

Article

Performance Evaluation of Fishery Enterprises Using Data Envelopment Analysis—A Malmquist Model

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Abstract: In Vietnam, fishing is a crucial source of nutrition and employment, which not only affects the development of the domestic economy but is also closely related to exports, heavily influencing the economy and foreign exchange. However, the Vietnamese fishery sector has been facing many challenges in innovating production technology, improving product quality, and expanding markets. Hence, the fishery enterprises need to find solutions to increase labor productivity and enhance competitiveness while minimizing difficulties. This study implemented a performance evaluation from 2015 to 2018 of 17 fishery businesses, in decision making units (DMUs), in Vietnam by applying data envelopment analysis, namely the Malmquist model. The objective of the paper is to provide a general overview of the fishery sector in Vietnam through technical efficiency, technological progress, and the total factor productivity in the four-year period. The variables used in the model include total assets, equity, total liabilities, cost of sales, revenue, and profit. The results of the paper show that Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation (DMU10) and Hoang Long Group (DMU8) exhibited the best performances. This paper offers a valuable reference to improve the business efficiency of Vietnamese fishery enterprises and could be a useful reference for related industries.

Keywords: data envelopment analysis; catch-up; frontier-shift; Malmquist; performance; fishery sector; financial index



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1. Introduction

The exploitation of fishery resources is one of the most critical components of the world economy. In fact, the aquaculture industry of the European Union (EU) reached a consumption of 1.4 million tons and a value of EUR 4.9 billion in 2016. This marked a significant recovery compared to 2013 (a year considered a recession from the fish economy's perspective) in most major aquaculture countries. The EU is home to about 12,500 aquaculture businesses. The number of full-time jobs has risen significantly: from 36,000 in 2013 to almost 44,000 in 2016. This indicates that aquaculture companies are providing more secure employment. Additionally, there are significant regional differences in terms of average salaries. In 2016, the total annual wage amounted to EUR 25,000 a year, an annual increase of 3.5% since 2014. In the marine market, the United Kingdom is the largest salmon producer (91%), and Greece is the leading producer of salmon and seabass (47% of total value). France produces 86% of oysters in the shellfish industry, and Spain leads in mussels, accounting for 45% of production. Italy is the largest clam manufacturer (80%). Salmon is by far the most frequently raised species in freshwater [1].

Fisheries play an important role in providing food for humanity. Seafood has a high nutritional value which is essential for human development. In addition, fisheries are also a job-creating economic industry for many communities, especially in rural and coastal areas. However, the fishery sector has also faced major categories of hazards that threaten fish health and thus the fish economy. For instance, fresh rainbow trout fillets are a very

perishable food product. Therefore, they cannot be stored at cold temperatures for long periods. High-Pressure Processing (HPP) can improve fillet quality through microbial load control. Therefore, evaluating the denaturation of protein in rainbow trout fillets treated with various high-pressure levels was performed [2]. Additionally, European regulations on veterinary sanitation and food safety are implemented in a variety of ways, depending on different factors, of which chemical and microbiological hazards are predominant. All regulations have focused on the protection of agricultural products, food safety, and consumer rights. This is also a big challenge for the fishery sector [3].

Located on the west coast of the South China Sea, Vietnam is a part of the Pacific Ocean with an area of approximately 3,448,000 km² for and a coastline of 3260 km. The internal waters and territorial waters are 226,000 km², the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is over one million square kilometers, and there are more than 4000 islands, forming 12 bays and lagoons with a total area of 1160 km². The Vietnam sea has high biodiversity which has approximately 11,000 species of discovered organisms [4]. In Vietnam, the fishing and aquaculture profession provides regular jobs for about 1.1 million people, accounting for about 2.9% of the workforce. Fisheries have also made remarkable contributions to the start-up and overall economic growth of developing countries [5]. According to a report of the directorate of fisheries: the value of fishery production in 2018 was about VND 228,139.8 billion, up 7.7% compared to 2017; the total output reached about 7.74 million tons, up 7.2%; the exploited output reached 3.59 million tons, increase of 6.0%; farming reached 4.15 million tons, up 8.3% [4]. Moreover, fisheries are a strong export sector in Vietnam, with exports valued at USD 8.6 billion in 2019 [6]. The annual export of seafood products has brought a large amount of foreign currency to the state budget, which is very important in the construction and development of the country. The products that are exported contribute to improving the status of Vietnam in general and Vietnam's fishery industry on the international market. The seafood processing industry has developed into a spearhead economic sector, a large commodity production industry, taking the lead in international economic integration. With the rapid and effective growth, fisheries have contributed positively to the transformation of agricultural and rural economic structures, contributing effectively to hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, creating jobs for more than four million workers, and improving the living standards of people in rural, coastal, delta, midland and mountainous areas [7–10]. This highlights the immense roles and advantages of Vietnam in terms of natural and human conditions. The development of aquaculture and aquatic product processing for domestic consumption and export values is one of the main priorities of the Vietnamese economy.

In Vietnam, fishing is a crucial source of nutrition and employment, which not only affects the development of the domestic economy, but is also closely related to exports, heavily influencing the economy and foreign exchange. The scale of the fishery sector is expanding, which significantly promotes the national economy. The fishery is a strong export sector of Vietnam. The annual export of aquatic products has brought a large amount of foreign currency to the state budget, which is very important in the construction and development of the country. The products are exported to many countries in the region and the world, contributing to improving the position of Vietnam in general and Vietnam's fishery industry in particular on the international market. For example, in 2018, the total value of fishery production was about VND 228,139 billion, and the export turnover set a record of USD 9 billion [4]. However, the Vietnamese fishery sector has been facing many challenges in innovating production technology, improving product quality, and expanding markets. Referring to sustainability development, the paper applies data envelopment analysis (DEA), i.e., the Malmquist model, to analyze the productivity and operational efficiency of the top fishery enterprises in Vietnam that are defined as decision making units (DMUs) based on data of a four-year period (2015–2018) [11,12]. The application of the DEA Malmquist model in this research is used to calculate the technical efficiency (catch-up index), as well as the technological change (frontier-shift index) of the fishery enterprises, thereby reflecting their trend of technology development. In the proposed

model, input factors are total assets, equity, total liabilities, and cost of sales while revenue and net profit are selected as output factors. The objective of the paper is to assess the performances of the 17 largest Vietnamese enterprises specializing in aquaculture and fishery production in the period of 2015–2018 and provide a general overview of the fishery sector in Vietnam through technical efficiency, technological progress, and the total factor productivity in the four-year period. In addition, this paper points out the opportunities and challenges for enterprises in improving fisheries' production value. The discussions of the paper propose strategic solutions to enhance the competitiveness of fishery enterprises in the domestic and international markets relying on this study's results.

This paper is structured as follows. The Section 2 discusses the recent literature related to this study. The Sections 3 and 4 describe the proposed approach for analyzing the performances of 17 fishery enterprises in Vietnam. In the Section 5, the presentation and interpretation of the DEA Malmquist model for data is expounded. The final sections contain concluding statements.

2. Literature Review

DEA is an approach to measure the relative efficiency of a set of DMUs with multiple inputs and outputs which uses mathematical programming. The first DEA model was proposed by Charnes et al. [13]. Since then, several DEA models have been developed and widely applied in many fields. For example, the study of Zhu [14] inspected 204 Icelandic companies using DEA and found that a considerable number of Icelandic companies were classified as inefficient companies during the production process. Drake and Hall [15] also employed DEA to analyze the technical and scale efficiency in Japanese banking. Findings expounded that controlling for the exogenous impact of problem loans was the most significant factor, especially for the smaller regional banks. Wang et al. [16] applied DEA to assess the renewable energy production capabilities in 42 countries. Bayyurt and Duzu [17] used weighted DEA to assess Turkish and Chinese manufacturing companies' relative performances. Results show that Turkish manufacturing companies have a lower average efficiency than Chinese manufacturers. In the study of Liu et al. [18], the DEA method was used to evaluate the power generation efficiency of Taiwan's major thermal power plants during 2004–2006. It was found that all the power plants studied achieved acceptable overall operating efficiencies; this research is very helpful for improving some power plants in Taiwan. Halkos and Tzeremes [19] also applied DEA to assess the financial performances of operating companies in the Greek renewable energy industry, and the results show that companies that produce wind energy perform better than companies that produce hydropower. DEA has also been applied in an environmental performance assessment in the study of Chen and Jia [20]; the results showed a low efficiency in the environment between the regions in China. From the previous studies mentioned above, it can be concluded that productivity evaluation is an important research topic using DEA approaches.

The Malmquist model is a very useful approach for productivity measurement in DEA [21]. According to the research of Färe [22], the Malmquist model has two components, one of which measures efficiency changes and the other measures technological changes. There have been many applications using DEA Malmquist models, such as Worthington [23], who employed the Malmquist model to research the nature and range of performances in deposit-receipts establishments in Australia and found that most credit unions have better technical effectiveness than scale effectiveness. Additionally, Asmild et al. [24] also used the Malmquist model to evaluate the banking industry's performance in Canada. Chang et al. [25] assessed the sustainability of corporations in sixteen industries in China using the Malmquist model and found that seven industries improved their sustainability performances and the natural resources sector was more performative than the others. Wang [26] used the Malmquist model to measure the performances of 40 major cities around the world during 2012–2018 and found that one-quarter of the cities can achieve perfect efficiency in transforming resources into outputs factors.

Recently, a general DEA method and the Malmquist model, in particular, have become the methods of choice for assessing the efficiency of fisheries. Using the technical and technological effectiveness to measure the extent to which a business transforms inputs into outputs, fishery managers can be provided with important information about the economic status of vessels and how regulations may affect the profitability of ships. Table 1 summarizes the method approaches to assess the performance of the fishery industry over the past few decades. In terms of methodologies, DEA was used for performance assessment, the Charnes–Cooper–Rhodes (CCR) model was used to calculate the overall efficiency score, the Banker–Charnes–Cooper (BBC) model was used to identify the scale of technical efficiency, while slack-based measures (SBMs) can not only obtain the efficiency ranking, but also determine the slack problems of DMUs; these were applied in [27–39]. The DEA Window model is extended by the original DEA model that detects the trend of DMUs over a long period with numerous input and output factors, which is an advantage when handling small sample sizes, as discussed in [28,38]. Additionally, the DEA Malmquist model has been used to measure the change in total factor productivity, which consists of technical efficiency change and technological change effect, as can be seen in [40–51]. Efficiency valuation with noise in data under uncertain conditions was also solved using stochastic production frontier (SPF), as proposed in [27,43,46]. Some other methods are widely applied to measure the performance of the fishery sector, including the Tobit regression [27,35,36,39] and multicriteria decision models such as the analytical hierarchy process (AHP), the technique for order of preference by similarity to ideal solution (TOPSIS), the complex proportional assessment (COPRAS), and the combinative distance-based assessment (CODAS) and/or under fuzzy environment [31,34,52,53].

Table 1. List of method approach for relevant previous studies.

No.	Authors	DEA CCR	DEA BCC	DEA SBM	DEA Window	DEA Malmquist	SPF	Tobit Regression	(Fuzzy) AHP	(Fuzzy) TOPSIS	(Fuzzy) COPRAS	(Fuzzy) CODAS
1	Vestergaard et al., 2003 [40]					x						
2	Tingley et al., 2005 [27]	x					x	x				
3	Lindebo, 2005 [41]					x						
4	Van Hoof and DeWilde, 2005 [42]					x						
5	Walden, 2006 [43]					x	x					
6	Tsitsika et al., 2008 [44]					x						
7	Wanke et al., 2011 [35]		x					x				
8	Alam, 2011 [36]		x					x				
9	Vassdal and Holst, 2011 [45]					x						
10	Lim et al., 2012 [46]					x	x					
11	Vázquez-Rowe and Tyedmers, 2013 [28]	x			x							
12	Asche et al., 2013 [47]					x						
13	Mustapha et al., 2013 [48]					x						
14	Arita and Leung, 2014 [29]	x	x									
15	Ceyhan and Gene, 2014 [49]					x						
16	Madau et al., 2018 [37]			x								
17	Park et al., 2018 [38]			x	x							
18	Hassanpour and Pamucar, 2019 [30]	x										x
19	Anthony et al., 2019 [31]	x								x	x	
20	Bayazid et al., 2019 [32]	x	x	x								
21	Li et al., 2020 [33]	x	x									
22	Gutiérrez et al., 2020 [39]			x				x				
23	Blagojević et al., 2020 [34]	x	x						x			
24	Deveci et al., 2020 [53]											x
25	Elkadeem et al., 2020 [52]								x	x	x	x
26	Zhang et al., 2020 [50]					x						
27	Pan et al., 2020 [51]					x						

Notes: DEA: data envelopment analysis, CCR: Charnes–Cooper–Rhodes, BBC: Banker–Charnes–Cooper, SBM: slack-based measure, SPF: stochastic production frontier, AHP: analytical hierarchy process, TOPSIS: technique for order of preference by similarity to ideal solution, COPRAS: complex proportional assessment, and CODAS: combinative distance-based assessment.

The relevant previous studies above are a few of the many studies using the DEA Malmquist model to assess the performance in the field of fisheries. Using the technical and technological effectiveness to measure the extent to which a business transforms inputs into outputs, fishery managers can be provided with important information about the economic status of vessels and how regulations may affect the profitability of ships. The

Malmquist model has been applied and made certain practical contributions to the of fishery sector. It is a good research ground for the author to carry out this study applying the DEA Malmquist model to evaluate the performances of Vietnamese fishery producers. This paper is conducted based on data from the fishing industry including 17 large fishery enterprises in Vietnam. The purpose of the paper is to evaluate the operating performance of the business during the 2015–2018 period. The used data in this study were collected from the financial reports of the enterprises on the official website.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Research Flow

In this chapter, the author utilizes the DEA Malmquist productivity index to evaluate Vietnamese fishery companies in the period of 2015–2018. The research flow is shown in Figure 1 as follows.

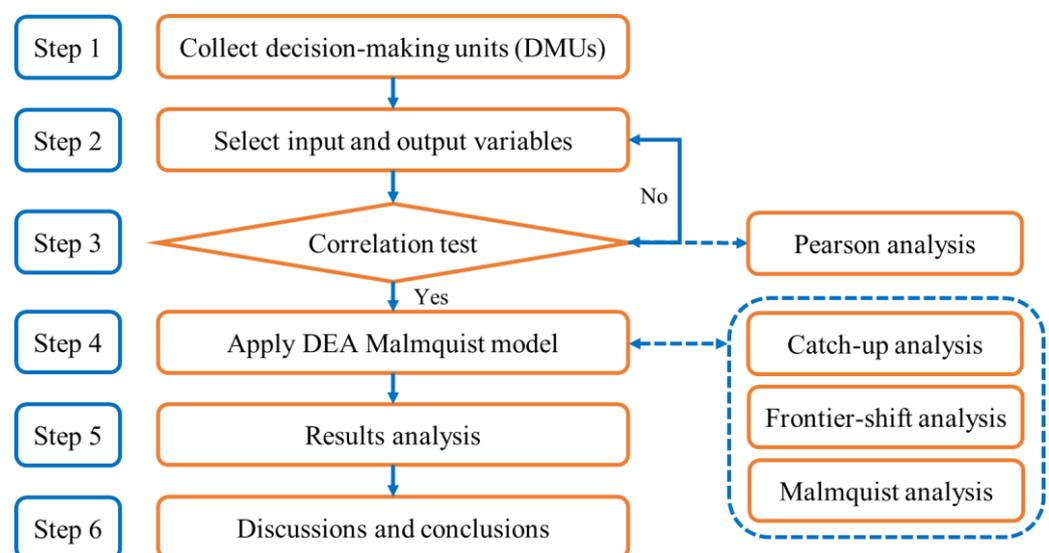


Figure 1. Research flow.

Step 1: Collect DMUs. Vietnam has strengths in aquaculture development. Hence, how can the fishery sector develop comprehensively in both quantity and quality? This is the big challenge for the government and fishery enterprises. After searching the fishery sector in Vietnam, the 17 largest companies specializing in aquaculture and fisheries that are appropriate for this study were used.

Step 2: Select input and output variables. In applying DEA, this step is very important because the correlation between variables contributes to the accurate reflection of the results.

Step 3: Correlation test. The author uses the Pearson correlation method to assess if the correlation coefficients between input and output factors are all positive correlations; it proves that the selection of these variables is correct. It also means that collected data can be used for the analysis of the DEA calculation.

Step 4: Apply DEA Malmquist model. The DEA method has a lot of models that conduct the different functions. In this research, the author selects the Malmquist productivity index as the main model to assess changes in efficiency and performance over the time of the Vietnamese fishery enterprises (DMU).

Step 5: Results analysis. The Malmquist model will be used to evaluate the total factor productivity change of the company between periods. It is defined as the product of efficiency change (catch-up) and technological change (frontier-shift). Along with catch-up term, the shift effect must also be taken into account to assess the change in efficiency of the DMU, since the catch-up is determined by the efficiencies as measured by the

distances from the respective frontiers. After applying the Malmquist productivity index, the researcher presents the results, analyzes the data over the period, and summarizes the results.

Step 6: Discussions and conclusion. The author restates and summarizes the research results, then highlights some notable contributions.

3.2. Pearson’s Correlation Coefficients

Before using this DEA model, we must ensure that the input and output variables have isotopic relationships. This means that if the input volume increases, the output volume will not decrease under the same conditions. Therefore, we first use the Pearson correlation test to ensure this prerequisite and measure the strength of the relationship between two variables. A higher correlation coefficient refers to a closer relationship between two variables, and a low correlation coefficient means a low relationship [54], as can be illustrated in Figure 2. The correlation coefficient is always between -1 and $+1$ which is presented in the equation below.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \tag{1}$$

where n is the size of the sample; x_i, y_i denote the individual sample points related to i .

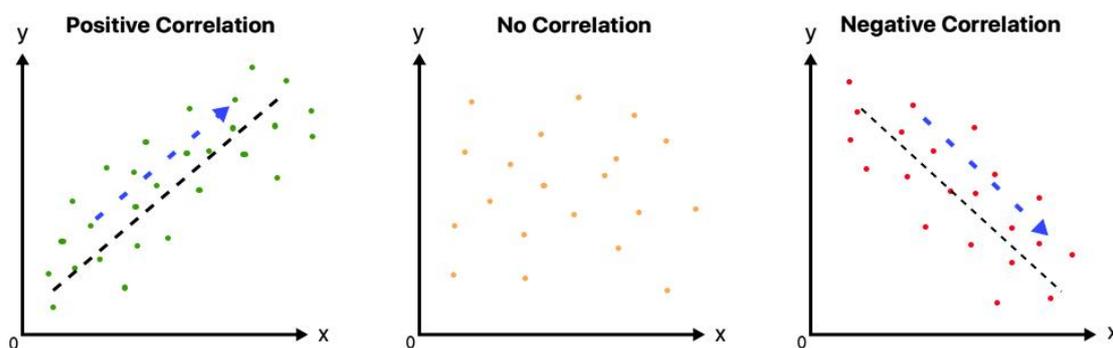


Figure 2. Linear correlation diagrams.

3.3. DEA Malmquist Model

According to Wang et al. [55], the Malmquist index (MI), or the so-called Malmquist productivity index (MPI), evaluates the performance of a company in two fixed periods. The “catch-up” (CA) term is related to the degree of efforts that the DMU attained for improving its efficiency, while the “frontier-shift” (FR) term reflects the change in the efficient frontiers surrounding the DMU between the two time periods 1 and 2.

The authors determined that the DMU_{*i*} at period 1 is (x_i^1, y_i^1) and at period 2 is (x_i^2, y_i^2) . The efficiency score of the DMU_{*i*} $(x_i^1, y_i^1)^{t_1}$ was measured by the technological frontier t_2 : $d^{t_2}((x_i, y_i)^{t_1})$ ($t_1 = 1, 2$ and $t_2 = 1, 2$).

To compute for the catch-up index (CA), frontier-shift index (FR), and Malmquist index (MI), the following formulas can be applied:

$$CA = \frac{d^2((x_i, y_i)^2)}{d^1((x_i, y_i)^1)} \tag{2}$$

$$FR = \left[\frac{d^1((x_i, y_i)^1)}{d^2((x_i, y_i)^1)} \times \frac{d^1((x_i, y_i)^2)}{d^2((x_i, y_i)^2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{3}$$

$$MI = CA \times FR = \frac{d^2((x_i, y_i)^2)}{d^1((x_i, y_i)^1)} \times \left[\frac{d^1((x_i, y_i)^1)}{d^2((x_i, y_i)^1)} \times \frac{d^1((x_i, y_i)^2)}{d^2((x_i, y_i)^2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{4}$$

$$MI = \left[\frac{d^1((x_i, y_i)^2)}{d^1((x_i, y_i)^1)} \times \frac{d^2((x_i, y_i)^2)}{d^2((x_i, y_i)^1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{5}$$

The catch-up index (CA) in the Malmquist productivity index which belongs to DEA method was used to assess the changes in the technical field of Vietnamese fishery companies in the 2015–2018 period. It also reflects the DMU’s efforts to make it more efficient. When the index is found to be less than 1, the index has deteriorated or worsened, and a value of more than 1 shows the related improvement or progress. The Malmquist index is based on this following performance assumptions.

For the evaluation of the technological or efficiency frontier of 17 DMUs between the two periods, the frontier-shift index (FR) was used. The use of high technology in manufacturing improves labor productivity and directly Improves the competitiveness of companies in the same field. Many fishery companies in Vietnam have produced high-quality products thanks to the modernization of new science and technology. On the other hand, several companies still exhibited very low performances, limiting their use in technological applications.

The Malmquist index (MI) is a multiplication of the catch-up index and frontier-shift. Hence, in order to develop and dominate the domestic market, strong investment in technical and technological improvements are the prerequisite that Vietnam fishery enterprises need to focus on.

4. A Case Study

4.1. Decision-Making Units (DMUs) Selection

An index of relative technical efficiency change is a component of efficiency change. It shows how far a company, made up of “best practice” companies, approaches the frontier. It is larger than, equal to, or less than unity depending on the improvement, stagnation, or decline of the evaluated firm. The component of the technical change measures how much the frontier shifts, while indicating whether the best practice compared to the evaluated firm improves, stagnates, or worsens. In each instance, the index is higher than, equal to, or less than unity, representing positive, zero, or negative technical changes, respectively [56].

For efficiency assessments, DEA is the most common method. This is a method of mathematical programming to measure the relative efficiency of DMUs with multiple inputs and outputs [57]. The selection of homogeneous DMUs with appropriate information is therefore an essential step in the evaluation of DMUs. After finding and researching the fishery sector in Vietnam, the author chose the top 17 largest fishery companies and collected and analyzed data for the period of four years (2015–2018) [58]. The list of all companies is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. List of fishery enterprises.

Order	DMU	Companies Name	Stock Code
1	DMU1	Mekong Fisheries Joint Stock Company	AAM
2	DMU2	Ben Tre Aquaproduct Import and Export JSC	ABT
3	DMU3	Cuu Long Fish Joint Stock Company	ACL
4	DMU4	An Giang Fisheries Import Export JSC	AGM
5	DMU5	Nam Viet Corporation	ANV
6	DMU6	Camimex Group JSC	CMX
7	DMU7	Sao Ta Foods Joint Stock Company	FMC
8	DMU8	Hoang Long Group	HLG
9	DMU9	Hung Vuong Joint Stock Corporation	HVG

Table 2. Cont.

Order	DMU	Companies Name	Stock Code
10	DMU10	Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation	ICF
11	DMU11	International Development & Investment Corporation	IDI
12	DMU12	Seafood Joint Stock Company No4	TS4
13	DMU13	Vinh Hoan Corporation	VHC
14	DMU14	Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company	BLF
15	DMU15	Kien Hung JSC	KHS
16	DMU16	Ngo Quyen Export Seafood Processing JSC	NGC
17	DMU17	Hung Hau Agricultural Corporation	SJ1

4.2. Inputs and Outputs Selection

Table 3 presented some relevant studies in recent decades about performance evaluation aspects of aquaculture and fishery production. Based on the literature, financial indicators are considered input variables that the company needs to balance or decrease, while output variables are indicators that the company needs to improve or increase. After thorough study, the authors decided to select four inputs and two outputs, which contributes to the evaluation of the potential development of the fishery enterprises, described as follows.

Table 3. List of input and output variables used in related previous studies.

Papers	Input Variables	Output Variables	Research Scope
Tingley et al., 2005 [27]	Annual day fished Engine power Overall length	Annual revenue	3 DMUs United Kingdom
Arita and Leung, 2014 [29]	Labor expense Number of employees Size of land	Total sales	82 DMUs Hawaii
Theodoridis et al., 2017 [59]	Farm size Labor Capital cost Materials cost	Gross revenue	66 DMUs Greece
Madau et al., 2018 [37]	Labor cost Production cost Capital endowment	Production value Net income	104 DUMs Sea of Sardinia
Li et al., 2020 [33]	Fish farms Ships Staff numbers	Fish catch Net income	11 DMUs China
Ding et al., 2020 [50]	Labor cost Capital investment Number of employees	Gross ocean product	11 DMUs China
Gutiérrez et al., 2020 [39]	Assets Livestock cost Operation cost Total assets	Production value	18 DMUs Europe
This paper	Equity Total liabilities Cost of sales	Revenue Profit	17 DMUs Vietnam

Source: calculated by the authors.

Input variables:

- Total assets (TOAs): the total number of assets owned by a fishery company.
- Equity (EQU): the remaining amount of assets available to shareholders after all liabilities have been paid, equal assets subtract liabilities.
- Total liabilities (TOLs): the aggregate debt and financial obligations owned by fishery enterprises at any specific period.

- Cost of sales (COS): the accumulated total of all the costs used to create a product or service, which has been sold.
- Output variables:
- Revenue (REV): the total amount of money that will be earned by consuming products, providing services, financial activities, and other activities of the enterprises.
- Profit (PRO): profits earned by the company after deducting costs related to fishing and selling fish.

4.3. Data Collection

In this paper, the data used in this study were collected from the financial reports of the enterprises on the official website [58] in the period of 2015–2018. The statistical data of the inputs and outputs for 17 Vietnam fishery companies in the period of 2015–2018 are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. The statistical data of input and output variables (unit: million USD).

Period	Statistics	TOA	EQU	TOL	COS	REV	PRO
2015	Max	622,677	142,586	480,091	16,856	531,768	38,385
	Min	4703	959	3116	268	5323	939
	Avg.	94,351	28,667	65,684	3755	91,917	9774
	SD	146,824.0	37,968.2	111,760.5	4403.8	131,500.4	11,086.7
2016	Max	715,647	140,808	574,840	22,142	770,876	58,170
	Min	4491	976	557	320	4807	754
	Avg.	104,494	32,524	71,970	3969	118,384	11,449
	SD	169,397.3	41,318.9	133,935.8	5544.1	186,427.1	16,080.0
2017	Max	598,139	126,837	490,435	20,634	668,740	50,512
	Min	4597	1002	457	213	5493	366
	Avg.	99,629	32,808	66,820	3987	119,528	11,821
	SD	145,820.4	39,712.7	115,396.9	5282.4	169,095.2	15,510.0
2018	Max	369,976	173,068	277,614	12,548	399,626	89,189
	Min	4626	1055	788	250	7725	1,000
	Avg.	94,188	37,636	56,551	3344	113,826	16,485
	SD	110,016.4	48,446.7	71,182.5	3625.0	123,704.5	22,622.2

Source: calculated by the authors.

It is worth noting that DMU4 in 2018 has a negative value in terms of profit (−1284 million USD). As homogeneity is the basic DEA data assumption. Hence, the negative values need to be adjusted to positive values. After adjustment, the profit of DMU4 in 2018 is increased by 1285 units. Changes in values at the same time will not affect the calculation results of the DEA.

5. Results Analysis

5.1. Correlation Coefficients

The results of the Pearson coefficient correlation in the above table (Table 5) indicate that the correlation among input and output variables in this study is positive and significant at the 0.01 level. It means that the used data comply with isotropic conditions and can be used for DEA calculations. Hence, the choice of these input and output variables is suitable to analyze and evaluate the performances of Vietnamese fishery companies.

Table 5. Correlation coefficient (2015–2018).

		TOA	EQU	TOL	COS	REV	PRO
Total assets (TOA)	Pearson correlation	1	0.858 **	0.981 **	0.945 **	0.963 **	0.759 **
	<i>p</i> -value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Sample size	68	68	68	68	68	68
Equity (EQU)	Pearson correlation	0.858 **	1	0.740 **	0.868 **	0.883 **	0.932 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Sample size	68	68	68	68	68	68
Total liabilities (TOL)	Pearson correlation	0.981 **	0.740 **	1	0.904 **	0.923 **	0.637 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
	Sample size	68	68	68	68	68	68
Cost of sales (COS)	Pearson correlation	0.945 **	0.868 **	0.904 **	1	0.949 **	0.805 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	Sample size	68	68	68	68	68	68
Revenue (REV)	Pearson correlation	0.963 **	0.883 **	0.923 **	0.949 **	1	0.844 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Sample size	68	68	68	68	68	68
Profit (PRO)	Pearson correlation	0.759 **	0.932 **	0.637 **	0.805 **	0.844 **	1
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	Sample size	68	68	68	68	68	68

Note: ** represents correlation coefficient that is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

5.2. DEA Malmquist Results

In this study, the Malmquist productivity index (MPI) was used to evaluate the performances of 17 DMUs. The MPI assesses the total factor productivity change of the DMU between the two periods. It is defined as the product of efficiency change (catch-up index) and technology change (frontier-shift index). For any organization in the industry, productivity increases over time (i.e., more output for the same or lower level of inputs) and they may increase in technical efficiency (i.e., catch-up with their frontiers) or technological progress (i.e., the frontier is rising over time) or both. The following tables (Tables 6–8) detail the efficiency changes, technological changes, and MPI values.

5.2.1. Catch-Up Index (CA)

As is shown in Table 6, the average catch-up index = 1.07411 (average CA > 1), reflecting that the majority of DMUs (11 DMUs which include DMU1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16) achieved technical efficiency. Figure 3 also shows the technical efficiency of 17 DMUs in the 2015–2018 period. Almost all DMUs had enhanced technical efficiencies, except for DMU6, 9, 12, 14, 15, and 17. In general, in the 2015–2018 period, there was a fluctuation in the technical efficiency of all DMUs. DMU8 (Hoang Long Group) exhibited the best efficiency performance with CA = 1.49131, while DMU14 (Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company) had the worst efficiency performance with CA = 0.77901.

Specifically, in the 2015–2016 period, eight of the 17 DMUs achieved technical efficiency (average CA > 1). DMU1 (Mekong Fisheries Joint Stock Company) achieved the best value (CA = 2.00923). On the other hand, DMU17 (Hung Hau Agricultural Corporation) had the lowest technical efficiency (CA = 0.47763).

The increase in technological efficiency of enterprises during 2016–2017 was important in comparison to the 2015–2016 period. Of the 17 DMUs, nine were technically efficient (average CA > 1). The most popular DMU, DMU8 (Hoang Long Group), achieve a CA of 1.82901. In addition, several other companies achieved high technological efficiencies in this period, such as DMU7, 11, 15, 17. Meanwhile, DMU10 (Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation) had the worst efficiency performance.

In the 2017–2018 period, 7 of the 17 DMUs achieved technical efficiency (average CA > 1). In particular, the remarkable improvement of DMU10 (Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation) must be included when the previous periods were always among the group with the lowest CA index. DMU10 reached the best performance in this period

(CA = 2.64071). In contrast, some companies showed no progress in terms of improving technical efficiency, such as DMU2, 3, 4, 6, 10. DMU6 (Camimex Group JSC) exhibited the worst efficiency performance (CA = 0.61960). Consequently, companies that have experienced low performances also have to pay attention to the technological side to increase their market competitiveness.

Table 6. Catch-up index (efficiency change).

Catch-up	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	Average
DMU1	2.00923	0.93957	0.71915	1.22265
DMU2	0.46266	0.65018	1.89570	1.00285
DMU3	1.06983	0.97697	1.06537	1.03739
DMU4	1.63670	0.78556	0.90077	1.10768
DMU5	0.94129	1.21225	1.02382	1.05912
DMU6	1.40703	0.96565	0.61960	0.99743
DMU7	0.62399	1.47912	1.30108	1.13473
DMU8	1.91433	1.82901	0.73058	1.49131
DMU9	1.12230	1.13894	0.67123	0.97749
DMU10	0.58969	0.63994	2.64071	1.29011
DMU11	0.63122	1.72734	0.87598	1.07818
DMU12	0.95978	1.03593	0.99720	0.99764
DMU13	1.55202	1.01652	0.83853	1.13569
DMU14	0.78357	0.88487	0.66860	0.77901
DMU15	0.78096	1.25688	0.74675	0.92820
DMU16	1.17335	0.87917	1.30037	1.11763
DMU17	0.47763	1.21910	1.01167	0.90280
Average	1.06680	1.09629	1.05924	1.07411
Max	2.00923	1.82901	2.64071	1.49131
Min	0.46266	0.63994	0.61960	0.77901

Source: calculated by the authors.

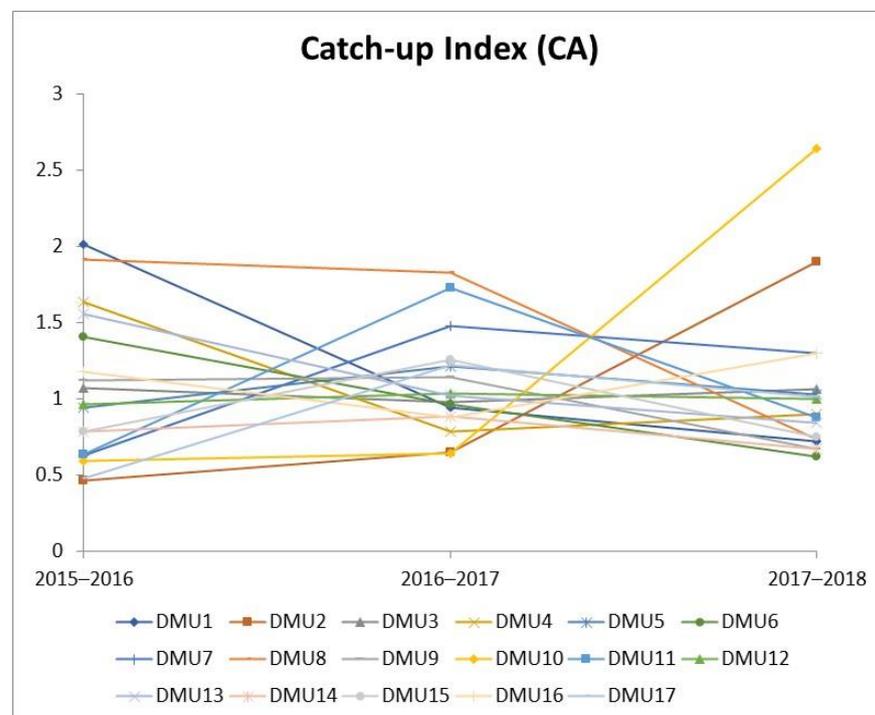


Figure 3. Technical efficiency change (Source: calculated by the researcher).

5.2.2. Frontier-Shift Index (FR)

Table 7 shows that the technological efficiency of fishery enterprises tended to decrease in the 2016–2017 period and increased in the 2017–2018 period. It is estimated that almost DMUs enhance their technology and overall increase their technical efficiencies.

In the 2015–2016 period, most of the DMUs achieved technological efficiency (average $FR > 1$) except for the other seven DMUs (DMU3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 16). DMU17 exhibited the best efficiency performance ($FR = 1.78698$) while DMU16 exhibited the worst efficiency performance ($FR = 0.90836$). This demonstrates that this DMU was not applied well to the high tech in this period.

Figure 4 indicates that most fishery companies could not maintain their effectiveness in the next period (2016–2017). Comparing with the 2015–2016 period, the technological efficiency decreased considerably in the 2016–2017 period. Having 11 DMUs did not lead to a good performance in terms of technology, and DMU8 had the worst efficiency performance ($FR = 0.75311$). This illustrates the above statement which mentions that the technological efficiency of manufacturers seriously reduced during this period. DMU12 exhibited the best performance, with an FR of only 1.08192.

However, after a period of poor technology performance, the enterprises focused on investing technology in production to improve their effectiveness in the 2017–2018 period. As a result, the average frontier index is greater than 1 ($FR = 1.15014$) which reveals that the Vietnamese fishery companies successfully applied the advanced technology into their production processes. It is essential to mention DMU14 (Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company with $FR = 2.08939$) which achieved tremendous growth compared to other DMUs, and that shows the strong development in the application of high tech to this enterprise. There is only DMU9 (Hung Vuong Joint Stock Corporation) that could not achieve technological efficiency (average $FR < 1$) during this time, and this company needs to improve its technology in future.

Table 7. Frontier-shift index (technological change).

Frontier	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	Average
DMU1	1.10090	0.98679	1.56698	1.21822
DMU2	1.13555	1.02020	1.44704	1.20093
DMU3	0.99140	0.98482	1.70087	1.22570
DMU4	1.01858	1.01603	1.02068	1.01843
DMU5	1.11979	0.99227	1.49384	1.20196
DMU6	0.91846	1.01715	1.39101	1.10887
DMU7	1.05126	0.95858	1.09797	1.03594
DMU8	1.32646	0.75311	1.09002	1.05653
DMU9	1.14453	0.92009	0.97268	1.01243
DMU10	1.11779	0.98020	1.49067	1.19622
DMU11	1.13458	0.92352	1.53585	1.19798
DMU12	0.92113	1.08192	1.28773	1.09693
DMU13	0.94667	0.99792	1.59941	1.18133
DMU14	0.92834	1.01640	2.08939	1.34471
DMU15	1.04349	0.93943	1.28159	1.08817
DMU16	0.90836	1.00011	1.21763	1.04203
DMU17	1.78698	0.79241	1.39858	1.32599
Average	1.09378	0.96359	1.39306	1.15014
Max	1.78698	1.08192	2.08939	1.34471
Min	0.90836	0.75311	0.97268	1.01243

Source: calculated by the authors.

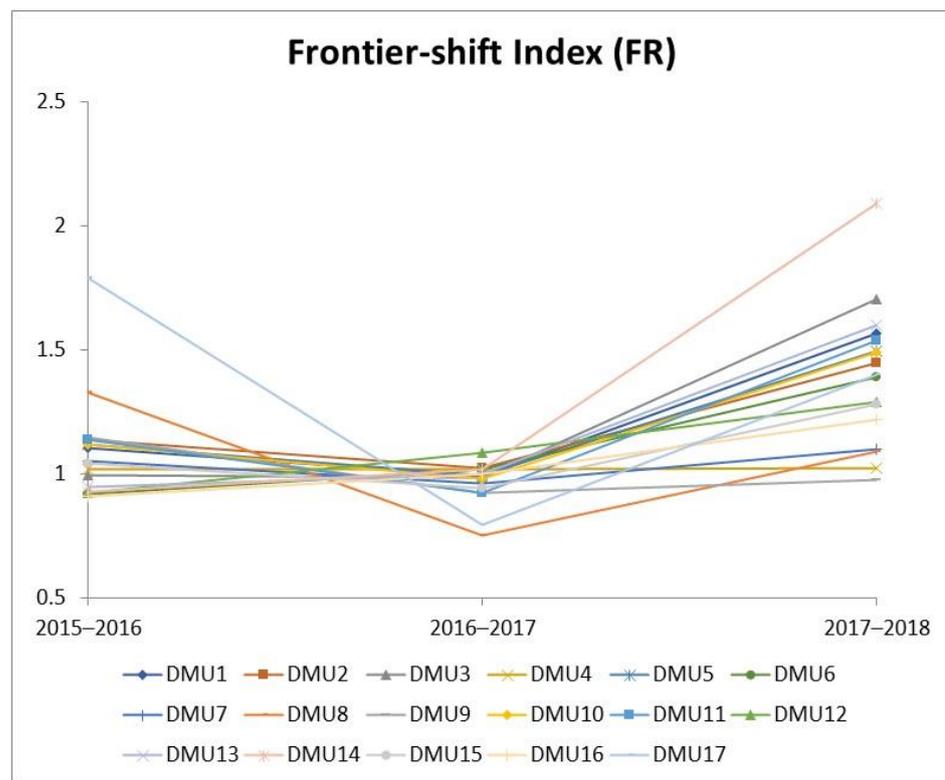


Figure 4. Technological efficiency frontiers.

5.2.3. Malmquist Index (MI)

As shown in Table 8, the average Malmquist index of DMUs is greater than 1 (MI = 1.22105), which indicates an increase in total factor productivity growth of the 2015–2018 period.

During the 2015–2016 period, the overall total factor productivity gap between DMUs can be seen. Particularly, several DMUs exhibited very highly efficient performances such as DMU8 (Hoang Long Group with MI = 2.53928) and DMU1 (Mekong Fisheries Joint Stock Company with MI = 2.21195), while some others are in the opposite position such as DMU2, 7, 10, 11. DMU2 (Ben Tre Aqua-product Import and Export JSC) exhibited the worst performance with MI = 0.52538. The results show that technical and technological investments between fishing firms are unstable during this time.

According to Table 8 and Figure 5, there are two distinct trends about the Malmquist index in the period of 2016–2017, and half of the DMUs have a significant decline compared to the previous phase such as DMU1, 4, 6, 8. Especially, DMU1 (Mekong Fisheries Joint Stock Company) reached a very high Malmquist index in the previous phase (MI = 2.21195), but went down to 0.92716 in this period. This reveals that many fishery companies did not strive to maximize technical and technological efficiency, resulting in decreasing performances. Nevertheless, this period witnessed a remarkable improvement of some manufacturers such as DMU7 (MI = 1.41786) and DMU11 (MI = 1.59522).

Experiencing a fluctuant period and a decline in total productivity, for the 2017–2018 period, the majority of companies exhibited good performances in terms of total factor productivity—namely, 12 out of 17 DMUs have Malmquist index greater than 1. Especially, it is important to mention DMU10 (Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation), which exhibit a record performance over the periods with MI = 3.93644. In contrast, only five enterprises did not exhibit good productivity performances, and the lowest one is DMU9 (Hung Vuong Joint Stock Corporation) with MI = 0.65289.

Table 8. Malmquist index (total productivity change).

Malmquist	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	Average
DMU1	2.21195	0.92716	1.12690	1.42200
DMU2	0.52538	0.66331	2.74316	1.31062
DMU3	1.06063	0.96214	1.81205	1.27828
DMU4	1.66710	0.79816	0.91940	1.12822
DMU5	1.05405	1.20287	1.52943	1.26211
DMU6	1.29230	0.98221	0.86187	1.04546
DMU7	0.65598	1.41786	1.42855	1.16746
DMU8	2.53928	1.37745	0.79634	1.57103
DMU9	1.28450	1.04793	0.65289	0.99511
DMU10	0.65915	0.62727	3.93644	1.74095
DMU11	0.71617	1.59522	1.34538	1.21892
DMU12	0.88409	1.12079	1.28413	1.09633
DMU13	1.46926	1.01440	1.34115	1.27494
DMU14	0.72742	0.89938	1.39696	1.00792
DMU15	0.81493	1.18075	0.95703	0.98423
DMU16	1.06582	0.87927	1.58337	1.17615
DMU17	0.85351	0.96602	1.41489	1.07814
Average	1.14597	1.03895	1.47823	1.22105
Max	2.53928	1.59522	3.93644	1.74095
Min	0.52538	0.62727	0.65289	0.98423

Source: calculated by the authors.

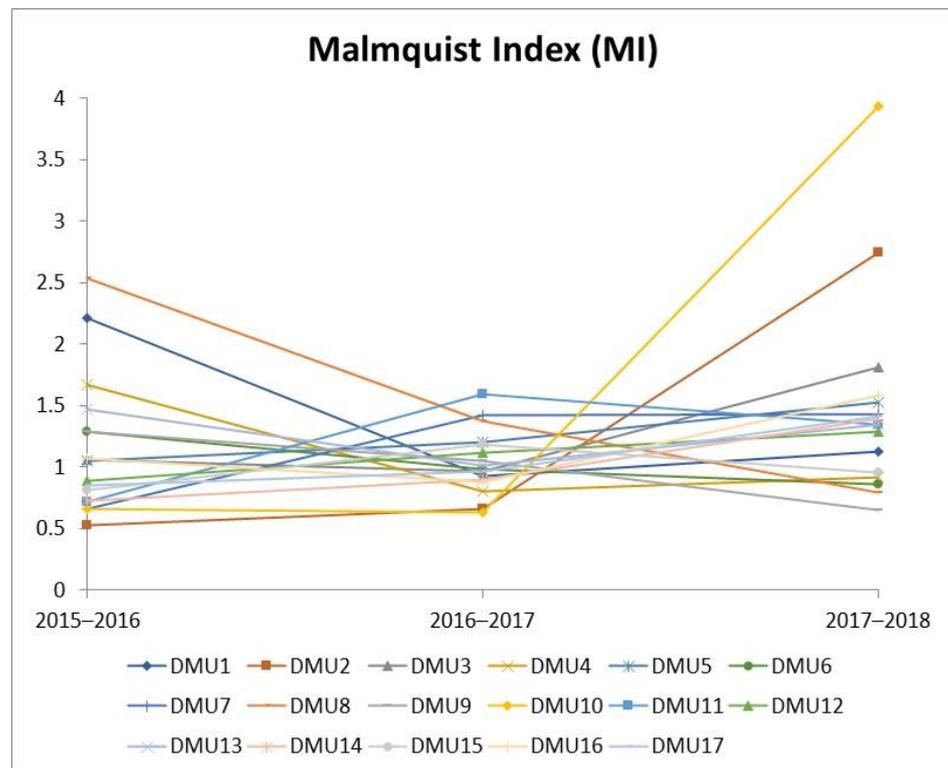


Figure 5. Total factor productivity change.

6. Discussions

This section presents the discussion on the results of this paper. By applying the DEA Malmquist model to assess the top 17 Vietnamese fishery companies, this study reflected the efficiency of technical, technological, and total factor productivity of Vietnamese fishery enterprises for the considered period. In the 2015–2018 period, the technical efficiency of DMUs was quite low in terms of performance with eight out of the 17 companies showing progress. Hoang Long Group (DMU8) is the most stable and most technically efficient firm in the 2015–2018 period. The firm that needs to improve the most in terms of technical efficiency is Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company (DMU14). In terms of technological efficiency, all the DMUs improved, which shows that all companies have successfully applied new technology in their manufacturing. Especially, Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock (DMU14) company improved the most, while An Giang Fisheries Import Export JSC (DMU4) had the worst efficiency performance. There is a fluctuation in operational efficiency, due to the balancing act between technological efficiency and technical efficiency, in the 2015–2016 and 2016–2017 periods. However, in general, most companies progressed and achieved good total productivity efficiencies. Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation (DMU10) and Hoang Long Group (DMU8) exhibited the best performances.

Figure 6 shows the average ranking of the Malmquist index of DMUs from 2015 to 2018. In general, most of DMUs exhibited efficient performances ($MI > 1$). DMU10 (Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation) exhibited the best performance with $MI = 1.74095$. On the other hand, there are only two (DMU9 (Hung Vuong Joint Stock Corporation) and DMU15 (Kien Hung JSC)) which did not exhibit efficient performances in four years ($MI = 0.99511$ and 0.98423 , respectively). Hence, these businesses must take significant investment into consideration for boosting their performance, in technical aspects particularly.

In recent years, the shortages of raw materials and capital, along with the increase in input costs, have been obstacles for the fishery enterprises in this tough time [60,61]. In addition, the strong outbreak of COVID-19 and complicated global developments decreased the consumption of seafood. There was a change in consumption trends and a drop in orders from 35% to 50%. Additionally, social distancing causes domestic production and international trade to stagnate. This meant that enterprises lacked raw materials for processing. Transportation and payment have many difficulties, leading to a lack of capital to maintain and restore operations. The COVID-19 pandemic is still happening complicatedly in the world and continues to affect Vietnam's seafood exports. However, it was forecasted that seafood exports will gradually recover in the third and fourth quarters of 2020, and the export turnover of the whole year may reach USD 8.26 billion to USD 8.3 billion, down 3.8% compared to 2019 [62–64].

According to the financial report in Vietnam, for the nine months prior to 30 September 2020, Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation (DMU10) revenues decreased 12%, and this company predicts a lower profit for the following years [65]. Due to the decline in export turnover of half over the same time span last year, Mekong Fisheries Joint Stock Company (DMU1) lost almost VND 600 million in the second half of 2020. Moreover, the World Development & Investment Company (DMU11) has seen profits fall by 61% to VND 26 billion during the same period. The company said that the COVID-19 pandemic affected the production and export of frozen Tra fish fillets by interrupting the demand and dragging down export prices [66]. In the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) organization and the Government of Viet Nam implemented a traceability system and applied new regulatory and/or legal requirements for onboard monitoring of tuna fishing vessels toward the sustainable future of Viet Nam's fisheries after COVID-19 [67].

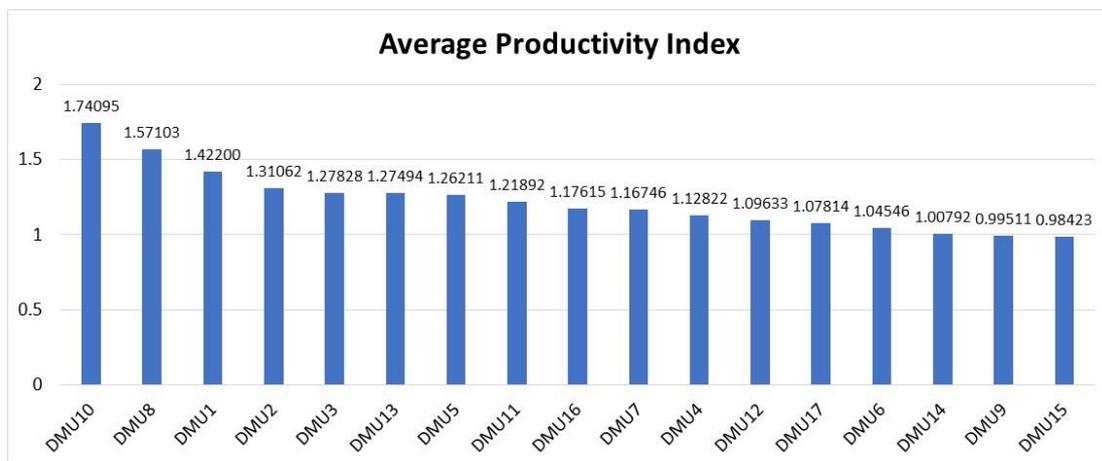


Figure 6. Average Malmquist index of decision-making units (DMUs) in 2015–2018 period.

This paper provides the managerial implications to the fishery industry from measuring operational performances with other competitors, especially in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a dramatic influence on the fishery industry. Following this, the empirical results of this paper give comprehensive and practical contributions to the top 17 largest Vietnamese fishery companies’ performances in recent years. We expect that the model’s results will reflect the current productivity of the fishery industry in Vietnam in terms of technical change (catch-up index) and technological effect (frontier-shift index). Within this context, the insights of this paper could help policymakers and strategy makers improve operational efficiency and find out key performance indicators to enhance their core competencies toward sustainable development. For example, Figure 7 shows the comparison of the average technical, technological, and total productivity index of 17 fishery enterprises in Vietnam. Almost DMUs progressed in technological development (red line) during the studied period. On the other side, total factor productivity (orange line) fluctuated due to the significant differences between the average technical efficiency change (blue line). From this result, change in technical efficiency is the determinant for productivity growth. Although concentrating on technological advancement is essential to success, these businesses should make an extra effort in optimizing resources such as labor, materials, equipment supplies, and capital, to mention a few.

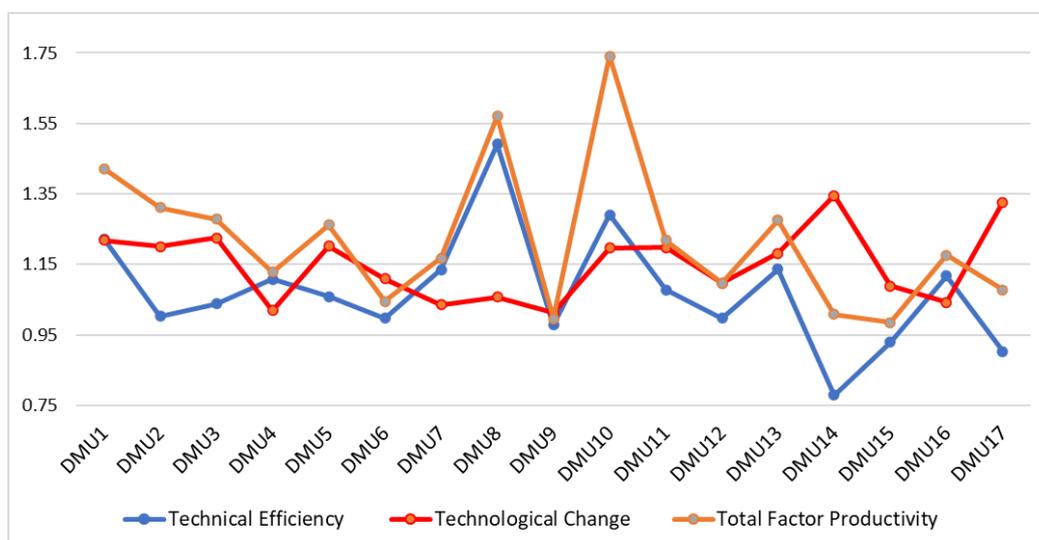


Figure 7. Comparison of average technical, technological, and total productivity index.

7. Conclusions

Changes in food consumption and difficulties in reaching consumers are significantly impacting demand and prices of fishery industry in the pandemic crisis. This study outlines Vietnam's fishery market by assessing the performance of 17 Vietnamese fishery companies from 2015 to 2018 using DEA Malmquist model. In the paper, input variables include total assets, equity, total liabilities, and cost of sales, while output variables are revenue and profit. The purpose of the paper is to measure the changes in total productivity with technical index and technological effect of the fishery industry. The finding of the paper shows that most fishery companies achieved progress in total performance efficiency.

Considering the findings of this study, enterprises could tailor production and business development policies whereby managers and policymakers could find out solutions to maintain a stable source of raw materials, ensure the quality for the enterprise, and be able to change the business situation. In light of this, the managers could stabilize the resource of goods, secure production stability, and reduce costs to contribute to the efficiency of the enterprises in the future. Moreover, this research is also a valuable reference for studies in the Vietnamese fishery industry and other research areas and contributes to the literature with the use of the DEA method, especially the Malmquist model, for organizational performance measurement.

Although this study attempts to show that the DEA Malmquist model is the best way to evaluate performance, there are undeniable limitations. First, this research only applied the Malmquist model which did not combine with other models—i.e., a bootstrapped Malmquist index [68–70]. Therefore, future studies could incorporate different methods to make inferences about DEA scores or related parameters, and to enhance the competitiveness and maintain a significant position in the fishery sector. Second, it is also necessary to select additional input and output variables for further comparison to increase the objectivity of the research. In addition, this study only assessed the performance of 17 Vietnamese fishery enterprises; future studies could analyze more fishery companies to have a more realistic picture of the performance of the Vietnamese fishery sector in different methods to enhance the competitiveness and maintain a significant position in the fishery sector.

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