Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

GExperts Learning Academy | EX-X13 | EX | 2-3 days

Course overview

2-3 days EX programme focused on Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Boards, executives, public officials and senior managers

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design.
- 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=EX-X13

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: 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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

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 2: 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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

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 3: 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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

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 4: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Evidence and De

Learning objectives

- Explain strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: evidence and decision gates, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Evidence and Decision Gates

2. Systems and operating context

3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates

4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation

5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Evidence and Decision Gates describes a practical part of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: evidence and decision gates. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: evidence and decision gates while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

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. Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: evidence and decision gates: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: evidence and decision gates: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

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: Petroleum policy and institutional governance

Learning objectives

- Explain petroleum policy and institutional governance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Petroleum policy and institutional governance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Policy sets objectives, institutions assign authority, and governance creates accountability for decisions and resources. Explain government, regulator and state enterprise roles conceptually without asserting an unverified current Namibian structure.

Decision logic. Separate commercial participation from regulatory judgement and manage conflicts transparently. Define decision rights, disclosure, assurance and challenge. A strong governance design includes implementation capacity and an audit trail, not just an organisation chart.

Worked example. A fictional institution both promotes investment and evaluates its own project compliance, creating a conflict to manage.

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. Draft a responsibility matrix and conflict-management controls.

Model answer guide. Identify segregated decisions, independent review, declarations and public accountability where applicable.

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

Applied activity

Draft a responsibility matrix and conflict-management controls.

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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Data and Perform

Learning objectives

- Explain strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: data and performance. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: data and performance while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

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. Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: data and performance: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: data and performance: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Applied Case

Learning objectives

- Explain strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Applied Case describes a practical part of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: applied case. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: applied case while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

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. Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: applied case: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: applied case: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Communication

Learning objectives

- Explain strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Communication and Escalation

2. Systems and operating context

3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates

4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation

5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: communication and escalation. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: communication and escalation while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

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. Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: communication and escalation: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: communication and escalation: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Knowledge Chec

Learning objectives

- Explain strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: knowledge check. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: knowledge check while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

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. Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: knowledge check: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: knowledge check: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

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: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Competence Re

Learning objectives

- Explain strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design: Competence Review describes a practical part of Strategic Petroleum Licensing and Fiscal Design. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: competence review. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: competence review while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

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. Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: competence review: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for strategic petroleum licensing and fiscal design: competence review: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

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.