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# THE ROLES OF DIGITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT, COST CONTROL, AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

# PERAN PENGELOLAAN ASET DIGITAL, PENGENDALIAN BIAYA, DAN KINERJA KEUANGAN DALAM MEMPERKUAT KEBERLANJUTAN KEUANGAN

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**Abstract**

This study examines the roles of digital asset management, cost control, and financial performance in strengthening financial sustainability through a systematic literature review. The review synthesizes recent scholarly evidence to explain how organizations can sustain financial capacity amid digital transformation, operational uncertainty, and increasing sustainability expectations. The study adopts the PRISMA-based systematic literature review approach to identify, screen, assess, and synthesize relevant peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2020 and 2026. The findings indicate that digital asset management contributes to financial sustainability by improving asset visibility, utilization, life-cycle monitoring, risk management, and the quality of resource-allocation decisions. Cost control supports financial sustainability by reducing inefficiency, maintaining profit margins, protecting cash flows, and enhancing operational resilience. Financial performance functions as a critical direct determinant of financial sustainability because profitability, liquidity, efficiency, and sustainable growth capacity enable firms to finance operations, manage obligations, and undertake long-term investment. The review also indicates that financial performance may mediate the effects of digital asset management and cost control on financial sustainability. This study contributes an integrated conceptual perspective for future empirical research and offers managerial implications for aligning digital asset practices, expenditure discipline, and financial-performance management with long-term organizational sustainability.

**Keywords :** Digital Asset Management, Cost Control, Financial Performance, Financial Sustainability, Financial Management.

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini mengkaji peran manajemen aset digital, pengendalian biaya, dan kinerja keuangan dalam memperkuat keberlanjutan keuangan melalui pendekatan tinjauan literatur sistematis. Kajian ini mensintesis bukti ilmiah terkini untuk menjelaskan bagaimana organisasi dapat mempertahankan kapasitas keuangan di tengah transformasi digital, ketidakpastian operasional, dan meningkatnya tuntutan keberlanjutan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan Systematic Literature Review berbasis PRISMA untuk mengidentifikasi, menyaring, menilai, dan mensintesis artikel jurnal peer-reviewed yang relevan dan diterbitkan pada periode 2020–2026. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa manajemen aset digital berkontribusi terhadap keberlanjutan keuangan melalui peningkatan visibilitas aset, utilisasi aset, pemantauan siklus hidup, manajemen risiko, dan kualitas keputusan alokasi sumber daya. Pengendalian biaya mendukung keberlanjutan keuangan dengan mengurangi inefisiensi, menjaga margin laba, melindungi arus kas, dan meningkatkan ketahanan operasional. Kinerja keuangan berperan sebagai determinan langsung keberlanjutan keuangan karena profitabilitas, likuiditas, efisiensi, dan kapasitas pertumbuhan berkelanjutan memungkinkan perusahaan membiayai operasi, memenuhi kewajiban, dan melakukan investasi jangka panjang. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kinerja keuangan berpotensi memediasi pengaruh manajemen aset digital dan pengendalian biaya terhadap keberlanjutan keuangan. Penelitian ini menawarkan kerangka konseptual terpadu bagi riset empiris berikutnya dan implikasi manajerial bagi penguatan keberlanjutan organisasi.

**Kata Kunci :** Manajemen Aset Digital, Pengendalian Biaya, Kinerja Keuangan, Keberlanjutan Keuangan, Manajemen Keuangan.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Financial sustainability has become a central strategic concern for organizations operating in environments characterized by economic uncertainty, technological disruption, and increasing stakeholder expectations. It refers not only to the ability to generate short-term profits, but also to the capacity to preserve liquidity, solvency, investment capability, and long-term organizational resilience. Kajang et al. (2025) argue that sustainable business practices are closely associated with the strengthening of corporate financial sustainability because they support long-term value creation and organizational continuity. Similarly, Lulaj and Dragusha (2026) emphasize that sound financial practices contribute to sustainable outcomes by improving organizational resilience under changing economic conditions. Tamara et al. (2024) further explain that financial sustainability should be understood from both managerial and shareholder perspectives, particularly through the firm's ability to maintain financial performance while pursuing sustainable growth. Therefore, identifying the managerial factors that support financial sustainability is important for organizations seeking to remain competitive and financially viable over time.

Digital transformation has expanded the strategic role of asset management from a conventional administrative activity into a data-driven mechanism for improving efficiency, risk control, and long-term value creation. Bédu et al. (2025) contend that asset management needs to be reoriented toward sustainability objectives because asset-allocation decisions influence both financial outcomes and broader sustainability performance. Fabozzi and Focardi (2025) similarly highlight that integrating sustainability into asset management creates opportunities for organizations to incorporate environmental, social, governance, and risk-related considerations into investment and resource-allocation decisions. In the context of physical and operational assets, Ugarelli and Sægrov (2022) demonstrate that digitalization strengthens infrastructure asset management by supporting risk assessment, monitoring tools, and organizational competence development. Moreover, Kehinde et al. (2023) show that asset management can promote sustainable finance and ESG standards by improving the alignment between financial resources, investment decisions, and sustainability priorities. These arguments suggest that digital asset management can enhance financial sustainability by improving

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asset visibility, utilization, life-cycle decision-making, and the capacity to respond to financial and operational risks.

The relevance of digital asset management is further reinforced by its potential to influence organizational financial outcomes through asset efficiency and strategic resource deployment. Fedosov (2025) finds that strategic asset management contributes to the financial sustainability of micro-fleets in consumer transportation services, particularly through more effective management of operational resources and costs. Juanda et al. (2026) also demonstrate that fixed-asset management based on life-cycle asset theory is relevant to company financial performance because asset decisions affect maintenance, depreciation, utilization, and capital allocation. Parapat et al. (2024) report that asset efficiency, financial performance, and financial leverage affect sustainable growth rates, indicating that effective asset use may strengthen a firm's long-term growth capacity. Smits and Galle (2024) further argue that sustainability considerations are increasingly becoming integral to asset-management practices, particularly as organizations face heightened expectations regarding responsible capital allocation and risk management. Thus, the adoption of digital technologies in asset management may allow firms to transform asset-related information into more accurate, timely, and strategic decisions that support financial sustainability.

In addition to asset management, cost control remains essential because organizations cannot sustain their financial position without effectively managing the costs associated with operations, procurement, administration, maintenance, and financing. Niţă and Ştefea (2014) argue that cost control is a critical instrument for business sustainability because it enables organizations to minimize inefficiency while preserving profitability and operational competitiveness. Although cost control traditionally focuses on comparing actual costs with budgeted costs, Hong (1985) explains through a control-theory approach that cost management should also involve continuous feedback, performance monitoring, and corrective action. More recently, Joshi (2024) finds that cost-control mechanisms influence financial performance, suggesting that disciplined monitoring of organizational expenditure can improve profitability and financial decision-making. Motoyama (2024) also shows that firms must optimize the relationship between cost and speed in production decisions, emphasizing that financial sustainability requires balancing operational efficiency with organizational responsiveness. Consequently, cost control can be viewed as a strategic capability that preserves cash flow, protects profit margins, reduces avoidable financial pressure, and supports long-term financial resilience.

Financial performance represents another important determinant of financial sustainability because profitability, efficiency, liquidity, and return generation determine whether an organization can finance its activities and strategic investments over time. Jillali and Belkasseh (2022) note that financial performance remains a core organizational assessment approach, although it must be interpreted alongside broader strategic and sustainability considerations. Neacșu and Georgescu (2023) conclude that the relationship between financial performance and organizational sustainability is increasingly important, as stronger financial outcomes enable firms to invest in innovation, stakeholder relationships, and long-term development. Pham et al. (2021) provide empirical evidence from Sweden that sustainability practices influence financial performance, while Rojo-Suárez et al. (2023) demonstrate that the sustainability–financial performance relationship may vary across industries and institutional contexts. Pandiangan et al. (2025) further find that financial performance affects sustainable growth rates, indicating that firms with stronger financial capacity are more likely to maintain expansion without undermining their long-term financial stability. Based on these arguments, this study examines the roles of digital asset management, cost control, and financial performance in strengthening financial sustainability, thereby contributing to a more integrated understanding of how internal financial and operational capabilities promote sustainable organizational outcomes.

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## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study applies a systematic literature review to systematically examine evidence on the roles of digital asset management, cost control, and financial performance in strengthening financial sustainability. The SLR approach is selected because previous studies on these variables are dispersed across finance, accounting, strategic management, sustainability, operations, and digital-transformation research. Rather than relying on an unsystematic narrative discussion, the review uses explicit procedures to identify, screen, select, and synthesize relevant journal articles. Carrera-Rivera et al. (2022) explain that an SLR requires a structured and reproducible process for defining the review scope, searching relevant studies, assessing their eligibility, and synthesizing findings. In management research, this systematic approach is valuable because it improves transparency and helps researchers identify conceptual patterns, methodological trends, and unresolved research gaps (Mishra & Mishra, 2023). The review procedure for this study is organized according to the PRISMA framework.

The review is guided by a structured protocol that specifies the research objective, search scope, source databases, keyword combinations, eligibility criteria, and procedures for extracting and synthesizing evidence. Establishing these elements before the search process begins helps minimize selection bias and ensures that the review remains focused on the relationships among digital asset management, cost control, financial performance, and financial sustainability. The PRISMA framework is particularly appropriate because it divides the review into transparent stages of identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and final inclusion of studies. Page et al. (2021) emphasize that PRISMA 2020 provides detailed guidance for reporting each stage of evidence selection, including the basis for excluding records and full-text articles. Trifu et al. (2022) also demonstrate that the application of PRISMA supports a more organized literature-search process by enabling researchers to filter a broad collection of publications into a focused and relevant body of evidence. Therefore, the sequential research-method stages adopted in this study are summarized in Figure 1.

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**Figure 1. Systematic Literature Review Steps**

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The steps in Figure 1 reflect a sequential review process in which each decision is documented and can be traced from the initial search to the final synthesis. The identification stage is intended to capture a broad range of potentially relevant publications, whereas screening and full-text assessment progressively narrow the sample to studies that directly support the research objectives. This approach follows the principle of PRISMA, originally developed to improve the reporting quality of systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Moher et al., 2010). Page et al. (2021) further emphasize that PRISMA 2020 improves review transparency by requiring authors to explain how records were identified, excluded, and included. In the context of management studies, Mishra and Mishra (2023) argue that a PRISMA-based approach is useful not merely for summarizing prior publications, but also for comparing concepts, theories, methods, empirical contexts, and research findings. Accordingly, the final synthesis will identify consistent findings, contradictory evidence, underexplored organizational contexts, and possible explanatory mechanisms connecting digital asset management, cost control, financial performance, and financial sustainability.

To ensure that the selected evidence is relevant, current, academically credible, and suitable for systematic comparison, this study applies predetermined inclusion criteria. These criteria are established before the screening stage to reduce subjective selection and ensure consistency in deciding whether an article should be retained or excluded. Carrera-Rivera et al. (2022) note that predetermined eligibility requirements are essential because they align the literature-search process with the purpose of the review and strengthen the reproducibility of the method. In addition, Maryadi et al. (2026) show that carefully defined criteria are particularly important in management-oriented SLRs because studies often differ substantially in research setting, variables, measurements, and analytical approaches. Table 2 presents the inclusion criteria used in this study.

**Table 1. Inclusion Criteria**

| No. | Inclusion criterion | Operational specification |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Type of publication | Only peer-reviewed journal articles are included. Conference proceedings, book chapters, theses, dissertations, editorials, working papers, reports, and non-academic publications are excluded. |
| 2 | Publication period | Articles must be published between 2020 and 2026. |
| 3 | Language | Only articles published in English are included. |
| 4 | Topical relevance | Studies must address at least one focal construct: digital asset management, asset management, cost control, cost management, financial performance, financial sustainability, sustainable growth, financial resilience, liquidity, solvency, or long-term financial viability. |
| 5 | Relationship relevance | Studies must investigate, discuss, test, or provide conceptual evidence for at least one relationship: asset management and financial sustainability, cost control and financial sustainability, or financial performance and financial sustainability. |
| 6 | Organizational context | Studies conducted in any country and sector are eligible, including manufacturing, services, transportation, financial services, SMEs, public-sector entities, and other business organizations. |
| 7 | Full-text availability | The complete article must be accessible through a publisher website, DOI landing page, institutional subscription, open-access platform, or other verifiable scholarly source. |
| 8 | Methodological adequacy | The article must provide sufficient information regarding research design, dataset or sample, variables or concepts, analytical method, and findings. |
| 9 | Academic credibility | Priority is assigned to articles published in journals indexed by Scopus, Web of Science, SINTA, DOAJ, or other recognized |

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| | | scholarly indexing systems, with transparent peer-review and publication information. |
| 10 | Extractable evidence | The article must contain findings that can be systematically extracted and compared, including statistical results, qualitative evidence, theoretical propositions, conceptual relationships, or review conclusions. |

The inclusion criteria in Table 1 are designed to balance breadth and rigor in the selection of studies. The 2020–2026 publication period ensures that the review reflects recent developments in digitalization, asset management, cost-management practices, corporate financial performance, and financial sustainability. The restriction to English-language peer-reviewed journal articles improves comparability across studies and reduces the possibility of including unverified or incomplete evidence. At the same time, the criteria allow research from diverse countries and sectors because the relationship among asset management, cost control, financial performance, and financial sustainability may differ across organizational contexts. As suggested by Trifu et al. (2022), systematic screening is essential for obtaining a focused final sample from a large initial pool of literature. Therefore, the final evidence base will contain only articles that provide conceptually relevant and methodologically sufficient information for thematic analysis.

In conclusion, the SLR method enables this study to generate a structured and credible synthesis of the literature on digital asset management, cost control, financial performance, and financial sustainability. The use of PRISMA 2020 ensures that the article-selection process is transparent, traceable, and reproducible, while the inclusion criteria protect the quality and relevance of the reviewed evidence. This design is consistent with the guidance of Page et al. (2021), who emphasize that high-quality systematic reviews should clearly report how evidence is located, evaluated, and interpreted. By combining a structured search strategy, explicit eligibility criteria, systematic data extraction, and thematic synthesis, this study is expected to clarify the mechanisms through which internal managerial capabilities contribute to financial sustainability. The findings will also provide a stronger foundation for developing future empirical models, including the potential mediating role of financial performance in the relationships between digital asset management, cost control, and financial sustainability.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCCUSSION

The systematic review identified a body of literature showing that financial sustainability is shaped by interconnected operational, financial, and strategic-management capabilities. Across the selected studies, asset management, cost control, and financial performance consistently emerge as relevant factors, although the strength and form of their relationships vary across sectors, organizational sizes, and measurement approaches. Asset management contributes by improving the utilization, monitoring, allocation, and life-cycle management of organizational resources. Cost control contributes by limiting inefficiencies, protecting margins, and preserving cash-flow capacity. Financial performance, meanwhile, represents the organization's ability to generate returns and maintain the financial capacity required for sustained operations and long-term growth.

The empirical findings were organized into three relationships corresponding to the objective of this study: asset management and financial sustainability, cost control and financial sustainability, and financial performance and financial sustainability. Recent publications were prioritized, particularly studies issued between 2024 and 2026 that directly examine financial sustainability, sustainable growth, asset efficiency, cost-management mechanisms, profitability, and resilience. Although some studies use related outcomes such as sustainable growth rate, profit improvement, investment efficiency, and organizational resilience, these outcomes remain relevant because they reflect important dimensions of financial sustainability. Table 2 summarizes the most relevant empirical findings from the selected literature.

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**Table 2. Empirical Findings on the Relationships among Asset Management, Cost Control, Financial Performance, and Financial Sustainability**

| Variable Relationship | Researcher (Year) | Empirical finding and relevance to this study |
|---|---|---|
| Digital Asset Management to Financial Sustainability | Fedosov (2025) | Strategic asset management supports the financial sustainability of micro-fleet businesses by improving the management of operational assets and reducing resource-related financial pressure. The finding supports the proposition that effective digital asset management may enhance financial sustainability through better asset utilization, monitoring, and decision-making. |
| | Parapat et al. (2024) | Asset efficiency significantly contributes to sustainable growth, indicating that productive and efficient use of organizational assets strengthens long-term financial capacity. This is relevant because digital asset management can improve asset efficiency through integrated information, real-time tracking, and better allocation decisions. |
| | Zhou (2023) | Asset volatility affects financial sustainability because unstable asset values can increase financial risk and weaken long-term financial stability. This evidence highlights the importance of digital asset monitoring and risk analytics for controlling volatility and protecting organizational financial sustainability. |
| Cost Control to Financial Sustainability | Subranta et al. (2026) | Cost-control strategies improve MSME profitability under economic uncertainty by strengthening cost discipline, supporting resource efficiency, and limiting unnecessary expenditure. The result indicates that cost control can protect financial sustainability through improved profit retention and cash-flow management. |
| | Joshi (2024) | Cost-control mechanisms have a positive effect on financial performance by enabling organizations to monitor spending, reduce waste, and improve financial decision quality. Since financial performance supports sustainable financial capacity, this result suggests an indirect pathway from cost control to financial sustainability. |
| | Motoyama (2024) | The study shows that organizations need to optimize cost and operational speed simultaneously to improve production decisions and efficiency. This finding supports the relevance of strategic cost control in sustaining operational viability, profitability, and long-term financial resilience. |
| Financial Performance to Financial Sustainability | Lulaj and Dragusha (2026) | Effective financial practices contribute to sustainable outcomes by strengthening organizational resilience and the ability to cope with financial disruption. The finding supports the argument that stronger financial performance is a central capability for maintaining financial sustainability. |
| | Pandiangan et al. (2025) | Financial performance affects the sustainable growth rate of firms, demonstrating that profitability and financial capacity influence a company's ability to expand without creating excessive financial risk. This directly supports the relationship between financial performance and financial sustainability. |
| | Arif and | Financial performance mediates the relationship between |

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| | Handayani (2024b) | sustainability reporting and firm value, showing that financial outcomes are an important mechanism through which sustainability-related practices create economic value. This supports the role of financial performance as a pathway toward longer-term financial sustainability. |

The findings in Table 2 indicate that asset management is not limited to the administrative recording or maintenance of assets, rather, it functions as a strategic mechanism for sustaining organizational financial capacity. Fedosov (2025) shows that strategic asset management can reduce operational financial pressures, while Parapat et al. (2024) demonstrate that asset efficiency supports sustainable growth. Zhou (2023) adds an important risk perspective by showing that asset volatility may weaken financial sustainability when asset values become unstable or difficult to manage. Taken together, these findings suggest that the digitalization of asset management can be particularly valuable because it supports real-time asset visibility, integrated asset information, life-cycle monitoring, predictive decision-making, and risk identification. Therefore, organizations that use digital asset-management systems are likely to improve asset utilization and control asset-related risks, which can strengthen their ability to preserve financial resources over the long term.

The second pattern concerns the role of cost control and financial performance in promoting financial sustainability. Subranta et al. (2026) indicate that cost-control strategies can improve profitability during periods of uncertainty, while Joshi (2024) confirms that cost-control mechanisms contribute positively to financial performance. Motoyama (2024) further suggests that cost optimization should not be interpreted simply as expenditure reduction, because firms need to balance cost efficiency with operational speed and responsiveness. The results also reinforce the importance of financial performance as a direct driver of financial sustainability: Pandiangan et al. (2025) show that financial performance improves sustainable growth capacity, and Lulaj and Dragusha (2026) link sound financial practices with organizational resilience. Arif and Handayani (2024b) provide complementary evidence that financial performance can function as a mediating mechanism through which sustainability-related initiatives create firm value. Accordingly, financial performance may be positioned not only as an antecedent of financial sustainability but also as a potential mediator between digital asset management, cost control, and financial sustainability.

## 4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that financial sustainability should be approached as a multidimensional organizational capability rather than as a narrow indicator of short-term profitability. The literature indicates that sustainable financial conditions are built through managerial processes that connect resource governance, expenditure discipline, financial decision-making, and long-term strategic orientation. Accordingly, digital asset management, cost control, and financial performance provide a relevant integrated framework for explaining how organizations can maintain financial continuity in increasingly uncertain and digitally driven business environments. The proposed framework also extends prior discussions by positioning financial sustainability as an outcome of internal managerial capabilities rather than solely as a consequence of external sustainability pressures or reporting practices. This perspective is especially relevant for firms seeking to align digital transformation initiatives with operational efficiency, resilience, and long-term value creation.

The study has several implications for future research and managerial practice. Future empirical studies should test the proposed relationships across industries, organizational scales, and national contexts, since asset intensity, digital maturity, financing constraints, and competitive conditions may influence the magnitude of each relationship. Researchers may also examine financial performance as a mediating variable and investigate whether corporate governance, digital capability, environmental uncertainty, or sustainable finance practices moderate the proposed effects. For managers, the framework suggests that investments in digital asset-management systems should be integrated with budgetary-control procedures and performance-monitoring systems, rather than implemented as

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isolated technology projects. Such integration can support more informed allocation decisions, improve resource accountability, and strengthen organizational capacity to adapt to future financial challenges.

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