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REGIONAL ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY IN WEST PAPUA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT:

This study aims to determine the regional asset management strategy after the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province. The results showed that regional asset budgeting was still carried out by the West Papua Provincial Government based on proposals for the procurement of new assets and improvement to maintenance of regional assets that had been submitted, so that regional asset budgeting could be fulfilled in accordance with available budget requirements based on budget allocation sources. Regional asset management strategies after the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province can be carried out by using the principles of Planning, Budgeting, Distribution, Utilization, Reporting to improve transparent and accountable asset management in West Papua Province. Asset reporting is adjusted to work priorities, procurement procedures, asset appraisal and approval / recommendation.

INTRODUCTION:

In general, goods or resources that are owned by an organization or individual and have a value, either economic value, exchange value, or commercial value contained in potential assets and can be developed or optimized according to the goals of the organization or individual (Miles & Van Clieaf, 2017). The potential of an asset can be utilized for organizational needs and developed into a support resource for the organization's operational

activities or to utilize the potential of existing assets to create a concept in generating revenue (Ravichandran et al., 2005; Al-Debei&Avison , 2010; Ramezan, 2011; Lerroetal., 2014).

The purpose of this regional asset management policy model is the realization of regional asset management to improve community welfare which is a logical consequence of the follow-up (feedback) on the impact of regional Special Autonomy (Sebastian, 2013; Heitzetal., 2016; Thuy&Trinh, 2020). The regional asset management policy model for the Regional Special Autonomy of West Papua Province is a regional asset assessment model developed by policy implementers in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations on the impact of regional Special Autonomy that occurs in the West Papua Provincial Government.

Understanding the regional asset management policy model is basically describing the realization of regional asset management. Regional assets will be well manifested in the framework of regional governance, inseparable from the management itself (Gelcich et al., 2006; Mahmood et al., 2014). The application of regional asset management includes planning, budgeting, distribution, utilization and reporting. These five elements are elements of regional asset management required by a government that has just implemented regional Special Autonomy or is undergoing a Special Autonomy process. The general objective of asset management is to direct the asset management system so that its utilization is effective and efficient. Effective is related to the goals achieved, while efficient is related to the costs incurred.

The results of the researchers' observations note that the West Papua Provincial Government in implementing regional asset management still needs strengthening in various activities of planning, budgeting, distribution of assets, utilization of assets and reporting of regional assets aimed at increasing development activities and improving public services in order to realize the welfare of the people of Papua Province. West which carries out regional Special Autonomy. This study aims at regional asset management strategies after the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province.

METHODS:

This study uses a qualitative research method approach. Research location in West Papua Province. The researcher determined the research location on the grounds that it needed a public administration review, especially Regional Asset Management related to the regional expansion policy of an area. Regional asset management strategies refer to Hartoyo's (2013) opinion in the form of planning, budgeting, distribution, utilization and reporting. Data collection techniques are observation and interviews. Data analysis through data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

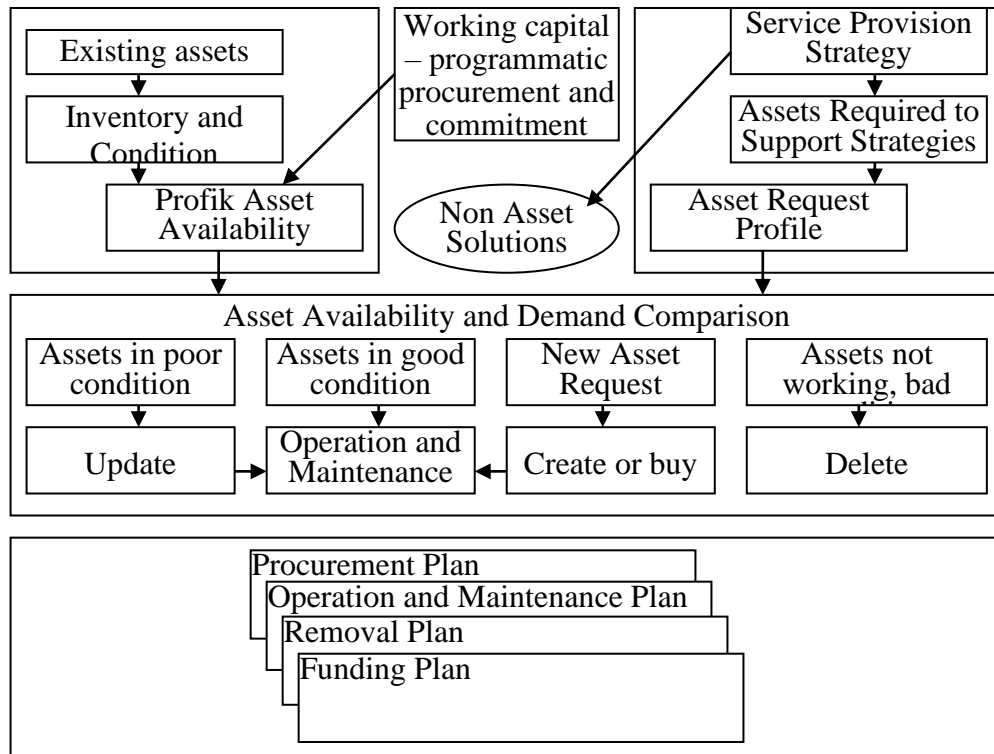
Asset Planning

Asset planning based on observations is a planning of needs or determining the needs of goods / assets which are formulated based on the guidelines and details of the procurement of goods / equipment / assets to carry out the duties and obligations of the person in charge, the manager and the authority of regional assets. This is the initial stage of the asset management process where planning is carried out about what are needed in managing assets. For example, the need for procurement, inventory, maintenance, and so on.

One of the factors that determine the emergence of the intention to behave is Behavioral Beliefs, which is an individual's belief in the results of a behavior and an evaluation of these results. Inventory, which in the process consists of data collection, coding, grouping and bookkeeping whose work stages are regulated by Permendagri Number 17 of

2007, gives confidence to the perpetrators, in this case the Manager, User, Assistant Manager of West Papua Province assets.

Based on observations from the West Papua Provincial Government, the asset planning process adjusts the prospective demand for assets with the asset supply profile as illustrated in the figure below:



Source: West Papua Provincial Government, 2019.

Figure 1. Asset Planning Strategy Development Process in West Papua Provincial Government

The figure presented describes the four stages of asset planning approach in the West Papua Provincial Government as follows:

1. Determining asset needs

By incorporating asset planning into the strategic planning framework, the long-term implications of decision making at the corporate level on assets can be identified and adequate responses can be prepared. The main reasons for creating/holding, operating and maintaining assets to support the provision of services. To ensure that it materializes, the West Papua Provincial Government develops and develops a service provision strategy that explains the scope, standards and services provided.

2. Evaluate existing assets

Assets are evaluated in terms of physical condition, functionality, savings and financial performance. The effectiveness of existing assets in supporting the provision of services must also be determined. This process considers adequate standards of condition and performance to be prepared for the asset. The following describes the monitoring process as the result of the evaluation included in the integrated performance report:

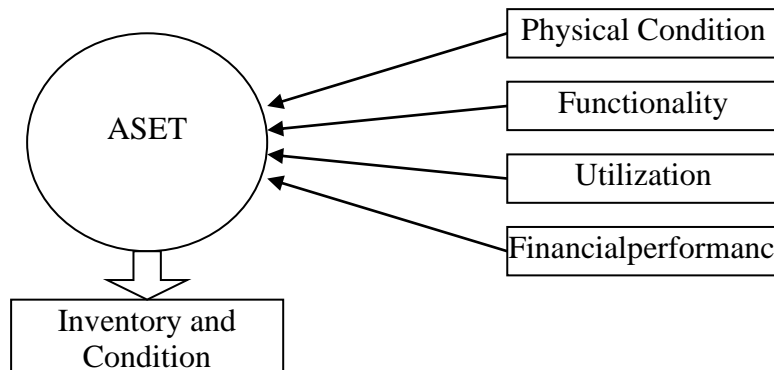


Figure 2. Asset Performance Monitoring Process

3. Compare between demand and supply levels

Planning at a strategic level provides a comparison between the assets needed for the provision of services and assets currently available and/or currently under procurement. In this case the organization is able to identify existing assets and still needed / still able to support the provision of services, existing assets are still needed but are substandard and require improvement, excess assets for the provision of services and can be abolished, and assets that must be abolished to meet the needs of service provision.

4. Asset planning management strategy

Evaluate the budget related to identifying the maintenance to meet the needs according to the procurement plan, operational plan, maintenance plan and removal plan. The procurement plan describes the assets needed or replaced in the planning period. The operational plan describes the asset usage policy. The maintenance plan sets the standard for the assets to be maintained, how the standards will be achieved and the maintenance services will be provided. The deletion plan describes all assets to be deleted.

To understand clearly about asset planning implemented by the West Papua Provincial Government, researchers conducted a deepening interview with two informants namely J, as Head of Assets and Equipment and FA, as Kasubag who handled the assets of West Papua Province.

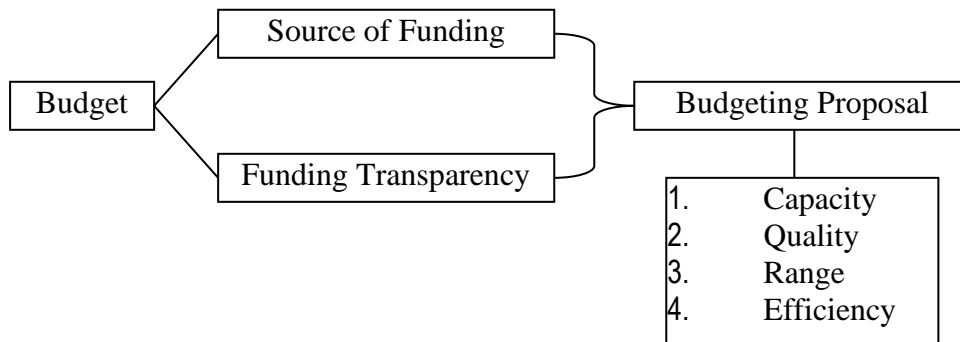
Based on the interview, it means that the regional asset planning implemented by the West Papua Provincial Government has not been optimal considering that it still needs optimal inventory related to various unplanned asset planning activities in accordance with procurement, operation and maintenance, repair and funding.

This interview means that the regional asset planning implemented by the West Papua Provincial Government still needs to be improved in a planned manner in relation to various SKPD that propose regional asset planning.

Asset Budgeting:

The asset budgeting process allows the government to consider procurement options and asset additions and scale priorities. Assets applied to new projects and investments to meet government objectives, and generate value for money for the West Papua Provincial Government. The matters that must be stipulated in the budgeting of regional assets of the West Papua Provincial Government are first, establishing the source of funding of public

sector assets, including the budget of regional revenues and expenditures, subsidies / assistance from the central government, and cooperation or assistance from other parties. Second, transparency of funding for regional assets through a proposal for the procurement of new assets, the addition of existing assets, or the addition of private sector engagement capacity to provide public services that are evaluated in accordance with the applicable evaluation methodology guidelines in accordance with the principles of accountability and transparency. This principle describes the full costs associated with asset budgeting proposals and has a major impact on the capacity, quality, reach and efficiency of providing services in accordance with the composition and schedule of implementation. More details are shown in the image below:



Source: Government of West Papua Province, 2019.

Figure 3. Regional Asset Budgeting

The figure above shows that the use of budgets in allocating regional assets is done based on funding sources and transparency of funding for the suitability of proposed proposals in accordance with capacity, quality, affordability and efficiency.

Understanding the importance of regional asset funding conducted by the West Papua Provincial Government, the researchers conducted an interview with the Regional Secretariat of the West Papua Provincial Government to inquire about the allocation of regional asset allocation budgets.

The results of the interview mean that the budgeting of regional assets is still carried out by the West Papua Provincial Government based on the proposed procurement of new assets and the improvement or maintenance of regional assets that have been submitted, so that the budgeting of regional assets can be met in accordance with the budget needs available based on the source of budget allocation obtained.

The interview means that budgeting for regional assets conducted by the West Papua Provincial Government is adjusted based on the format of the proposed budget proposal given to each skpd unit to fill based on the assessment of the use of regional assets according to the amount of budget capacity of the required assets, the quality of available assets, the affordability of the budget to hold assets and the efficiency of budget spending.

Asset Distribution:

Asset distribution is an activity to distribute assets. The function of distribution in this case organizes the management of distribution / service appropriately, quickly and regularly as needed. The West Papua Provincial Government in the activity organized the distribution of assets to each work unit, organized the administration of distribution in an orderly and neat manner and made a report on the realization of the distribution of regional property.

The documents required for the distribution of regional assets include the format of the Decision Letter of the Establishment of the Audit Committee for Goods/Services, News of The Inspection of Goods, News of Goods Acceptance Event, Book of Receipt of Goods, Book of Goods Expenditure, Book of Inventory Goods, Book of Consumables, Card of Goods, Card of Inventory, Semester Report on Receipt and Expenditure of Inventory Goods, Semester Report on Receipt and Expenditure of Consumables, Proof of Collection of Goods from Warehouse.

Understanding the importance of regional asset distribution, the researchers conducted interviews with two heads of UPTD as budget users who directly received the procurement of regional assets.

The results of the interview give meaning that the distribution of regional assets always consider the format of proposed assets that have been known, approved and authorized by the person in charge and manager of regional assets by paying attention to the distribution of assets in accordance with the information and data of assets that have been inventoried, assets to meet equipment and meet the availability of goods assets required by UPTD.

The results of the interview mean that the distribution of regional assets during regional Special Autonomy has been conducted based on the knowledge of the person in charge and regional asset manager of the West Papua Provincial Government who approved and authorized the granting of assets to each unit of UPTD on consideration of allocating, maintaining and reserving new assets or replacing damaged assets.

Asset Utilization:

The utilization of regional assets aims to optimize the usefulness and usefulness of regional property, increase regional revenues, reduce the burden of the Regional Budget (APBD) especially maintenance costs, prevent possible infiltration from other irresponsible parties, open jobs and increase public income.

Regional property that is idle if not utilized will not be able to provide benefits for local governments. The potential of regional property that is idle or not used to carry out the main tasks and functions of the SKPD can be realized by renting, loaning, doing utilization work, building for handover, and building a handover.

Utilization of regional assets will increase regional revenues/ revenues. Forms of utilization as mentioned in article 32 Permendagri No. 17 of 2007 there are 5 namely rent, borrow, cooperation utilization, build for handover and build handover. Forms of utilization of regional assets are described as follows:



Source: West Papua Provincial Government, 2019.

Figure 4. Utilization of Regional Assets

The lease referred to is the use of regional assets by other parties for a certain period of time in exchange for cash. Leases, in this case the use of regional assets for a certain period of time and receive cash rewards. This is important considering the initial objective of the use of regional assets in general that must be fulfilled, one of which is an increase in regional revenues.

In line with efforts to increase regional revenue / revenue, the use of this form of leasing will provide results / rewards in the form of cash for the regions. This means that leasing is an effort to open faucets or sources of revenue in the APBD which can then be used to finance regional expenditures / expenditures.

Borrowing means the transfer of use of goods between the central government and regional governments and between local governments within a certain period of time without receiving compensation and after that period ends, it is handed back to the manager. One of the objectives of the utilization of regional assets is to optimize the utilization of goods belonging to the regions that are idle (idle). The form of borrowing and use is one of the efforts to take advantage of regional property in connection with or for the benefit of regional government administration.

In the form of borrowing and use, there is no reward in the form of money or goods from the borrowed party. After the borrow-and-use period is over (at most two years and can be extended), the property belonging to the area must have been returned to the goods manager. This must be stated in a loan-to-use agreement letter belonging to the region.

Utilization cooperation in the form of utilization of Regional Property by other parties within a certain period of time in order to increase regional non-tax revenue / regional income and other sources of financing. Utilization of regional property explains that this form of utilization is one of the efforts to optimize the utility and efficiency of regional property. This effort can simultaneously boost non-tax / regional revenue so that it can contribute to regional independence. Utilization cooperation is carried out through a tender process (auction) except for the purpose of carrying out special activities such as the use of land belonging to the region for zoos, for example.

The period allowed is as stated in Permendagri No. 17 of 2007 is a maximum of 30 years since the agreement was signed and can be extended. The stipulation on the term of cooperation in utilization provides certainty that after this cooperation agreement ends, the

property belonging to the area must be returned to the regional government. In addition, in order to ensure that regional property is returned on time and avoid transfer of ownership, it is also stipulated that the goods belonging to this area cannot be guaranteed by cooperation partners to third parties and this must be stated explicitly in the cooperation agreement on utilization.

Build for Serah is a form of utilization of regional assets in the form of land by other parties by means of constructing buildings and / or facilities and facilities, then utilized by the other party for a certain agreed period of time, for subsequent surrender of the land along with the following buildings and / or facilities. facilities after the expiration of the period. Utilization of regional assets in the form of land by other parties by means of constructing buildings and / or facilities and facilities.

Building SerahGuna is a form of utilization of regional assets in the form of land by other parties by means of constructing buildings and / or facilities and facilities, and after completion of the construction they are handed over to be utilized by the other party within an agreed period of time. Utilization of regional assets in the form of land by other parties by way of constructing buildings and / or facilities and facilities.

The form of using the building for handover is basically similar to the form of using the building for handover. The difference is that there is a process of handing over ready-to-use buildings and their facilities to local governments first. Subsequently, by the regional government, the land and / or building is handed back to another party to be utilized for a certain period of time, namely a maximum of 30 years from the commencement of the operation period.

As is the case with the form of using the building for handover, the work partner of the building for handover may not guarantee / mortgage / transfer the land belonging to the local government. For the right to build on land owned by the regional government, it can be guaranteed by the cooperation partner, but it must end up maximally when the land and / or building is handed back to the local government at the end of the building handover agreement period.

The results of this interview emphasize the importance of utilizing regional assets that are used by each UPTD as a work unit that utilizes regional assets to provide optimal services to the public. The consideration of the use of assets is always carried out based on service needs, renting service assets, borrowing and using them according to their utilization, cooperation in asset procurement, carrying out building activities for transfer and handover for provision of assets in service optimization.

Asset Reporting:

Asset reporting applied to the West Papua Provincial Government is a form of evaluation or assessment of various planning, budgeting, distribution and utilization of assets based on the format of the proposal that is reported to the person in charge of assets, through asset management proposed by asset manager assistants from the entries that are inventoried by asset users.

Asset reporting has been implemented so far, the results of observations indicate that the reporting has not been properly accessed and there is a database by the regional asset equipment division. Asset reporting has so far only been in the form of accountability reporting for various asset transfers or transfers received and approved by the West Papua Provincial Government which was submitted by the West Papua Provincial Government as the parent district.

Asset reporting so far has not been adjusted to reporting on asset use based on work priorities, procurement procedures, asset appraisal and approval / recommendation. Asset

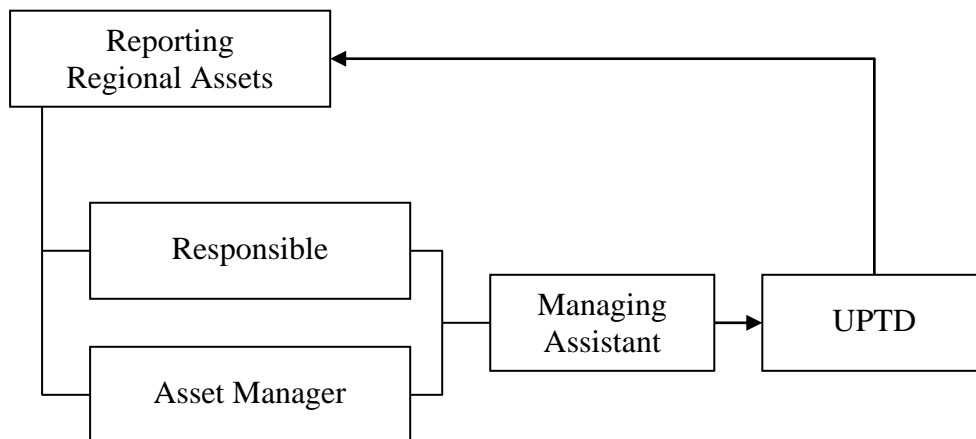
reporting based on work priority means reporting various inventories and documents related to the priority assets used by the work unit in providing services to the public.

Asset procurement procedure reporting in question is a mechanism or method for proposing, recording, inventorying new assets, repairing periods, replacing damaged assets and warehousing assets as well as various auctioned assets to be reported by users and asset managers to the person in charge. assets (Sampson, 2002; Schneider et al., 2006; Kaganova et al., 2012).

Reporting on asset valuation has not been implemented and a detailed examination is carried out on those owned by the West Papua Provincial Government and assets received based on an assessment of the physical condition of the assets, the quantity of assets, the quality of assets, the tenure or duration of the assets and the level of damage to the assets. The valuation of these assets has not been carried out in detail based on the valuation of assets that are feasible and unfit.

For every regional asset procurement activity, reporting is required in accordance with the approval or recommendation of the person in charge and the regional asset manager. This approval or recommendation stipulates various matters relating to the types of asset goods procured, valued at a suitable and appropriate price in accordance with their allocation and utilization.

The asset reporting mechanism carried out so far is assessed by the person in charge and asset manager in this case the West Papua Provincial Government officials, namely the Governor and Regional Secretary to assess the reporting of assets in accordance with the allocation in each work unit or UPTD as a user of regional assets. The following is shown an image of the asset reporting mechanism:



Source: West Papua Provincial Government, 2019.

Figure 5. Regional Asset Reporting

The picture above shows the regional asset reporting process of the West Papua Provincial Government where regional asset reporting is assessed, approved and authorized by the person in charge of regional assets, namely the Governor as a regional government official, who is assisted in its management by the Regional Secretary as the manager of regional assets, who distributes the regional assets. through the head of the equipment section as a manager's assistant who proposes or makes requests for regional asset procurement from each UPTD in accordance with the type of regional asset reporting including work priorities, procurement procedures, asset appraisal and approval or recommendation

The results of the interview confirmed that the hierarchical reporting of regional assets must be known, approved and endorsed by the person in charge of regional assets, namely the

Governor of the West Papua Provincial Government in its procurement in accordance with the planning, budgeting, distribution and utilization that have been carried out by managers and management assistants at various requests and requests from users of regional assets in order to improve services to the public.

The researcher also conducted in-depth interviews with the Head of the Assets and Equipment Section as the assistant to the manager of regional assets in determining the regional assets required by each SKPD that has an UPTD unit that requires regional assets.

The results of the interview indicated that regional asset reporting was always proposed using the reporting system from the UPTD which required asset equipment to the equipment section of each SKPD who then proposed to the head of the equipment section as a manager's assistant to be forwarded to the manager and person in charge of regional assets, namely the Regional Secretary and the Governor. The following is shown the interview result matrix below:

Table 1. Matrix on Regional Asset Management based on The Core Results of Interviews and Usage in West Papua Province

No	Regional Asset Management	Core Interview Results	Consequence
1	Asset Planning	Asset planning after Special Autonomy has not been optimally implemented in accordance with procurement, operation and maintenance, as well as repair and funding	The planning process has not been implemented in managing regional assets and the optimal handover of regional assets
2	Asset Budgeting	Asset budgeting takes less into account budget allocation based on capacity, quality, affordability and efficiency	Asset budgeting must consider the source and transparency of funding in order to be allocated according to needs and uses
3	Asset Distribution	Asset distribution still needs to be improved in accordance with inventory, equipment, inventory, allocation, maintenance and reserve actions	Distribution is focused on meeting the needs and improving the quality of service on the availability of disbursed assets in accordance with its provisions
4	Asset Utilization	Utilization of assets is still often encountered constraints in the needs, rent, borrowing, cooperation, building and building handovers	Asset utilization is emphasized on broader utilization to improve performance and improve the quality of public services
5	Asset Reporting	Asset reporting often changes to work priorities, procurement	Asset reporting has not been well coordinated from user to manager and

		procedures, asset valuations and approvals or recommendations	asset handler in asset inventory
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Source: Data after processing, 2019.

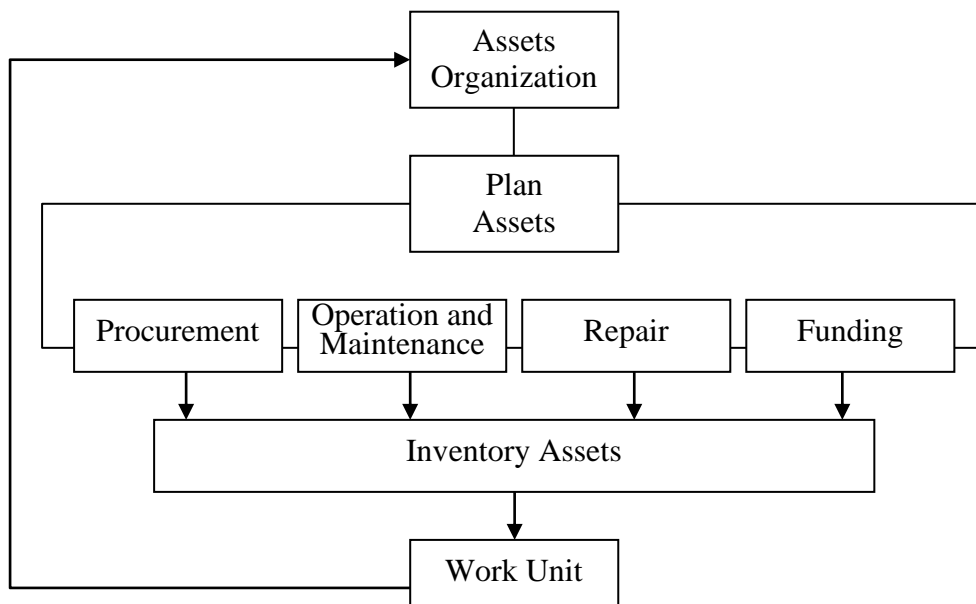
Based on the regional asset management matrix, seen from the core results of the interviews and interpretations above, it is known that in asset planning after Special Autonomy it has not been optimally implemented according to procurement, operation and maintenance, as well as repair and funding. This means that the planning process has not been implemented in optimally managing regional assets and the transfer of regional assets. Asset budgeting activities do not consider budget allocation based on capacity, quality, affordability and efficiency. This means that asset budgeting must consider sources and transparency of funding so that it can be allocated according to needs and uses.

The distribution of assets still needs to be repaired in accordance with the actions of inventory, equipment, supplies, allocation, maintenance and reserves. The meaning of this interview is that distribution is focused on meeting needs and improving service quality for the availability of assets channeled according to their allocation. Utilization of assets still often experiences problems in need, lease, borrow and use, cooperation, building to handover and building handover. This means that the use of assets is emphasized on a wider use to improve performance and improve the quality of public services. Asset reporting often undergoes changes to work priorities, procurement procedures, asset appraisals and approvals or recommendations. This means that asset reporting has not been well coordinated from the user to the manager and person in charge of assets in the asset inventory.

The description of regional assets implemented by policy implementers is important and necessary for the realization of regional asset management in accordance with the planning, budgeting, distribution, utilization and reporting of regional assets of the West Papua Provincial Government which have been handed over by the West Papua Provincial Government as a result of regional Special Autonomy. to realize the welfare of the people of West Papua Province.

The appropriate model to be applied in realizing regional asset management is adopted from several existing models, including the asset planning process model, the asset performance monitoring model, the asset budget model, the asset distribution model, the asset utilization model and the asset reporting model. The following shows each model in strengthening researchers to develop new models of regional asset management models.

Harrowen's asset planning process model (2009) states that asset planning is the process of utilization and use of assets in accordance with the procurement, operation/maintenance, repair and funding plans to obtain assets used to optimize the achievement of organizational objectives. Here's the picture shown:

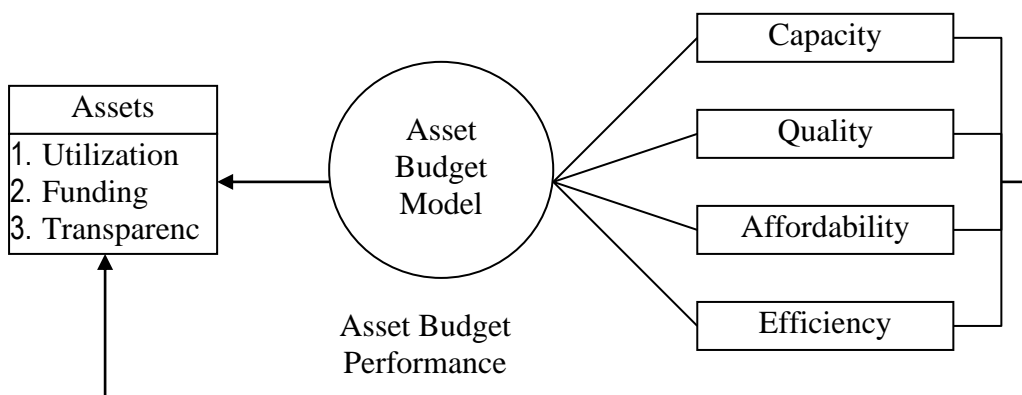


Source: Harrowen (2009)

Figure 6. Asset Planning Process Model

This model was developed by Harrowen to provide an understanding that organizational assets require an asset planning process ranging from procurement, operations and maintenance, repair and funding to make various processed changes through the treatment of inventory assets for each work unit. In essence, the asset planning model is very important in realizing planned asset management.

The next model is the asset budget model. This model was developed in support of the realization of regional asset management put forward by Salvatore (2010) that assessing organizational assets depends on the use and utilization of budgets in accordance with funding sources and funding transparency in accordance with proposed budget proposals based on consideration of capacity, quality, affordability and budget efficiency in asset procurement. This model can be seen as follows:

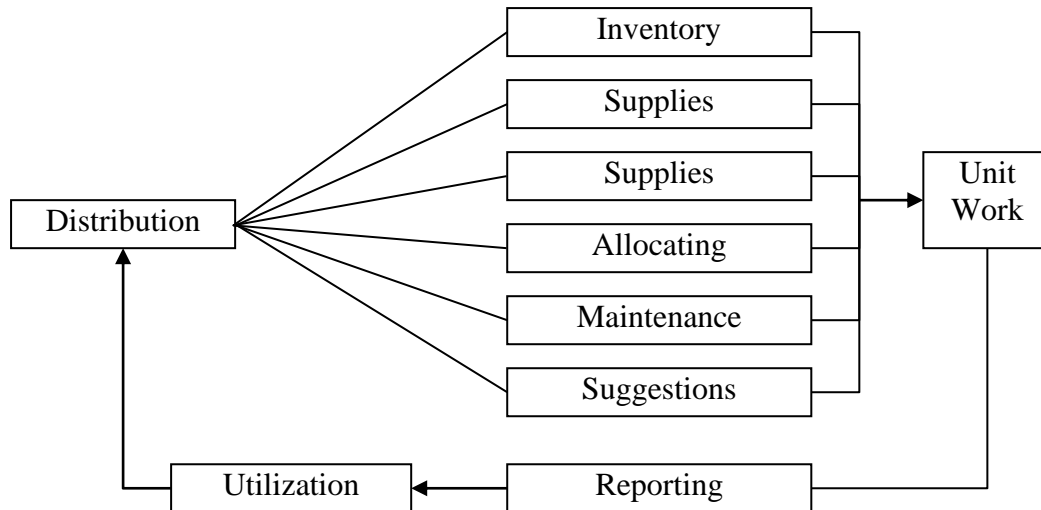


Source: Salvatore (2010)

Figure 7. Asset Budget Model

The above model emphasizes that the procurement of organizational assets requires the performance of the asset budget obtained from the source of funding and transparency of funding that is clearly in accordance with its allocation or utilization based on consideration of budget proposals that suit the capacity, quality, affordability and efficiency of asset procurement. The clearer the procurement of assets, the clearer the model of utilization and use of asset budgets.

The regional asset management model used relates to the management of assets owned by the organization, inseparable from the concept of asset distribution management. The asset distribution model presented by Dullt (2007) that the distribution of assets is intended as inventory, equipment, inventory, allocation, maintenance, and reserves for use in each work unit as per reporting on the utilization of organizational assets. More details are described the model as follows:

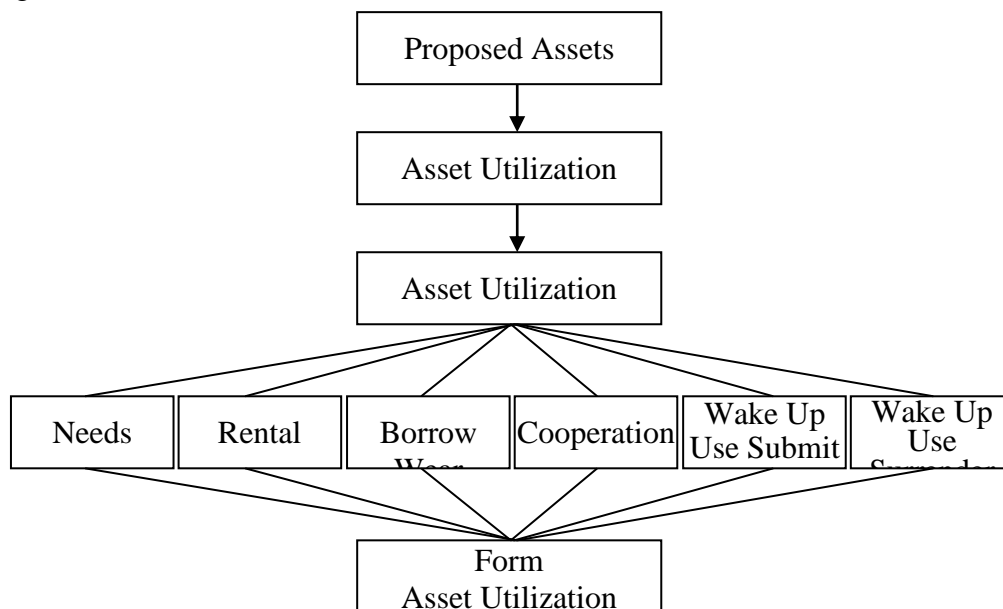


Source: Dullt (2007)

Figure 8. Asset Distribution Model

This asset distribution model shows that the utilization and use of assets must be distributed according to the needs of the proposed inventory, equipment, inventory, allocation, maintenance and reserves and dimita by each work unit based on the proposed inventory report based on the utilization of asset use.

Another asset management model is the asset utilization model of the Willison model (2010) that assets are utilized from inventoried proposals in accordance with the form of asset utilization based on needs, rent, borrowing, utilization cooperation, building for handover and building of handover. More details are described as follows:

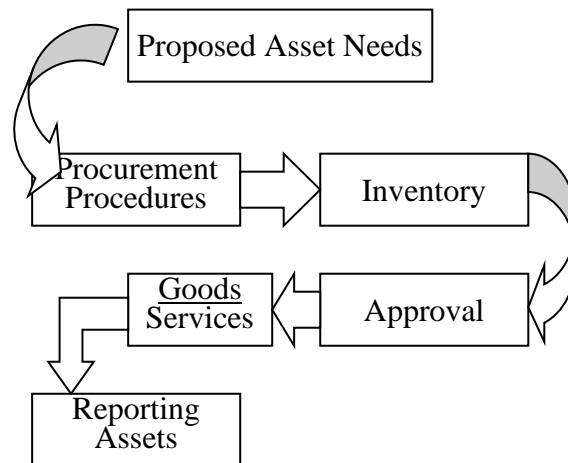


Source: Willison (2010)

Figure 9. Asset Utilization Model

This model is one of the models designed and used to view the form of asset utilization based on the proposed and inventory of assets desired by an organization in order to assess the benefits of assets held or used.

Including a model that supports asset management of an organization that can be used as an asset reporting model. This model was developed by Adderson (2008) which states that asset reporting includes work priorities, procurement procedures, asset valuation, approval or recommendation of procurement of assets based on the type of goods in accordance with the acquisition price. Adderson's model is commonly referred to as the reporting mechanism model as follows:



Source: Adderson (2008)

Figure 10. Reporting Mechanism Model

Adderson's model in the implementation of organizational asset reporting always begins with the working priorities of each work unit to hold the proposed assets in accordance with organizational procedures to provide ease in conducting asset valuations in accordance with the approval / recommendation of asset procurement on goods and estimated prices, which are then included in asset reporting.

This model is a solution that can be used in solving various policy problems from the impact of regional Special Autonomy, especially related to the delivery or acquisition of regional assets to be utilized and used in accordance with regional asset management. In principle this model contributes to regional asset management through five forms of regional asset management, among others: (1) Regional Asset Planning Management, regional asset planning activities carried out by a government organization that has a variety of work units required planning in accordance with the difficulty of procurement, operation and maintenance as well as repair and funding. Regional asset planning activities are the initial activities carried out by the government in managing regional assets, so that the regional assets can be managed properly according to the needs of the work unit. (2) Regional Asset Budgeting Management, after carrying out asset planning activities, regional asset budgeting activities are required as management activities in making various purchases of goods /services needed in accordance with the amount of budget capacity issued, the quality of goods / services budgeted, budget affordability to hold assets and efficiency of budget use. This budgeting activity considers the source of funding and transparency of the use of the budget, so that the budgeting of regional assets is allocated according to the allocation. (3)Regional Asset Distribution Management, Distribution of regional assets is required after the planning and budgeting of assets, so that the distribution of these assets can be distributed to each work unit in accordance with inventory activities, supply of equipment, supplies,

allocation, maintenance and reserves. This distribution activity is necessary so that the sustainability and sustainability of the organization's activities can run in accordance with the utilization and use of assets that have been distributed in the work unit. (4) Regional Asset Utilization Management, furthermore, regional assets that have been distributed in a planned and guaranteed have a value benefit for the use of these assets. Utilization of regional assets in question is the use of assets in accordance with the needs, rent, borrowing, cooperation, building and building handover, so that the assets used can be utilized in accordance with its provisions on causing burdens or risks from the existence of assets. (5) Regional Asset Reporting Management, regional asset reporting as an evaluation of every regional asset management activity ranging from planning, budgeting, distribution and utilization, which is the accountability of regional assets managed by the government. Asset reporting is tailored to work priorities, procurement procedures, asset valuations and approvals/recommendations. Reporting activities are required by government organizations to ensure the implementation of regional asset management.

CONCLUSION:

Regional management strategy after the implementation of special autonomy in The Province of West Papua can be done by using the principles of planning, budgeting, distribution, utilization, reporting to improve transparent and accountable asset management in the Province of West Papua. To realize this, regional regulations are needed in realizing the Regional Asset Management Strategy in West Papua Province.

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