precious limited resources. Academic also plays an important role in researching the best practices and evidence-based policy recommendations to be considered by the practitioner on its application (Wigginton, et al., 2020).

In regards to the misinformation, ASEAN specifically adopted the ASEAN Framework and Joint Declaration to Minimize the Harmful Effects of Fake News back in June 2014. Although this was adopted before Covid-19, the commitment of each member states to combat fake news adopted a follow-up joint statement on the Minimize the Negative Effects of Covid-19 through the ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Information (AMRI) meeting in August 2020 (ASEAN, 2020). The penetration of the internet and digitalization amid the society 5.0 notion that was brought possible by Covid-19 presents a significant impact to the GDP growth (Amiri & Reif, 2013), and also the threats to domestic sales into certain products or sector in the market (Ferdiawan, et al., 2019).

In civil society, the first part that will be discussed is the policy implementation, as health security policies argued by Rushton (2010) are dependent on how the public health issues are being framed this will shape ASEAN states' foreign policy approach. In ASEAN, the rural

societies tend to have a different view on their opinion to Covid-19. Many of them can also be anti-vaccine, religious, and might disregard scientific facts over religious, customs, and political affiliations and beliefs to dogma. This narrative showcased that the participation from civil society and the inclusion of grassroots actors using a suitable people-to-people approach are needed to ensure the effective implementation of ASEAN Covid-19 response solutions can be accepted. An indigenous community, for instance, may have a lower understanding of health protocols, socio-economic inequities, and might rejects rules those are against their customs (Goha, et al., 2021). The second part of this is the concern that high poverty rates substantiate challenges against the adjusted government welfare policies as the social restriction forced bureaucracy to be taken virtually with a more extensive mechanism for its procurement.

ASEAN responds to this specific civil society concern by implementing the broad strategy No. 2 (enforcing human security), and No. 5 to advance to a more resilient and sustainable regional future (ASEAN, 2020). Practically, ASEAN adopted the Travel Corridor Arrangement alongside the RCEP in November 2020 to as soon as possible prioritizing health safety rules in developing a pre-departure and post-arrival screening and protection from Covid-

19. This was adopted to support business interaction among the ASEAN states as usual before the pandemic, while also trying to re-negotiate on the tourism sector. The government's concern for its people also brought the idea of where the government trying to accelerate mobility's arrangement to prevent further logistic chain disruption (Zakiyy, Santoso, & Alviano, 2020). Vietnam's chairmanship agenda "Cohesive and Responsive" became the guiding principle in multiple diplomatic negotiations among ASEAN working groups in ensuring that regional connectivity is preserved through the intensive regional sectoral progress and the implementation of the MPAC 2025 mid-term review (VNA, 2020).

On the industry, we all seen much research about the economic impact, this paper would just argue that the strategic scheme urgencies for trade-in-goods, trade-in-services, and intellectual property should increase the region's participation in the weakened global value chain. Several notable measures within the framework such are (1) ATIGA framework enforcement to achieve ASEAN+1 FTAs, RCEP, and CEPA; (2) subsequent ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS); (3) building the intra-ASEAN investments and operational flexibility of financial tools; (4) cross-cutting solutions in capital liberalization; and (5) collective efficient and innovative

regional GVCs systems in ASEAN (ASEAN, 2015). ASEAN also adopted the ASEAN Plus Three Plan of Action on Mitigating the Economic Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The plan of the action itself stipulated several guiding principles such are: (1) ensuring market and export-import accessibility during the Covid-19 pandemic; (2) building resilience for the economic sector and facilitating smooth flow for essential goods, commodities, and short term measures to revive the regional economy interconnectivity; (3) MSMEs empowerment and business networks sharing; and (4) information and trade burden-sharing on essential goods and supply chain during the Covid-19 pandemic (ASEAN, 2020). During the Covid-19 pandemic, ASEAN member states also filed their trade policy adjustment to the WTO and notifying other member states also as their confidence building in economic interdependence, approximately 285 trade measures ranging from export control, quarantine impact assessment, anti-dumping duty, trade facilitation, and tariff measures increased during the Covid-19 pandemic, even the tariff measures alone is increasing into 134 measures to adjust the import-export affairs during Covid-19 in ASEAN (Chandra, Mujahid, & Mahyassari, 2020).

Lastly, the environmental aspect is now becoming a global agenda to achieve sustainability as many major

powers in the world have encouraged and spearheaded the green development agenda to suppress climate change proliferation. Research by Barouki et al (2021) argued that the changing global environmental landscape in Covid-19 has caused unprecedented behavioral and societal implications. This has directly impacted the emergence of zoonotic diseases and ecosystem changes which affect biodiversity thus the other micro aspects such as pollutants from waste increased energy use due to WFH policies, and a wide range of other associated issues (Barouki, et al., 2021). Previous research by Khan (2020) also argued that the stricter human mobility during Covid-19 has opened many possibilities to increase sustainability; the same was argued by Henriques (2020) and Yunus et al (2020) where he argued that a 50% reduction of pollution emission globally due to the social restriction brought GHG drastic drop and the lockdown also successfully slashed water pollution and harmful human activities.

In regards to the environment, previous research only concludes about the impact of Covid-19 on the tourism sector that has drastically reduced pollution, where the research also discussed the extent of causality between Covid-19 and environmental degradation (Beh, 2021). Until now, there are no specific measures that have been adopted by ASEAN specifically to address the

interlinkages between Covid-19 and environmental concerns. However, the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) in December 2020 has successfully convened the Wildlife Conservation and Zoonotic Disease forum that discussed the ASEAN public health and species loss during Covid-19. The forum highlights that protected areas should be preserved and ASEAN member states should consider legislating the management of wild species trading and implementing the "One Health" approach (ASEAN Cooperation on Environment, 2020).

ASEAN also already calls for member states in refraining marine plastic pollution due to the increased usage during the pandemic to achieve SDG 11, 12, and 14 subsequently through public awareness and common access to waste management system. It can be concluded that although no concrete statement or framework has been decided by ASEAN, these actions can still be counted as normative possibilities for ASEAN to integrate it into its broad ACRF strategy. Member states like Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam have started their engagement in non-traditional markets such as renewable energy and electric vehicle, so we may expect further research to consider this part to be deliberated.

In regards of the environment, it is advised that further research should

consider on how the increased medical waste from masks, medicines, and other wastes caused by the Covid-19 pandemic impacts the environment. Although there has been no formal ratification of regional concern regarding this, research from Wardani (2020) argued that the infectious waste may pose another risks that increases cases among medical and public personnels. The most common method is now using incinerator, however this may affect the air pollution level as the burning process emits gases (Wardani & Azizah, 2020).

CONCLUSION

With the analysis in this paper, it can be concluded that quintuple helix analysis shown that ASEAN member states have many converging points in Covid-19 recovery and health security concerns. ASEAN may take the further top-down approach in finding the solutions on their regional consultation, however ASEAN right now seems to be more focused on trade and economic interconnectivity as after the adoption of RCEP, there are many simultaneous trade cooperation upgrades Intra ASEAN or with its external partners. The innovative solutions that are being taken by ASEAN are now more people-centered, which open the possibility for member states to catalyze further their regionalism in addressing more human-related non-traditional security agenda rather than

the usual state-centric concerns. The innovation brought by the Covid-19 pandemic also opens overarching solutions that can achieve economic growth while also preserving sustainability as what the other developed region did (like the European Union). However, challenges will remain the same where innovations, connectivity, and open-market access on the way to 2025 integration may pose another challenge for the ASEAN people itself. What do we mean here is how in the post-pandemic ASEAN could play their interests in the hot peace the Asia Pacific through their political economy and principles striving forward for the better endeavor. As elaborated before, the quintuple helix is useful in determining the result of contestation between the whole-governmental approach or the whole-actor approach in navigating ASEAN post-pandemic recovery. Economy, politics, people, environment, and the knowledge are positioned with the same portion since ASEAN can't achieve its preset goals of regional norm setting if there is no promising future for the ASEAN people itself.

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