Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

GExperts Learning Academy | C-027 | C | 12 weeks

Course overview

12 weeks C programme focused on Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Learners appropriate to the stated programme level

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content.
- Interpret an applied case using evidence and stated assumptions.
- Identify risks, safeguards, role boundaries and escalation points.
- Prepare a clear recommendation for a multidisciplinary audience.

Course guide

Work through each module objective, lesson and teaching note, complete the applied activity and assessment, then use the separate Academy practice page for practice questions and answer feedback.

Separate practice questions:
https://www.globalexpertsconsultoria.com/training/academy/courses/questions/?course=C-027

Academic and certification status

Draft learning resource for study and review. It does not confer accreditation, external certification, a regulated qualification, professional licence, safety-critical competence or site authorisation. Confirm approvals, current laws, standards, approved procedures and awarding-body requirements before delivery.

Module 1: Petroleum legislative architecture

Learning objectives

- Explain petroleum legislative architecture, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Petroleum legislative architecture
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Distinguish legislation, regulations, licence conditions, contracts and internal procedures. Public-law obligations and private agreements serve different functions. A commercial agreement cannot be assumed to waive a statutory requirement. Identify which authority and jurisdiction govern each issue.

Decision logic. Teach a verification method rather than unverified current legal rules: locate the official instrument, record amendment and commencement status, confirm applicability, and obtain qualified review. Classroom comparisons of concessions and PSAs are not statements of Namibia's adopted system.

Worked example. A contract refers to an old environmental instrument; the legal register must check current requirements before relying on it.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Create a legal-register template for exploration, development and operations.

Model answer guide. Include instrument, version, duty, applicability, owner, evidence and next review date.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Create a legal-register template for exploration, development and operations.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 2: Licensing and acreage management

Learning objectives

- Explain licensing and acreage management, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Licensing and acreage management
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Licences define rights and obligations within specified areas and periods. Work commitments, reporting, transfers and relinquishment may be governed by the applicable framework. Explain the difference between holding acreage and receiving all approvals to develop or operate.

Decision logic. Assess technical capability, beneficial ownership, financial capacity and compliance evidence within lawful processes. Keep commercial attractiveness separate from eligibility. Do not invent bid-round dates, licence terms or regulator powers for Namibia.

Worked example. A fictional explorer holds an exploration right but has not secured approval for a later development activity.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Build an approval dependency map and identify verification questions.

Model answer guide. Separate rights, environmental approvals, development decisions and operational consents; verify each duty.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Build an approval dependency map and identify verification questions.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 3: Production sharing and service contracts

Learning objectives

- Explain production sharing and service contracts, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Production sharing and service contracts
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. A production-sharing arrangement typically allocates production through contract mechanisms, while service contracts compensate specified services. Concessions use a different rights and fiscal structure. These are comparative models, not interchangeable labels or claims about Namibia.

Decision logic. Explain cost eligibility, recovery limits, sharing and audit conceptually. Contract economics depends on detailed definitions, valuation and timing. Have learners compare two explicitly fictional structures without implying their terms apply to an actual licence.

Worked example. In a fictional PSA, 100 units remain after royalty; eligible recovery of 40 leaves 60 for contractual sharing.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Calculate the split at a stated fictional 50:50 profit share.

Model answer guide. Each party receives 30 profit units; cost recovery and royalty are separate flows under this simplified example.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Calculate the split at a stated fictional 50:50 profit share.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 4: Joint operating agreements

Learning objectives

- Explain joint operating agreements, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Joint operating agreements
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. A joint operating agreement allocates responsibilities among venture participants. Explain operator, non-operator, voting, work programmes, budgets, cash calls and joint account oversight. A JOA does not necessarily govern the state's licensing relationship.

Decision logic. Review how authority, reserved matters and conflicts are handled. Non-operators need information and assurance rather than assuming the operator absorbs every risk. Examine default, transfer and decommissioning provisions with legal review in actual transactions.

Worked example. A proposed budget change exceeds an operator's delegated authority in a fictional venture.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Identify the required decision route from a simplified authority matrix.

Model answer guide. Refer to the agreed voting and delegation provisions, record conflicts and retain the decision trail.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Identify the required decision route from a simplified authority matrix.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 5: Royalties taxes and government take

Learning objectives

- Explain royalties taxes and government take, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Royalties taxes and government take
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Fiscal systems allocate project value between investors and the state through mechanisms such as royalties, taxes, bonuses or contractual sharing. Compare mechanisms conceptually. Do not assume a production-sharing system applies to Namibia or import tax rates from another jurisdiction.

Decision logic. Model the actual legal and contractual hierarchy only after specialist verification. Government take depends on timing, cost recovery, deductions and price as well as headline rates. Keep illustrative fiscal cases visibly separate from current law.

Worked example. In a fictional classroom system, 5% royalty on USD 100 revenue is USD 5. This assumption is not a statement of Namibian law.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Compare a gross-revenue royalty with a profit-based levy using two cost scenarios.

Model answer guide. Royalty remains linked to gross revenue while profit-based payments change with allowed costs; note legal definitions matter.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Compare a gross-revenue royalty with a profit-based levy using two cost scenarios.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 6: Environmental legal register and compliance

Learning objectives

- Explain environmental legal register and compliance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Environmental legal register and compliance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Environmental duties can arise across assessment, permits, operating conditions, waste, monitoring and closure. Identify the activity, receptor and obligation before choosing evidence. A permit application is different from an issued approval.

Decision logic. Build a current obligations register verified against official instruments and site-specific conditions. Do not import foreign discharge limits as local law. Compliance monitoring should record accountable owners, exceedances, corrective action and reporting requirements.

Worked example. A project has an assessment report but no verified record of the required approval decision.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Review a fictional compliance register and classify missing evidence.

Model answer guide. Flag unverified approvals and conditions; do not mark compliant merely because a study exists.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Review a fictional compliance register and classify missing evidence.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 7: Maritime and offshore legal interfaces

Learning objectives

- Explain maritime and offshore legal interfaces, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Maritime and offshore legal interfaces
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore activities can involve coastal-state, flag-state, port-state, class and contractual requirements. These are overlapping functions, not synonyms. Explain vessel status, marine pollution prevention and personnel competence as separate assurance areas.

Decision logic. Identify jurisdiction and task before applying a rule. A vessel certificate does not by itself approve every cargo transfer or offshore activity. Obtain current maritime and legal advice for actual operations; classroom guidance is not a statutory checklist.

Worked example. A vessel is classed but its planned task requires additional operational and port checks.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Map responsible parties and verification documents for a fictional supply voyage.

Model answer guide. Distinguish class, flag, port, coastal-state and charter requirements without asserting universal document lists.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Map responsible parties and verification documents for a fictional supply voyage.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 8: Local content and national value

Learning objectives

- Explain local content and national value, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Local content and national value
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Local content can include employment, skills, supplier participation and durable industrial capability. Distinguish domestic ownership, local expenditure and actual value retained locally. A purchase from a locally registered importer may contain little domestic production.

Decision logic. Measure outcomes with a defined boundary, baseline and evidence. Avoid assuming a proposed policy target is current law. Supplier development must protect quality and safety while building realistic capacity and fair access.

Worked example. A fictional USD 1 million local invoice contains USD 850,000 imported equipment and USD 150,000 local services.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Calculate the local-service share and propose more meaningful indicators.

Model answer guide. Fifteen percent in this simplified boundary; employment, skills and retained value need separate evidence.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Calculate the local-service share and propose more meaningful indicators.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 9: Dispute prevention and resolution

Learning objectives

- Explain dispute prevention and resolution, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Dispute prevention and resolution
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Disputes often begin with ambiguity, undocumented change or inconsistent expectations. Teach contemporaneous records, issue escalation and contractual notice awareness. Separate technical disagreement from entitlement and relationship management.

Decision logic. Map negotiation, mediation, expert determination, arbitration or litigation only as options governed by actual agreements and law. Protect privileged or sensitive information and obtain legal advice where needed. Never invent notice periods or enforceability claims.

Worked example. A contractor requests extra payment for changed access conditions but the instructions and impact records are incomplete.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Assemble an issue chronology and identify evidence gaps.

Model answer guide. Separate established facts, disputed facts, contract questions and commercial options.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Assemble an issue chronology and identify evidence gaps.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 10: Contract negotiation simulation

Learning objectives

- Explain contract negotiation simulation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Contract negotiation simulation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Petroleum Law, Contracts and Local Content

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Negotiation preparation identifies objectives, alternatives, authority and acceptable tradeoffs. Separate positions from underlying interests. Technical and fiscal terms interact with schedule, investment and risk; avoid negotiating a headline number in isolation.

Decision logic. Use a mandate sheet and issue log. Teams cannot commit outside delegated authority. Explore package trades, test downside consequences and record unresolved points before drafting. This role-play creates no actual offer, agreement or legal advice.

Worked example. The fictional state team values training commitments while an investor values schedule certainty; both need measurable and feasible terms.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Run a three-round negotiation and submit an unsigned term sheet plus risk commentary.

Model answer guide. Credit quantified commitments, authority checks, alternatives, clear conditions and documented unresolved issues.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Run a three-round negotiation and submit an unsigned term sheet plus risk commentary.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Facilitator close-out and resources

Facilitator close-out

Record attendance, assessment evidence, learner support needs, incidents and improvement actions according to approved provider processes. Do not sign learners off for regulated or safety-critical work without the authorised assessment and certification route.

Resources and references

- Supplied GExperts/IUM reference materials; verify reuse rights and currentness.
- Current applicable Namibian legislation, standards and approved site procedures supplied by the provider.
- Case worksheet and instructor slides must be produced and reviewed before course release.