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A Study of Factors Influencing China's Agricultural Exports to Japan

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Abstract

As a key focus of trade negotiations between China and Japan, trade in agricultural products has received special attention to the tariffs and preferential conditions involved. According to data provided by China Customs, China's agricultural exports to Japan fell after peaking in 2012 and fell further to 9.64 billion yuan in 2020. This paper selects the 2000-2021 china export agricultural products trade data from the Department of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Commerce to Analyze the trade status of Japan, and finds that the scale of trade shows an expanding trend, and there are fluctuations in some years. Establish a business gravity model, study the effectiveness and potential of developing China's agricultural export trade with Japan, and analyze various factors affecting the effectiveness of agricultural export trade, and the results show that there is room for progress in China's agricultural export trade with Japan, and the scale of trade can be further expanded. Finally, it proposes to further improve the export efficiency of agricultural products, stabilize the exchange rate, improve import and export policy control and further broaden the foreign trade market, optimize the trade structure and promote the quality of agricultural products.

Keywords

Trade in agricultural products, trade efficiency, trade potential, trade.
gravity model.

1. Introduction

Agricultural products, as primary goods trade products, accounted for a significant proportion of global trade, and had admittedly become a major difficulty in trade negotiations between all parties, and China, as a traditional agricultural country, had always maintained close trade relations with Japan. Therefore, it is important to study the further release of the trade potential of China's agricultural exports to Japan in order to stimulate trade dynamics. Based on this viewpoint, this paper summarizes the current situation, then analyzes some relevant influencing factors by using the trade gravity model, and puts forward relevant opinions based on the final results.

Regarding the direction of Sino-Japanese agricultural trade and the development status of China's agricultural exports to Japan, scholars at home and abroad have had in-depth discussions and researches on it.

First of all, many scholars have studied the current situation and problems of agricultural trade between China and Japan to different degrees. Gangnan (2012) [11]analyzed the friction between China and Japan in the process of agricultural trade, and found that there are factors such as changes in the world economic and trade environment, and Japan's political strategy. China's current export quality of agricultural products, production technology and the structure of the export market, there are also certain problems.Xu Chenying, Yu Zhaoyin and Xiong Wei (2021)[2] measured the relevant factors affecting the efficiency of agricultural trade between China and Japan through the trade gravity model to verify the reasonableness of the

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underlying assumptions. The results show that Japan's GDP is positively correlated with the efficiency of bilateral trade, and that foreign exchange rate fluctuations and changes in bilateral political relations have an impact on the efficiency of both import and export trade in agricultural products.

Finally, different scholars have the following views on the trade gravity model: Huang Huidan (2019)[7] analyzes and empirically examines the trade gravity model by selecting the relevant trade amounts between China and the trading partner countries within the scope of RCEP, and analyzes and empirically examines the elements of the market access degree of the goods introduced in particular, the customs inspection and whether to implement the free trade trade agreement, and at the same time conducts an index analysis on the existing situation of trade in agricultural products between the two countries and its product-market structure. At the same time, the existing situation of agricultural trade between the two countries and its product structure were analyzed by the index. Tan Wanlin and Li Minjing (2022) [1]The establishment of regional economic integration is conducive to promoting the freedom of bilateral cooperation in the trade of goods, further maturing of the international trade market, promoting the unification and standardization of the relevant trade systems and rules, and expanding the scope of strategic influence, which is irreplaceable for the close relationship between the two countries' trade in agricultural products and the promotion of high-quality growth of the two sides' trade.

By combing the relevant trade studies, this paper adopts the data from 2000-2021, which is a long time span, and the period includes major time nodes such as the economic crisis, the Belt and Road, and the New Crown Epidemic. In addition, this paper chooses GDP, population size, and outward investment as explanatory variables, and uses the trade gravity model to test the efficiency and potential of agricultural trade between China and Japan, and conducts a comparative analysis, and measures the factors restricting the actual trade volume separately, with a large sample capacity, which increases the credibility of the research results. Finally, based on the measurement results, targeted recommendations are given.

2. Status of Agricultural Trade between China and Japan

2.1. Trade dependence

The relative importance of the Japanese market to China's agricultural trade can be seen by measuring China's trade dependence on Japan's agricultural products. China is a traditional farming country, since the accession to the WTO in 2001, China's agricultural trade partners have expanded from neighboring countries to the world, and trade cooperation has brought about busier export orders leading to a rapid growth in the number of exports. However, in order to improve the trade conditions of its own agricultural products, Japan implemented urgent restrictive measures on China's agricultural imports, resulting in a significant decrease in the volume of Sino-Japanese trade in agricultural products; between 2002 and 2006, the Sino-Japanese trade relations warmed up, and the volume of trade has been slowly rising. 2006, Japan to restore the national economy to the field of international trade, the promulgation of the "positive list system" for the field of international trade, the "positive list system". In 2006, Japan enacted the "positive list system" for international trade in order to recover the national economy, resulting in the growth of China's exports of agricultural products to Japan from 22.1% to 7.1% over the same period of the previous year. 2008 subprime mortgage crisis struck at the first sign of the crisis, starting from the United States and rapidly affecting all kinds of markets around the globe, and the agricultural export industry was affected by the financial chain rupture obviously, resulting in the stagnation or even decrease in the development of the global trade volume of agricultural products. From 2009 to 2012, the global economy began to emerge from the shadow of the financial crisis, and the trade relationship between China and Japan

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gradually slowed down, based on which the trade volume continued to grow from 7.938 billion to 12.21 billion. During Japan's island purchase in 2012, China was excluded from the most-favored-nation tariff members, and at the same time enacted relevant high-standard customs inspection and quarantine policies and increased the difficulty of import declarations, expanding the implementation of non-tariff barriers to trade, a series of operations to reduce the opportunities for cooperation between China and Japan in the trade of agricultural products, China's exports of agricultural products to Japan trade volume growth declined markedly. the outbreak of the new crown epidemic in 2019, the international trade ushered in a new round of winter, the paralysis of marine transportation and the prolonged detention of goods led to another slowdown in the development of China's agricultural trade with Japan.

2.2. Export commodity structure

The role of the division of labor in the agricultural trade between China and Japan in 2000-2021 is relatively fixed, and both countries maintain the quantity of the products concerned when exporting. Most of China's exports to Japan are basic agricultural products, mainly focusing on food crops, fruits and their manufactures to meet the basic needs of the Japanese people. On the one hand, China relies on the vast land area and favorable monsoon climate, so the total amount of annual production of agricultural products is much larger than that of Japan, and at the same time, the large latitude span brings a rich variety of agricultural products, because China is still stuck in the level of developing countries, and it and Japan in the level of economic development there are still some gaps, and at the same time, with the demographic dividend factor makes the level of China's processing technology is not high, so China's exports of Agricultural products are mostly primary processed products with low level of science and technology; Japan, due to its special geographic reasons of the island country, is suitable for cultivation of small land area and high population density. On this basis, the import of agricultural products has become the first way to resolve this conflict. China and Japan have strong trade complementarities, and China is the main source of Japan's agricultural imports. Japan is an island country with a long and narrow coastline, plus Japan's warm currents and other ocean currents, in the export of marine fish, soft armor subclass, cut armor subclass of animals, shellfish and other aquatic invertebrates and other products have a comparative advantage. At the same time, Japan has a refined division of labor in agricultural production and a high level of modern mechanized farming, and produces a long chain of agricultural products with high added value, making it impossible for other countries to replicate the characteristics of their agricultural production.

2.3. Scale of trade

As the world's second and third largest countries in terms of GDP, China and Japan are separated by the sea, and their large economies combined with the differences in climate and resource endowment make them both have great room for growth in the agricultural trade field, and they have unique advantages in the field of agricultural trade.

This section selects the 2000-2021 China and Japan customs code HS01-HS24 categories of total trade in agricultural products data analysis found that: 2000-2021 China's total exports of agricultural products to Japan trade shows a year-on-year increase in the characteristics of the part of the year by the occasional impact of a small range of irregular changes. China's exports of agricultural products to Japan amounted to US$4.165 billion in 2000, exceeded the US$10 billion mark for the first time in 2011, reaching US$10.994 billion, and reached an all-time high in 2012, with exports amounting to about US$11.982 billion. China's agricultural exports to Japan hovered around the 10 billion mark for the next seven years. In 2020, China's agricultural exports to Japan declined significantly, dropping below $10 billion to $9,635.5 million due to the Shinkansen epidemic, and in 2021, China's agricultural exports to Japan rebounded to $10,268 million.

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3. The empirical analysis of the factors affecting China's agricultural exports to Japan

On the basis of integrating the conclusions of related articles, this paper partially adjusts the original trade potential model. The variables related to economic factors are selected as analyzing factors, and the variables related to politics and culture are not used in the process of variable measurement due to the diversity of variables and the lack of specific data.

3.1. Modeling

3.1.1. Selection of variables

This paper draws on the exploration path of trade gravity model used by previous scholars in the study of agricultural trade between China and Japan, based on the purpose of the study and assumptions, selects some elements that may have an impact on the agricultural trade between the two countries, and according to the existence of part of the available data, selects the data related to the trade in agricultural products of China and Japan during the period of 2000-2021 to be analyzed, and constructs the gravity model. Because the distance between China and Japan is a fixed value, it is not used as an alternative explanatory variable in the modeling process.

Table 1: Descriptions of variables and expected symbols

Explanatory Variables	Representative Factors	Descriptions	Expected Symbols
X1	Japan's GDP	Japan's GDP has increased and demand for agricultural products has been rising	+
X2	Population of Japan	As Japan's population increases, the demand for imported agricultural products increases	+
X3	Exchange rate	The higher the yen's exchange rate against the yuan, the more the yuan appreciates, hindering China's agricultural exports	—
X4	China's capacity to utilize foreign capital	China's ability to utilize foreign investment is increasing, agricultural products are more in line with international standards, and the threshold for entering the Japanese market is being lowered	+
X5	Chinese foreign i nvestment	Increased Chinese outward investment favors closer trade relations and liberalized market access for agricultural products	+

3.1.2. Model building

This paper constructs a trade gravity model to measure the trade efficiency and trade potential of agricultural products between China and Japan in the following form.

$$\mathrm{Ln}Y = A_0 + A_1 LnX1 + A_2 LnX2 + A_3 LnX3 + A_4 LnX4 + A_5 LnX5 + \mu$$

u is the random error

Model Assumptions: ① There is no lag effect in China's OFDI, i.e., the positive effect of investing capital or equipment takes effect directly ② Exchange rate fluctuations between China and Japan are not affected by the J-curve effect, and there is no lag effect in the impact of exchange rate changes ③ Complete information can be obtained for demand and supply.

3.1.3. Sources

Data on China's agricultural exports to Japan are from the Monthly Report on China's Agricultural Products Import and Export published by the Department of Foreign Trade of the

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Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China; GDP data for selected countries are in millions of U.S. dollars, and the total population is in millions of U.S. dollars, while Japan's GDP and population are from the World Bank's WDI database; the exchange rates are from the World Bank's database; and the amounts of China's actual utilization of foreign capital and China's outward investment are from the China Statistics Bureau. The amount of China's utilized foreign capital and the amount of China's outward investment are from the China Bureau of Statistics.

3.2. Empirical results and analysis

This paper utilizes Stata 16 to conduct regression analysis of agricultural trade data. Since time series data were used in the validation of this study, in order to avoid pseudo-regression in data estimation, the smoothness of the series of each variable was first tested using LLC unit root.

Table 2: Unit root test values for explanatory variables

Variable	Statistical	P-value	Conclusion
LnX1	-1.2615	0.1035	unsteady
LnX2	0.1645	0.5655	unsteady
LnX3	-2.2213	0.0123	smoothly
LnX4	-3.0774	0.0009	smoothly
LnX5	3.5162	0.9778	unsteady

From the results of the test, it can be seen that the explanatory variables are all LnX1, LnX2 and LnX5 non-stationary. As a result of this result the second order difference operation was performed on the explanatory variables and after the operation the data showed that they were all at 5% level of significance and they all passed the LLC unit root test, which shows that the explanatory variables are all second order single integer sequences and based on this the data can be analyzed.

Table 3: Statistical description of the main variables

VARIABLES	mean	sd	min	max
lnX1	23.87	6.674	10.65	28.77
lnX2	17.76	1.655	15.17	20.31
lnX3	2.339	3.664	-2.017	7.676
lnX4	12.97	0.271	12.57	13.54
lnX5	6.056	0.560	5.083	6.680

Table 3 shows the descriptive statistics of the main variables in this article. The article selects the relevant data of agricultural trade between China and Japan from 2000 to 2021, and it can be seen from the results that there are no missing values in terms of samples, and the samples are normally distributed. In terms of Japan's gross domestic product (GDP), although the sustained economic development is affected by occasional circumstances in different years, the overall growth rate is still stable, which plays a role in stabilizing the financial stimulation of agricultural trade between the two sides. In contrast to the current development of GDP, the population situation is not optimistic, and the maximum and minimum values do not show high

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growth in the statistical years. The low growth rate of the Japanese population in the past 21 years and the long-term aging tendency of the Japanese society have a certain impact on the trade between the two sides.

Table 4: Correlation analysis of explanatory variables

lnY	lnX1	lnX2	lnX3	lnX4	lnX5	
lnY	1					
lnX1	0.438***	1				
lnX2	0.667***	0.499***	1			
lnX3	0.458***	0.694***	0.659***	1		
lnX4	0.0370	0.0160	-0.0410	-0.0340	1	
lnX5	0.346***	0.402***	0.0320	0.0590	0.0630	1

Table 4 shows the correlation analysis of each explanatory variable of the data, the degree of interaction between Japan's gross domestic product, the number of Japanese population, the exchange rate change of Chinese and Japanese currencies, the number of China's actual utilization of foreign capital and the number of China's outward investment during the period of 2000-2021. From the table can be initially judged after the data regression of the explanatory variables and explanatory variables expected hypothesis sign is basically the same, and most of the variables in the 1% statistical significance is significant, the variables have statistical significance.

As this paper mainly analyzes the geographic location of the country China and Japan does not follow the year growth and positive and negative trend change effect, on this basis, refused to analyze the data by regression with the fixed effect model and random effect model, so the use of Stata16 to establish a mixed data model for empirical evidence. Taking into account the various types of factors affecting the accuracy of the trade gravity model, the five explanatory variables presented have the potential to reduce the credibility of the model, and the problem of multiple covariances between the explanatory variables may occur, which may result in non-significant regression results. In order to ensure the accuracy and robustness of the model, stepwise regression is used to estimate the model by taking the corresponding model variables as logarithms and eliminating heteroskedasticity, and the final results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Model stepwise regression

VARIABLES	lnY	lnY	lnY	lnY	lnY
lnX1	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.000	0.000***
	(2.90)	(6.59)	(6.56)	(0.35)	(4.97)
lnX2	1.394***	1.403***	1.402***	0.987***	
	(34.66)	(23.84)	(23.98)	(15.23)	
lnX3	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***		
	(-12.33)	(-10.74)	(-10.86)		
lnX4	0.018	0.092			
	(0.10)	(0.39)			
lnX5	0.975***				
	(10.68)				
Constant	-9.373***	-4.783	-3.609***	3.584***	20.331***
	(-4.18)	(-1.49)	(-3.59)	(3.24)	(84.82)
Observations	110	110	110	110	110
R-squared	0.947	0.886	0.886	0.753	0.193
F test	0	0	0	0	2.80

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r2_a	0.944	0.882	0.883	0.749	0.185
F	354.8	194.8	261.9	155.8	24.58

t-statistics in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

From the data table of regression results, it can be concluded that in the process of sequential regression in addition to the fourth explanatory variable did not show strong significance, the significance of the rest of the variables reached the 1% significance level, which is in line with the expected results and the positive and negative judgments of the expected sign. Secondly, the insignificant variables were removed and the model was re-run with OLS regression, which resulted in the gravitational equation of China's trade in agricultural exports to Japan:

$$LnY = -9.372 + 2.48LnX1 + 1.39LnX2 - 0.002LnX3 + 0.97LnX5$$

Synthesizing the above assumption formula and the results of empirical research of gravity model, this paper makes the following analysis on the relevant influencing factors in the model of trade volume of agricultural products between China and Japan:

1, China's exports of agricultural products to Japan increased with the growth of Japan's gross domestic product. According to the theory of income and demand determination, the increase in the income of Japanese residents to buy agricultural products potential demand increases, Japan for agricultural imports of the actual demand rises, and then the volume of trade in agricultural products between China and Japan continues to grow.1% increase in Japan's gross domestic product (GDP) will result in a 2.48% increase in demand for agricultural imports from China. Japan for China's exports of agricultural products in Asia's big country, Japan's domestic demand for agricultural products will greatly stimulate China's total supply of agricultural products significantly increased.

2, as agricultural products are daily basic consumer goods, Japan's population increase will bring direct changes in demand. China's exports of agricultural products to Japan is increasing with the Japanese population, in line with the positive correlation of the sign of the expected, that is, positive growth in consumption, established in China and Japan on the basis of strong trade complementarity, low cost of sea transportation and geographical distance, Japan's agricultural market imports of the first to consider China's favorable trade effects.

3, in the exchange rate transmission mechanism, the foreign exchange market exchange rate fluctuations will have a direct impact on China's agricultural export prices, thus triggering changes in the foreign exchange market supply and demand relations, and ultimately cause China's agricultural products market to Japan's exports to the degree of difficulty of the change. Exchange rate appreciation led to the price of China's exports of agricultural products, which will increase the difficulty of agricultural exports, on the contrary, the exchange rate depreciation promotes the Japanese purchase of Chinese agricultural products increased. In recent years, the real effective exchange rate of the renminbi has continued to rise, during which it has risen from 95.4 in 2001 to 119 in 2014 (the base period is 2010) . The export price of China's agricultural products has also been affected by the RMB market and continued to rise, which in turn caused the export volume of agricultural products to Japan to fall accordingly.

4, due to failure to pass the basic significance test this criterion, China's actual utilization of foreign investment level has not been included in the final regression model, but should not be ignored China's actual utilization of foreign investment level capacity changes in the effect of agricultural exports. As China's actual utilization of foreign direct investment capacity is increasing, the reform of the agricultural export industry will be gradually implemented to increase the scientific and technological content of agricultural products for export and improve the selection criteria, increase the competitive advantage of the products, and be more confident in the face of Japan's ever-increasing technical and quality standards and the

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affirmative list system and other nontariff barriers to trade, to ensure the stable growth of the number of agricultural exports, and increase the foreign exchange earnings based on the realization of a virtuous circle. Foreign exchange earnings based on the realization of a virtuous cycle.

5. China's outward foreign direct investment continues to grow. For one thing, through the technology spillover and demand-induced technological progress greatly driven by China's efficiency in agricultural planting and processing, reduce the related trade barriers and improve the degree of trade liberalization, and promote Japan's imports of Chinese agricultural products; In addition, the increase in Sino-Japanese investment and trade is conducive to the two sides of the close economic ties, increase the opportunity for economic cooperation in all aspects, indirectly promote agricultural trade.

The results of the trade gravity analysis argumentation should include the trade potential calculation, and combined with the empirical analysis done by the application of the formula in this paper and the results of step-by-step regression calculations comparing China's actual exports of agricultural products to Japan during the period of 2000-2021 and the ideal value calculated by the formula, the international trade potential of agricultural products between China and Japan is measured. China and Japan agricultural products international trade potential measurement selection model final evaluation results in accordance with Professor Shuai Chuanmin 2007 on international trade potential analysis method.

Table 6: Measuring the trade potential of China's agricultural exports to Japan

year	Actual exports (billions of dollars)	Simulated value (billions of dollars)	Actual value / Analog value
2000	41.65	42.37	0.9830
2001	57.15	58.23	0.9814
2002	57.18	57.16	1.0003
2003	60.44	58.62	1.0310
2004	73.92	70.56	1.0476
2005	79.26	75.43	1.0507
2006	82.12	81.26	1.0105
2007	83.49	82.32	1.0142
2008	76.99	77.56	0.9926
2009	76.86	78.63	0.9774
2010	91.47	94.72	0.9656
2011	109.94	107.62	1.0215
2012	119.81	118.52	1.0108
2013	112.35	112.33	1.0001
2014	111.26	110.65	1.0055
2015	101.97	100.98	1.0098
2016	100.39	99.89	1.0050
2017	102.22	101.12	1.0108
2018	107.45	105.65	1.0170
2019	103.52	106.96	0.9678
2020	96.35	107.62	0.8952
2021	102.68	106.87	0.9607

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As can be seen from Table 6, China's agricultural export trade with Japan has been in a trade growth state since 2001, and the trade potential has been released continuously; after 2008, due to the serious impact of the financial crisis on Japan's domestic economy, the value of the trade potential declined because of the wide range of non-tariff barriers to protect the domestic industry; since 2019, the New Crown Epidemic has swept across the globe, and in order to control the spread of the epidemic, various countries have introduced protective measures such as customs sealing and mirror sealing. In order to control the spread of the epidemic, countries have introduced protective measures such as sealing customs and mirrors, and trade in agricultural products has been hit hard due to the characteristics of agricultural products such as their inadvisability to be stored. In the past 21 years, Japan's exports of the same categories of goods to China have been in a state of trade deficit, China's agricultural exports in the Japanese market has greater potential growth opportunities, and the trade ratio has always ranged from 0.8 to 1.2, which is a growth-oriented trade potential, indicating that the scale of Sino-Japanese trade in agricultural products still has the space for continuous expansion.

4. Conclusions and related recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

At the beginning of the article, we briefly analyze the development of China's agricultural export trade with Japan and the characteristics of bilateral agricultural trade from three aspects: trade volume, product structure and trade competitiveness, and finally, we comprehensively use the expanded trade gravity model to carry out an empirical study on the hypothetical impact factors related to agricultural trade between the two countries, and measure the potential for the development of agricultural trade between the two countries. Before the policy recommendations, the specific findings of this study are summarized:

1. Bilateral trade volume continues to grow steadily and the trade surplus expands.

According to the theory of comparative advantage, China has a relative advantage in the process of China's agricultural trade by virtue of its advantageous climate and relatively abundant endowment of natural factors, supplemented by cheap labor, and the lower cost of agricultural export trade, and the trade surplus in agricultural products with Japan has gradually expanded. At the same time, on the process of Sino-Japanese trade in agricultural products showed characteristics, with the increasing level of economic development of the two countries, the scale of trade in agricultural products is positively correlated with the trend of change, Japan as one of China's close trading partners, its agricultural export trade development speed is constrained by a number of factors. In the classification structure of agricultural trade is manifested in: China and Japan in the bulk agricultural export trade in the product match is very high, in some aspects to stimulate the development of intra-industry trade, is conducive to improving trade concentration, promote the formation of both sides of the new situation of cooperative competition.

2. Numerous trade barriers, trade scale to be expanded

Although China is a traditional agricultural production country, annual agricultural production is located in the world's leading, but the quality control standards started late, the relevant agricultural trade laws and regulations are not perfect, resulting in the quality of exported agricultural products is lower than the global average quality standards. At the same time, Japan in order to safeguard the interests of the domestic agricultural economy and agricultural manufacturers, set up a large number of non-tariff trade barriers such as the positive list system and tariff trade barriers to increase the difficulty of China's agricultural products to enter the Japanese market, which seriously affects the bilateral trade cooperation.

3. Strong trade competitiveness and large trade potentials

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The analysis of TC index shows that the overall competitiveness index of China's agricultural products is relatively high, especially those former categories of commodities with large trade volume, on which the Japanese market is more dependent. Trade potential by the global economic crisis, the new crown epidemic and other impacts have not been fully released, plus the global economic downturn brought about by the trade pressure, both sides of the agricultural trade have suffered a certain degree of impact on the trade potential of the urgent need for certain trade policy to help.

4.2. Recommendations

From the regression and calculation in the paper, it can be seen that the completion and implementation of the RCEP agreement plays an indispensable role in tariff and non-tariff barriers, simplifies customs clearance procedures and improves the construction of modern ports and logistics transportation, reduces the costs of agricultural trade, and thus helps to make great progress in agricultural trade. Despite the fact that China has a trade surplus in the current situation of agricultural trade, and that the basis of cooperation in agricultural trade between the two countries is irreplaceable, China's agricultural export trade is still facing unstable trade obstacles. Based on the above research, we hereby put forward some suggestions for promoting the future development planning of China's agricultural export trade with Japan:

1. Stabilize the exchange rate and avoid large fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations are closely related to the export of agricultural products, and a higher exchange rate between the RMB and the Japanese yen will make it more difficult for Chinese agricultural products to enter the Japanese market. Stabilize the exchange rate, increase the amount of foreign exchange reserves, so as to stabilize economic operation, promote trade liberalization, facilitation, optimization of trade means, etc., to reduce the friction at the trade border in order to enhance the willingness of both sides to sustained cooperation. Actively use the implementation of trade liberalization brought about by the welfare effect, practice David Ricardo advocated the comparative advantage of the division of labor, expanding the volume of trade in agricultural products based on the creation of opportunities for cooperation in trade in other products, to avoid the downturn in the agricultural exports due to foreign exchange brought about by the economic problems.

2. Improve the structure of export trade and increase the added value of products.

As a traditional farming country, China's exports to Japan are mainly basic agricultural products, that is, primary processing and value-added products with low content, and the export market is centralized, and the low price competition is easy to cause trade friction, and even anti-dumping brought by the trade target countries. In order to avoid similar trade situations, China should gradually improve the quality of agricultural exports, align with international trade product standards, guide enterprises to export products in a more effective and rational way in an orderly manner, and accurately help enterprises to extend the corresponding product industry chain to better meet market needs.

3. Promote multilateral trade negotiations on various fronts, and build a friendly and lasting trade partnership.

RCEP is a major achievement in China's multilateral trade negotiations, which greatly reduces the trade barriers between China and Japan, ASEAN 10 countries, Australia and other countries, and expands the scope of agricultural exports. At present, the global economy is weak, trade protectionism and the spread of epidemics make the process of economic globalization once stagnant, regional economic integration has become a new way of cooperation in the global economy and trade, China's export strategy should be combined with the "One Belt, One Road", to build a convenient trade circle, and actively engage in economic cooperation with relevant countries. China's export strategy should be combined with the "Belt and Road" to build a

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convenient trade circle, actively cooperate with related countries, and give full play to the economic advantages of both sides to realize a benign economic cycle of complementary advantages, mutual benefits and mutual promotion.

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