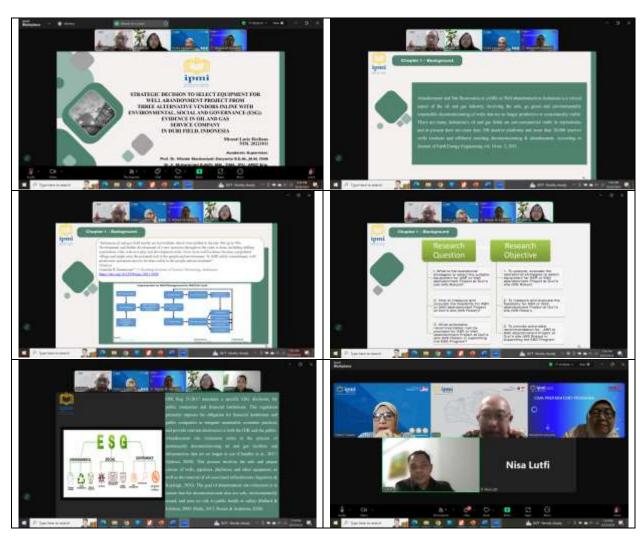


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Event	:	Final Thesis Defense
Date	:	Tuesday, September 24, 2024 at 7 PM
Student	:	Miranti Lucia Herliana (20221011)
Title	:	Strategic Decision to Select Equipment for Well Abandonment Project from Three Alternative Vendors inline with Environment, Social and Governance (ESG): Evidence in Oil and Gas Service Company in Duri Field, Indonesia
Thesis Advisor(s)	:	Prof. Wiwiek M Daryanto & Dr. Muhammad Zulkifli
Examiners	:	Yulita F Susanti, PhD & Dr. Samuel PD Anantadjaya





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Comments;

1. Where are the answers for 3 research questions?



- 2. You are having interviews with 4 different personnel; Business Development Manager, Operation Manager, Supply Chain Manager, and Finance Manager. **How come did you have encountered only 4 personnel to do this in terms of the well abandonment project**?
 - a. What kinds of interesting part on your research to elaborate these 4 personnel?
 - b. Anything exciting?
- 3. In your ESG (slide 22), waste management and natural resources, health & safety and Risk Management, where would you have them separately?



4. Your VRIO is said that each of the element consists "yes" in term of the last one; organizational agility, innovation, human resources, environmental, social and governance commitment and financial stability. **How come you portray them as "yes"**?



5. The research limitation is stated that the duration of Abandonment Site Restoration (ASR) may be varied due to well complexities, site location, regulatory requirement, condition of the well, and environmental consideration. **Please tell me about the site well abandonment project**.



- 6. Using cost and benefit analysis, what are the facts on **differences on the real cost and benefits analysis** that is in UK, US and China in terms of the procedural steps, other than the actual costs of \$1.4 million (Europe), \$1.3 million (US), and \$1 million (China)?
 - a. It is likely that the cheapest costs will be China, why did you even bother to display the costing in Europe, the US and China? Is it not China becomes the least minimal for European and US?
- 7. Using the cost and benefit analysis, they are all accompanied by number crunching quantitatively, but this is not really the case for CBA. I was just wondering why?
 - a. You are looking for direct vs indirect costs, but these costs are not used by the quantitatively but rather deals with qualitatively in terms of PESTLE and VRIO



b. In terms of Rarity, you noted that having to **own a car** it is **high investment** and also having to have **customized productivity and efficiency**, but how come it is the case because to own or renting a car are basically about the same figures

Rarity:

- High Initial Investment: The ability to make substantial upfront investments in a
 vehicle fleet is relatively rare and can be a competitive advantage.
- Specialized Customization: Customizing vehicles for specific operational requirements can be a unique advantage if it enhances productivity and efficiency.
- 8. **Renting vs. buying cars** is really up to the NPV for renting and buying cars, is not it?
 - a. How much was the NPV for cars?
 - b. How much was the operation efficiency, sustainability integration and regular review of the strategy decision-making toward goals for SDG.
 - c. How come would the decision is to renting vehicles?
 - The actionable recommendations for optimization are operation flexibility, cost efficiency, sustainability integration, and regular review of the strategy decisionmaking to adapt company goals for SDG.

Based on the following options can be taken:

- Renting Vehicles: More suitable for short-term projects under exploration period or
 when flexibility and quick scaling are needed without large initial investments, no
 risk to maintain the asset, and the priority is always to have the vehicle updated/new.
- 9. Between renting a car vs buying a car, the least visible amount of low of initial cost is definitely renting. But this is not the case because of the renting a car equal to up to the similar amount than just buying a car.
 - a. Where did you put the justification for high initial cost vs higher long-term cost?
 - b. Where the **negligence risk** in buying a car vs **contract restrictions** in renting a car if the **full coverage insurance is purchased**?



Figure 10 - SWOT Analysis (Source: Albert Humphrey (1960))

- 10. In SDG 1, of course I am unsure about the clauses on **No Poverty in the case of buying or renting a car** because it is simply an investment opportunities like building and other facilities. Hence, it is **No Poverty to who**?
 - · SDG 1: No Poverty
 - Buying: Investing in vehicle ownership can potentially create employment opportunities and economic stability within the local community, especially through maintenance and operational support roles.
 - Renting: Opting for rental agreements can reduce upfront costs and financial burden, allowing PSC contractors to allocate resources towards poverty alleviation programs or community development initiatives.