Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

GExperts Learning Academy | SC-X05 | SC | 1-3 days

Course overview

1-3 days SC programme focused on Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: New entrants and cross-sector professionals

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation.
- 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=SC-X05

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: Atmospheric testing principles

Learning objectives

- Explain atmospheric testing principles, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Atmospheric testing principles
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Atmospheric testing considers oxygen, flammable and toxic hazards with instruments suitable for the task. Calibration, functional checks, sampling location, response time and sensor limitations affect validity. A reading is evidence at a place and time, not a permanent guarantee.

Decision logic. Use manufacturer-approved training and site procedures for actual instrument operation and acceptance limits. Teach why an unsuitable or failed sensor makes a reading unreliable. Do not prescribe entry thresholds or authorise testing competence through online questions alone.

Worked example. A detector displays zero but its required functional check failed. Zero cannot be trusted as proof of safe atmosphere.

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. Evaluate fictional detector records and decide whether evidence is fit for use.

Model answer guide. Reject unreliable evidence, withdraw the instrument according to procedure and escalate for approved replacement or review.

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

Applied activity

Evaluate fictional detector records and decide whether evidence is fit for use.

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: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Risk Controls

Learning objectives

- Explain introduction to lng and gas monetisation: risk controls, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Risk Controls
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Risk Controls describes a practical part of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation. 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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: Global petroleum markets and price formation

Learning objectives

- Explain global petroleum markets and price formation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Global petroleum markets and price formation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Crude markets connect producers, traders, refiners and transport providers. Prices often reference benchmarks adjusted for quality, location and contract terms. OPEC is a producers' organisation, not a buyer qualification or an assurance of payment.

Decision logic. Separate physical delivery, price exposure and credit exposure. A high headline price can be offset by freight, quality discounts, finance or default risk. No company is labelled reliable without current due diligence and an approved transaction basis.

Worked example. Offer A is USD 75/barrel with USD 5 freight; offer B is USD 73 with USD 1 freight, before other 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. Compare simplified netbacks and identify non-price checks.

Model answer guide. A gives 70 and B gives 72 USD/barrel; check credit, delivery, sanctions and quality terms before selection.

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

Applied activity

Compare simplified netbacks and identify non-price checks.

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 economics overview

Learning objectives

- Explain petroleum economics overview, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Petroleum economics overview
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Economics translates technical scenarios into cash-flow consequences. Define decision alternatives and the perspective first, then estimate volume, timing, realised prices, costs, fiscal payments and closure. Compare value, affordability and exposure together.

Decision logic. Use transparent assumptions with units and source dates. A model's arithmetic can be correct while its development assumptions are implausible. Separate geological uncertainty, engineering uncertainty and market risk, and show which could reverse the decision.

Worked example. Two fictional projects have equal undiscounted cash surplus but one receives cash five years later.

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. Explain which may have greater present value and what additional information is required.

Model answer guide. Earlier comparable cash usually has greater present value at positive discount rates; require timing and risk details.

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

Applied activity

Explain which may have greater present value and what additional information is required.

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: Routes to shore and infrastructure choices

Learning objectives

- Explain routes to shore and infrastructure choices, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Routes to shore and infrastructure choices
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Compare direct offshore export, pipeline landfall, shuttle-to-terminal and domestic processing as distinct options. Oil reaching national waters does not imply physical landing or domestic refining. Geography, throughput, markets and permitting shape the choice.

Decision logic. Evaluate utilisation, distance, terrain, marine exposure, storage, product demand and lifecycle cost. Infrastructure can be shared only when commercial and technical interfaces align. Do not assert that any Namibian shore-landing route or commissioning date is confirmed.

Worked example. A low-volume early development may favour offshore export while a larger future cluster could change infrastructure economics.

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. Write a conditional shore-routing recommendation with trigger conditions.

Model answer guide. Separate current evidence from future options; include demand, volume, cost, environment and commercial access.

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

Applied activity

Write a conditional shore-routing recommendation with trigger conditions.

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: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Data and Performance

Learning objectives

- Explain introduction to lng and gas monetisation: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation. 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Applied Case

Learning objectives

- Explain introduction to lng and gas monetisation: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Applied Case describes a practical part of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation. 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Communication and Es

Learning objectives

- Explain introduction to lng and gas monetisation: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation. 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Knowledge Check

Learning objectives

- Explain introduction to lng and gas monetisation: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation. 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Competence Review

Learning objectives

- Explain introduction to lng and gas monetisation: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation: Competence Review describes a practical part of Introduction to LNG and Gas Monetisation. 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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 introduction to lng and gas monetisation: 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.