



Høgskulen
på Vestlandet

Assessing Norwegian Maritime Cadets

Compliance with Laws and Regulations for
Competence Evaluation

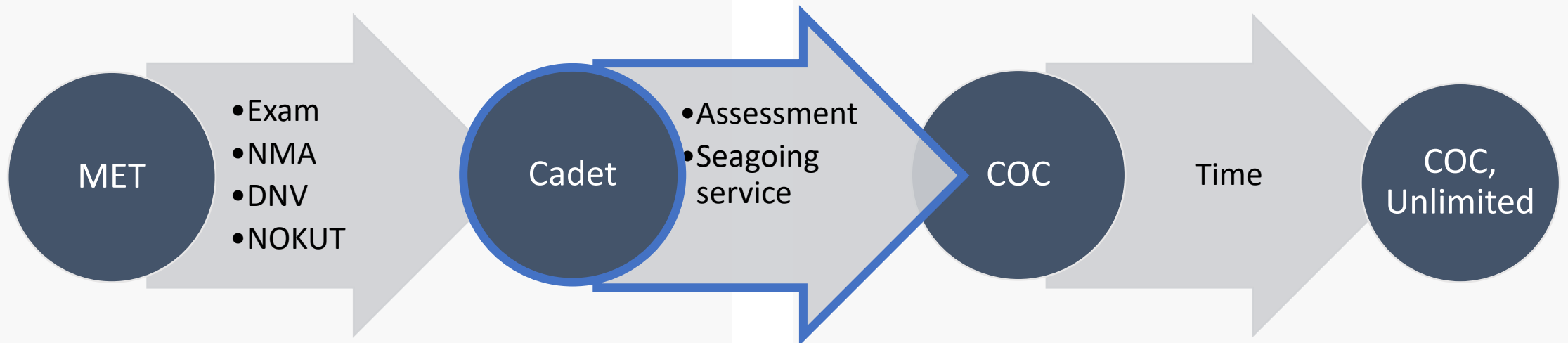
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Research question

- 1. According to current laws, how should assessments be conducted?

- 2. Are the assessments conducted accordingly?



Navigation at the
operational level

Cargo handling and
stowage at the operational
level

Controlling the operation of
the ship and care for
persons onboard at the
operational level

Cadet book overview

Cadetbook

ASSESSMENTS

0%

APPROVED

100%

ANSWERED

100%

Navigation at the operational level

Plan and conduct a passage and determine position. (STCW code, table A-II/1.1)

- Meteorology - Use and interpret information obtained for shipborne meteorological instruments on board
- Characteristics of the various weather systems, reporting procedures and recording systems
- Apply the meteorological information available

Method

- Access to MarOpp database Webcadet
 - 1733 cadets (2020-2022)
- No access to personal data
- No ethics application needed
- SurveyXact
 - 12.04.2023 to 05.05.2023
 - One reminder 28.04.2023
- 453 responses
 - 24 discarded, incomplete



STCW Table A-II/1

Table A-II/1

Specification of minimum standard of competence for officers in charge of a navigational watch on ships of 500 gross tonnage or more

Function: Navigation at the operational level

| Competence | Knowledge, understanding and proficiency | Methods for demonstrating competence | Criteria for evaluating competence |
|---|--|--|---|
| Plan and conduct a passage and determine position | <p><i>Celestial navigation</i></p> <p>Ability to use celestial bodies to determine the ship's position</p> <p><i>Terrestrial and coastal navigation</i></p> <p>Ability to determine the ship's position by use of:</p> <p>.1 landmarks</p> <p>.2 aids to navigation, including lighthouses, beacons and buoys</p> <p>.3 dead reckoning, taking into account winds, tides, currents and estimated speed</p> | <p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved simulator training, where appropriate</p> <p>.4 approved laboratory equipment training</p> | <p>The information obtained from nautical charts and publications is relevant, interpreted correctly and properly applied. All potential navigational hazards are accurately identified</p> <p>The primary method of fixing the ship's position is the most appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions</p> <p>The position is determined within the limits of acceptable instrument/system errors</p> |

How should assessments be conducted?

- Plan and conduct a passage and determine position (example of competence)
- Who decides?
 - IMO
 - STCW
 - NMA
 - Maropp
 - Company / Employer
 - Assessor

- Criteria for evaluating competence
“The information obtained from nautical charts and publications is relevant, interpreted correctly and properly applied. All potential navigational hazards are accurately identified” (STCW Table A-II/1) (example)



STCW, minimum requirements

“The information obtained from nautical charts and publications is relevant, interpreted correctly and properly applied. All potential navigational hazards are accurately identified”
(STCW Table A-II/1)

- No mention of assessment method

- Webcadet
 - Necessary to spend time together
 - Some require practical assessment
 - Some can be assessed verbally, for example online.



Assumption

- Assessors available time
 - 282 tasks
 - 2 hours every day
 - 15 minutes a task
 - 35 days

The Chief Officer



Results

- Was the assessor permanent crew onboard?
(asked all 1733 - 453 answers, 26%)

| | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Yes | 359 | 79 % |
| No | 94 | 21 % |
| Total | 453 | 100 % |

- Have you sailed with the assessor?
(asked all 'assessor was not permanent crew')

| | | |
|-------|----|-------|
| Yes | 38 | 40 % |
| No | 56 | 60 % |
| Total | 94 | 100 % |

Not sailed with assessor

- 56 of all participants (12,3%)
- Assumed total 213 cadets (generalised to all Webcadet users)
- 1600 ships



Results

- How long did you sail with your assessor?
(asked all 'assessor was not permanent crew')

| | | |
|---------------|----|-------|
| Under 5 weeks | 28 | 74 % |
| Over 5 uker | 10 | 26 % |
| Total | 38 | 100 % |

- 28 participants spent less than 5 weeks with the assessor.
- 103 of 1733 (generalised to all Webcadet users)
- Carefully assume 84 cadets did not spend "enough time" with assessor
 - (none or less than 5 weeks)



Results

- Number of assessments?
- "It was only reviewed by the assessor at the office. I got the impression that neither the assessor nor the training center thoroughly went through what was written."
- "I spoke with the assessor over the phone about completing the cadet tasks and how it had gone. The book was signed by the assessor at the office."

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|
| No assessment | 54 | 12 % |
| 1 to 5 | 272 | 60 % |
| 6 to 10 | 70 | 15 % |
| 11 to 15 | 19 | 4 % |
| 16 to 20 | 12 | 3 % |
| 21 to 25 | 5 | 1 % |
| 26 to 30 | 3 | 1 % |
| Over 30 | 18 | 4 % |
| Total | 453 | 100 % |



Summary

- How should assessments be conducted?
- Are they conducted accordingly?
- There is uncertainty regarding the competence of 18% of certificate holders in Norway.
- A certificate of competency (CoC) grants the holder authority to serve as a responsible watchkeeping officer on board a vessel, irrespective of its size and operating area.
- In other words, individuals with a CoC may be authorized to serve as a deck officer or captain on the world's largest ships, navigating them across all international waters.





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Thank you

