

The Influence Of Asset Management On Optimization Of The Use Of Fixed Assets In The Government Sector (Literature Review)

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ABSTRACT

To implement asset management, there are four steps that must be taken so that assets can be utilized optimally. The four steps include asset inventory, legal audit, asset assessment, and asset monitoring and control. First, asset inventory. Of the 25 articles, 24 articles stated that there was an influence, and 1 article stated that there was no influence. Second, in the legal audit, there were 18 articles that stated there was an influence, and 7 articles stated that there was no influence. Third, in asset assessment, 19 articles stated that it had an effect and 3 articles stated that it had no effect. Fourth, monitoring and controlling assets, there are 13 journals, 12 articles stating they have an influence and 1 article stating they have no influence. The research method in this research is a literature review. It is hoped that the benefits of this research can be used as a reference for further research.

Keywords: Asset management, asset inventory, legal audit, asset assessment, asset monitoring and control, asset optimization

INTRODUCTION

Assets are derived from what is called "wealth" in Indonesian. Anything with economic value that can be owned by people, businesses, or the government and be evaluated financially is considered an asset. The management of regional assets is governed by Government Regulation (PP) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2006 concerning Management of State/Regional Property. This PP was followed by the Minister of Home Affairs' (Permendagri) Regulation Number 17 of 2007 regarding Technical Guidelines for Management of Regional Property in the Republic of Indonesia. Assessment, write-off, transfer, guidance, supervision, and control, financing, claims for compensation, procurement, receipt, storage, and distribution, use, administration, utilization, security, and maintenance are all included in the scope of asset management. According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 17 of 2007, one of the activities involved in asset management is using Regional Property (BMD) that is not used in accordance with the primary tasks and functions of the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) in the form of borrowing, renting, collaboration, utilization, build for handover, and build for handover without changing ownership status. When BMD is used to its full potential, it will create jobs, raise local and regional income, and improve community income. As a measure of a region's success, regional asset management is crucial. Asset optimization is a process within asset management that seeks to maximize an asset's potential in terms of its physical attributes, value, quantity/volume, location, economics, and law (Siregar, 2004). Good governance can be established by making the most of a regional government's resources. One of the secrets to effective economic management, particularly in the regions, is asset management. It is anticipated that regional governments will be able to finance regional development through the application of efficient and effective management principles, which emphasize the significance of asset management. On the other hand, it is anticipated that competent and contemporary regional asset management will be able to boost public confidence in regional financial management by placing a high priority on good governance.

Literature Review

Asset Management

Economic resources that are controlled or subject to government control as a result of past events and from which the government or society anticipates future economic or social benefits are referred to as assets. These resources, which include non-financial resources needed for the delivery of public services as well as resources preserved for historical and cultural purposes, can be valued in monetary terms. This definition is contained in Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 about Government Accounting Standards (SAP).

Assets are things that are referred to as objects in the legal sense. They include both tangible and intangible movable and immovable objects that are part of an individual's or an agency's assets, wealth, or business entity. Therefore, assets are resources that can be owned or controlled by the government, society, private organizations, or individuals and that have economic, commercial, exchange, or social value. The following six steps in regional asset management (Siregar, 2004: 520) outline the role of the asset management concept in the context of regional economic empowerment:

- a. Identify regional economic potential,
- b. Optimization of local original income,
- c. Optimization of regional assets,
- d. Increasing city management management capabilities,
- e. wealth assessment,
- f. Development of city marketing strategies.

Optimizing Asset Utilization

According to Wahyuni (2020), the steps in implementing asset utilization optimization are asset inventory, legal audit, asset assessment, and asset monitoring and control

a. Asset Inventory

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 19 of 2016 states that inventory is an action by recording asset data with calculations, managing assets, directing or arranging assets to reporting on the use of goods or assets owned by the Regional Government with a long term use period and every use of goods will be recorded in bookkeeping. inventory. Inventory bookkeeping will be appropriate based on its function and use if the asset inventory is carried out properly and regularly based on accurate, complete data and adequate information. Inventory goods are all goods owned by the regional government whose use is for a period of more than one year and are recorded and registered in the Inventory book.

b. Legal Audit

Legal audits are conducted to ensure that asset security conditions are lawful and play a crucial part in asset management optimization. A legal audit is an activity that involves performing an audit on matters pertaining to legality, such as questions about asset ownership certainty, asset use and transfer, and other legal matters and methods for resolving them. According to the perspective, legal audit operations can lower the degree of risk associated with legal issues, maximize the use of resources, and address issues pertaining to legality (Sugijama, 2013).

c. Asset Valuation

Knowing the size of the value of assets requires carrying out asset appraisal activities. Asset appraisal is an asset appraisal activity carried out by an independent asset

appraiser with the aim of finding out the value of the asset being appraised. After assessing the assets and getting the results, the results of the appraisal are used to see the value of assets and are used to determine the asset price when the assets are sold (Siregar, 2004). According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 19 of 2016, asset appraisals are done in order to use and transfer ownership of assets, as well as to prepare balance sheets for regional governments. Asset appraisal is carried out in a group involving an organization of independent and certified appraisal experts. Asset appraisal is the activity of calculating the value of assets with a specific objective. The assessment is carried out by an asset assessment expert institution that has a certificate and is carried out in accordance with statutory regulations

d. Supervision and control of assets

Monitoring and Guidance based on Articles 481 and 482 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 19 of 2016 (renewal of Permendagri No. 17 of 2007) According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 19 of 2016, the purpose of supervision and control is to ensure that asset management operations run smoothly and successfully. As such, these activities are crucial in ensuring the orderly administration of asset management. The purpose of supervision is to objectively and truthfully observe and evaluate whether or not activities are being carried out in compliance with existing regulations. Control, on the other hand, is the process of giving employees direction and assurance so that asset management tasks are completed in compliance with previously created plans. It makes a big difference at 13, but below that, it doesn't

METHOD

A literature review serves as a framework relating to both new and prior findings in order to identify indications of progress or not in the study's results. This is achieved through thorough research and interpretation of the literature related to a particular topic, including the identification of research questions by searching and analyzing pertinent literature. using a systematic approach (Randolph, 2009). The research methodology used in this study is a literature review. The first step in the data collection process for this study involved searching Google Scholar for journals under the key phrase "The Influence of Asset Management on Optimizing Asset Utilization in the Government Sector." 17,900 journals were found that were related to the related title based on this search. The next stage is to sort the existing data according to the specified journal criteria or those that are relevant to the researcher's title and are current. The following is a mapping of journal searches that have been sorted by researchers:

Table: 1 Journal Search Process Mapping

Journal search on Google Scholar
There are 17,900 Journals
Sort existing data according to specified journal criteria
There were 25 Journals in the sample

After conducting a literature review of 25 journals that have met the criteria, there are important points from the results of research on 25 journals regarding the Influence of Asset Management on Optimizing Asset Utilization in the Government Sector as follows asset inventory, legal audit, asset valuation, supervision and control of asset.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table: 2 Literature Review

Indicator	Findings	Researcher
a. Asset Inventory	Has a favorable and noteworthy impact on fixed asset optimization	Wawan Devis Wahid (2021); Susi Ardiani (2020); Edwin Umbora, Falah, Pangayow (2018); Nur Sangadah (2021); Mety Andriani and Putu Wiagustini (2021); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Arif Wicaksana, Harmono and Sari Yunarti (2021); Arifin, Perseveranda, et al (2022); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Budi Lesmana (2018); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Muhammad Ridwan (2021); Sherly, Herman Karamoy, and Hendrik (2017); Naomi and P. Basuki Handiprajitno (2023); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Zainuddin, Eka Nurmala Sari, and Widia Astuty (2023); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi (2017); Pamfilia Ferdinanda Montayop, Westim Ratang, Arius Kambu (2017); Agus Santosa (2021); Sut Mutia Sangadjih (2018)
	Claims that the optimization of fixed assets is not significantly and favorably impacted by asset inventory.	Muhammad Rizky Pratama and Bill Pangayow (2016);
b. Legal Audits	Demonstrates that optimizing fixed assets is significantly and favorably impacted by legal audit.	Susi Ardiani (2020); Edwin Umbora, Falah, Pangayow (2018); Nur Sangadah (2021); Muhammad Rizky Pratama and Bill Pangayow (2016); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Arifin, Perseveranda, et al (2022); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Budi Lesmana (2018); Muhammad Ridwan (2021); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Zainuddin, Eka Nurmala Sari, and Widia Astuty (2023); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Pamfilia Ferdinanda Montayop, Westim Ratang, Arius Kambu (2017); Sut Mutia Sangadjih (2018)
	Claims that the optimization of fixed assets is not significantly and favorably impacted by legal audits.	Wawan Devis Wahid (2021); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Sherly, Herman Karamoy, and Hendrik (2017); Ni Luh Putu Sriastiti, Ni Luh Anik Puspa Ningsih, Putu Ngurah Suyatna Yasa (2020); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi (2017); Agus Santosa (2021)
c. Asset Valuation	Mentions that optimizing fixed assets is positively and significantly impacted by asset appraisal.	Edwin Umbora, Falah, Pangayow (2018); Nur Sangadah (2021); Mety Andriani and Putu Wiagustini (2021); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Budi Lesmana (2018); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Muhammad Ridwan

Indicator	Findings	Researcher
		(2021); Sherly, Herman Karamoy, and Hendrik (2017); Naomi and P. Basuki Handiprajitno (2023); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Ni Luh Putu Sriastiti, Ni Luh Anik Puspa Ningsih, Putu Ngurah Suyatna Yasa (2020); Zainuddin, Eka Nurmala Sari, and Widia Astuty (2023); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi (2017); Pamfilia Ferdinanda Montayop, Westim Ratang, Arius Kambu (2017); Sut Mutia Sangadjih (2018)
	Claims that the optimization of fixed assets is not significantly and favorably impacted by asset appraisal.	Wawan Devis Wahid (2021); Susi Ardiani (2020); Muhammad Rizky Pratama and Bill Pangayow (2016);
d. Supervision and Control of assets	Demonstrates that optimizing fixed assets is positively and significantly impacted by asset monitoring and control.	Mety Andriani and Putu Wiagustini (2021); Muhammad Rizky Pratama and Bill Pangayow (2016); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Arif Wicaksana, Harmono and Sari Yunarti (2021); Arifin, Perseveranda, et al (2022); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi (2017);
	Bringing up the point that fixed asset optimization is not significantly and favorably impacted by asset monitoring and control	Wawan Devis Wahid (2021)

Influence of Asset Inventory on optimizing the use of fixed assets:

The findings of an investigation utilizing a review of the literature demonstrate that Asset Inventory significantly and favorably improves fixed asset optimization. According to Permendagri No. 19 of 2016 Article 1, this finding also demonstrates that the government performs inventory, which consists of calculations, management, administration, regulation, data recording, and reporting of regional property in usage units. This research was previously conducted by Wawan Devis Wahid (2021); Susi Ardiani (2020); Edwin Umbora, Falah, Pangayow (2018); Nur Sangadah (2021); Mety Andriani and Putu Wiagustini (2021); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Arif Wicaksana, Harmono and Sari Yunarti (2021); Arifin, Perseveranda, et al (2022); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Budi Lesmana (2018); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Muhammad Ridwan (2021); Sherly, Herman Karamoy, and Hendrik (2017); Naomi and P. Basuki Handiprajitno (2023); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Zainuddin, Eka Nurmala Sari, and Widia Astuty (2023); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi

(2017); Pamfilia Ferdinanda Montayop, Westim Ratang, Arius Kambu (2017); Agus Santosa (2021); Sut Mutia Sangadjih (2018)

The influence of Legal Audit on optimizing the use of fixed assets:

According to the findings of a literature review study, legal auditing significantly and favorably improves fixed asset optimization. This result also demonstrates that the government orders efforts to physically manage regional goods, administration, and legal action as part of a legal audit, which is a security or control measure (Permendagri No. 19 of 2016 article 296). This research was previously conducted by Susi Ardiani (2020); Edwin Umbora, Falah, Pangayow (2018); Nur Sangadah (2021); Muhammad Rizky Pratama and Bill Pangayow (2016); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Arifin, Perseveranda, et al (2022); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Budi Lesmana (2018); Muhammad Ridwan (2021); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Zainuddin, Eka Nurmala Sari, and Widia Astuty (2023); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Pamfilia Ferdinanda Montayop, Westim Ratang, Arius Kambu (2017); Sut Mutia Sangadjih (2018)

Influence of Asset Valuation on optimizing the use of fixed assets:

According to research using a literature review study, asset appraisal significantly and favorably affects fixed asset optimization. These results also demonstrate that, in the process of creating regional government balance sheets and facilitating the use and transfer of regional property, the government evaluates regional goods and assets (Permendagri No. 19 of 2016 Article 325). This research was previously conducted by Edwin Umbora, Falah, Pangayow (2018); Nur Sangadah (2021); Mety Andriani and Putu Wiagustini (2021); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Budi Lesmana (2018); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Muhammad Ridwan (2021); Sherly, Herman Karamoy, and Hendrik (2017); Naomi and P. Basuki Handiprajitno (2023); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Ni Luh Putu Sriastiti, Ni Luh Anik Puspa Ningsih, Putu Ngurah Suyatna Yasa (2020); Zainuddin, Eka Nurmala Sari, and Widia Astuty (2023); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); TJ Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi (2017); Pamfilia Ferdinanda Montayop, Westim Ratang, Arius Kambu (2017); Sut Mutia Sangadjih (2018)

Influence of Asset Supervision and Control on optimizing the use of fixed assets:

The findings of a study that employed a literature review demonstrate that controlling and monitoring assets significantly and favorably affects fixed asset optimization. These results also demonstrate that the government performs oversight, which is an endeavor to determine whether tasks and/or activities are being carried out in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and control, which is an endeavor to ensure and guide that the work carried out proceeds in accordance with the established plan (Permendagri No. 19 of 2016 Article 481 and Article 482). This research was previously conducted by Mety Andriani and Putu Wiagustini (2021); Muhammad Rizky Pratama and Bill Pangayow (2016); Sukimi Hartati, Rita Martini and Hadi Winarko (2019); Arif Wicaksana, Harmono and Sari Yunarti (2021); Arifin, Perseveranda, et al (2022); Dewi Lestari (2020); Made Sara and Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra (2021); Jusmin and Nursalim (2018); Riko Hendrawan (2017); Linda Vebriana, Rifki Khoirudin, Fatima Muhammad Abdulkarim (2021); TJ

Banjarhanor and R Bukit (2023); Moses Demetow, Agustinus Salle, Meinarni Asnawi (2017).

CONCLUSION

The primary data used in the research was obtained through survey methods conducted at designated government offices. The study's findings indicate that asset management, as measured by asset inventory, legal audits, asset assessments, and asset monitoring and control, affects how best to use fixed assets in the public sector. Then, with effective asset management

Acknowledgment

It is hoped that future researchers will take data from foreign governments so they can see any differences with those in Indonesia so that our knowledge becomes broader and more diverse.

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