

ON THE PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURES OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE BETWEEN GUANGXI AND ASEAN UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF EPIDEMIC SITUATION

Mai X. Bui^{1,*}, Yu Zh. Lu²

ABSTRACT

To prevent the spread of Covid -19, China and Asean countries have introduced a series of strict pandemic prevention policies. Although these policies have prevented the spread of Covid - 19, but they have had a great impact on agricultural trade between China and Asean countries. In this paper, the author synthesizes the Covid-19 prevention and control policies of China and Asean countries, analyzes the changes of Guangxi's import and export of that epidemic on the markets between Guangxi and Asean, and the types of agricultural products. Finally, the author makes some recommendations for Guangxi province's import and export activities. China's Guangxi Province needs to strengthen trade negotiations with Asean countries to stabilize agricultural products' import and export, strengthen its ability to resist risks. Guangxi actively integrates into The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, improves the structure of the product industry chain, improves brand awareness, enhances the initiative in trade activities.

Keywords: *Covid -19, China - Asean free trade area, agricultural trade.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, Covid - 19 broke out in Wuhan-China, after which it spread all over the world. On November 3, 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that Covid - 19 can be characterized as a pandemic [1], officially recognizes Covid - 19 has entered a global pandemic. Covid - 19 has spread from a single public health event to a food security crisis. It shows the remarkable features of comprehensiveness and profoundness, its impact on the global economy, politics, society and trade is all-encompassing. Covid 19 has intensified the downside risks of the global economy, and the

instability and uncertainties have increased significantly [1]. The pandemic has caused a serious impact on the world economy by suppressing demand and interrupting supply [2], and the agricultural product industry has received the most serious impact. The impact of the pandemic on agricultural trade between China and Southeast Asian countries can be discussed in two stages: The first stage is the early stage of the pandemic: in this time, demand in the Chinese market has declined and imports have decreased. As a result, China's agricultural imports from Asean countries have been greatly reduced. The second stage is the spread of the pandemic: The pandemic has spread rapidly in Southeast Asia, has brought an external effect to trade activities and supply chain in Asean [2]. Since 13 January 2020, all Asean member states have reported confirmed cases of Covid - 19, and the number of cases has increased dramatically in a short period of time, with the pandemic becoming increasingly

¹ College of Economics and Management, Nanning Normal University, Nanning city, Guangxi province, China 53001, China

² College of Economics and Management; Nanning Normal University, Nanning city, Guangxi province, China 53001, China

*Corresponding author: Bui Xuan Mai (2286912796@qq.com)

serious. Due to rapid urbanization and consumption upgrades, Asean countries faced long-term challenges to food security before the pandemic [2], Covid - 19 has impacted the sustainable and stable supply of the Asean food system. The severe pandemic situation has led Asean member states to adopt strict pandemic prevention and control measures on entry and exit activities, resulting in certain restrictions on import and export trade, and agricultural trade is no exception. Asean, as China's largest trading partner in goods, is also the largest trading partner of Guangxi and the largest market of Guangxi's agricultural products trade. Its agricultural products trade is restricted, which will have a certain impact on the import and export of Guangxi's agricultural products and bring hidden dangers to regional food security. Therefore, in the context of the strict pandemic prevention and control measures taken by Guangxi and Asean countries, combined with the policies and measures taken by Asean countries to deal with the pandemic, the future development direction of agricultural trade in Guangxi under the influence of the pandemic is discussed. As for the cooperation between Guangxi Asean even China-Asean to jointly fight the pandemic, maintain the stability of regional agricultural market and ensure food security, all of them have very important practical significance.

2. THE IMPACT OF COVID - 19 ON GUANGXI'S IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ASEAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TRADE

2.1 The impact of the pandemic on the total trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean

Since the establishment of China-Asean free trade area in 2010, trade between China and Asean countries has become increasingly close. Guangxi, benefiting from its geographical position and policy advantages, has developed rapidly in agricultural trade with Asean countries. According to Guangxi Statistical Yearbook 2020 [2]. In 2019, the total export of Guangxi to Asean countries was 233.465 billion yuan, an increase of 13.3% compared with 2018, accounting for 49.73% of the total export of the region. With the strength of occupying almost half of Guangxi's import and export market, Asean firmly sits on the top position in Guangxi's foreign trade. In agricultural trade, Guangxi's agricultural trade with Asean grew at an average annual rate of about 19 percent from 2002 to 2017, according to Chinese customs data. In 2018, the trade volume of agricultural products in Guangxi reached 6.9 billion US dollars, ranking ninth in China. Among them, the trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean reached us \$2.92 billion, up 21.2% year on year, ranking among the top five in China.

Table 1. Main response measures of Asean countries in the first half of the year

Commencement date	Countries	Main contents of measures
March 16	The Philippines	Lockdown measures were implemented and later extended to Luzon
March 16	Thailand	Ubon closed the Thai-Lao-Cambodia border free trade Zone
March 18	Malaysia	Enforcement action control order for a period of two weeks
March 18	Vietnam	Border ports between Vietnam and Cambodia will be temporarily closed, and visas for foreigners entering Vietnam will be suspended
March 19	Brunei	Imposed a total travel ban and ban all locals and foreigners in Brunei from leaving the country

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March 20	Indonesia	The issuance of visas to all countries is suspended
March 20	In Cambodia,	To temporarily close cambodia-Vietnam border ports
March 20	Brunei	The issuance of arrival visas and tourist visas will be suspended within 30 days
March 21	Myanmar	Stop processing arrival visas and electronic visas
March 22	The Philippines	The entry of foreigners is temporarily prohibited
March 23	Singapore	The Thai-Malaysia land pass and Thai-Cambodia border crossings will be temporarily closed
March 24	Vietnam	Vietnam's General Administration of Customs ordered a ban on all rice exports from March 24
March 26	Thailand	The imposition of a state of emergency, including the closure of entry and exit routes, crossings, border stations or temporary areas
March 30	Laos	A nationwide lockdown is in place until April 19
April 1	Vietnam	A 15-day quarantine was imposed, with the highest risk of outbreaks being extended until April 22 or 30
April 7	Singapore	Enhanced security quarantine measures for four weeks ending May 4
April 15	Laos	Extended the nationwide lockdown until May 3

Data source: Arranged based on research data of Zhejiang Institute of Standardization and other authors

Table 2. Restrictions on import and export trade by Asean countries in the first half of 20 years

Countries	Main contents of measures
Singapore	Stricter precautions will be put in place for ships coming from or visiting China, and cargo quarantine procedures will be increased
The Philippines	Cancel the right of ships from all affected ports to dock directly, and prohibit the crew of such ships from coming ashore
Thailand	We will close some border ports and strengthen quarantine on imported and exported agricultural products
Vietnam	Land port clearance will be closed. Containers imported from China will have to undergo 14 days of virus quarantine before they can be declared for import
Malaysia	At the port, all ships from China will be quarantined until they are inspected by Malaysian health ministry officials

Data source: Official website of each country and customs release information collation

However, due to the impact of the worsening Covid - 19 situation, the prevention and control measures of Asean countries are becoming increasingly strict. From March to April, when the pandemic was at its peak, Asean countries introduced a series of pandemic prevention and control measures to control the development of Covid - 19 in their countries. Among the pandemic

prevention and control measures, Asean countries mainly restrict the flow of nationals through curfews and city closures, and prevent the inflow of migrants by closing border ports and suspending visa issuance (see Table 1 for details). The restrictions on agricultural trade are mainly reflected in strengthening the quarantine of imported products and increasing quarantine

measures. Especially for products and ships from China, the prevention and control measures are

stricter and the procedures are more complicated (see Table 2 for details).

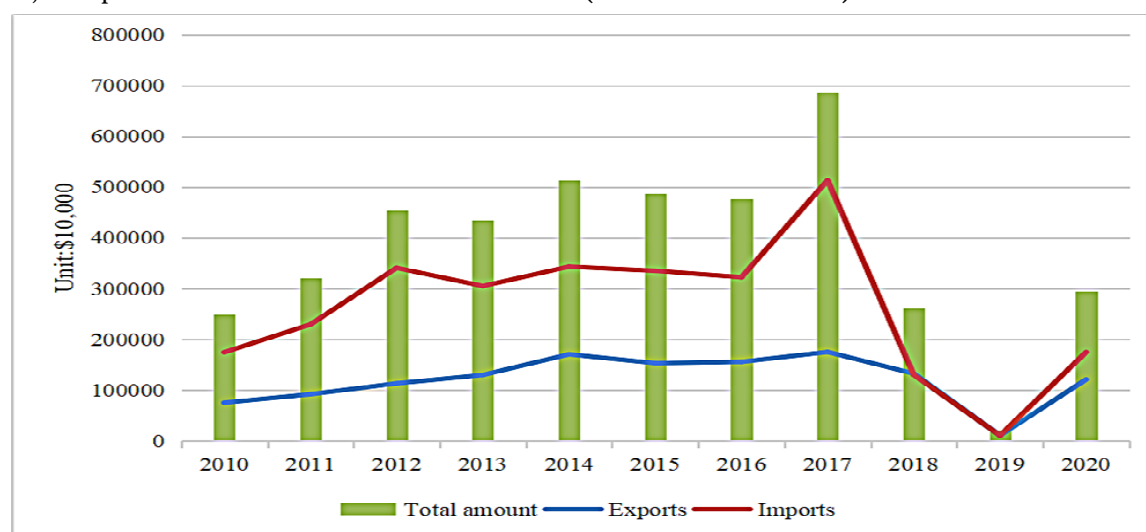


Figure. 1. Trade volume of agricultural products import and export between Guangxi and Asean in recent ten years

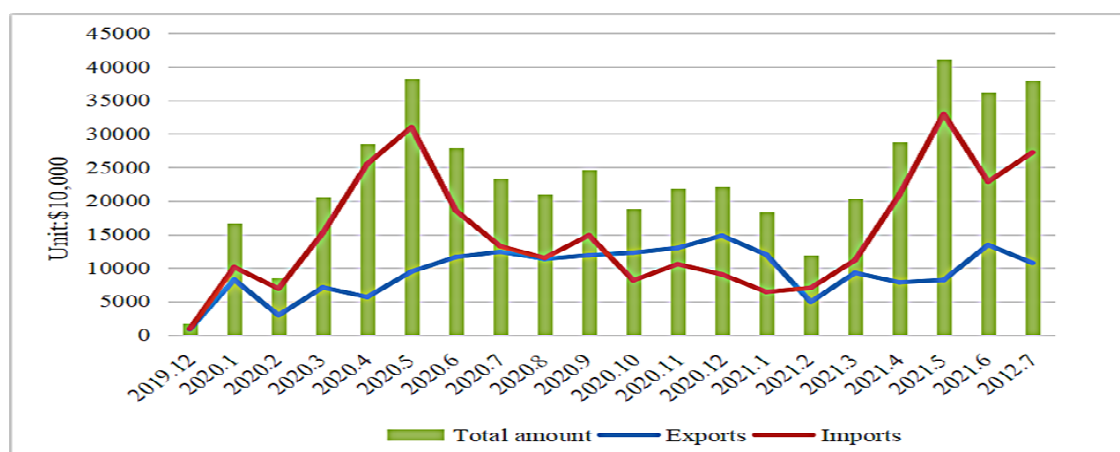


Figure 2. Import and export of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean from December, 2019 to July, 2021

Data source: Nanning Customs [6]

Before looking for the trade data of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean in 2020, we believe that the trade volume in 2020 will decline to some extent compared with that before. However, according to Figure 1, it is not difficult to find that the trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean in 2020 will increase to some extent compared with that in 2018 and 2019. Moreover, the total

trade in agricultural products increased by 12.7 percent in 2020 compared to 2018, the year with the closest trade volume. It is incredible that in the face of the spread of the pandemic, Guangxi's import and export of agricultural products to Asean has increased rather than retreated. From Figure 2, we can clearly see that the rapid growth of agricultural imports is the main reason for the rapid growth of agricultural trade volume in 2020,

and since February 2021, the import amount of increased more rapidly. Guangxi's agricultural products to Asean has

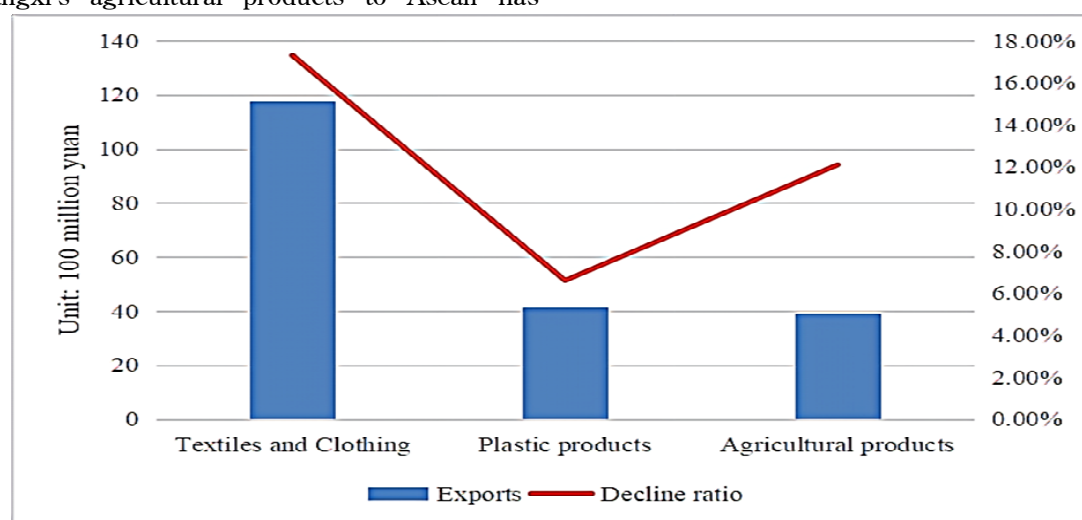


Figure 3. Guangxi exported Asean labor-intensive products in the first quarter of 2020

Data source: Nanning Customs [6]

According to Figure 2, it is not difficult to find that the trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean was significantly affected in the first half of 2020 when the pandemic outbreak was the most serious, with the most serious decline in February 2020. This was also the peak of the pandemic in China. At the same time, Asean countries also began to gradually strengthen the degree of agricultural products entry restrictions. As Asean countries strengthen the degree of restrictions on agricultural products, resulting in Guangxi's agricultural exports to Asean weak. In the following March to June, due to the improvement of the pandemic situation in China, the market vacancy caused by the pandemic period led to a rapid increase in the import amount, so the total trade volume kept rising. Since the pandemic was gradually brought under control, that is, since the second half of 2020, the total trade volume has gradually stabilized at around us \$2 billion.

At this point, the decline in the market demand for agricultural products caused by the pandemic and the lack of logistics and

transportation of agricultural products have had a significant impact on the trade of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean in the first half of 2020. According to the data released by Nanning Customs (see Figure 3 for details), only in terms of exports, in the first quarter of 2020, compared with other exports, the export of labor-intensive products, mainly agricultural products, dropped significantly. The export of labor-intensive products reached 21.24 billion yuan, down 25.7%, or 4.9 percentage points narrower than the previous four months. Among them, the export of textiles and clothing reached 11.77 billion yuan, down 17.3%. The export of plastic products was 4.16 billion yuan, down 6.6%. Agricultural exports totaled 3.94 billion yuan, down 12.1%. From Figure 1, we can clearly see that agricultural products are the most affected, second only to textiles and clothing.

2.2. Impacts of pandemic situation on market structure of agricultural products trade in Guangxi

In recent years, Asean has been Guangxi's largest trading partner, and its trade volume has been growing at an annual rate of almost 10

percent. In Asean, Vietnam, with the advantage of its geographical proximity to Guangxi, firmly occupies the top position in Guangxi's import and export market to Asean, followed by Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. According to the statistics of Guangxi agricultural department, Guangxi's agricultural exports to Vietnam have occupied about half of Guangxi's agricultural exports for many years. Meanwhile, Guangxi is

also Vietnam's largest fruit export market. At the same time, with the advantage of the geographical position of up to 9 land borders, a large number of commodities are continuously exported to The Asean region through ports of Guangxi and Vietnam in the form of small border trade, which is also the main trade form between China and Asean countries and regions.

Table 3. Total trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and the five Asean countries in the first half of 2020

Countries	January (\$10,000)	The same period as the previous two years (%)	February (\$10,000)	The same period as the previous two years (%)	March (\$10,000)	The same period as the previous two years (%)
Vietnam	11642	- 9.80%	6891	- 31.90%	12812	- 21.80%
Thailand	5805	- 3.20%	1395	17.80%	7868	- 42.80%
Indonesia	444	1.20%	889	54.30%	724	- 57.90%
Malaysia	174	2.40%	330	- 73.20%	294	- 63.80%
Philippines	225	1.80%	154	20.30%	527	50.40%

April (\$10,000)	The same period as the previous two years (%)	May (\$10,000)	The same period as the previous two years (%)	June (\$10,000)	The same period as the previous two years (%)
14515	- 11.80%	13286	- 3.20%	14569	- 1.80%
15140	32.80%	24831	123.70%	13784	- 14.70%
780	86.20%	1265	- 28.40%	876	52.60%
180	- 79.80%	24831	86.70%	368	80.30%
317	26.70%	276	17.40%	271	3.80%

Data source: Nanning Customs [6]

As the pandemic continues to worsen, China and Asean countries have taken measures to close ports and border ports, resulting in product accumulation, customs clearance delays, ship delays and aircraft grounding. The logistics and transportation of agricultural products are limited, and the demand for agricultural products is reduced due to the restrictive measures of domestic population flow in various countries. As a

result, the total trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean countries is hit to a certain extent (see Table 3 for details). As can be seen from Table 4, the impact of the pandemic on the trade of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean countries is mainly reflected in the first three months, and the total trade volume of four of the five countries declined significantly. In mid - March, Guangxi's trade with

Malaysia and Indonesia dropped by more than 50 percent. In addition, Take Vietnam, Guangxi's largest trading partner with Asean, as an example. Due to the huge market of Vietnam and its importance in agricultural trade between Guangxi and Asean, Guangxi still receives agricultural products from Vietnam during the pandemic. On the Vietnamese side, since January 31, 2020, the Vietnamese government has signed relevant directives requiring the temporary closure of ports to discourage trade with China during the pandemic period [6]. It also took excessive control measures against China, including the suspension of flights and 14-day quarantine of imported cargo and ships. Due to the closure of border trade ports, a large number of agricultural products have been stranded at China-Vietnam border ports, mainly watermelon, mango, dragon fruit and other fruits and aquatic products exported from Vietnam to China. It was not until February 7th that the Vietnamese government allowed goods to pass through the border [7]. However, due to the early

closure, overstocked goods and the slow speed of goods, the current efficiency of goods clearance is low [7]. The closure of ports and ports has dealt an obvious blow to small border trade, the main form of trade between Guangxi and Vietnam. It can be clearly seen from Table 4 that from February to May 2020, the import and export of small border trade (except trade among border residents) all declined, and February and March was the most affected by the decline of 25.5% and 12.8% respectively compared with the same period of last year. To sum up, due to the impact of the pandemic, the bilateral trade volume of agricultural products between Guangxi and Vietnam in the first three months dropped by about 20% year-on-year. Fortunately, since March, the prevention and control measures of various countries have been gradually improved and stricter, and the pandemic in China has gradually been effectively controlled, and the trade volume of agricultural products has gradually recovered and increased.

Table 4. Small border trade (except trade among border residents) from February to May, 2020

Border small trade (all goods included)	Total import and export	Export	Import	Total in the same period last year (± %)	Export (± %)	Import (± %)
February	8903.6	8333.398	570.201	25.5	25.7	22.4
march	11592.25	11196.946	395.303	12.8	12.8	13.1
April	9558.284	9098.72	495.565	1.64	2.83	29.9
May	1072.4835	10526.013	198.823	3.8	3.7	4.1

Data source: Nanning Customs[7]

2.3. Impacts of pandemic on trade structure of agricultural products between Guangxi and Asean

Since 2004, the tariff reduction policy has been gradually implemented between China and Asean countries, and then the establishment of China-Asean free trade area, a large number of products have been reduced or even exempted. The reduction of tariffs has greatly promoted the development of agricultural trade between China

and Asean countries. From the perspective of trade structure, agricultural products exported by Guangxi to Asean are mainly aquatic seafood and vegetables, while imported agricultural products are mainly cassava, longan, dragon fruit and mango. Due to the impact of the pandemic, Guangxi's export of agricultural products to Asean has been hit hard, among which the three categories most affected are vegetables, aquatic

seafood and fruit. The export of these three categories is 1.14 billion yuan, 360 million yuan and 160 million yuan, down by 29%, 28.8% and

54.8%, respectively. The export of fruit has even dropped by more than 50%.

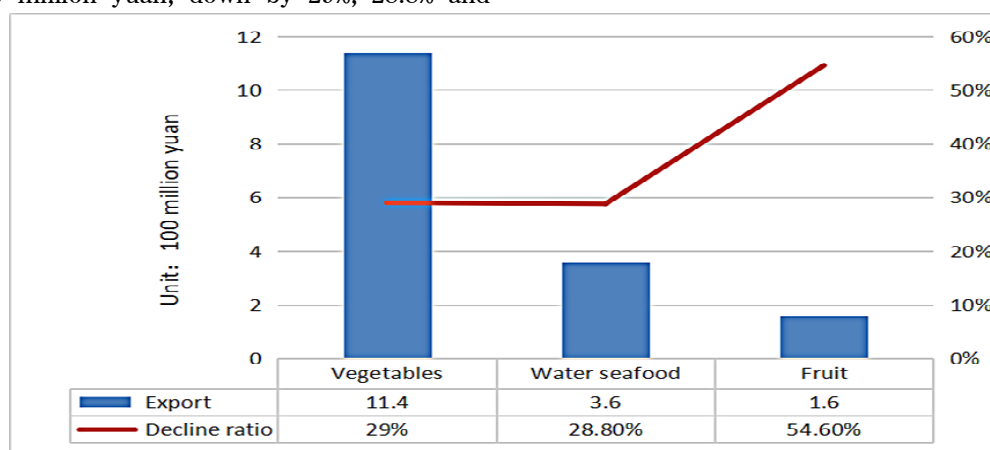


Figure 4. Mainly affected exports of agricultural products in the first quarter

Data source: Nanning Customs [6]

The comparison between the main agricultural products exported from Guangxi to Asean in May 2020 and the main agricultural products imported from Guangxi to Asean in May 2020 shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 shows that the import of agricultural products from Guangxi to Asean shows a certain trend of growth while the main agricultural products exported from Guangxi to Asean show a trend of decline. The main export of agricultural products except tea and canned goods, compared with the same period last year, more than 25% of the significant decline. In

particular, fruits and nuts and grains exported 12 million yuan and 42 million yuan respectively, down by 54.8% and 43.4% respectively. Compared with last year, the main import of agricultural products increased by different degrees, especially meat, dairy and aquatic products, with imports of 11 million yuan, 92 million yuan and 21 million yuan, up 163.0%, 81.6% and 349.4%, respectively. Among imported agricultural products, fruits and grains still accounted for a large proportion, with imports of 1.74 billion and 1.96 billion, respectively, with growth rates of more than 5%.

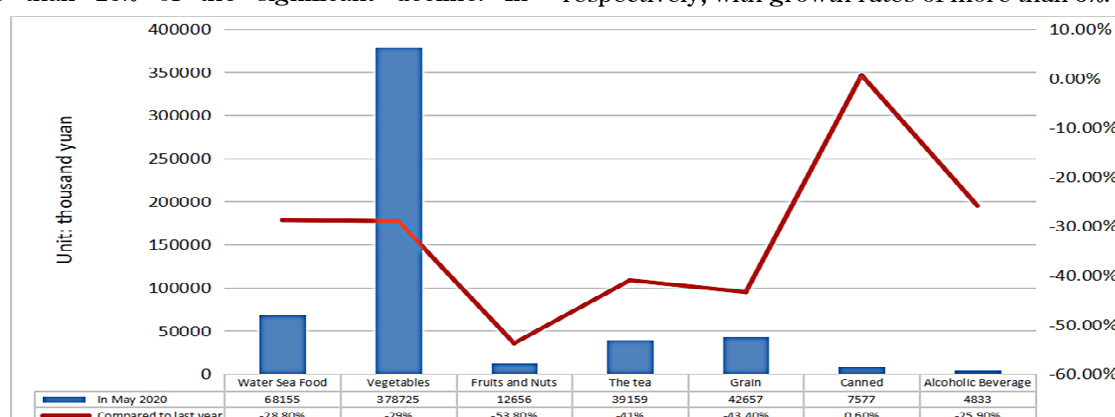


Figure 5. Main agricultural products exported by Guangxi to Asean in May, 2020

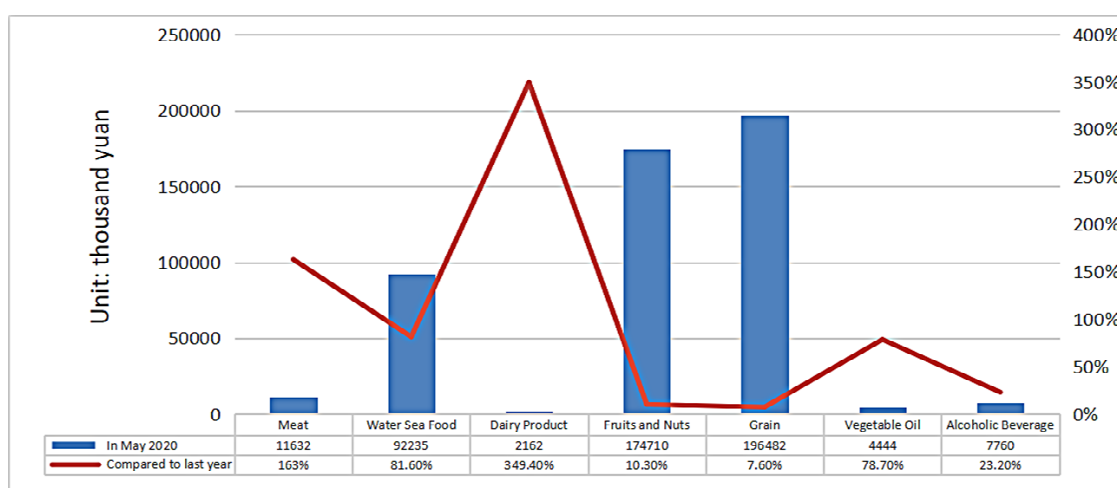


Figure 6. Main agricultural products imported from Guangxi to Asean in May, 2020

Data source: Nanning Customs [6]

3. GUANGXI'S EXPOSURE TO THE TRADE OF ASEAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE PANDEMIC

3.1. The pandemic has exacerbated the trade deficit

Before being affected by the pandemic, as The scale of Guangxi's agricultural trade with Asean continues to expand, the problem of trade deficit has already existed. The issue of trade deficits is even more pronounced due to the impact of Covid - 19. In Figure 2, we can clearly see that both imports and exports, all present a certain growth trend, but imports since February 2021 and show great growth trend, in May 2021 to Asean countries in Guangxi agricultural imports more than \$300 million, and guangxi exports to Asean countries although there are certain growth trend, but compared with the amount of imports is minimal. As can be seen from Figure 4, Guangxi's import of major agricultural products has increased significantly, among which the increment of dairy products even reached 348% in the same period last year. On the one hand, the geographical location and climate conditions of Guangxi and Asean countries are similar, which leads to a high degree of overlap of crops produced in Guangxi. Moreover, Asean countries have more advantages in agricultural products

export due to cheaper labor and superior geographical location. On the other hand, Guangxi is highly dependent on the Vietnamese market, and Vietnam's foreign trade is highly dependent on Guangxi ports [7]. However, due to the pandemic, Vietnam's border trade is greatly restricted. Although the pandemic situation is gradually stabilizing and the customs clearance of goods at border ports is gradually recovering, the recovery of small trade and mutual trade is slow due to the strengthening of pandemic prevention and control and the lack of recovery of border logistics markets. As a result, the import market of agricultural products in Guangxi has become vacant. However, the demand for agricultural products is also increasing after the pandemic. Combined with the above reasons, the export of agricultural products in Guangxi has been greatly hit, and at the same time, the import of foreign agricultural products has increased, which may lead to the worsening of trade deficit.

3.2. Agricultural products have low added value and are more likely to be replaced

Most of Guangxi's agricultural products exported to The Asean region have low added value, which increases the possibility of loss of international orders due to the pandemic, thus

increasing the possibility of substitution of agricultural products exported [6]. Because of Guangxi agricultural exports to Asean countries in most of them are just after simple processing of native products, leading to low value-added products accounted for export agricultural products is higher, most of the primary agricultural products, and compared with the developed areas, most of Guangxi agricultural products depend on the small and medium-sized agricultural products processing enterprises, leading to lack of deep processing of agricultural products, rough machining mode. Most of the processing of agricultural products is low, leading to the enterprise get more meager profits [6]. At the same time, in Asean countries and regions, due to the lack of brand, lack of quality assurance and reputation and other problems, Guangxi agricultural products acceptance and recognition is not high. In addition, the impact of the pandemic is also emerging. Asean countries have announced to strengthen quarantine and trade control on agricultural products, which makes it more difficult to import and export agricultural products, and makes it more likely for Guangxi foreign trade enterprises to lose international orders.

3.3. Agricultural products and related industries lag behind

The development of Guangxi agricultural products industry is relatively slow. As a large agricultural province in China, Guangxi's agricultural products are mainly produced by planting industry, which accounts for half of Guangxi's agricultural products. Although crop yields have been rising in recent years, the increase has been slow and yields of key cash crops such as sugar cane have fluctuated. This is mainly due to the impact of imported sugar, leading to the domestic sugar market price fluctuations. At the same time, the production mode of agricultural products in Guangxi is mainly based on scattered planting of small farmers and

households, which is difficult to form a scale, which leads to the existence of low production efficiency and low risk resistance ability. In addition, the industrial development of Guangxi is relatively backward, the processing rate of agricultural products is low, and the logistics and transportation industry is not developed, leading to the quality of agricultural products in the process of agricultural transportation can not be guaranteed. In terms of the way of trade, Guangxi's foreign trade mainly relies on small border trade, and its foreign trade market is relatively single, with Vietnam as the top market, accounting for up to three-quarters of the total.

4. COUNTERMEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. We will strengthen trade consultations and stabilize the import and export of agricultural products

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang on April 14, 2020 [6]. During the extraordinary Leaders' Meeting of Asean, China, Japan and the ROK on Covid 19, China, Japan and the ROK proposed to further promote regional economic integration, further reduce tariffs, remove barriers, promote unimpeded trade, promote investment and open markets to each other. In short, it is to maintain the necessary flow of people and logistics, stable supply chain. This is a good reference and guidance for agricultural trade between Guangxi and Asean. On the basis of the China-Asean Free Trade Area, China will take fighting the pandemic as an important task in jointly building the Belt and Road Initiative with Asean countries, and comprehensively strengthen exchanges and cooperation with other countries. Relevant exchanges and cooperation should not only be limited to the fields of medical care and public health security, but also should focus on exchanges and cooperation between agriculture to ensure the stability of regional agricultural supply. For example, measures such as border trade closure and trade restrictions during pandemic

prevention and control should not be dealt with at the same time, but the prevention and control mechanism of joint countries should be improved, so as to ensure both pandemic prevention and control and regular customs clearance of agricultural products.

4.2. We will gradually establish a joint prevention and control mechanism to enhance our ability to withstand risks

Until now, the Covid -19 pandemic is still raging. On April 13, 2021, Thailand officially declared the third wave of the pandemic as nearly 1,000 confirmed cases were confirmed for three consecutive days, which can be said to be a grim situation. Therefore, taking pandemic prevention and control as the primary task is the first element of trade between China and Asean countries [6]. However, we need to think about how to ensure trade between countries while strengthening pandemic prevention and control efforts. In the author's opinion, it can be carried out by establishing regional joint protection and prevention mechanism. Through the timely transmission of information and policies, improve the ability to resist risks. Despite Asean's call for concerted action to address the pandemic collectively, there has been little coordination among member states. In addition, as Asean countries continue to strengthen pandemic prevention and control measures, there will be a series of problems in the import and export between Asean countries, for example, the export will continue to decline for a period of time, and the backlog of goods; import will face port shutdown, shipping delay, supply is not timely and other problems; therefore, it is very important to establish an effective and timely regional joint protection and prevention mechanism. Through the establishment of regional joint control and prevention mechanism, the timeliness of information circulation among countries and the openness and transparency of agricultural

investment and agricultural trade policies between countries are conducive to the adjustment of import and export plans and foreign investment and trade.

4.3. With the help of e-commerce platform, improve the structure of industrial chain and enhance brand awareness

Amid the dramatic impact of Covid - 19, China is the only country to maintain positive economic growth in 2020. Among them, the rapid development of China's e-commerce trade, offer great help to China's economic development, and cross-border e-commerce, as its extension also thrive in recent years, of which agricultural products in cross-border e-commerce dealer market performance significantly, although during the pandemic prevention and control cross-border business is limited by certain resistance and e-commerce, the development of the overall trend is very obvious. Under the impact of the pandemic, the domestic and foreign sales of agricultural products in Guangxi have been hit by a huge blow, coupled with the stagnation of business contacts and the shortage of artificial harvesting, resulting in a large number of mature agricultural products, such as mandarin oranges and sugar oranges, falling prices and unsalable phenomenon. Though, the timely issued policy incentives to help agricultural extension online sales channels, the author thinks that the Guangxi agricultural products appear such circumstance, on the one hand, in addition to the disease caused by the traffic inconvenience, on the other hand is due to the agricultural products in guangxi are lack of brand and marketing, sales channels of a single combined with agricultural products processing system is not mature enough and the imperfection of the related industrial chain structure, resulting in lack of the ability to resist risks. Agricultural products in Guangxi should, therefore, with the help of a second outbreak of the opportunity of national policy support, integrated into the

"Guangdong, HK &Macau" big bay industrial chain, with the help of "Guangdong, HK &Macau" big bay area of mature system perfecting its agricultural product industry chain structure, make the agricultural products processing system to get fast development, and improve the quality of agricultural products in Guangxi, and then with the help of the Internet, electric business platform for propaganda, expand sales channels, improve brand awareness and enhance agricultural products import and export trade initiatives. In this way, can make Guangxi agricultural products get benign development.

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