

Strategic Management Trends In The Public Sector: A Global Review Of Recent Advances And Challenges

Surya Kurniawan Suhairi¹, Ansarullah Lawi², Ririt Dwiputri Permatasari³, M. Ansyar Bora⁴, Margono⁵, Siti Aisjah⁶, Wahdiyat Moko⁷

s_k135@yahoo.com¹, ansarullahlawi@iteba.ac.id², irit@iteba.ac.id³, ansyar@iteba.ac.id⁴,
margono@ub.ac.id⁵, aisjah@ub.ac.id⁶, moko@ub.ac.id⁷

^{1,5,6,7}Faculty Of Economics & Business, Universitas Brawijaya,

^{2,4}Faculty Of Industrial Technology, Institut Teknologi Batam,

³Faculty Of Information Technology, Institut Teknologi Batam

Corresponding Author: Ansarullah Lawi

Abstract. This review explores the evolution and implementation of strategic management practices in the public sector from 2019 to 2024, examining global studies to assess the effectiveness and adaptability of new tools. The analysis highlights advancements in governance strategies, dynamic approaches like digitalization and collaboration, and strategic planning methodologies. It emphasizes integrating strategic communication, issues management, and stakeholder engagement to improve decision-making and policy implementation. Financial practices such as strategic management accounting (sma) and portfolio management are crucial for balancing risk and optimizing resources. Collaborative and hybrid approaches are shown to enhance public value and service delivery. Preliminary insights indicate significant potential for these modern practices to improve public sector efficiency and responsiveness. This paper provides valuable insights for policymakers and administrators seeking to integrate advanced strategic management techniques to optimize organizational performance and public service outcomes.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Public Sector, Governance, Service Delivery, Organizational Performance

1. Introduction

The concept of strategy, originating from ancient Greek military leadership, has evolved into a modern approach involving methodical planning to achieve specific goals and navigate challenges [1]. In the public sector, strategy goes beyond mere competition, serving as a vital tool for delivering essential services effectively by systematically utilizing resources and power to meet organizational objectives within political, economic, and service delivery frameworks [2]. Strategic planning, a meso-level approach, plays a crucial role in enhancing competitiveness and fostering development across various sectors of the economy by guiding organizational

activities encompassing position, perspective, plan, ploy, and pattern [3], [4]. This emphasis on strategic planning is fundamental for public sector organizations to thrive and adapt to the dynamic landscape of governance and public management [5].

The public sector has undergone significant changes in strategic planning, especially with the emergence of new public management in the 1980s [6]. As a result, strategic management practices have been more widely accepted and implemented. The change highlights the importance of aligning the aspirations and capabilities of public institutions to accomplish their goals effectively. Strategic planning in the public sector goes beyond traditional activities like programming and budgeting. It involves developing a holistic vision for the future that guides the organization's actions [7]. The effectiveness of public sector initiatives is highly dependent on careful planning and the project manager's competence, highlighting the crucial role of planning in attaining project success [8].

Strategic public management in the context of the public sector involves guiding organizations, adapting to change, and effectively managing resources to achieve their missions. Research has shown that strategic planning is crucial for the success of public organizations, with findings indicating that strategic planning practices have a significant impact on the quality of local emergency management programs [9], [10]. Additionally, the success of projects in public-sector organizations is influenced by competent project managers, with differences in the perceived importance of skills between public and private sectors noted, such as customer orientation and business acumen [11].

Effective strategic management in the public sector involves understanding and addressing unique challenges through various approaches like strategic negotiations, logical incrementalism, strategic issues management, stakeholder management, and strategic planning for innovation [12], [13]. Implementing strategic management practices in public institutions requires adapting to meet public goals efficiently, emphasizing decentralization, and improving performance indicators [14]. The application of strategic planning and management in public service organizations has been limited by the absence of a comprehensive framework, highlighting the need for tailored strategies to navigate the complexities of the public sector [15]. Additionally, the interactions between top and middle management play a crucial role in driving organizational strategy, emphasizing the importance of effective communication and realization of strategic decisions [16].

Public strategic management in the public sector is a multifaceted process that involves not only formulating and implementing strategies but also continuously assessing and adapting them to respond to evolving circumstances and maintain effectiveness in achieving public goals. This complexity requires a deep understanding of internal and external factors, as highlighted in various research papers. Studies emphasize the importance of strategic measures in public organizations to position them within the institutional field, showcasing the tensions between internal and external institutional work [17].

Strategic management practices in the public sector have undergone significant evolution, drawing insights from both successes and challenges [18]. This evolution has resulted in a more refined and efficient approach to public sector management, aiming to enable institutions to effectively fulfil their mandates and deliver services [19]. Strategic management in the public sector involves aligning resources, capabilities, and objectives to establish a cohesive and successful strategy [20]. By incorporating lessons learned over time, public sector organizations can enhance their ability to navigate complexities, optimize resource allocation, and achieve their goals effectively, ultimately leading to improved service delivery and organizational performance [21]. Studies emphasize the importance of continuous improvement in strategic management to enhance governance and service delivery [10], [22]. The implementation of new technologies, such as artificial intelligence (ai), and the adoption of digital transformations are highlighted as key factors in this process [23], [24].

A diverse array of activities and methodologies are included in strategic management in the public sector, each intended to address particular opportunities and challenges. These techniques must be customized to suit public institutions' specific requirements and situations to be effective. The listed themes can be condensed into fundamental principles that must be considered while examining strategic management strategies in the public sector. These notions establish a structure (**fig. 1**) for comprehending how public institutions can formulate and execute plans that accomplish their objectives and enhance service provision.

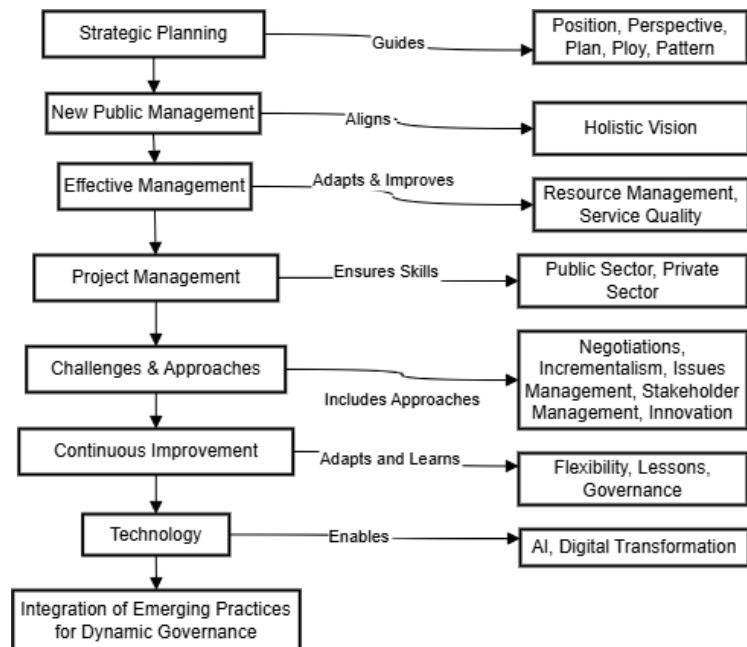


Figure 1. Framework For Integrating Emerging Strategic Management Practices In The Public Sector.

2. Literature Review

In exploring strategic management trends in the public sector, various scholars have conducted studies using diverse methods and approaches across different intervention areas since the 1980s [6], [25], [26], [27], [28]. In this review, our focus was on prominent journal articles published during the past five years. The papers were carefully chosen from well-known academic journals on strategic management and obtained through searches in research databases.

Literature Review Matrix

During the evaluation of the selected paper from 2019 to 2024, a comprehensive overview of the key findings was provided, and all essential aspects of the study were arranged in the literature review matrix (table 1).

Table 1. Classification And Key Insights From Recent Studies On Public Sector Strategic Management.

Theme/ Main Cluster	Sub Cluster	Key Findings
Public Sector Strategic Approaches	Governance Strategies	Emphasizes adaptability and innovation in public administration through governance strategies (e.g. reverse logistics policies) [25], [26], [29], [30], [31].
	Strategic Planning	Identifies effective strategic planning approaches for public administration [25], [26], [31].
	Dynamic Governance Strategies	Highlights the role of dynamic strategies like digitalization and collaboration in addressing crises and fostering innovation [31], [32].
Integration Of Theoretical Perspectives And Practical Applications	Strategic Communication	Shows significant impact on policy implementation and organizational performance [15], [22], [27], [33], [34].
	Strategic Issues Management	Enhances decision-making in public sector organizations [15], [22], [27], [33], [34].
	Stakeholder Management	Demonstrates the importance of stakeholder management in policy implementation and organizational performance [15], [22], [27], [33], [34].
	Strategic Management Accounting (SMA)	SMA and portfolio management enhance decision-making and balance risk and value in public sector organizations [19], [35].
	Portfolio Management	Balances risk and value in public sector organizations [19], [35].

Theme/ Main Cluster	Sub Cluster	Key Findings
	Collaboration And Hybrid - Approaches	Combines traditional and innovative practices, facilitating public value co-creation and improving service delivery [15], [16], [17], [23], [24].
Frameworks And Theories	Bryson's Model	Provides structured approaches for strategic planning and responsive governance [14], [25], [36], [37].
	Mulgan's Model	Offers frameworks for strategic planning in public administration [36], [37], [38].
	Agility Model	Emphasizes adaptability in strategic planning and governance [32], [39].
„	Design, Learning, Cultural, Political Power, And Environmental Frameworks And Theories	Enriches strategic management by addressing diverse organizational contexts and challenges [9], [10], [11], [14], [36]. Integrates various models and theories to highlight the importance of adaptability, stakeholder engagement, and innovative practices in achieving strategic objectives in public administration [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13], [18], [21], [20], [40], [41].

3. Result and Discussion

Fig. 2 complements table 1 by visually mapping the relationships and prominence of key themes in public sector strategic management. Governance strategies and strategic planning emerge as central themes, highlighting the need for adaptability and innovation in public administration [29]. For instance, reverse logistics policies underscore how governance strategies can drive efficiency and sustainability [25], [26], [30], [31], while dynamic governance strategies, including digitalization and collaboration, play crucial roles in addressing crises and fostering innovation [31], [32]. The visual clusters align with the findings on table 1, emphasizing the importance of strategic planning approaches for effective public administration [25], [26], [31].

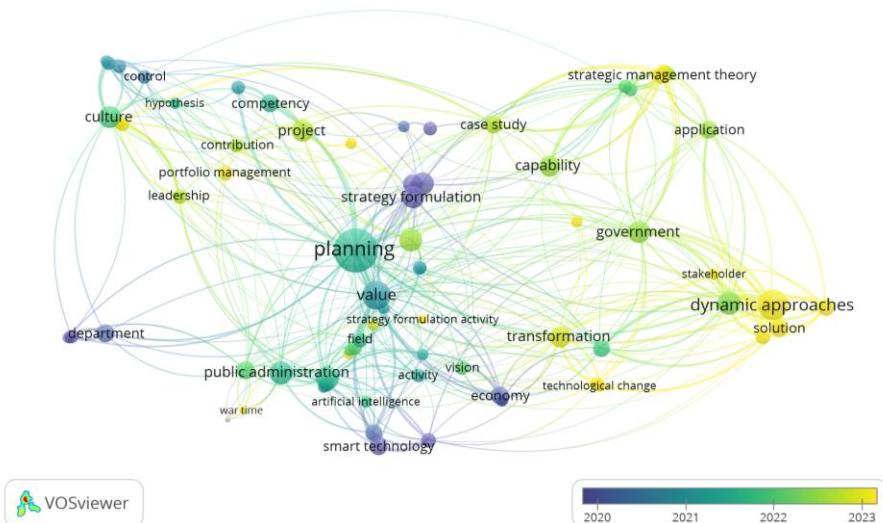


Figure 2. Overlay Visualization Of Trends In Public Sector Strategic Management (SM) Research Terms (2019-2024)

The integration of theoretical perspectives and practical applications significantly impacts policy implementation and organizational performance. Strategic communication, issues management, and stakeholder management are vital for improving decision-making processes and achieving organizational goals [15], [22], [27], [33], [34]. Strategic management accounting (sma) and portfolio management enhance decision-making by balancing risk and value [19], [35]. Additionally, collaboration and hybrid approaches that combine traditional and innovative practices facilitate public value co-creation and improve service delivery [15], [16], [17], [23], [24]. Frameworks like bryson's model, mulgan's model, and the agility model offer structured approaches for strategic planning and responsive governance, addressing diverse organizational contexts and challenges [9], [10], [11], [14], [25], [36], [37], [38], [39]. These models and theories underscore the importance of adaptability, stakeholder engagement, and innovative practices in achieving strategic objectives in public administration [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13], [18], [21], [20], [40], [41].

Discussion

Public sector strategic management (sm) faces unique challenges compared to the private sector, primarily due to differences in goals, accountability, and external pressures. Governance strategies in the public sector are designed to enhance adaptability and innovation. These strategies include policies and legislation that promote efficiency and sustainability, such as reverse logistics initiatives. By focusing on these areas, public sector organizations can drive significant improvements in service delivery and operational effectiveness [25], [26], [30], [31]. This emphasis on adaptability reflects the broader need for public sector organizations to be

flexible and responsive in their strategic planning, where strategic planning guides organizational activities encompassing position, perspective, plan, ploy, and pattern [3].

Strategic planning plays a crucial role in guiding public administration. Effective strategic planning approaches are essential for navigating the complexities of governance and ensuring that public organizations can meet their objectives. This involves setting clear goals, defining actionable steps, and monitoring progress to ensure successful implementation [25], [26], [31]. These strategic approaches are fundamental for public sector organizations to thrive and adapt to the dynamic landscape of governance and public management [5]. By aligning resources and capabilities with organizational goals, public sector entities can improve their service delivery and achieve desired outcomes.

Dynamic governance strategies, which include digitalization and collaboration, are critical for addressing crises and fostering innovation within public sector organizations [31], [32]. These strategies enable public sector organizations to respond rapidly to changing conditions and leverage new technologies to improve service delivery and operational efficiency. New public management in the 1980s emphasized the importance of strategic management practices [27], [42], highlighting the need for public institutions to adapt and innovate to accomplish their goals effectively [6]. This shift underscores the ongoing evolution of strategic management in the public sector, integrating modern tools and methods to enhance organizational performance.

Strategic communication ensures that key messages are clearly conveyed to stakeholders, enhancing understanding and support for strategic initiatives [27], [33], [34]. Effective communication is crucial for aligning organizational goals with stakeholder expectations and ensuring transparency and accountability. Managing strategic issues involves identifying and addressing potential challenges that could impact the organization's ability to achieve its objectives. This proactive approach helps in mitigating risks and capitalizing on opportunities, thereby improving overall organizational performance. The role of strategic communication in public sector management is vital for fostering a collaborative and informed environment, essential for successful policy implementation.

Stakeholder management is another critical component of public sector strategic management [43]. It involves engaging with various stakeholders to understand their needs and expectations, which helps in aligning organizational strategies with public interests and enhancing policy implementation. Effective stakeholder management ensures that public sector organizations remain transparent, accountable, and responsive to the needs of their constituents [44]. This practice is essential for maintaining public trust and ensuring that strategic initiatives are supported and successfully implemented.

Strategic management accounting (sma) provides tools for better decision-making by balancing risk and value [45]. This approach is particularly useful in the public sector, where resource allocation must be optimized to meet diverse objectives while managing financial constraints

[19], [35]. Sma helps public sector organizations to evaluate the financial implications of their strategic choices and make informed decisions that enhance organizational performance. Portfolio management, which prioritizes projects and initiatives that align with strategic goals, complements sma by ensuring that resources are allocated effectively to achieve desired outcomes. These strategic financial practices are crucial for maintaining fiscal responsibility and achieving long-term objectives.

Combining traditional and innovative practices through collaboration and hybrid approaches facilitates public value co-creation and improves service delivery [46]. These strategies leverage the strengths of different methodologies to address complex challenges in the public sector [16], [17], [23], [24]. The integration of new technologies, such as artificial intelligence (ai) [47] and digital transformations [48], is critical for modernizing public sector management. These technologies enable organizations to improve efficiency, enhance decision-making, and better meet the needs of the public [11], [12]. The adoption of digital technologies and collaborative approaches not only enhances operational efficiency but also improves the organization's ability to serve the public effectively.

Frameworks and theories such as bryson's model [25], mulgan's model [38], and the agility model [39] provide structured approaches that guide public sector strategic planning and management. These models emphasize the importance of setting clear objectives, engaging stakeholders, and maintaining flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances [14], [36], [37]. Bryson's model, for example, offers a structured approach for strategic planning that involves setting clear goals, engaging stakeholders, and continuously evaluating progress to ensure successful implementation. Mulgan's model focuses on responsive governance, highlighting the need for public sector organizations to be adaptable and responsive to changing conditions and stakeholder needs.

The agility model emphasizes the importance of flexibility and adaptability in strategic planning. This model helps public sector organizations to quickly respond to new challenges and opportunities, ensuring sustained performance and effectiveness. Design, learning, cultural, political power, and environmental frameworks and theories enrich the strategic management landscape by addressing diverse organizational contexts and challenges. They provide insights into how public sector organizations can navigate complex environments and achieve strategic objectives [14], [36], [39]. These comprehensive models and frameworks offer valuable guidance for public sector organizations striving to enhance their strategic capabilities.

Continuous improvement is essential for enhancing governance and service delivery [49]. Public sector organizations must constantly evaluate and refine their strategies to adapt to changing conditions and stakeholder expectations [21], [20], [40], [41]. This process of continuous evaluation and adaptation ensures that public sector organizations remain effective and responsive. The ability to balance risk and value through sma and portfolio management further enhances the strategic capabilities of public sector organizations, enabling them to

navigate complexities and achieve their objectives effectively. Continuous improvement practices are vital for sustaining high performance and achieving long-term strategic goals.

The findings from the reviewed papers underscore the complexity and necessity of strategic management in the public sector. Unlike the private sector, public organizations face unique challenges such as political accountability, public scrutiny, and the need to balance diverse stakeholder interests [50]. This necessitates a more nuanced and adaptable approach to strategic management. The effective strategic management of public sector organizations involves a multifaceted approach that integrates governance strategies, strategic planning, dynamic governance, and theoretical frameworks. By adopting these comprehensive strategies, public sector organizations can improve their operational efficiency, service delivery, and overall organizational performance.

Strategic communication and stakeholder management are pivotal for aligning organizational goals with public expectations. These strategies ensure that public sector organizations can align their strategies with public expectations and maintain transparency and accountability. Effective strategic management in the public sector involves understanding and addressing unique challenges through various approaches like strategic negotiations, logical incrementalism, strategic issues management, stakeholder management, and strategic planning for innovation [12], [13]. Implementing strategic management practices in public institutions requires adapting to meet public goals efficiently, emphasizing decentralization, and improving performance indicators [14].

The findings reveal several phenomena within public sector strategic management. Firstly, there is a clear shift towards integrating dynamic and adaptive strategies that can respond to rapidly changing environments. This includes the adoption of digital technologies and collaborative approaches that enhance innovation and crisis management capabilities. Secondly, the importance of strategic communication and stakeholder management is emphasized as essential for effective policy implementation and organizational performance. These practices ensure that public sector organizations can align their strategies with public expectations and maintain transparency and accountability.

Finally, the continuous evolution and refinement of strategic management practices underscore the need for public sector organizations to remain adaptable and responsive. This is achieved through the adoption of comprehensive frameworks and models that guide strategic planning, the integration of new technologies, and a focus on continuous improvement. The ability to balance risk and value through sma and portfolio management further enhances the strategic capabilities of public sector organizations, enabling them to navigate complexities and achieve their objectives effectively.

In summary, the successful strategic management of public sector enterprises requires a comprehensive strategy that combines governance strategies, strategic planning, dynamic

governance, and theoretical frameworks. Public sector organizations may enhance their operational efficiency, service delivery, and overall organizational performance by using these comprehensive techniques. This method is crucial for effectively managing the intricacies of contemporary governance, maximizing the allocation of resources, and addressing the changing requirements of the public. Continuing research and practical applications will offer essential insights and solutions for efficiently managing the public sector in a constantly evolving environment.

Future Research Opportunities

The landscape of strategic management in the public sector is continuously evolving, driven by the need to address complex challenges and improve service delivery. Governance strategies that enhance adaptability and innovation are at the forefront of this evolution. Future research should delve into refining these strategies, focusing on the integration of dynamic governance approaches such as digitalization and collaboration. By comparing different governance models across various contexts, researchers can identify best practices that effectively address crises and foster continuous innovation, thus contributing to more resilient public sector organizations. Strategic planning is essential for guiding public administration, and its effectiveness hinges on continuous enhancement. Research should explore how strategic planning processes can be optimized to align with evolving societal needs and stakeholder expectations. This involves examining the impact of different strategic planning approaches on organizational performance and identifying factors that contribute to their successful implementation. Understanding these dynamics will help public sector organizations remain relevant and effective in an ever-changing environment.

The integration of theoretical perspectives and practical applications in strategic management remains a rich area for exploration. Future studies should investigate how strategic communication, issues management, and stakeholder engagement can be effectively integrated into public sector operations. Developing comprehensive frameworks for these areas can guide public sector organizations in managing strategic issues proactively and engaging stakeholders to enhance policy implementation and organizational performance. The application of strategic management accounting (sma) and portfolio management in the public sector presents further research opportunities. These financial management tools can significantly improve decision-making, balance risk and value, and enhance financial sustainability. Future research should explore the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing sma and portfolio management practices in various public sector contexts, aiming to develop guidelines for best practices that can be widely adopted.

Collaboration and hybrid approaches that combine traditional and innovative practices are crucial for facilitating public value co-creation and improving service delivery. Research should investigate how these approaches can be effectively implemented, identifying the conditions under which they are most successful and the barriers to their adoption. Comparative studies of

collaborative initiatives across different sectors and regions can provide valuable insights into the factors that contribute to successful collaboration and hybrid approaches. Frameworks and theories play a significant role in guiding public sector strategic management. Future research should explore the applicability of various models, such as bryson's model, mulgan's model, and the agility model, in different public sector settings. This research aims to develop a deeper understanding of how these models can be adapted to address specific organizational contexts and challenges, providing practical tools for strategic planning and management.

Continuous improvement is vital for effective public sector management. Identifying best practices for fostering a culture of continuous improvement within public sector organizations should be a priority. This includes examining mechanisms through which organizations can evaluate and refine their strategies, processes, and performance metrics. Research should also explore the role of leadership in promoting continuous improvement and the impact of organizational culture on the success of improvement initiatives. The intersection of strategic management and crisis management is another critical area for research. The covid-19 pandemic has underscored the need for agile and adaptive governance structures capable of responding swiftly to emergencies. Investigating how strategic management practices can be integrated with crisis management frameworks will enhance organizational resilience and preparedness. Case studies of public sector responses to different types of crises can provide valuable lessons and best practices for future crisis management efforts. The implications of strategic management for workforce development in the public sector deserve further exploration. Understanding how strategic management practices influence employee engagement, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment is essential. This research should aim to develop strategies for attracting, retaining, and developing a skilled and motivated public sector workforce, ensuring that organizations have the human resources needed to achieve their strategic objectives.

The role of ai (artificial intelligence) in improving strategic management in the public sector is a rapidly growing topic with considerable promise. Further investigation is required to examine the potential of ai technology in facilitating strategy planning, decision-making, and performance evaluation. An examination of the ethical, operational, and practical dimensions of ai adoption will guarantee that these technologies improve organizational capacities while upholding public confidence and responsibility. The capacity of ai to analyze extensive datasets and offer practical insights has the potential to transform public sector operations, enhancing their efficiency and responsiveness to public requirements. Overall, the evolving landscape of public sector strategic management presents numerous opportunities for future research. By exploring these areas, scholars and practitioners can contribute to the development of innovative and effective strategies for managing the complexities of modern public administration. This research is essential for enhancing the efficiency, responsiveness, and overall performance of public sector organizations, ultimately leading to improved service delivery and better outcomes for society.

4. Conclusion

This review highlights the essential strategies and approaches for effective strategic management in the public sector. Governance strategies that emphasize adaptability and innovation are crucial for driving efficiency and sustainability in public services. Strategic planning is vital for setting clear goals and ensuring that public sector organizations can navigate the complexities of governance and achieve their objectives. Dynamic governance strategies, including digitalization and collaboration, are key to addressing crises and fostering innovation. These strategies enable public sector organizations to respond rapidly to changing conditions and leverage new technologies to improve service delivery and operational efficiency.

Effective integration of strategic communication, issues management, and stakeholder management enhances decision-making processes and policy implementation. Financial tools such as strategic management accounting (sma) and portfolio management help balance risk and value, optimizing resource allocation and enhancing financial sustainability. Collaboration and hybrid approaches, which combine traditional and innovative practices, facilitate public value co-creation and improve service delivery. Frameworks like bryson's model, mulgan's model, and the agility model provide structured approaches for strategic planning and governance, emphasizing adaptability, stakeholder engagement, and innovative practices.

In conclusion, a comprehensive approach to strategic management, integrating governance strategies, strategic planning, dynamic governance, and theoretical frameworks, is essential for public sector organizations to enhance their efficiency, service delivery, and overall performance. This approach is critical for managing the complexities of modern governance and responding to the evolving needs of the public. Future research should continue to explore these areas to provide further insights and strategies for effective public sector management.

References

- [1] B. George, R. Huijbregts, M. Tiggelaar, L. Vandersmissen, S. Vanhengel, And B. L. Zaki, “Chapter 13: Strategic Planning: The Way Forward,” In *Handbook On Strategic Public Management*, Elgar Online, 2023, Pp. 196–210.
- [2] F. C. Arterton, “A First Look At Strategic Thinking,” In *Strategy In Politics: Plotting Victory In A Democracy*, F. C. Arterton, Ed., Oxford University Press, 2023, P. 0. Doi: 10.1093/Oso/9780197644836.003.0002.
- [3] F. C. Arterton, “Strategic Planning,” In *Strategy In Politics: Plotting Victory In A Democracy*, F. C. Arterton, Ed., Oxford University Press, 2023, P. 0. Doi: 10.1093/Oso/9780197644836.003.0004.

[4] J. M. Jasper, "Strategy," In *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia Of Social And Political Movements*, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2022, Pp. 1–6. Doi: 10.1002/9780470674871.Wbespm206.Pub2.

[5] Y. Hadijaya, F. Abdillah, F. M. Sembiring, And S. Mulyani, "Strategic Planning In Decision Making Against The Information Perspective," *Edumaspul J. Pendidik.*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Art. No. 2, Oct. 2022, Doi: 10.33487/Edumaspul.V6i2.4450.

[6] J. I. Criado And J. R. Gil-Garcia, "Creating Public Value Through Smart Technologies And Strategies: From Digital Services To Artificial Intelligence And Beyond," *Int. J. Public Sect. Manag.*, Vol. 32, No. 5, Pp. 438–450, Jan. 2019, Doi: 10.1108/IJPSM-07-2019-0178.

[7] M. Irfan *Et Al.*, "Role Of Project Planning And Project Manager Competencies On Public Sector Project Success," *Sustainability*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Art. No. 3, Jan. 2021, Doi: 10.3390/Su13031421.

[8] A. Molenveld, K. Verhoest, And J. Wynen, "Why Public Organizations Contribute To Crosscutting Policy Programs: The Role Of Structure, Culture, And Ministerial Control," *Policy Sci.*, Vol. 54, No. 1, Pp. 123–154, Mar. 2021, Doi: 10.1007/S11077-020-09379-Y.

[9] N. Van Gestel, M. Kuiper, And A. Pegan, "Strategies And Transitions To Public Sector Co-Creation Across Europe," *Public Policy Adm.*, P. 09520767231184523, Jun. 2023, Doi: 10.1177/09520767231184523.

[10] B. Blaskovics, Z. M. Maró, G. Klimkó, V. Papp-Horváth, And Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir, "Differences Between Public-Sector And Private-Sector Project Management Practices In Hungary From A Competency Point Of View," *Sustainability*, Vol. 15, No. 14, Art. No. 14, Jan. 2023, Doi: 10.3390/Su151411236.

[11] S. Gomes *Et Al.*, "Strategic Organizational Sustainability In The Age Of Sustainable Development Goals," *Sustainability*, Vol. 15, No. 13, Art. No. 13, Jan. 2023, Doi: 10.3390/Su151310053.

[12] L. Vandersmissen, B. George, And J. Voets, "Strategic Planning And Performance Perceptions Of Managers And Citizens: Analysing Multiple Mediations," *Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 26, No. 2, Pp. 514–538, Feb. 2024, Doi: 10.1080/14719037.2022.2103172.

[13] E. Gökçeka And A. Karakayab, "Impact Of Strategic Management On The Performance Of Public Institutions: Empirical Evidence From Development Agencies," *Public Money Manag.*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Pp. 602–609, Aug. 2023, Doi: 10.1080/09540962.2022.2037268.

[14] E. Ongaro And E. Ferlie, "Strategic Management In Public Organizations: Profiling The Public Entrepreneur As Strategist," *Am. Rev. Public Adm.*, Vol. 50, No. 4–5, Pp. 360–374, May 2020, Doi: 10.1177/0275074020909514.

[15] S. P. Osborne, M. Cucciniello, G. Nasi, And K. Strokosch, "New Development: Strategic User Orientation In Public Services Delivery—The Missing Link In The Strategic Trinity?,"

Public Money Manag., Vol. 41, No. 2, Pp. 172–175, Feb. 2021, Doi: 10.1080/09540962.2020.1758401.

[16] D. Obembe, J. Al Mansour, And O. Kolade, “Strategy Communication And Transition Dynamics Amongst Managers: A Public Sector Organization Perspective,” *Manag. Decis.*, Vol. 59, No. 8, Pp. 1954–1971, Jan. 2020, Doi: 10.1108/MD-11-2019-1589.

[17] I. Svensson, S. Brorström, And P. Gluch, “Introducing Strategic Measures In Public Facilities Management Organizations: External And Internal Institutional Work,” *Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 26, No. 2, Pp. 466–487, Feb. 2024, Doi: 10.1080/14719037.2022.2097301.

[18] P. P. Abdullah, T. Raharjo, B. Hardian, And T. Simanungkalit, “Challenges And Best Practices Solution Of Agile Project Management In Public Sector: A Systematic Literature Review,” *JOIV Int. J. Inform. Vis.*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Pp. 606–614, Jul. 2023, Doi: 10.30630/Joiv.7.2.1098.

[19] P. Roberts And L. Hamilton Edwards, “Portfolio Management: A New Direction In Public Sector Strategic Management Research And Practice,” *Public Adm. Rev.*, Vol. 83, No. 4, Pp. 947–959, 2023, Doi: 10.1111/Puar.13633.

[20] I. Semenets-Orlova, V. Kushnir, L. Rodchenko, I. Chernenko, O. Druz, And M. Rudenko, “Organizational Development And Educational Changes Management In Public Sector (Case Of Public Administration During War Time),” *Int. J. Prof. Bus. Rev.*, Vol. 8, No. 4, Pp. E01699–E01699, Apr. 2023, Doi: 10.26668/Businessreview/2023.V8i4.1699.

[21] N. M. Alsharari And B. Daniels, “Management Accounting Practices And Organizational Change Aspects In The Public Sector: Contextual/Processual Approach,” *J. Account. Organ. Change*, Vol. 20, No. 1, Pp. 177–204, Jan. 2023, Doi: 10.1108/JAOC-10-2021-0143.

[22] L. S. Bjerke-Busch And S. Thorp, “Overcoming The Productivity Paradox In The Public Sector By Managing Deliberate Learning,” *Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 26, No. 6, Pp. 1752–1778, Jun. 2024, Doi: 10.1080/14719037.2023.2225510.

[23] I. Mergel, H. Dickinson, J. Stenvall, And M. Gasco, “Implementing AI In The Public Sector,” *Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 0, No. 0, Pp. 1–14, 2023, Doi: 10.1080/14719037.2023.2231950.

[24] D. Valle-Cruz And R. García-Contreras, “Towards AI-Driven Transformation And Smart Data Management: Emerging Technological Change In The Public Sector Value Chain,” *Public Policy Adm.*, P. 09520767231188401, Jul. 2023, Doi: 10.1177/09520767231188401.

[25] J. Bryson And B. George, “Strategic Management In Public Administration,” In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia Of Politics*, 2020. Doi: 10.1093/Acrefore/9780190228637.013.1396.

[26] S. Fang, “Critically Analyze The Use Of Strategic Management In The Public Sector,” *Front. Bus. Econ. Manag.*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Art. No. 1, 2023, Doi: 10.54097/Fbem.V7i1.3761.

[27] N. Muravu, "Strategic Performance Measurement And Management: The Distinctive Nature Of The Public Sector And Implications On Performance Measures," *Public Policy Adm. Res.*, Vol. 13, No. 2, P. 23, 2023.

[28] C. T. Lystbaek, J. Holmgrem, And O. Friis, "Why Do We Need Strategy In Public Management? Institutional Logics As Strategic Resources In Public Management," *Int. Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 21, No. 2, Art. No. 2, Aug. 2021.

[29] A. V. Lopes And J. S. Farias, "How Can Governance Support Collaborative Innovation In The Public Sector? A Systematic Review Of The Literature," *Int. Rev. Adm. Sci.*, Vol. 88, No. 1, Pp. 114–130, Mar. 2022, Doi: 10.1177/0020852319893444.

[30] R. Brandão, M. R. Hosseini, A. N. Macêdo, A. C. Melo, And I. Martek, "Public Administration Strategies That Stimulate Reverse Logistics Within The Construction Industry: A Conceptual Typology," *Eng. Constr. Archit. Manag.*, Vol. 29, No. 8, Pp. 2924–2949, Jan. 2021, Doi: 10.1108/ECAM-07-2020-0547.

[31] N. Chiwawa, H. Wissink, And W. Fox, "Strategic Management Practices In Organisations With Specific Reference To The Public Sector," *Afr. Public Serv. Deliv. Perform. Rev.*, Vol. 9, No. 1, Art. No. 1, Oct. 2021, Doi: 10.4102/Apsdpr.V9i1.540.

[32] I. M. Nolte And J. Lindenmeier, "Creeping Crises And Public Administration: A Time For Adaptive Governance Strategies And Cross-Sectoral Collaboration?," *Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 0, No. 0, Pp. 1–22, 2023, Doi: 10.1080/14719037.2023.2200459.

[33] A. Álvarez-Nobell, A. Oliveira, A. Athaydes, And B. Barroso, "Strategic Communication And Political Ideologies In South America. COVID-19 Crisis Management In The Cases Of The Populist Governments Of Argentina And Brazil," *Int. J. Strateg. Commun.*, Vol. 16, No. 3, Pp. 403–425, May 2022, Doi: 10.1080/1553118X.2022.2056040.

[34] W. Hendrikx, M. Kuiper, And N. Van Gestel, "Engaging Professionals In The Strategic Renewal Of Public Services: A Literature Review And Research Agenda," *Public Policy Adm.*, Vol. 39, No. 1, Pp. 27–50, Jan. 2024, Doi: 10.1177/09520767221094446.

[35] L. Höglund, M. Holmgren Caicedo, M. Mårtensson, And F. Svärdsten, "Strategic Management Accounting In The Public Sector Context: The Case Of The Swedish Transport Administration," *J. Public Budg. Account. Financ. Manag.*, Vol. 33, No. 4, Pp. 468–486, Jan. 2021, Doi: 10.1108/JPBAFM-12-2019-0180.

[36] B. Mazouz And A. Rousseau, "Strategic Management In Public Administrations: A Results-Based Approach To Strategic Public Management," *Int. Rev. Adm. Sci.*, Vol. 82, No. 3, Pp. 411–417, Sep. 2016, Doi: 10.1177/0020852316655522.

[37] O. Edoardo, A. Sancino, I. Pluchinotta, H. Williams, M. Kitchener, And E. Ferlie, "Strategic Management As An Enabler Of Co-Creation In Public Services," *Policy Polit.*, Vol. 49, No. 2, Pp. 287–304, 2021.

[38] J. Law, “5: Strategy And Strategic Management,” In *Understanding Public Services: A Contemporary Introduction*, Bristol University Press Digital, 2023, Pp. 73–86.

[39] A. Gusmita And L. Sudhartio, “The Impact Of Strategic Decision Making Approach To The Public Service Performance With The Role Of Organizational Agility: A Research Framework.” Rochester, NY, Apr. 17, 2020. Doi: 10.2139/Ssrn.3578536.

[40] V. Stevens, E. H. Klijn, And R. Warsen, “Branding As A Public Governance Strategy: A Q Methodological Analysis Of How Companies React To Place Branding Strategies,” *Public Adm. Rev.*, Vol. 81, No. 4, Pp. 752–762, 2021, Doi: 10.1111/Puar.13263.

[41] P. Lesnikova, J. Schmidtova, And I. Cichocka, “Strategy Formulation Activities With Emphasis On Strategic Management Tools And Techniques In Slovak Companies,” *Probl. Perspect. Manag.*, Vol. 21, No. 3, Pp. 54–68, Jul. 2023, Doi: 10.21511/Ppm.21(3).2023.05.

[42] S. Knafo, “Neoliberalism And The Origins Of Public Management,” *Rev. Int. Polit. Econ.*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Pp. 780–801, Jul. 2020, Doi: 10.1080/09692290.2019.1625425.

[43] A. Khan, M. Waris, S. Panigrahi, M. R. Sajid, And F. Rana, “Improving The Performance Of Public Sector Infrastructure Projects: Role Of Project Governance And Stakeholder Management,” *J. Manag. Eng.*, Vol. 37, No. 2, P. 04020112, Mar. 2021, Doi: 10.1061/(ASCE)ME.1943-5479.0000886.

[44] Z. Belyaeva, S. M. R. Shams, G. Santoro, And B. Grandhi, “Unpacking Stakeholder Relationship Management In The Public And Private Sectors: The Comparative Insights,” *Euromed J. Bus.*, Vol. 15, No. 3, Pp. 269–281, Jan. 2020, Doi: 10.1108/EMJB-06-2019-0085.

[45] F. Cescon, A. Costantini, And L. Grassetti, “Strategic Choices And Strategic Management Accounting In Large Manufacturing Firms,” *J. Manag. Gov.*, Vol. 23, No. 3, Pp. 605–636, Sep. 2019, Doi: 10.1007/S10997-018-9431-Y.

[46] A. Dudau, R. Glennon, And B. Verschuere, “Following The Yellow Brick Road? (Dis)Enchantment With Co-Design, Co-Production And Value Co-Creation In Public Services,” *Public Manag. Rev.*, Vol. 21, No. 11, Pp. 1577–1594, Nov. 2019, Doi: 10.1080/14719037.2019.1653604.

[47] H. Szczepaniuk And E. K. Szczepaniuk, “Applications Of Artificial Intelligence Algorithms In The Energy Sector,” *Energies*, Vol. 16, No. 1, Art. No. 1, Jan. 2023, Doi: 10.3390/En16010347.

[48] K. Śledziewska And W. Renata, “The Specificity Of The Digital Transformation Of The Public Sector,” *Soc. Insur. Theory Pract.*, Vol. 151, No. 4, Pp. 5–29, 2021, Doi: 10.5604/01.3001.0015.5235.

[49] J. Mccalman, R. bainbridge, And R. Bailie, “Continuous Quality Improvement And Comprehensive Primary Healthcare: A Systems Framework To Improve Service Quality And Health Outcomes,” Vol. 19, No. 4, Art. No. 4, Aug. 2019, Doi: 10.5334/Ijic.S3436.

[50] S. Wiersma, Z. Lippényi, And R. Wittek, “Imprinting And Contested Practices: The Impact Of Public Directors’ Private-Sector Experience On Temporary Employment In Dutch Public Organizations,” *Public Adm. Rev.*, Vol. 84, No. 3, Pp. 447–464, 2024, Doi: 10.1111/Puar.13696.