National Oil Company Governance and Performance

GExperts Learning Academy | EX-X16 | EX | 2-3 days

Course overview

2-3 days EX programme focused on National Oil Company Governance and Performance, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

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

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for National Oil Company Governance and Performance.
- 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-X16

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 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: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

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 2: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Risk Controls

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: risk controls, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Risk Controls
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Risk Controls describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: risk controls. 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 national oil company governance and performance: risk controls 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 national oil company governance and performance: risk controls: 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 national oil company governance and performance: risk controls: 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 3: Project finance and funding structure

Learning objectives

- Explain project finance and funding structure, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Project finance and funding structure
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Financing links investors, lenders, project cash flows and contractual risk allocation. Explain equity, debt, debt service, covenants and security conceptually. Financing availability depends on credible technical, commercial and environmental evidence.

Decision logic. Distinguish project economics from shareholder returns and loan serviceability. Debt can amplify returns and risk. Check downside cash available for debt service rather than assuming forecast revenue is free cash. No financing commitment is implied.

Worked example. Cash available for debt service of 120 and scheduled debt service of 100 gives a coverage ratio of 1.2.

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. Stress the ratio when available cash falls by 25% and discuss consequences.

Model answer guide. Coverage falls to 0.9; the project may not meet scheduled service without remedies under its actual agreements.

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

Applied activity

Stress the ratio when available cash falls by 25% and discuss consequences.

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: 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: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

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 5: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Work Planni

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Work Planning describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: work planning. 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 national oil company governance and performance: work planning 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 national oil company governance and performance: work planning: 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 national oil company governance and performance: work planning: 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 6: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Data and Per

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Data and Performance describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Applied Case

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Applied Case describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Communicat

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Knowledge C

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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: National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Competenc

Learning objectives

- Explain national oil company governance and performance: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: National Oil Company Governance and Performance

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. National Oil Company Governance and Performance: Competence Review describes a practical part of National Oil Company Governance and Performance. 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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 national oil company governance and performance: 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.