

Analysis on the Competitiveness and Complementarity of Guangdong's Export Trade of Agricultural Products to RCEP Countries

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Abstract

The signing of RCEP has brought a favorable opportunity for the development of agricultural products trade in Guangdong. This paper introduces the development status and trend of agricultural products trade of Guangdong exporting RCEP countries from 2002 to 2020, and analyzes the competitiveness and complementarity of agricultural products of Guangdong exporting RCEP countries by measuring RCA index and TCI index. The results show that in terms of competitiveness, Guangdong has certain comparative advantages in exporting Chapter 5 (other animal products), Chapter 7 (edible vegetables, etc.), Chapter 11 (flour industrial products, etc.), Chapter 14 (plant materials for weaving, etc.), Chapter 16 (products of meat and other aquatic invertebrates), Chapter 17 (sugar and sugar food) and Chapter 20 (products of vegetables, fruits and other parts); In terms of complementarities, Guangdong has shown strong complementarities to the agricultural products of RCEP countries in Chapter 3 (invertebrates such as octopus), Chapter 8 (edible fruits and nuts, etc.), Chapter 13 (shellac, gum, resin, etc.), Chapter 14 (plant materials for weaving, etc.), Chapter 17 (sugar and sugar food), Chapter 19 (grains, grain flour, etc.), Chapter 21 (miscellaneous food) and Chapter 24 (products of tobacco, tobacco and tobacco substitutes). Guangdong should seize the development opportunity of RCEP, attach importance to the development of agricultural products with comparative advantages, and at the same time, strengthen the specialized division of labor to make the trade of agricultural products develop well, and actively carry out economic and trade cooperation in agricultural products with RCEP countries.

Keywords

RCEP countries; Trade in agricultural products; Competitiveness and complementarity.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) was officially signed in November 2020 and has come into force since January 1, 2022. RCEP member countries include China, 10 ASEAN countries, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. This agreement is conducive to increasing economic and trade exchanges and cooperation in agricultural products trade among member countries, and is also conducive to promoting the economic prosperity of countries in the region. RCEP member countries have always been important agricultural trade partners of Guangdong. According to statistics, from January to October 2021, Guangdong's agricultural exports to RCEP countries reached 1.88 billion US dollars, up 7.4% year on year, and still showed a trend of continuous growth. According to the relevant rules of the RCEP Agreement, the formal signing of the RCEP Agreement will undoubtedly bring great benefits to Guangdong's agricultural product trade. How to seize the opportunity of RCEP, how to give full play to Guangdong's agricultural resource endowment

advantages, how to deeply tap the potential of agricultural economic and trade cooperation with RCEP countries, and how to promote the healthy and orderly development of agricultural product trade have become an important issue in Guangdong's current development.

The research results on the competitiveness and complementarity of trade between China and RCEP member countries are relatively rich, as Feng Chengcheng, Liu Xuanzhi, Feng Yang had studied the competitiveness and complementarity of agricultural trade between China and ASEAN, results show that ASEAN agricultural products have more comparative advantageous products, and China's agricultural products export is at a comparative disadvantage; Chai Xiaozhuo made a comparative study on different types of agricultural products trade between China and Thailand, and the results showed that both sides had both competitiveness and complementarity in agricultural products export; Zhang Jing studied the aquatic product trade between China and South Korea, and the results show that the two countries have strong complementarity in aquatic product trade; He Meiyang and others studied the agricultural trade between Guangdong and ASEAN, and the results showed that there was a certain complementarity between their agricultural trade; Zhu Hui studied the agricultural products trade between Guangdong and ASEAN, and found that their agricultural products trade has competitive advantages in cereals, meat, fruits and vegetables, and there are complementary differences in agricultural machinery products, agricultural product processing, agricultural technology cooperation and seafood. Previous studies paid less attention to the analysis of agricultural trade between Guangdong and RCEP countries. Therefore, this paper will start with the agricultural products trade of Guangdong exporting RCEP countries. First, it will analyze the current situation and characteristics of agricultural products trade of Guangdong exporting RCEP countries; Secondly, it analyzes the competition and complementation of agricultural products between Guangdong and RCEP countries by using indicators such as the revealed comparative advantage index (RCA) and trade complementarity index (TCI); Finally, it puts forward policy suggestions for Guangdong to further deepen agricultural trade cooperation with RCEP countries.

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN GUANGDONG AND RCEP COUNTRIES

2.1. Classification of agricultural products

Agricultural trade actually refers to international agricultural trade. It is defined as the flow process of agricultural products in the international market, which can cross the boundaries of independent regional administration. According to HS code, agricultural products are divided into the following four categories: the first category is live animals and animal products; The second category is plant products; The third category is animal and vegetable oils and their decomposition products, refined edible oils and animal and vegetable waxes; The fourth category is food, beverage, wine and vinegar, tobacco and tobacco substitute products. See Figure 1 for agricultural products in co-responding chapters of each category.

type	Code and corresponding chapter
The first major category: Animal products	01Live animals; 02Meat and edible chops; 03Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates; 04Dairy; Egg; natural honey; Other food animal products; 05Other animal products
The second largest category: Fruits and vegetables agricultural products	06live trees and other living plants; bulbs, roots and the like; Flower arrangement and decorative leaf clusters; 07Eat vegetables, roots and tubers; 08Eating fruits and nuts; The peel of a citrus fruit or melon; 09Coffee, tea, yerba mate and flavoring spices; 10cereals; 11Milling industrial products; Malt; Starch; Inulin; gluten; 12oil-containing kernels and fruits; miscellaneous seeds and fruits; plants for industrial or medicinal use; Straw, straw and fodder; 13Shellac; Gums, resins and other plant fluids, sap; 14plant material for braiding; Other plant products; 15 animal and vegetable oils, fats and their decomposition products; refined edible oils and fats; Animal and vegetable waxes
The third category: Food processing agricultural products	16Products of meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates; 17Sugar and confectionery; 18Cocoa and cocoa products; 19 products of grain, grain meal, starch or milk; Pastry snacks; 20Products of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants; 21Miscellaneous foods; 22Beverages, wine and vinegar; 23residues and waste from the food industry; Formulated animal feed; 24Tobacco, tobacco and tobacco substitute products

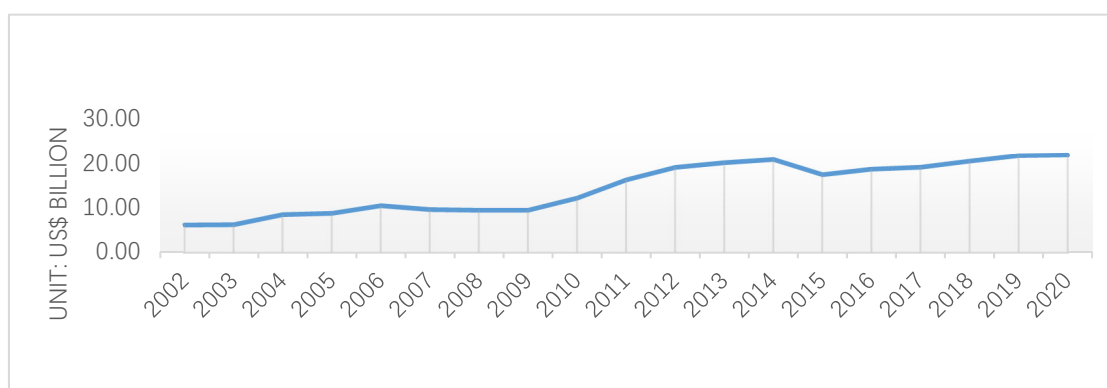
Figure 1. Sub chapter of HSCODE Catalogue

Source: Name and Code of Import and Export Commodities

2.2. General situation of agricultural products export trade between Guangdong and RCEP countries

2.2.1 Analysis of overall export scale

During the period 2002-2020, the export scale of agricultural products from Guangdong to the RCEP countries showed an overall growth trend. In 2002, the export volume of agricultural products from Guangdong to the RCEP countries reached 616 million US dollars, and in 2020, the export volume of agricultural products from Guangdong to the RCEP countries reached 2179 million US dollars, an increase of 3.53 times compared with 2002, with an average annual growth rate of 7.27%. Specifically, from 2002 to 2014, the trade volume showed a steady increase, except for a slight decline in 2007 and 2008 due to the financial crisis; From 2014 to 2015, the trade volume decreased temporarily; During 2015-2019, the trade volume achieved continuous growth; Since 2019, due to the continuous impact of the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020, Guangdong's export trade of agricultural products to RCEP countries has also seen a small increase. In general, the economic and trade cooperation in agricultural products trade between Guangdong and RCEP countries is deepening. See Figure 1 for details.

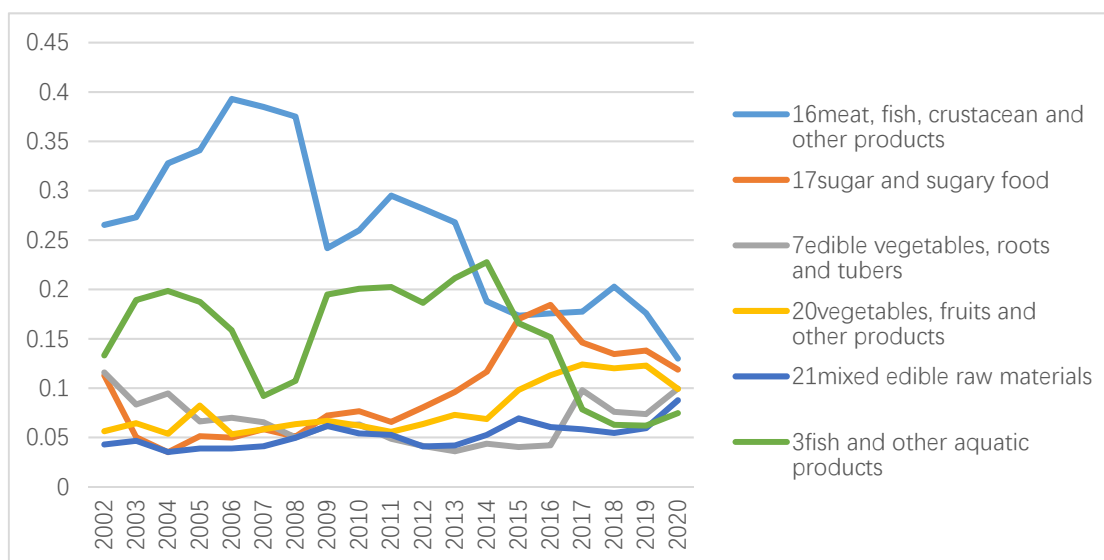


Data source: China Customs Statistical Yearbook

Figure 2. Guangdong's total exports of agricultural products to RCEP from 2002 to 2020

2.2.2 Analysis on Commodity Structure of Agricultural Products

This paper selects the agricultural products in the top six of Guangdong's export trade to RCEP countries. In 2020, the sum of the six chapters' agricultural product trade accounts for more than 60% of Guangdong's annual total export trade to RCEP. It can be seen from Figure 3 that between 2002 and 2020, the products in Chapter 3 (fish and other aquatic products) and Chapter 16 (meat, fish and crustaceans and other products) have the largest changes. In addition, except for individual years, Chapter 16 (meat, fish, crustacean and other products) accounts for the highest proportion of Guangdong's total agricultural exports. In 2006, the export reached the highest value of \$411 million, accounting for 39%. However, its proportion has generally declined, from 27% in 2002 to 13% in 2020. Compared with the agricultural products in Chapter 3 and Chapter 16, the export volume of agricultural products in Chapter 7 (edible vegetables, roots and tubers) has shown a small decline trend, but has shown a small increase trend in recent two years, while the export volume of agricultural products in Chapter 17 (sugar and sugary food), Chapter 20 (vegetables, fruits and other products) and Chapter 21 (mixed edible raw materials) has generally increased, but the growth rate is small.



Data source: China Customs Statistical Yearbook

Figure 3. Analysis of the proportion of six major agricultural products exported from Guangdong to RCEP countries

3. ANALYSIS ON THE COMPETITIVENESS AND COMPLEMENTARITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TRADE OF GUANGDONG EXPORT RCEP COUNTRIES

3.1. RCA index of Guangdong to RCEP countries

Explicit comparative advantage index (RCA) refers to the ratio of the total export value of a product of a country to the total export value of the country, and the ratio of the total world export value of the same product to the total value of all products in the world. It is generally used to compare the competitive advantage of a product of a country or region in the world export. The calculation formula is as follows:

$$RAC_{ij} = (X_{ij}/X_{it}) / (X_{wi}/X_{wt})$$

RAC_{ij} It is the revealed X_{ij} comparative X_{it} advantage index of the X_{wi} j th product in X_{wt} country i , representing the export value of the j th product in country i , representing

the total export value of all products in country i , representing the export value of the j th product in the world, and representing the total export value of all products in the world. If the index is greater than 1, it indicates that the product has comparative advantages. The greater the value, the more prominent the advantages are. If one country has advantages and one country is at a disadvantage in the same kind of products, it indicates that both sides have complementarities in the international trade market of agricultural products. According to relevant trade theories, both sides can benefit from international trade cooperation.

The calculation results of RCA index of Guangdong's agricultural products export are shown in Table 1. In Chapter 5 (other animal products), Chapter 7 (edible vegetables, roots and tubers), Chapter 11 (industrial products of flour milling, malt, starch, inulin, gluten), Chapter 14 (plant materials for weaving; other plant products), Chapter 16 (products of meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates) Chapter 17 (sugar and sugary food) and Chapter 20 (products of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants) have certain advantages

Table 1. Displayed comparative advantage index of agricultural products exported from Guangdong to RCEP countries in 2020

	brun	myan	comb	indo	laos	mala	phil	sing	thai	viet	aust	newz	japa	kore
01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.19	0.44	0.33	0.75	0.19	0.11
04	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.12	1.48	0.06	0.00	0.71	0.04
06	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.07	0.19	0.12	0.36	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.46
07	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.53	0.11	0.40	0.73	0.18	0.01	0.02	0.24	0.01
08	0.18	0.95	0.02	0.28	0.00	0.26	0.09	0.08	0.56	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.00
09	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.27	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.01
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	1.80	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.50	0.88	0.18	1.05	0.00	0.21
12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.41	0.01
13	0.00	0.74	0.88	0.09	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.01	0.69	0.30	0.11	0.65	0.79	0.06
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.82	0.30	0.02	1.65	7.10	0.42	1.62
15	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.33	0.03	0.30	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.09
16	0.71	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.60	0.30	1.27	0.51	0.04	1.03	4.64	1.06	0.22
17	0.14	0.11	0.07	1.30	0.17	0.61	3.79	0.13	1.49	0.23	1.27	2.13	0.11	0.51
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.25	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.29
19	0.10	0.13	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.08	0.48	0.06	0.34	0.61	0.08	0.03
20	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.02	1.28	0.30	0.28	1.56	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.41	0.20
21	0.65	0.51	0.09	0.10	0.26	0.72	0.36	0.24	0.35	0.14	0.52	0.98	0.24	0.15
22	0.03	0.42	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.03
23	0.21	0.27	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.20	0.93	0.04	0.00	0.26	0.04
24	0.00	0.01	0.76	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.76	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00

Data source: UNCOMTRADE database, Guangdong Statistical Yearbook and China Customs Statistical Yearbook

The export of other products is in a relatively inferior position. Among them, the RCA values of the products in Chapter 5 (other animal products) exported to Myanmar and Vietnam are greater than 1, which indicates that the exports of the products in Chapter 5 of Guangdong have a strong comparative advantage. Chapter 7 (edible vegetables, roots and tubers): The RCA value of Brunei and Malaysia is greater than 1, which has a strong competitive advantage. The RCA value of Chapter 11 (flour industrial products, malt, starch, inulin, gluten) exported to Myanmar and New Zealand is greater than 1, indicating that the products in this chapter have strong competitive advantages in exporting to these two countries. The RCA value of Chapter 14 (plant

materials for weaving; other plant products) exported to Australia, New Zealand and South Korea is greater than 1, indicating that the product has certain export advantages. Among them, the RCA value exported to New Zealand is 7.10, indicating that the products in Chapter 14 of Guangdong Province exported to New Zealand have a strong competitive advantage. Chapter 16 (Products of meat, fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates) has strong comparative advantages, especially for exports to Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Chapter 17 (Sugar and sugar food) Export to Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand has a strong comparative advantage, among which the export to New Zealand has the largest advantage, with a RCA value of 2.13. Chapter 20 Agricultural products (vegetables, fruits, nuts or products of other parts of plants) exported to Malaysia and Thailand have certain comparative advantages, with RCA values greater than 1.

3.2. TCI index of Guangdong to RCEP countries

The Trade Complementarity Index (TCI) measures the complementarities of two countries or regions when they trade on a product or the whole, and then analyzes its relevance. Its calculation formula is:

$$TCI_{ij}^k = RCA_{xi}^k * RCA_{mj}^k$$

Among them, $RCA_{xi}^k = (X_{ik}/X_{it}) / (X_{wk}/X_{wt})$

RCA_{xi}^k It represents the comparative advantage of country i with respect to products in chapter k measured by its export volume, representing the export volume of country i with respect to product k in a certain period; Represents the total export volume of all products of country i in a certain period; Represents the world's export of product k in a certain period; It represents the total export volume of all products in the world in a certain period.

$$RCA_{mj}^k = (M_{jk}/M_{jt}) / (M_{wk}/M_{wt})$$

RCA_{mj}^k Represents the comparative advantage of country j over goods in chapter k, measured by the volume of import trade; Represents the comparative advantage of country j over the products in chapter k, measured by the import amount; Represents the total import value of all commodities of country j in a given period; Represents the world's imports of product k in a given period; Represents the total import value of all products in the world in a given period.

TCI_{ij}^k It refers to the trade complementarity index of a certain product between country i and country j within a certain period of time. The index takes 1 as the dividing point. If the index is greater than 1, it means that the trade complementarity of a product between the two sides is strong, and the greater the value, the more obvious the complementarity is; When the value is less than 1, it indicates that the trade complementarity of a product between the two sides is weak, and the smaller the value, the worse the complementarity.

As shown in Table 2 below, in terms of agricultural product complementarities, the trade complementarities index of Guangdong and Myanmar in Chapter 13 on agricultural products reached 1.47, indicating strong complementarities between the two sides; It has strong trade complementarity with Cambodia in the products in Chapter 24, with a TCI value of 14.04; Chapter 17 The products are just the agricultural products that Indonesia needs to import from Guangdong; In Chapter 14, the trade with Malaysia is highly complementary; In Chapter 8, Chapter 11 and Chapter 17 on agricultural products, trade with Thailand is highly complementary; In Chapter 3, Chapter 8, Chapter 19 and Chapter 21 on agricultural products, trade with Australia is highly complementary; Trade complementarities with New Zealand are strong in Chapter 3, Chapter 19 and Chapter 21. The TCI value of agricultural products in Chapter 19 has reached 42.49, showing a strong dependence on Guangdong's agricultural products. In addition, trade complementarity between Guangdong and other countries (Brunei,

Philippines, Laos, Singapore, Vietnam, Japan and South Korea) is not strong, and TCI values are less than 1. According to the results of the TCI index, we can learn that there is a certain degree of trade complementarity among all agricultural products exported from Guangdong to RCEP, but the trade complementarity of most agricultural products is not strong.

Table 2. Trade Complementarity Index of Agricultural Products of Guangdong Exported to RCEP Countries in 2020

	brun	myan	comb	indo	laos	mala	phil	sing	thai	viet	aust	newz	japa	kore
01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.16	0.95	1.37	3.48	0.01	0.00
04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.00
07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
08	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.36	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.00	7.15	0.01	1.14	0.02	0.00	0.00
09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.78	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
13	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	1.04	0.16	0.46	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.25	0.24	0.00	2.93	0.01	0.60	0.49	0.01	0.07
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.23	0.01	1.93	42.49	0.01	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.02	0.93	0.23	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
21	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.10	0.30	0.04	3.61	2.77	0.05	0.01
22	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.52	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.09	14.04	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Data source: UNCOMTRADE database, Guangdong Statistical Yearbook and China Customs Statistical Yearbook

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusion

From the perspective of the current situation and structural characteristics of Guangdong's export of RCEP agricultural products, the scale of Guangdong's export of RCEP countries' agricultural products trade shows a growing trend. Guangdong's export of RCEP trade volume has increased nearly 3.5 times from 2002 to 2020, and reached 2.179 billion US dollars by 2020. The commodity structure of agricultural products exported from Guangdong is relatively concentrated. Chapter 3 (invertebrates such as fish); Chapter 7 (edible vegetables, roots and tubers); Chapter 16 (Meat, fish and other products); Chapter 17 (Sugar and Sugar Food); Chapter 20 (vegetable, fruit and other products) and Chapter 21 (miscellaneous food) are the main six categories of commodities, accounting for more than half of the total agricultural products exported from Guangdong to RCEP countries.

From the perspective of competitiveness and complementarity of export trade, in terms of competitiveness, Guangdong is in the fifth chapter of export (other animal products); Chapter 7 (edible vegetables, roots and tubers); Chapter 11 (flour industrial products, malt, starch, inulin,

gluten); Chapter 14 (plant materials for knitting; other plant products); Chapter 16 (Products of meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates); The seven categories in Chapter 17 (sugar and sugar food) and Chapter 20 (products of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants) have certain comparative advantages, while the other agricultural products are at a comparative disadvantage. In terms of complementarities, Guangdong has made contributions to RCEP countries in Chapter 3 (invertebrates such as octopus), Chapter 8 (edible fruits and nuts; pericarp of melon or citrus fruits), Chapter 13 (shellac, gum, resin and other plant liquids and juices), Chapter 14 (plant materials for knitting; other plant products), Chapter 17 (sugar and sugar food), Chapter 19 Chapter 21 (Miscellaneous Food) and Chapter 24 (Tobacco, Tobacco and Tobacco Substitute Products) and other agricultural products show strong complementarities, among which the agricultural products in Chapter 19 have the highest complementarities.

4.2. Policy suggestion

Guangdong's export of agricultural products to RCEP countries has certain comparative advantages, and also has certain complementarities with RCEP countries in agricultural products. Therefore, Guangdong should seize the opportunity of RCEP, which is conducive to the development of agricultural products trade, but also faces the impact of agricultural products from RCEP countries. The following is intended to analyze the challenges faced by Guangdong's agricultural products exported to RCEP countries in the context of the signing of RCEP based on the contextual measurement results, and put forward suggestions.

We will strengthen trade in agricultural products with comparative advantages. The agricultural products with comparative advantages exported from Guangdong to RCEP countries should be explored. The export of agricultural products with comparative advantages is more in line with the principle of specialized division of labor and increased trade welfare. Guangdong's agricultural products export trade to RCEP countries is relatively concentrated, so it is necessary to continue to give play to its trade advantages and highlight the position and influence of advantageous products.

For agricultural products with strong complementarity, it is necessary to focus on market expansion. Guangdong should seize the opportunity of RCEP and maintain the relationship with RCEP countries, an important trade partner. However, to further deepen cooperation, it is necessary to make full use of the trade growth space brought by complementarities. For agricultural products that are more complementary than competitive, more market expansion should be carried out. For example, in Chapter 17 (Sugar and Sugar Food) Trade, Guangdong's exports to RCEP countries show strong complementarities. That is to say, in the structure of industrial development, Guangdong pays attention to deepening complementary products, strengthening the exchange of production technology and resources, promoting a more rational division of labor in bilateral production, optimizing the structure of export products, paying attention to increasing the diversity of products, and better meeting the different preferences and needs of consumers, Put products with stronger complementarities in a more important position, and the increase of complementarities can offset the adverse effects caused by competition to a certain extent.

Strengthen specialized division of labor, let the development of agricultural products trade bring more opportunities and benign competition, and reduce the obstacles to exporters with high product similarity due to market competition. For example, Guangdong and RCEP countries have strong competitiveness in the trade of animal products, aquatic products, fruit and vegetable products, etc. When dealing with competition, we should better carry out win-win exchanges and cooperation in competitive areas, promote further refinement and diversified production of products, produce greater benefits, and make RCEP countries grow into closer trade partners.

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