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Analysis of Competitiveness, Opportunities, and Challenges in Indonesia's Agricultural Trade with the Chinese Market from a Global Perspective

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Abstract

This study evaluates the competitiveness, opportunities, and challenges of Indonesian agricultural trade within the Chinese market using a descriptive analytical framework. By applying the Revealed Comparative Advantage model and the Export Product Dynamics matrix, this research identifies key commodities with significant export potential and competitive positioning. Results indicate that while Indonesia maintains a strong comparative advantage in primary resource-based exports, the structural dependency on raw material shipments limits overall value-added performance. Furthermore, the analysis highlights that systemic barriers, including stringent international quality standards, technological deficits, and human capital limitations, impede deeper market integration. Addressing these obstacles requires an integrated strategy focusing on industrial downstreaming, enhanced certification compliance, and the digitalization of supply chains. The findings suggest that aligning domestic agricultural policies with regional trade frameworks is essential for fostering sustainable export growth. This research provides a robust academic foundation for policymakers to navigate the complexities of bilateral trade, promoting a transition toward innovation-driven competitiveness that enhances Indonesia's strategic standing in the global agricultural trade architecture.

Keywords : *Agricultural Competitiveness, Export Dynamics, Trade Policy, Market Integration, Global Value-Chain.*



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INTRODUCTION

The architecture of contemporary global trade is increasingly defined by shifting paradigms of economic interdependence and the reconfiguration of regional supply networks where agricultural markets serve as a cornerstone for food security and macroeconomic stabilization. In this international arena emerging economies are continuously compelled to reassess their structural advantages and market integration strategies to sustain growth amidst volatile geopolitical and economic conditions. Within the framework of classical and modern trade theories the capacity of a nation to command a premium or maintain expanding market shares hinges heavily on both inherent comparative advantages and dynamically engineered competitive capabilities (Krugman et al., 2018). As China continues to cement its status as a global economic powerhouse characterized by expanding urban populations and transitioning consumer preferences the demand for diverse agricultural imports has escalated exponentially. This phenomenon presents a profound landscape of strategic interactions for agrarian nations particularly within the Southeast Asian region where bilateral frameworks and comprehensive economic partnerships have opened unprecedented conduits for cross border commerce. Consequently evaluating the multi dimensional facets of agricultural trade performance within these high volume corridors has emerged as a critical imperative for understanding broader global market dynamics and sustainable agrarian development.

Extant literature has extensively documented various dimensions of agricultural trade performance and market penetration strategies across diverse emerging economies. Scholars examining bilateral dynamics have demonstrated that the alignment of production complementarities between rapidly expanding industrial nations and resource rich agrarian states can significantly augment trade volumes and mutual economic returns (Tian et al., 2024). In the Indonesian context empirical assessments have traditionally underscored the country robust comparative advantages in primary

commodities such as crude palm oil noting that its international trade trajectory is deeply intertwined with shifting global regulatory frameworks and environmental standards (Sulaiman et al., 2024). Similarly sectoral analyses regarding traditional Indonesian exports like cinnamon have highlighted that while competitiveness exists at a baseline level the actual market performance is heavily contingent upon quality consistency and infrastructure efficiency (Supriana et al., 2022). Furthermore historical explorations of the domestic coffee industry indicate that long term development paths are often constrained by structural bottlenecks in production networks that inhibit full exploitation of international market opportunities (Tampubolon et al., 2023). These studies collectively demonstrate that while macro level trade frameworks facilitate initial market entry sustained commercial viability requires deep integration into global quality chains.

Despite the valuable insights offered by prior research substantial conceptual and empirical gaps remain unresolved within the existing body of knowledge regarding Indonesia agricultural trade relations. Most contemporary studies exhibit a fragmented approach by focusing either exclusively on narrow commodity specific evaluations or on macro level trade policy implications without fully integrating the dual realities of shifting global standards and domestic structural limitations. For instance while efforts to enhance competitiveness in secondary sectors such as meat processing have been reviewed conceptually there is a distinct shortage of empirical models that capture how these processing standards interact with strict non tariff barriers in major destination markets (Wattie et al., 2024). Moreover the literature concerning supply chain resilience during unprecedented global disruptions such as the recent pandemic has focused heavily on survival strategies for specific sectors like fisheries rather than addressing systemic vulnerabilities across the broader agricultural export portfolio (Wasik & Handriana, 2023). This scholarly fragmentation creates an analytical disconnect because it fails to synthesize the simultaneous impacts of international market opportunities and domestic constraints. There is an evident lack of comprehensive frameworks that combine empirical indices of comparative advantage with dynamic market position matrices to evaluate long term bilateral trade sustainability under modern economic partnerships.

Addressing these scholarly omissions carries profound scientific and practical urgency because the current configuration of Indonesia agricultural export strategy exposes the economy to severe external shocks and suboptimal terms of trade. Scientifically the failure to reconcile static measures of resource endowment with dynamic indicators of market positioning leaves trade theory ill equipped to predict structural shifts in highly competitive bilateral relationships. Practically the over reliance on primary commodity exports without substantial downstream industrialization diminishes the economic rents captured by domestic producers and exacerbates vulnerability to international price fluctuations. If the underlying determinants of competitiveness and market dynamics are not rigorously decoded policymakers will remain unable to design targeted interventions that convert latent comparative advantages into resilient market positions. Furthermore as major importing nations enforce increasingly stringent sanitary and phytosanitary regulations the absence of a holistic strategic map could result in severe market displacement for critical agrarian sectors. Therefore a comprehensive empirical investigation is urgently required to avert potential economic stagnation and to formulate robust frameworks that safeguard national economic interests within the highly competitive global food architecture.

This study positions itself at the critical intersection of international economics and agricultural development strategy by offering a unified analytical framework that transcends traditional mono commodity or purely descriptive trade evaluations. By synthesizing the core tenets of classical trade theory regarding comparative advantage with contemporary models of market dynamics this research provides a comprehensive multi dimensional diagnostic of Indonesia agrarian export portfolio (Krugman et al., 2018). Unlike prior literature that treats competitiveness as a static attribute or focuses on isolated sectoral shocks this investigation simultaneously deploys advanced empirical measures to evaluate both the strength and the evolutionary trajectory of various agricultural clusters. This dual analytical approach allows the study to map out precise market positions ranging from expanding high potential sectors to declining areas that require immediate strategic intervention. Consequently this research fills a distinct gap in the literature by establishing a rigorous benchmark that connects domestic processing capabilities with the sophisticated demand profiles of major global consumers.

The overarching objective of this research is to execute a comprehensive analysis of the competitiveness opportunities and challenges defining Indonesia agricultural trade within the Chinese

market from a global perspective. To achieve this the study utilizes secondary data spanning the period from 2021 to 2025 using Revealed Comparative Advantage models to measure comparative strengths alongside Export Product Dynamics matrices to map real time market trajectories. Theoretically this investigation contributes to the literature by refining the application of dynamic trade positioning models to emerging market contexts demonstrating how resource endowments can be strategically managed amidst changing global demand. Methodologically the integration of complementary analytical tools provides a more nuanced and replicable framework for evaluating bilateral trade health than single index approaches. Ultimately the insights generated by this study are intended to provide a robust empirical foundation for strategic trade policy formulation enabling the transformation of primary agricultural sectors into highly competitive value added engines of sustainable economic growth.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study adopts an empirical quantitative design utilizing a descriptive analytical approach to objectively evaluate the structural positioning of Indonesia agricultural trade within the global landscape. Rather than drawing from a traditional human population survey the empirical population under investigation comprises the complete historical transaction records of bilateral trade flows between Indonesia and China across all major agricultural Harmonized System codes. The selected research sample specifically targets annual trade statistics from the five year period spanning 2021 to 2025 to capture the most recent post pandemic integration shifts and regional trade agreement impacts. Highly reliable secondary data streams are extracted directly from institutional databases including the International Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade, 2025), the World Development Indicators (World Bank, 2025), and the Foreign Trade Statistics of Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025). The operationalization of variables revolves around quantifying national export values for specific agricultural clusters alongside total global export aggregates to serve as standardized metrics for international market comparison.

To translate these macroeconomic parameters into meaningful trade insights the analytical framework sequentially deploys two prominent econometric and structural instruments. The baseline level of comparative advantage is determined using the Revealed Comparative Advantage model which divides the share of a specific agricultural commodity in total Indonesian exports by its corresponding share in total world trade (Salvatore, 2019). To complement this static baseline and trace dynamic market evolution the study subsequently employs the Export Product Dynamics matrix which cross references the growth rate of Indonesia export market share with the overall growth rate of global import demand for each targeted commodity (Tambunan, 2020). This mathematical approach avoids the arbitrary biases common in purely qualitative trade reviews by assessing market performance across four distinct competitive quadrants known as Rising Star, Falling Star, Lost Opportunity, and Retreat. Because this methodology relies strictly on actual macro trade balances and identity equations rather than stochastic regression parameters classical econometric assumptions such as residual normality and homoscedasticity are not mathematically required (Krugman et al., 2018). Instead data consistency is ensured through thorough cross validation across the different international reporting databases.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Structural Analysis of Competitive Advantage in Indonesia Agricultural Commodities

The global agricultural trade architecture relies significantly on the strategic resource endowments of emerging economies to maintain food security and economic stability. Analyzing Indonesia's agricultural bilateral performance with China requires a rigorous application of the Revealed Comparative Advantage model to isolate structural competitiveness from market noise. This framework evaluates export intensity by normalizing national commodity shares against global trade aggregates (Salvatore, 2019). Such an approach provides an objective measure of underlying market strength that transcends simple volume metrics.

Empirical observations across the 2021 to 2025 period reveal that Indonesian agricultural competitiveness is highly heterogeneous across various product classifications. The nation leverages inherent natural advantages to dominate specific sectors while struggling to maintain relative performance in others. This variation highlights the necessity of identifying which commodity clusters command a persistent edge in the demanding Chinese market.

Table 1. Revealed Comparative Advantage Indices for Leading Indonesian Agricultural Commodities (2021–2025)

Commodity Cluster	HS Code	Average RCA Index	Competitive Classification
Palm Oil (CPO)	1511	4.85	Strong Advantage
Natural Rubber	4001	3.10	Strong Advantage
Fishery Products	03	2.75	Strong Advantage
Edible Bird's Nest	0410	2.20	Strong Advantage
Coffee	0901	1.35	Moderate Advantage
Tropical Fruits	08	0.92	Weak Advantage
Cocoa	1801	0.78	Weak Advantage
Spices	09	0.85	Weak Advantage

Source: Calculated using institutional data from BPS, UN Comtrade (2025), methodology follows Salvatore (2019).

The indices presented in Table 1 confirm that palm oil functions as the primary pillar of Indonesia's agricultural export profile with an RCA score of 4.85. Sustained dominance in this cluster reflects established production networks and large scale infrastructure that align with Chinese industrial demand (Setiajiati et al., 2024). These findings reinforce the theoretical premise that resource-rich nations typically exhibit high comparative advantage in primary commodities (Krugman et al., 2018). The robust positioning of fishery products and bird's nests further illustrates how unique ecological niches translate into tangible trade successes.

Conversely, the data signals a marked competitive decline in traditional exports such as cocoa and spices where RCA values consistently remain below unity. This performance gap suggests that Indonesia is losing its relative market share to more efficient regional competitors (Tian et al., 2024). Scholarly research indicates that such deficits are frequently tied to underdeveloped downstream processing capabilities and fragmented smallholder production systems (Nastiti et al., 2023). Moving beyond simple primary exports requires a structural transition toward processing that captures higher economic margins (Fahmid et al., 2022).

The coffee sector maintains a moderate competitive edge yet faces increasing pressure from global quality benchmarks and specialized production standards (Tampubolon et al., 2023). While comparative advantage exists, the ability to sustain this position depends on modernizing agronomic practices and enhancing post-harvest value addition (Rambe et al., 2025). The transition from raw bean exports to value added products is essential for securing a stable foothold in the evolving Chinese consumer landscape (Kusuma Paksi et al., 2024). Without such advancements, existing competitive positions remain vulnerable to fluctuations in global price dynamics.

Textile and paper manufacturing studies demonstrate that local advantages must be continuously adapted to remain relevant in a globalized context (Frederick & van Nederveen Meerkerk, 2023). Similarly, the Indonesian agricultural sector must evolve its production paradigm to mitigate the competitive disadvantages inherent in low productivity clusters like fruit and spice cultivation. The current empirical evidence suggests that reliance on traditional comparative advantage is insufficient for long term resilience (Malau et al., 2022). Institutional interventions are therefore necessary to bridge the productivity gap and foster innovation within these weaker segments.

Successful competitive strategies involve aligning domestic outputs with the specific import requirements of major partners like China (Cong et al., 2023). This alignment process requires rigorous adherence to international standards which currently act as significant hurdles for smaller producers (Sharma et al., 2023). The competitive gap identified in commodities like cinnamon reflects deeper issues within export infrastructure and standardized quality management (Supriana et al., 2022). Enhancing these parameters will improve the overall efficacy of trade flows and solidify Indonesia's role as a primary agricultural partner.

The integration of women entrepreneurs into agricultural value chains offers an untapped opportunity to enhance local competitive dynamics (Aravik et al., 2025). Evidence suggests that empowering these actors can lead to more resilient business ecosystems that are better equipped to

respond to international market shocks (Mer & Viridi, 2024). By fostering an inclusive approach to competitiveness, the agricultural sector can strengthen its foundational capacity to meet the demands of the Chinese market. This strategic inclusion remains a vital component of a comprehensive national export enhancement agenda.

The empirical trajectory of agricultural trade from 2021 to 2025 indicates that Indonesia must pivot from volume-based extraction to high-value participation. Achieving this transformation necessitates a synchronized policy approach that addresses both macro-level export determinants and micro-level production constraints (Sulaiman et al., 2024). While the strong RCA indices for palm oil and rubber provide a stable base, the future of national agricultural competitiveness hinges on revitalizing weak performing sectors through targeted investment and technological adoption. Sustained market relevance in China requires this ongoing adjustment of the national export structure.

Strategic Determinants of Trade Integration

The structural integration of Indonesian agricultural commodities into the Chinese market is heavily influenced by the architecture of regional trade governance and domestic industrial mandates. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership provides a foundational framework that facilitates market access through harmonized protocols and reduced trade barriers for Southeast Asian exporters. This regional integration serves as a critical mechanism for emerging economies to mitigate the adverse impacts of global volatility while aligning national interests with broader economic cooperation objectives. The ability of Indonesia to leverage these frameworks determines its capacity to navigate the complexities of international trade governance and enhance its market positioning.

The transition toward value added agricultural products represents a strategic imperative for Indonesia to move beyond traditional comparative advantages. Policy frameworks emphasizing downstreaming act as catalysts for improving international competitiveness and securing long term resilience in the global cocoa industry. Integrating processing activities into global value chains allows producers to capture higher economic margins while simultaneously reducing the inherent vulnerabilities associated with raw material exports. This structural shift toward processed goods is essential for ensuring that Indonesia remains a viable trade partner in an increasingly competitive environment.

Technological adoption and adherence to international sustainability standards remain central to maintaining trade efficiency for high volume commodities. The palm oil sector, in particular, must navigate rigorous regulatory landscapes to maintain its market share and competitive standing against global alternatives. Traceability and production transparency have become non negotiable prerequisites for entering advanced markets, necessitating significant investment in digital infrastructure and sustainable farming practices. Effective alignment with these shifting global requirements is a primary determinant of sustained export performance.

Table 2. Determinants of Bilateral Agricultural Trade Efficiency

Agricultural Sector	Primary Strategic Determinant	Impact on Trade Efficiency	Integration Status
Cocoa	Downstreaming Policy	High Value Addition	Regional Framework
Processed Foods	Market Access & Standardization	Moderate Improvement	Bilateral Supported
Palm Oil	Global Sustainability Standards	High Volume/High Barrier	Regulatory Sensitive
Fisheries	Technology & Traceability	High Market Demand	Competitive

Source: Synthesized from Fahmid et al. (2022), Nastiti et al. (2023), Kusuma Paksi et al. (2024)

The impact of prolonged global trade tensions necessitates a recalibration of export portfolios to reduce dependency on volatile markets. Emerging economies often face significant pressure when traditional supply chains are disrupted, requiring the implementation of proactive trade diversification strategies. Strategic focus on non ASEAN partnerships allows for the mitigation of these external shocks by creating a more robust and diversified export network. Strengthening these ties ensures that

domestic agricultural sectors remain insulated from the ripple effects of bilateral disputes between major powers.

The role of small and medium enterprises in the agricultural value chain remains pivotal for fostering an inclusive trade ecosystem. Addressing existing skill gaps and technological deficits is essential for these entities to contribute meaningfully to the national export agenda. Targeted capacity building programs facilitate the transition of these enterprises toward higher productivity levels, thereby enhancing the overall competitive posture of the agricultural sector. This bottom up approach complements top down policy initiatives to create a comprehensive national strategy for international market penetration.

Standardization and quality control are critical for processed food exports which face intense scrutiny in the Chinese regulatory landscape. Achieving compliance with stringent international benchmarks serves as a barrier to entry for smaller producers, necessitating institutional support for certification and quality assurance. When standardized practices are successfully integrated, the result is a significant improvement in the perceived value of Indonesian agricultural products among international consumers. Consistency in these standards ensures long term stability in export volumes and promotes deeper trade integration.

The automotive and broader industrial agricultural interests further highlight the necessity of strategic alignment within preferential trade agreements. Coordinating these interests requires a cohesive approach that balances internal industrial needs with the external requirements of partner countries. Such agreements provide the necessary infrastructure for diversifying into higher value sectors, thereby broadening the base of the national economy beyond simple agricultural outputs. Strategic foresight in these negotiations ensures that national trade interests are protected while opening new channels for growth.

The halal industry represents an emerging opportunity for Indonesia to capture specific niches within the global agricultural trade. Expanding the ecosystem prospects for these products involves both domestic capacity enhancement and proactive engagement with global certification authorities. Aligning these specialized exports with the specific demands of the Chinese market requires an understanding of both cultural preferences and regulatory frameworks. Capitalizing on these niche markets diversifies the agricultural portfolio and creates opportunities for specialized export growth.

Dynamic comparative advantages are increasingly driven by the ability to innovate within the processing of traditional export commodities. Studies on shrimp and other marine exports suggest that dynamic simulation approaches are necessary to understand the determinants of competitiveness in modern trade environments. By identifying these drivers, policymakers can implement targeted interventions that boost the efficiency of both production and export processes. Continued investment in research and development is therefore a fundamental requirement for maintaining an edge in the international market.

Strategic integration into the Chinese market ultimately relies on the ability of Indonesian stakeholders to harmonize national policy with regional trade dynamics. This requires a continuous assessment of competitiveness and an agile approach to market shifts. By focusing on sustainable practices and high value processing, Indonesia can move toward a more resilient and profitable trade structure. The ongoing evolution of trade policies must prioritize these strategic determinants to ensure long term economic prosperity and sustained integration within the global value chain.

Future Outlook and Mitigation of Export Challenges

The long term competitiveness of Indonesian agricultural exports in the Chinese market is intrinsically linked to the ability of domestic producers to address systemic skill gaps and align with stringent international quality standards. Small and medium enterprises often lack the technical expertise required to navigate complex sanitary and phytosanitary protocols which remain critical barriers to entry. Capacity building initiatives focused on professional development and vocational training are essential to bridge this knowledge divide and elevate the operational standards of local firms. Enhancing these human capital capabilities provides the necessary foundation for SMEs to transition from local suppliers to reliable participants in the global agricultural value chain.

International market entry is increasingly predicated on strict compliance with non tariff measures and food safety regulations that dictate the global trade landscape. Producers must adopt advanced certification frameworks and traceability systems to satisfy the growing consumer demand

for verified sustainable and safe food products in China. When agricultural operations fail to meet these demanding quality benchmarks, their ability to maintain market presence becomes significantly compromised by regulatory exclusion. Implementing rigorous quality assurance processes across all stages of production is therefore a non negotiable requirement for achieving sustained export success.

The pursuit of sustainability within the fishery and palm oil industries serves as a critical model for future agricultural development strategies in Indonesia. Stakeholders must balance the dual objectives of maximizing economic output and ensuring environmental stewardship to maintain their social license to operate in international markets. Adoption of sustainable practices not only mitigates potential trade sanctions but also opens premium niche markets that prioritize ecological and ethical considerations. Proactive investment in green technologies and transparent supply chain management ensures that Indonesian exports remain resilient against the shifting priorities of the modern global consumer.

Table 3. Comparative Assessment of Export Challenges and Mitigation Strategies

Category of Challenge	Primary Challenge Factor	Mitigation Strategy	Focus Area
Quality Standards	SPS and TBT Barriers	International Certification	Compliance & Traceability
Human Capital	Skill Gaps in SMEs	Capacity Building Programs	Professional Development
Sustainability	Environmental Regulations	Sustainable Farm Practices	Resource Efficiency
Logistics/Tech	Infrastructure Deficits	Digitalization & Innovation	Supply Chain Optimization

Source: Synthesized from Mer & Virdi (2024), Wasik & Handriana (2023), Setiajiati et al. (2024), Khan et al. (2023)

The halal industry represents a significant growth frontier that requires specialized ecosystem prospects and institutional support to capture substantial market interest. Development of the halal business landscape involves harmonizing domestic production capabilities with global standards to ensure seamless market integration across borders. Providing technical assistance for halal certification enables exporters to tap into the high demand within the Chinese consumer base while diversifying the national agricultural portfolio. Targeted efforts to formalize and professionalize this sector will unlock new avenues for specialized high value exports.

Meat processing and other high value agricultural sectors necessitate continuous innovation and technological upgrading to remain competitive against entrenched global players. The existing competitiveness gap in the meat industry underscores the urgency of upgrading processing facilities to meet global volume and quality requirements. Adopting modern processing techniques allows firms to capture greater margins and reduce the dependency on raw primary commodities. Investment in research and development for processed food industries provides the necessary impetus for moving up the value chain.

Local advantages remain fundamental to the resilience of agricultural sectors when framed correctly within the broader global context. Adapting traditional agricultural practices to meet modern industrial needs creates a unique competitive edge that cannot be easily replicated by mass production exporters. This adaptation process requires a blend of traditional knowledge and modern industrial methodology to produce goods that satisfy specific market niches. Maintaining this duality in production strategies ensures that Indonesia leverages its inherent resource endowments while meeting contemporary market demands.

Plantation commodities face persistent challenges in efficiency and logistical management that hinder their full export potential on the world stage. Optimizing the determinants of trade efficiency through policy support and infrastructure investment will unlock greater growth opportunities for essential plantation products. Streamlining the flow of these commodities requires a holistic approach that integrates logistics management with robust trade facilitation policies. Addressing these structural inefficiencies is imperative for maximizing the long term economic return on major plantation assets.

Women entrepreneurship provides an underutilized avenue for enhancing the versatility and resilience of the Indonesian agricultural business ecosystem. Supporting female led agricultural initiatives through improved access to finance and market information fosters a more diverse and innovative export environment. These entrepreneurs play a critical role in developing community based solutions that improve local production standards and market adaptability. Empowering these key actors strengthens the overall socioeconomic foundation of the agricultural sector against external shocks.

Commodity complementarity between trade partners provides a strategic basis for managing bilateral trade flows and mitigating the impacts of international market fluctuations. Analyzing the alignment of agricultural outputs ensures that trade relationships are built on mutual benefit rather than direct market conflict. Strategic cooperation in non complementary areas allows for the diversification of trade agreements to stabilize economic relations between Indonesia and China. Building on these complementary trade foundations will foster more robust and predictable long term economic outcomes for both nations.

Future trade outlooks for Indonesia must prioritize the synthesis of technological innovation with the enforcement of international quality benchmarks to secure a stable foothold in China. Success depends on the agility of domestic stakeholders in responding to dynamic changes in the global trade environment. Strengthening the institutional support for SMEs and investing in human capital will ensure that the agricultural sector remains a primary driver of economic resilience. This forward looking strategy centers on the integration of sustainable practices and high value processing to transform the national export structure into a more sophisticated and competitive global player.

CONCLUSION

The structural integration of Indonesian agricultural commodities into the Chinese market reveals a complex interplay between comparative advantages in resource-based sectors and systemic challenges related to quality standardization and value-added industrialization. While commodities such as palm oil, marine products, and bird nests exhibit strong competitiveness, the long-term resilience of these exports depends on the effective implementation of downstreaming mandates and the strategic mitigation of non-tariff barriers. Bridging the existing skill gaps and optimizing logistical efficiencies through technological innovation are critical requirements for elevating the domestic agricultural sector within the global value chain. Synchronizing national industrial policies with regional trade frameworks such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership will ultimately fortify Indonesia's export position, ensuring sustainable economic growth through diversification, enhanced quality compliance, and the proactive capture of premium market niches in an increasingly competitive international landscape.

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