

Analysis of the Competitiveness of China's Agricultural Product Exports to ASEAN and the Influencing Factors

—Based on the Decomposition of the CMS Model

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Abstract

Based on the Constant Market Share Model (CMS) and data from ASEAN stats (2006 - 2025), this paper decomposes China's agricultural product export growth to ASEAN into structural effect, competitiveness effect, and second-order effect, systematically examining the competitive advantages and disadvantages of China's agricultural products in the ASEAN market. The findings show that: the structural effect is the primary factor driving export fluctuations, with the growth effect dominating; the competitiveness effect is the second most important factor, mainly driven by the specific competitiveness effect, whose absolute contribution expanded continuously over the sample period; the product effect contributes minimally, indicating a low matching degree between China's export structure and ASEAN's import structure. By category, animal and plant products are significantly affected by growth and competitiveness effects, while animal/vegetable oils and processed agricultural products show gradually enhancing competitiveness. The paper suggests that China should promote agricultural supply-side structural reform, optimize export structure, and deepen trade cooperation with ASEAN.

Keywords

Agricultural Products, China's Exports to ASEAN, CMS Model, Competitiveness Effect

1. Introduction and Literature Review

China is one of the world's largest producers and consumers of agricultural prod-

ucts, and the second-largest agricultural trading country and agricultural importer in the world. According to China's Customs statistics, in 2025 the total value of China's agricultural imports and exports (classified under Chapters 1 - 24 of the Customs Commodity Classification Directory, the same hereafter) reached USD 311.57 billion, of which exports amounted to USD 104.16 billion and imports USD 207.41 billion. According to the World Trade Organization, China accounted for about 9.8% of global agricultural imports and about 4.0% of global agricultural exports in 2025. ASEAN is an important trading partner of China in Asia. The two sides signed the Framework Agreement on the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between China and ASEAN in 2002, officially launched the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA) in 2010, and established a comprehensive strategic partnership in 2021. Driven by these institutional arrangements, the scale of agricultural trade between China and ASEAN has continued to expand; nevertheless, China has long run a deficit in agricultural trade with ASEAN, and the trade pattern and growth drivers are detailed in Section 2. Against this background, an in-depth analysis of the competitive advantages and disadvantages of China's agricultural products in the ASEAN market and their influencing factors is of great significance for narrowing the trade deficit and optimizing the export structure.

Scholars at home and abroad have conducted extensive research on the trade relationship between China and ASEAN in agricultural products. In the international literature, Roberts (2004) used a gravity model to empirically examine the trade potential of the proposed China-ASEAN free trade area; Cinar et al. (2016) found that trade flows between China and the Silk Road countries remain largely untapped; Gozgor (2017) proposed a new measure of trade openness, providing a reference for assessing whether a country's trade volume is fully realized; Peng and Yang (2024), based on UN Comtrade data, measured the competitiveness and complementarity of agricultural trade between China and ASEAN and found that their agricultural trade exhibits both competitive and complementary patterns. In the domestic literature, Sun and Li (2003) made an early analysis of the trade and competitive relations of agricultural products between China and major ASEAN countries; Chen (2009) empirically studied the trade effects of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area using the "single-country mode" of the gravity model; Wan and Sun (2016) compared the competitiveness of agricultural exports from China and ASEAN from the perspectives of technological content and competitive posture; Yin (2019) decomposed China-US bilateral agricultural trade and analyzed its potential; Yan (2022) specifically investigated China's export potential of agricultural products in the ASEAN market; and Zhao and Yuan (2025) applied the Constant Market Share model to analyze the factors influencing aquatic product trade between China and ASEAN countries, finding that the market size effect positively promotes exports while the export structure fails to match the demand structure.

As reviewed above, existing studies mostly employ gravity models or trade competitiveness indices to examine China-ASEAN agricultural trade, whereas anal-

yses based on the Constant Market Share model remain limited; even Zhao and Yuan (2025) focus only on a single category—aquatic products. No systematic decomposition of the growth of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN at both the aggregate and the product-category levels has yet been reported. To fill this gap, this paper uses chapter-level (HS Chapters 01 - 24) trade data on ASEAN's imports from the world and from China over 2006 - 2025 to decompose the fluctuation of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN in two layers across the dimensions of demand scale, export structure, and competitiveness, identifies the dominant factors affecting export competitiveness, and provides empirical evidence for optimizing China's agricultural export structure and deepening China-ASEAN agricultural cooperation.

2. Current Status of China's Agricultural Product Exports to ASEAN

From 2005 to 2025, the bilateral trade value of agricultural products between China and ASEAN grew continuously: the total rose from 56.83 to 585.42 (in 100 million USD), and China's exports to ASEAN increased from 21.50 to 188.52 (Figure 1). Despite the steady expansion of bilateral trade, China has consistently run a deficit in agricultural trade with ASEAN over the past two decades, and the deficit has generally widened: it exceeded 100 (100 million USD) for the first time in 2012, fell back below 100 in 2014 - 2015, recovered to 100.10 in 2016 and then kept expanding, reaching 210.93 in 2021 and peaking at 229.11 in 2023, before standing at 208.39 in 2025.

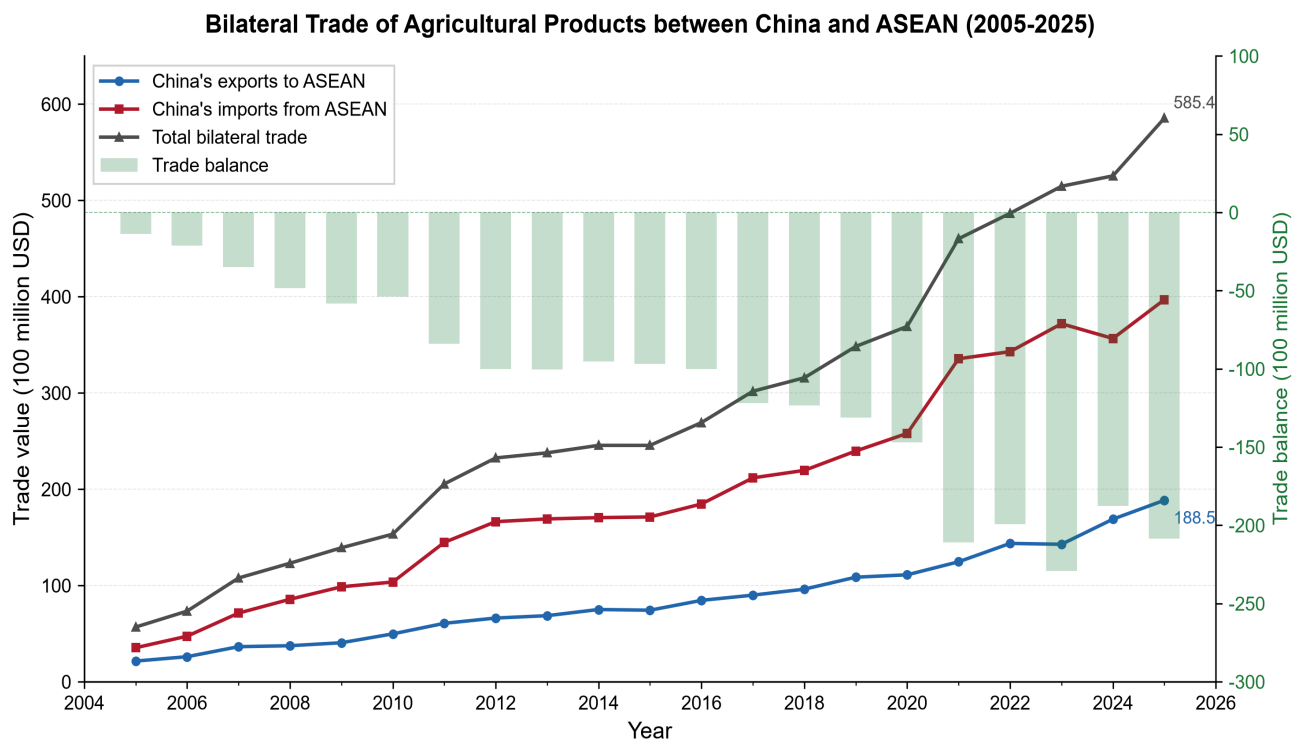


Figure 1. Bilateral trade value of agricultural products between China and ASEAN, 2005 - 2025.

In terms of the country structure, China's agricultural exports to ASEAN exhibit a relatively concentrated pattern. During 2006 - 2025, the six countries listed in **Table 1**—Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Singapore—accounted for more than 96% of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN throughout the sample period. Malaysia and Singapore were the leading destinations in the early part of the sample, with shares of 25.77% and 19.47% in 2006, declining to 19.09% and 11.96% by 2025, respectively. Indonesia has been China's largest agricultural export destination in ASEAN since 2007 (briefly overtaken by Thailand only in 2015 and 2016), with its share fluctuating roughly between 19% and 27%. The shares of Vietnam and the Philippines rose overall, from 10.06% and 9.58% in 2006 to 15.75% and 12.82% in 2025, respectively.

Table 1. China's agricultural export shares to major ASEAN countries (%).

Year	Indonesia	Thailand	Malaysia	Philippines	Vietnam	Singapore
2006	19.38	14.90	25.77	9.58	10.06	19.47
2008	22.64	17.84	21.71	7.10	12.90	16.59
2010	26.77	15.92	24.69	6.92	10.83	13.70
2012	23.09	20.15	21.46	8.68	11.22	13.64
2014	22.36	19.70	21.59	8.00	11.78	13.96
2016	20.70	22.03	19.52	11.70	11.30	12.57
2018	25.84	15.24	17.86	11.67	15.77	11.03
2020	22.49	19.65	18.35	13.08	12.34	11.16
2022	21.43	18.22	16.35	12.34	16.63	11.88
2024	20.98	17.40	17.29	14.07	16.65	11.05
2025	20.53	16.90	19.09	12.82	15.75	11.96

3. CMS Model and Empirical Analysis

3.1. Model Specification and Data Description

The data used in this paper are sourced from the ASEANstats database. The sample covers all ten ASEAN member states (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam). Bilateral flows are measured as ASEAN's imports from China and market size as ASEAN's imports from the world, both recorded on the ASEAN side in current US dollars at the two-digit level of the HS 2017 nomenclature (chapters 01 - 24); because the decomposition operates on chapter-level aggregates, which are stable across HS revisions, no recoding was required, and missing observations were treated as zero. In the CMS calculations ASEAN is treated as a single aggregated market, i.e., the summation over the market dimension j collapses to the ten-member total, and country-level shares are used only descriptively in **Table 1**. Each sub-period's decomposition is constructed by the annual method, summing year-on-year component changes within the sub-pe-

riod. Taking the launch of the RCEP negotiations in 2012, the signing of the Upgrade Protocol of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area in 2015, and the formal entry into force of RCEP in 2022 as key time nodes, the period 2006 - 2025 is divided into four sub-periods: 2006 - 2012, 2013 - 2015, 2016 - 2020, and 2021 - 2025. The scope of agricultural products follows the first twenty-four chapters of the HS nomenclature, covering four categories: animal products (HS 01 - 05), plant products (HS 06 - 14), animal and vegetable oils and fats (HS 15), and processed agricultural products (HS 16 - 24).

The Constant Market Share Model (CMS) was first proposed by [Tyszynski \(1951\)](#). The model assumes that if a country's export competitiveness in a given commodity category remains unchanged, its export share in the international market stays constant; on this basis, it decomposes a country's export growth into changes in the structure of market demand and changes in competitiveness, namely the structural effect, the competitiveness effect, and the second-order effect. [Jepma \(1986\)](#) further decomposed export growth into the growth effect, product effect, overall competitiveness effect, specific competitiveness effect, pure second-order effect, and dynamic second-order effect, forming a complete two-layer decomposition framework. The first-layer decomposition is specified as follows:

$$\Delta q = \sum_i S_i^0 \Delta Q_i + \sum_i \Delta S_i Q_i^0 + \sum_i \Delta S_i \Delta Q_i$$

The second-layer decomposition further disaggregates export growth across the product and market dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta q = & S^0 \Delta Q + \left(\sum_i \sum_j S_{ij}^0 \Delta Q_{ij} - \sum_i S_i^0 \Delta Q_i \right) + \left(\sum_i \sum_j S_{ij}^0 \Delta Q_{ij} - \sum_i S_i^0 \Delta Q_i \right) \\ & + \left[\left(\sum_i S_i^0 \Delta Q_i - S^0 \Delta Q \right) - \left(\sum_i \sum_j S_{ij}^0 \Delta Q_{ij} - \sum_i S_i^0 \Delta Q_i \right) \right] + \Xi \end{aligned}$$

where the last term on the right-hand side of the second-layer decomposition is written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi = & \Delta S Q^0 + \left(\sum_i \sum_j \Delta S_{ij} Q_{ij}^0 - \Delta S Q^0 \right) + \left(\frac{Q^i}{Q^0} - 1 \right) \sum_i \sum_j \Delta S_{ij} Q_{ij}^0 \\ & + \left[\sum_i \sum_j \Delta S_{ij} \Delta Q_{ij} - \left(\frac{Q^i}{Q^0} - 1 \right) \sum_i \sum_j \Delta S_{ij} Q_{ij}^0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

The simplified CMS model (third layer) is then obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta q = & S^0 \Delta Q + \left[\sum_i S_i^0 \Delta Q_i - S^0 \Delta Q \right] + \Delta S Q^0 + \left[\sum_i \Delta S_i Q_i^0 - \Delta S Q^0 \right] \\ & + \left(Q^1 / Q^0 - 1 \right) \sum_i \Delta S_i Q_i^0 + \left[\sum_i \Delta S_i \Delta Q_i - \left(Q^1 / Q^0 - 1 \right) \sum_i \Delta S_i Q_i^0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

In the above expressions, q denotes China's agricultural export value to ASEAN; Q denotes ASEAN's total agricultural import value; S denotes the share of China's agricultural exports in ASEAN's total agricultural imports; subscripts i

and j refer to the product category and the importing market respectively, so that the double subscript ij denotes a product-market pair; superscripts 0 and 1 denote the base period and the end period; Δ denotes the change of a variable from the base period to the end period; the summation over i runs across all product categories, and the double summation over i and j across all product-market pairs; and Ξ collects the second-order (interaction) terms appearing on the right-hand side of the second-layer decomposition. In the first-layer decomposition, the structural effect reflects changes in ASEAN's market demand, the competitiveness effect reflects changes in the competitiveness of China's agricultural products, and the second-order effect reflects the interaction between the two. This paper adopts the annual aggregation method in computing the decomposition to eliminate the influence of intra-period share fluctuations.

In the simplified CMS model, the structural effect is split into the growth effect and the product effect, the competitiveness effect into the overall competitiveness effect and the specific competitiveness effect, and the second-order effect into the pure second-order effect and the dynamic second-order effect.

The economic meanings of the effects are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2. The CMS decomposition and corresponding interpretations.

First-layer decomposition	Second-layer decomposition	Economic meaning
Structural effect	Growth effect	Change in export value caused by changes in ASEAN's import demand for agricultural products
	Product effect	Change in export value caused by changes in the product composition of China's agricultural exports
Competitiveness effect	Overall competitiveness effect	Change in export value caused by the change in China's overall competitiveness in agricultural products
	Specific competitiveness effect	Change in export value caused by the change in competitiveness of China's specific agricultural products
Second-order effect	Pure second-order effect	Interaction between changes in export competitiveness and the scale of imports
	Dynamic second-order effect	Interaction between changes in export competitiveness and the structure of imports

3.2. Results of the First-Layer Decomposition

The first-layer decomposition of the CMS model is reported in **Table 3**.

Table 3. First-layer CMS decomposition of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN (100 million USD).

Sample period	2006 - 2012	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2025
Actual change in exports	44.70	8.13	36.77	77.42
Structural effect	45.29 (101.31%)	3.45 (42.47%)	22.18 (60.32%)	54.60 (70.53%)
Competitiveness effect	2.70 (6.04%)	4.64 (57.05%)	13.98 (38.02%)	23.65 (30.55%)
Second-order effect	-3.28 (-7.35%)	0.04 (0.48%)	0.61 (1.66%)	-0.84 (-1.08%)

Note: figures in parentheses denote the share of each effect in the actual change in exports.

The structural effect is a key driver of the fluctuation in China's agricultural exports to ASEAN. In 2006 - 2012, its contribution reached 101.31%, far exceeding the competitiveness effect and the second-order effect, indicating that export growth in this stage was mainly driven by the expansion of ASEAN market demand. After the launch of the RCEP negotiations in 2013 - 2015, the contribution of the structural effect fell sharply to 42.47%, while the competitiveness effect rose to 57.05% and became the leading factor. In 2016 - 2020, with the gradual implementation of the Upgrade Protocol of the free trade area, the structural effect recovered to 60.32%, though it no longer exerted the overwhelming influence as before. In 2021 - 2025, after RCEP formally entered into force, the contribution of the structural effect rose further to 70.53%, indicating that import demand in the ASEAN market remains the principal driving force behind the growth of China's agricultural exports.

The competitiveness effect exhibited a pattern of "sharp rise followed by gradual decline" over the sample period: its contribution jumped from 6.04% in 2006 - 2012 to 57.05% in 2013 - 2015, then fell back to 38.02% in 2016 - 2020 and 30.55% in 2021 - 2025. In absolute terms, however, it increased from 2.70 to 4.64, 13.98, and 23.65 (100 million USD) in successive periods, equivalent to annual averages of 0.39, 1.55, 2.80 and 4.73 (100 million USD) over the 7-, 3-, 5- and 5-year sub-periods, indicating that the competitiveness of China's agricultural products in the ASEAN market has continued to strengthen in magnitude, and that the declining contribution mainly stems from the expanding base of the actual change in exports in each period. The contribution of the second-order effect stays within 2% in all periods except 2006 - 2012 (-7.35%); its influence is limited and is not discussed further.

3.3. Results of the Second-Layer Decomposition

The second-layer decomposition of the CMS model is reported in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Second-layer CMS decomposition of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN (100 million USD).

Decomposition	2006 - 2012	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2025
Actual change in exports	44.70	8.13	36.77	77.42
Growth effect	42.93 (96.03%)	3.61 (44.39%)	22.91 (62.30%)	60.34 (77.94%)
Product effect	2.36 (5.28%)	-0.16 (-1.92%)	-0.73 (-1.98%)	-5.73 (-7.41%)
Overall competitiveness effect	0.10 (0.22%)	0.38 (4.63%)	1.12 (3.05%)	1.51 (1.95%)
Specific competitiveness effect	2.60 (5.82%)	4.26 (52.42%)	12.86 (34.97%)	22.14 (28.60%)
Second-order effect	-3.28 (-7.35%)	0.04 (0.48%)	0.61 (1.66%)	-0.84 (-1.08%)

Note: figures in parentheses denote the share of each effect in the actual change in exports. With ASEAN treated as a single aggregated market and the annual method, the dynamic second-order term vanishes identically, so the second-order effect reported here is entirely the pure second-order effect defined in the model.

Within the structural effect, the growth effect dominates. Its contribution reached 96.03% in 2006 - 2012, indicating that before the launch of the RCEP ne-

gotiations China's agricultural exports to ASEAN were highly dependent on changes in the importing side's demand. In 2013 - 2015, the growth effect dropped sharply to 44.39%, showing more autonomous competitiveness in China's agricultural exports. It recovered to 62.30% in 2016 - 2020, a period during which the Upgrade Protocol entered gradually into force, although the decomposition itself cannot identify a causal effect of the Protocol. In 2021 - 2025, after RCEP took formal effect, the contribution of the growth effect rose further to 77.94%, indicating that the expansion of ASEAN import demand remains the primary driver of the growth of China's agricultural exports. The contribution of the product effect has been consistently low or even negative, indicating a poor match between China's export structure and ASEAN's import structure.

Within the competitiveness effect, the overall competitiveness effect contributes little, while the specific competitiveness effect plays the leading role. In absolute terms, the specific competitiveness effect grew from 2.60 (100 million USD) in 2006 - 2012 to 4.26 in 2013 - 2015, 12.86 in 2016 - 2020, and 22.14 in 2021 - 2025; its contribution jumped from 5.82% to 52.42% in 2013 - 2015 and then fell back to 34.97% and 28.60%. The surge in 2013-2015 coincided with the launch of the RCEP negotiations; whether it reflected geopolitical and price advantages in that period is a contextual interpretation rather than a finding of the decomposition; the subsequent decline in the contribution again reflects the expanding export base rather than any absolute deterioration in competitiveness.

3.4. CMS Analysis by Product Category

Agricultural products are divided into four categories by HS code—animal products, plant products, animal and vegetable oils and fats, and processed agricultural products—for which separate CMS models are estimated; the results are reported in **Table 5**.

Table 5. CMS decomposition of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN by product category (100 million USD).

Category	Decomposition	2006-2012	2013-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025
Animal products	Actual change in exports	5.45	2.12	1.11	8.60
	Growth effect	4.09 (75.12%)	0.64 (29.96%)	3.19 (288.55%)	6.29 (73.10%)
	Product effect	0.14 (2.64%)	-0.42 (-19.97%)	-0.06 (-5.70%)	0.02 (0.20%)
	Competitiveness effect	1.21 (22.24%)	1.91 (90.01%)	-2.02 (-182.85%)	2.30 (26.70%)
Plant products	Actual change in exports	19.57	3.68	23.41	25.30
	Growth effect	21.97 (112.22%)	2.63 (71.31%)	11.58 (49.48%)	29.24 (115.58%)
	Product effect	-0.81 (-4.12%)	4.03 (109.33%)	2.82 (12.05%)	3.26 (12.89%)
	Competitiveness effect	-1.59 (-8.10%)	-2.97 (-80.64%)	9.01 (38.47%)	-7.20 (-28.46%)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Actual change in exports	0.56	-0.12	3.11	11.15
	Growth effect	0.74 (132.80%)	-0.21 (174.17%)	0.86 (27.56%)	4.88 (43.79%)
	Product effect	0.00 (0.00%)	0.00 (0.00%)	0.00 (0.00%)	0.00 (0.00%)
	Competitiveness effect	-0.18 (-32.80%)	0.09 (-74.17%)	2.25 (72.44%)	6.27 (56.21%)

Continued

	Actual change in exports	19.12	2.45	9.15	32.37
Processed agricultural products	Growth effect	16.66 (87.10%)	2.03 (82.96%)	6.76 (73.90%)	20.22 (62.46%)
	Product effect	-1.12 (-5.87%)	-0.41 (-16.85%)	0.31 (3.40%)	-3.18 (-9.83%)
	Competitiveness effect	3.59 (18.77%)	0.83 (33.89%)	2.08 (22.70%)	15.33 (47.37%)

Note: figures in parentheses denote the share of each effect in the actual change in exports of the corresponding category.

In terms of the growth effect, its contributions for animal products and plant products were generally higher than those for animal and vegetable oils and fats and processed agricultural products. A plausible interpretation is that ASEAN, a region of numerous archipelagos at low latitudes, cannot be self-sufficient in animal and plant products, whereas China is geographically close to ASEAN and richly endowed with agricultural product varieties, giving these two categories a marked comparative advantage in the ASEAN market. For animal products, the growth effect fell from 75.12% in the first stage to 29.96% in the second, rebounded sharply to 288.55% in the third, and stood at 73.10% in the fourth; for plant products it fluctuated from 112.22% to 115.58% in the fourth stage.

In terms of the product effect, the contributions are low or negative for three of the four categories, indicating a poor match between the structure of China's agricultural exports and ASEAN's import structure. The product effects of animal products and processed agricultural products are negative in most periods, revealing a mismatch between the export structure and import demand; plant products are the exception: their product effect has been positive in every sub-period since 2013 - 2015 (4.03, 2.82 and 3.26, in units of 100 million USD), although its share in the actual change in exports fell from 109.33% to 12.89% as the export base expanded.

In terms of the competitiveness effect, the effects for animal products and plant products fluctuated the most. For animal products, the effect was positive in 2006-2012 and 2013 - 2015 (with contributions of 22.24% and 90.01%, respectively), turned negative (-182.85%) in 2016 - 2020, a period of pronounced political and international disturbances, though the decomposition cannot establish these factors as causes, and recovered to a positive value (26.70%) in 2021 - 2025. For plant products, the effect was negative in 2006 - 2015 (-8.10% and -80.64%), turned positive and rose to 38.47% in 2016 - 2020, and fell back to -28.46% in 2021 - 2025, with fluctuations clearly larger than those of the other categories. The competitiveness effects of animal and vegetable oils and fats and of processed agricultural products strengthened markedly during 2021 - 2025, reaching 56.21% and 47.37%, respectively, indicating sustained gains in China's competitiveness in these two categories.

4. Conclusions and Policy Implications

Based on the CMS model, this paper decomposes the growth of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN over 2006 - 2025 into structural, competitiveness, and

second-order effects and analyzes them at both the aggregate and the product-category levels. The main conclusions are as follows. First, the structural effect is the primary factor behind the fluctuation of China's agricultural exports to ASEAN, within which the growth effect dominates, indicating that China's agricultural exports are highly dependent on changes in ASEAN's import demand and are less autonomously driven. After the launch of the RCEP negotiations, the contribution of the growth effect declined temporarily, but it recovered to 62.30% in 2016 - 2020 and further rose to 77.94% in 2021 - 2025 after RCEP formally entered into force, so the demand-dependence has intensified again. Second, the competitiveness effect is the second most important factor, mainly driven by the specific competitiveness effect. After the launch of the RCEP negotiations, the competitiveness of China's agricultural products in the ASEAN market improved markedly: the contribution of the specific competitiveness effect rose from 5.82% to 52.42%; since 2016 its contribution has declined gradually as the export base expanded, but its absolute value has kept growing from 2.60 to 22.14 (100 million USD) in 2021 - 2025, indicating that the absolute level of competitiveness continued to improve; the timing coincided with the implementation of RCEP and the Upgrade Protocol, though the decomposition cannot verify a causal policy effect. Third, the contribution of the product effect is small or even negative, indicating a low matching degree between China's export structure and ASEAN's import structure, a limited variety of exported products, and a lack of differentiated advantages. Fourth, by category, animal products and plant products are significantly affected by the growth and competitiveness effects and possess certain comparative advantages; the competitiveness of animal and vegetable oils and fats and of processed agricultural products strengthened significantly in 2021 - 2025, with the contribution of the competitiveness effect of processed agricultural products reaching a relatively high level, which may plausibly be related to the development of China's deep-processing technology for agricultural products.

Based on the above conclusions, this paper offers the following policy implications. First, China should advance the supply-side structural reform of agriculture. Given that the international competitiveness of China's agricultural products still needs strengthening, efforts should improve the quality and efficiency of the agricultural supply system, raise the added value of agricultural products, and enhance differentiated competitive advantages in international markets. Second, the export structure of agricultural products should be optimized. To address the low match between the export structure and import demand, China should, on the one hand, use its capital and technological advantages to produce plant products at scale and expand export volume, and on the other hand, vigorously develop the deep processing of agricultural products to raise the technological content and competitiveness of processed agricultural products. Third, trade cooperation with ASEAN should be deepened. Full use should be made of the policy dividends of RCEP and the Upgrade Protocol of the free trade area to further reduce trade barriers, unlock export potential in major markets such as Vietnam and Thailand,

and at the same time develop trade relations with emerging markets such as Myanmar and Cambodia.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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