

# 中国海员培训、考试和发证

Seafarer Training, Examination and Certification in China



中华人民共和国海事局

The Maritime Safety Administration of the People's Republic of China

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# 序

海上运输是最高效、最安全和最环保的大宗远程运输方式，承担着当今世界90%以上的国际货物贸易运输，为世界经济发展与繁荣发挥着前所未有的重要作用。

中国是世界贸易大国，同时也是海运大国。中国港口吞吐量已经连续三年居世界第一。目前，中国拥有1 000总吨以上的海船达2 600多艘，约5 700万载重吨，是世界上拥有庞大商船队的国家。2005年，中国的外贸海运量达到12.5亿吨。中国海运业为世界贸易的顺利开展做出了重大贡献，同时也为中国经济持续快速发展提供有力保障。

世界海运的发展，离不开全体海员的巨大贡献。目前，中国拥有海员50多万，其中具有高级海员资格的约13.5万人。他们不但驾驶着悬挂五星红旗的船舶在全球海洋上航行，而且服务于世界各国船舶。海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证经过多年的发展和完善，逐步形成了较为完整的体系。中国现有中等以上的航海院校20余所，每年可培养出12 000多名航海类专业毕业生；海员考试、评估和发证机构有53个，近十年参加海船船员全国统考考生超过120 000人次。

中国海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证工作促进了海员整体素质的提高，海员的业务知识、技能和交流等适任能力及水平明显提升，人命安全意识、服务态度和环保意识显著增强，中国海员在国内外航运界树立了“中国海员”良好形象，在世界航运市场中发挥着重要作用。

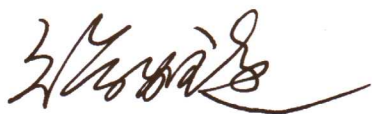
由中华人民共和国海事局（交通部海事局）组织编写的《中国海员培训、考试和发证》一书，客观、系统地介绍了中国履行STCW公约以来海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证的整体情况，充分体现了中国对海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证的高度重视，旨在使国内外海运界全面了解中国海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证现状，促进中国海运业与世界各国的交流与合作。

毋庸置疑，《中国海员培训、考试和发证》的编印发行，必将更好地推动中国海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证工作的进一步发展。

我谨向《中国海员培训、考试和发证》的组织者、编写者和所有参与中国海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证工作的人员致以最诚挚的谢忱和崇高的敬意！

中华人民共和国交通部副部长：

中华人民共和国海事局局长：





# Preface

As one of the safest, most cost-effective and environmentally friendly modes for bulk transport over great distance, maritime transport is playing an unprecedentedly important role in world economic development and prosperity by carrying 90% of the world's total trade.

China is a large trading country with booming shipping industry. The throughput achieved by Chinese ports has ranked the first in the world for three consecutive years. At present, China has a large merchant fleet of over 2,600 seagoing vessels, each with above 1,000 gross tonnage, totaling 57 million Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT). The year of 2005 witnessed a total maritime trade volume of 1.25 billion tons in China. The shipping industry of China has made significant contribution to world trade and also sustained its national economic growth.

The development of world maritime transport could hardly be sustained without the contribution and dedication of seafarers. There are now over 500,000 qualified seafarers in China among which nearly 135,000 are senior officers. Chinese seafarers are not only serving on board the Chinese-flagged vessels but also foreign-flagged ones. After decades of development and improvement, a complete system comprising education, training, examination, assessment and certification for seafarers has been well established. There are more than 20 maritime universities, colleges and vocational schools nationwide from which over 12,000 students graduate each year. There are 53 agencies engaged in examination, assessment and certification for seafarers. A total number of 120,000 persons have taken the national qualifications examination for seafarers over the past decade.

The efforts in education, training, examination, assessment and certification for seafarers have significantly enhanced the overall quality of Chinese seafarers in terms of their professional competency and skills as well as their awareness of maritime safety and environmental protection. Seafarers of China are playing an increasingly important role in the world shipping market, a favorable image of "Chinese Seafarers" has been built up.

The book of *Seafarers' training, examination and certification in China*, compiled by the Maritime Safety Administration of the People's Republic of China (Maritime Safety Administration under the Ministry of Communications), gives an objective and systematic introduction to the general situation of seafarers' training, examination and certification in China with the implementation of STCW Convention, reflecting the commitments by the Chinese Government. It is intended to give our colleagues at home and abroad a complete picture of the development of seafarers' education, training, examination, assessment and certification in China so as to strengthen the exchange and cooperation between China and other parts of the world. It is hoped that its publication will further promote the advancement of the education, training, examination, assessment and certification for seafarers in China.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the organizer and editors of the book and all those involved in seafarers' education, training, examination, assessment and certification in China.

Vice Minister of Communications, People's Republic of China  
Director-General of China Maritime Safety Administration



(Xu Zuyuan)



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## 第1部分 综 述

中国是一个航海历史悠久、海员数量众多的国家。

中国海员归口中华人民共和国交通部管理。根据《中华人民共和国海上交通安全法》等法律的规定，中国海员需完成海员教育和培训，通过国家规定的考试和评估，取得有效的证书后，方可在船上任职。

中华人民共和国海事局（隶属于交通部）是中国海员培训、考试、评估和发证的主管机关。经主管机关授权的海事管理机构是海员考试、评估和发证机构。海员考试、评估和发证机构对完成规定教育和培训的海员实行国家考试发证。

中国的航海教育和海员培训在国家认可的航海院校和培训机构中进行。航海院校和培训机构须具备师资、设施和设备等资质条件，按照国家有关标准培养海员。

中国海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证实行质量管理。海员教育和培训机构以及海员考试、评估和发证机构分别实施船员教育和培训质量体系 and 船员考试、评估和发证质量体系，对海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证全过程进行连续有效的控制。

中国一贯重视在海员教育、培训、考试、评估和发证方面与国际社会的合作与交流，为共同促进海员素质的提高而努力。



## Part 1 Introduction

China is a country with a long history of navigation and a large number of seafarers.

Chinese seafarers are under the administration of the Ministry of Communications of the People's Republic of China. It is stipulated in *the Maritime Traffic Safety Law of the People's Republic of China* that seafarers should complete seafarer education and training and pass the specified national examinations and assessments in order to obtain valid certificates for them to serve on board vessels.

China MSA (under the administration of the Ministry of Communications) is the Administration of Chinese seafarers' education, training, examination, assessment and certification. Maritime administrative organizations authorized by the Administration are the competent authorities for seafarer examination, assessment and certification. The competent authorities issue certificates after national examinations to seafarers who have completed the education and training.

Chinese maritime education and training is conducted in nationally accredited maritime education and training institutions. Maritime education and training institutions should meet the requirements regarding teaching staff, facilities and appliances and nurture seafarers in accordance with related national standards.

Quality control is performed for seafarer education, training, examination, assessment and certification. MET institutions conducting seafarer education and training run a quality system for seafarer education and training and the competent authorities conducting seafarer examination, assessment and certification should establish and implement a quality system for seafarer examination, assessment and certification. Thus continuous and effective control and supervision is maintained in the course of seafarers' education, training, examination, assessment and certification.

Much importance has been attached in China to cooperation and exchange with international communities regarding seafarers' education, training, examination, assessment and certification with a view to making more contribution to enhance the quality of seafarers.

## 第2部分 中国海员考试、评估和发证

### 2.1 海员证书

中国海员证书系指适任证书、专业培训合格证书和特殊培训合格证书。

在中国籍海船上任职的船长、高级船员和值班水手、值班机工应当持有与其所服务的船舶航区、种类、等级或主机类别和所担任的职务相符的有效适任证书。海员应经过专业培训，并持有与其职务相应的专业培训合格证书；在特殊种类船舶上服务的海员还需经过特殊培训，并持有相应的特殊培训合格证书。

适任证书系指按照相关法规的规定签发的，并准许其合法持有人在从事相关的特定航行中，在相关的种类、吨位、推进功率和方式的船舶上，以证书标明的责任等级担任所涉及的职位和执行所涉及的职能的证书。中国海员的适任证书分为甲、乙、丙、丁四类。持有甲类船长、高级船员适任证书和持有乙类值班水手、值班机工适任证书的海员可在海上任何通航水域航行的中国籍船舶上任职；持有乙类船长、高级船员适任证书的海员可在北纬55度至北回归线之间与东经142度以西的太平洋水域，以及北回归线至赤道之间与东经99度以东、东经130度以西所包括的太平洋水域航行的中国籍船舶上任职；持有丙类或丁类船长、高级船员、值班水手和值班机工适任证书的海员可分别在中国沿海、近岸航行的中国籍船舶上任职。

在装备有全球海上遇险和安全系统（以下简称GMDSS）的船舶、近海移动装置、海上平台或设施上任职的船长、驾驶员和无线电人员还应持有GMDSS无线电人员适任证书（丙、丁类船长、驾驶员不强制要求持有GMDSS无线电人员适任证书）。

专业培训系指主管机关依据中国有关法律、法规和STCW公约第Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ、Ⅵ章规定船上有关人员应完成的专业训练。专业培训合格证书包括《熟悉和基本安全培训合格证》、《精通救生艇筏和救助艇培训合格证》、《精通快速救助艇培训合格证》、《高级消防培训合格证》、《精通急救培训合格证》、《船上医护培训合格证》、《雷达观测与标绘和雷达模拟器培训合格证》、《自动雷达标绘仪合格证》、《船舶保安员专业培训合格证》等9种。海员在船上服务时，根据其所任职务需完成规定的专业培训，并持有相应的专业培训合格证。

特殊培训系指主管机关依据中国有关法律、法规和STCW公约第Ⅴ章规定船上有关人员应完成的特殊训练。特殊培训合格证书包括《油轮船员特殊培训（安全知识）合格证》、《油轮船员特殊培训（安全操作）合格证》、《油轮船员特殊培训（原油洗舱）合格证》、《化学品船船员特殊培训（安全知识）合格证》、《化学品船船员特殊培训（安全操作）合格证》、《液化气船船员特殊培训（安全知识）合格证》、《液化气船船员特殊培训（安全操作）合格证》、《客船及滚装客船船员特殊培训合格证》、《客船船员特殊培训合格证》、《船员大型船舶操作特殊培训合格证》、《高速船船员特殊培训合格证》、《船舶装载散装固体危险和有害物质作业船员特殊培训合格证》、《船舶装载包装危险和有害物质作业船员特殊培训合格证》等13种。海员在特殊种类船舶上服务时，根据其所任职务需完成规定的特殊培训，并持有相应的特殊培训合格证。



## Part 2 Chinese Seafarer Examination, Assessment and Certification

### 2.1 Seafarer Certificates

Certificates for Chinese include Certificates of Competence, Certificates of Professional Training and Certificates of Special training.

Masters, officers, ratings forming part of watchingkeeping on ships flying Chinese flag are required to hold valid certificates of competency (CoCs) appropriate to navigation areas, categories, classifications, engine types and functions. Seafarers are required to undergo professional trainings and hold the certificates of professional trainings. For seafarers working on board special vessels, special trainings and the certificates of special training are required.

CoCs refer to certificates issued and endorsed in accordance with the provisions of related regulations and entitling the lawful holder thereof to serve in the capacity and perform the functions involved at the level of responsibility specified therein on a ship of the type, tonnage, power and means of propulsion concerned while engaged on the particular voyage concerned. Certificates of competency for Chinese seafarers fall into four categories: A, B, C and D. Masters, officers on board ships under the Chinese flag navigating in unlimited areas are required to hold Type A CoC, and for ratings forming part of watchingkeeping Type B CoC is mandatory. For masters, officers, ratings forming part of watchingkeeping, Type B CoC is compulsory on ships flying the Chinese flag, navigating within the Pacific waters between Latitude 55° N to the Tropic of Cancer and Longitude 142° E to the west, and from the Tropic of Cancer southwards to the Equator and Longitude 99° E to Longitude 130° E. For masters, officers, ratings forming part of watchingkeeping on ships flying the Chinese flag, navigating coastally or near-coastally, Type C or D certificates is required.

Masters, deck officers and radio personnel working onboard ships, offshore mobile facilities, offshore platforms equipped with Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (hereinafter referred to as GMDSS) should hold CoCs for GMDSS Personnel (not mandatory for captains, deck officers holding Type C and D CoCs).

Professional training refers to the professional trainings stipulated by related national laws and regulations as well as Chapter II, III, IV, VI in the STCW Convention that must be completed by related personnel onboard. The 9 types of professional training certificates include: Certificate for Familiarization and Basic Safety Training, Certificate for Proficiency Survival Craft and Rescue Boats, Certificate for Proficiency in Fast Rescue Boat, Certificate for Advanced Fire-Fighting Training, Certificate for Proficiency in Medical First Aid, Certificate for Medical Care on Board, Certificate for Radar Observation and Plotting and Radar Simulator, Certificate for ARPA Simulator, Certificate for Ship Security Officer Training. Seafarers serving onboard should complete the specified professional training related to their responsibilities and hold the related certificates of professional training.

Special training refers to the special trainings stipulated by related national laws and regulations as well as Chapter V in the STCW Convention that must be completed by related personnel onboard. The 13 types of special training certificates include: Endorsement of Special Training on Oil Tanker Familiarization, Endorsement of Special Training on Oil Tanker Operation, Endorsement of Special Training on IGS and COW of Oil Tanker, Endorsement of Special Training on Chemical Tanker Familiarization, Endorsement of Special Training on Chemical Tanker Operation, Endorsement of Special Training on Liquefied Gas Tanker Familiarization, Endorsement of Special Training on Liquefied Gas Tanker Operation, Endorsement of Special Training on Passenger & Ro-Ro Passenger Ships, Endorsement of Special Training on Passenger Ships, Endorsement of Special Training on Maneuvering of Large Ships, Endorsement of Special Training on High Speed Crafts, Endorsement of Special Training for Cargo Handling on Ships Carrying Dangerous and Hazardous Substances in Solid Form in Bulk, Endorsement of Special Training for Cargo Handling on Ships Carrying Dangerous and Hazardous Substances in Package Form. Seafarers serving onboard should complete the specified special training related to their responsibilities and hold the related certificates of special training.



## 2.2 海员考试、评估和发证机构

中华人民共和国海事局在沿海的省、自治区、直辖市和主要跨省内河（长江、珠江、黑龙江）干线及重要港口城市设立直属海事管理机构。直属海事管理机构在重要港口设立分支机构。直属海事管理机构及其分支机构根据工作需要有关地域设立派出机构。

中华人民共和国海事局是中国海员考试、评估和发证的主管机关，经主管机关授权的各海事管理机构是中国海员考试、评估和发证机构。

中国海员培训、考试、评估和发证的管理实行在主管机关统一领导下的分类分级管理体制。主管机关分别授予各海事管理机构对于不同种类海员证书的考试、评估和发证权限，各海事管理机构在主管机关确定的职责范围内具体负责实施海员考试、评估和发证工作。经主管机关授权签发海员甲类适任证书的海事管理机构有：辽宁海事局、天津海事局、山东海事局、上海海事局、广东海事局。经授权签发海员乙类适任证书的海事管理机构有：辽宁海事局、河北海事局、天津海事局、山东海事局、江苏海事局、上海海事局、浙江海事局、福建海事局、广东海事局、广西海事局、海南海事局。

中国拥有一支学历层次较高、专业能力强的海员考试、评估和发证管理队伍。海员考试、评估和发证机构中专职从事海员考试、评估和发证的人员共有344名，其中200人接受过专科以上高等航海教育，124人持有海船船长、高级船员适任证书。除由海事管理机构的人员担任评估员外，海员考试、评估和发证机构还从航运企业、航海院校和海员培训机构中聘请具备专业能力的人员担任评估员，实施海员适任评估、专业培训评估和特殊培训评估。

## 2.3 海员考试、评估和发证

中国实行海员证书国家考试、评估和发证制度。海员考试、评估和发证机构统一执行国家的法律、法规，确保海员证书的签发符合规定的统一标准和要求。

中国实行海员教育（培训）、考试分离制度，即中国的海员教育和培训在教育培训机构中开展，海员的考试、评估和发证由海员考试、评估和发证机构实施。

中国制定了全面达到并在某些方面超过STCW公约最低标准的海员适任考试评估大纲、专业培训纲要和特殊培训纲要，并制定了考试和评估的工作规范。考试、评估和发证机构严格按照上述标准和规范实施海员的考试和评估。

中国对海员考试、评估和发证申请实行严格的资格审查制度。申请人在年龄、学历、海上服务资历、海上安全记录、健康标准等方面必须符合规定的条件。中国对在特殊种类船舶上任职的船长、高级船员，在海员学历、海上资历、特殊培训以及年龄方面规定了更高的标准。

中国无限航区、近洋航区、沿海航区的船长以及高级海员适任证书考试实行全国统考，保证了船长、高级海员专业知识、理解、适任能力等方面达到统一标准和要求。除统考以外的其他各项海员证书考试由各考试、评估和发证机构根据各自的职责权限组织实施。



## 2.2 Seafarer Examination, Assessment and Certification Organizations

Regional maritime administrations directly under the Maritime Safety Administration of the People's Republic of China are established in the coastal provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, some major cross-provincial inland water lines (the Changjiang River, the Zhujiang River, and the Heilongjiang River), and some key port cities. These regional administrations set up branches in key ports. The regional MSAs and their branches establish branch agencies in relevant areas where necessary.

The Maritime Safety Administration of China (China MSA) is the Administration in China responsible for seafarer examination, assessment and certification.

The implementation of Chinese seafarer examination, assessment and certification is executed with a perpendicular administration pattern: from the Administration, to regional maritime administrations and to branch administrations. Regional maritime administration is authorized to issue various seafarer certificates. Maritime administrations at all levels are responsible for conducting seafarer examination, assessment and certification within the extent of authority specified by the competent authority. Five regional MSAs, including Liaoning MSA, Tianjin MSA, Shandong MSA, Shanghai MSA and Guangdong MSA, are authorized to issue A type CoCs, and eleven regional MSAs, including Liaoning MSA, Hebei MSA, Tianjin MSA, Shandong MSA, Jiangsu MSA, Shanghai MSA, Zhejiang MSA, Fujian MSA, Guangdong MSA, Guangxi MSA, and Hainan MSA, are authorized to issue B type CoCs.

China MSA has a team of 344 well educated, professional administration staff devoted to the seafarer examination, assessment and certification. Among them, 200 are graduates from maritime academies, and 124 officer's CoC holders. Besides the assessors from maritime administration organizations, professional and experienced experts from Chinese shipping enterprises, maritime academies, and maritime training organizations, are also appointed as assessors.

## 2.3 Seafarer Examination, Assessment and Certification

China adopts the policy of national administration of examination, assessment and certification. Organizations for seafarer examination, assessment and certification adhere to nationally applied laws and regulations, ensuring the same standards and requirements for seafarer certification.

The seafarer education and training is independent from the examination, assessment and certification in China, i.e. Chinese maritime education and training institutions conduct education and training, whereas the examination and certification organizations are responsible for examination and certification.

China adopts criteria and requirements of seafarer education, training, examination, assessment and certification that fully meet or exceed minimum requirements regulated in the STCW Convention.

Strict auditing system is established for Chinese seafarer certification. All specific qualifications of applicants such as age, education background, seagoing experience, maritime safety record, health condition etc. are audited rigidly by certification organization before certificates are issued. Higher standards are set for masters, officers working on special types of ships in such aspects as education background, sea service experience, special training and age.

The State Examination is conducted for the certificates of competency for captains and officers for unlimited navigation, greater-coastal navigation and coastal navigation to ensure that their expertise, understanding and competency meet uniform standards. Examinations for other seafarer certificates are conducted by examination, assessment and certification organizations in accordance with their designated responsibilities and authorities.

### 2.3.1 海员考试

海员适任证书全国统考采取统一试题、统一时间、统一评卷、分区考试的形式。主管机关制定了《海船船员适任证书全国统考实施细则》规范全国统考的管理。主管机关负责考试试题的命题组卷并统一集中评判试卷和公布考试结果。考试、评估和发证机构负责除统考以外的其他海员证书考试的命题组卷,并严格按照适任考试评估大纲、专业培训纲要和特殊培训纲要以及有关规定组织实施考试。

主管机关将全国划分为大连、天津、青岛、上海和广州等五个考区,各考区办公室负责各自考区统考的组织实施。目前,全国海员适任证书统考每年定期举行三次。

中国建立了完善的海员适任考试题库以及专业培训、特殊培训考试题库,考试试卷由专用的应用软件从考试题库中随机抽题形成。中国海员的考试逐步实现网络化、无纸化,部分直属海事局海员考试中心已实现网络化、无纸化考试。

### 2.3.2 海员评估

海员评估包括适任评估、专业培训评估和特殊培训评估,由海员考试、评估和发证机构在具备评估所需设施设备条件的航海院校、培训机构或船舶上实施。

海员评估由具有资格的评估员实施。评估员需具备相应的专业能力,经过海员考试、评估和发证机构组织的培训,熟悉相应的考试大纲和评估纲要、程序、规范和要求,通过考核方可开展海员评估工作。

评估员主要应用真实设施设备、模拟器、专用评估系统、听力测验和口语测试等,对海员的技能进行考核,评估海员的综合运用能力和实际操作能力是否达到规定的要求。

### 2.3.3 海员发证

海员考试、评估和发证机构签发海员证书实行初审、复审和批准三级审核制度,海员证书的申请受理、审核、签发以及档案管理均执行规定的工作程序,保证了所签发的海员证书真实、有效,完全符合STCW公约规定的最低标准和要求。

中国对海员证书制作的管理制定了规范。海员考试、评估和发证机构对空白证书的使用、证书的制作、证书的核对和证书的发放全过程严格按照规定的程序实施,对海员取得证书的全过程实行档案管理。

中国已在全国海员考试、评估和发证机构中搭建起海员管理电子信息平台,建立了覆盖全国的海员信息系统,形成了国家级网络化信息数据库,包括海员个人基本信息、持证状况、技术档案、培训档案、安全记录等内容,从而实现了各海员考试、评估和发证机构在平台上海员信息的数据共享。



### **2.3.1 Seafarer Examination**

The State Examination for seafarer certificate of competency, conducted in different regions, takes the form of “same paper, same time and collective paper evaluation”. The Administration is responsible for examination paper preparation, evaluation and publication of results. Examination, assessment and certification organizations are responsible for examinations other than the State Examination. Such examinations are conducted in rigid accordance with the assessment syllabus, professional training and special training outlines and related regulations.

Five examination sites are established in Dalian, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Site offices coordinate the examinations. State examinations are currently held three times a year.

China has a comprehensive theory examination database of competency examination subjects and professional and special training programs. The examination topics are random selections from the database. Chinese seafarer examination is becoming increasingly computer-based, and some regional MSA have conducted paperless internet-based examinations.

### **2.3.2 Seafarer Assessment**

Seafarer assessment consists of seafarer competency assessment, professional training assessment and special training assessment, conducted by seafarer examination, assessment and certification organizations in maritime academies or seafarer training institutions, where facilities and appliances meet the set requirements for the assessment.

It is stipulated that the seafarer assessment shall be conducted by qualified assessors, who should have completed related trainings, and developed familiarization regarding the outlines of the examination assessment, professional and special training as well as the procedures, the criteria and the requirements of the assessment in order to obtain due qualification.

The competency of a seafarer is assessed mainly by utilizing real appliances, simulators, specified assessment software, listening and speaking tests. By assessing the level of a seafarer's mastery of skills the evaluator determines whether he or she obtains the required abilities and meets the objectives and requirements.

### **2.3.3 Seafarer Certification**

Three tiers of auditing, namely initial auditing, rechecking and approving, are adopted in seafarer certification auditing system. The process from application acceptance, auditing, certificate issuing to file management follows the stipulated procedure, thus satisfying the minimum standards of the STCW Convention, and maintaining the authenticity and validity of the certificates.

China has established complete regulations on the management of seafarer certification. The whole process of blank certificate use, certificate making, checking and issuing is strictly conducted according to the regulations. Records are kept in the whole process.

Chinese seafarers' electronic information platform was established at regional MSAs of all levels, including a nationwide seafarer information system and national seafarer computerized database. The electronic seafarer management data contain general information, certification, performance record, training record and safety record. All the information is shared by all seafarer examination and certification organizations.

## 第3部分 中国海员教育和培训

### 3.1 海员教育和培训体制

中国航海教育在航海院校中进行,海员培训在航海院校和海员培训机构中进行。航海院校由教育部、交通部、地方政府或企业主办,海员培训机构由企事业单位、社会团体或私人开办。教育和交通主管部门分别负责航海院校的学历教育管理和行业指导性标准的制定;海事管理机构负责航海院校和培训机构的海员培训管理,同时监督海员教育和培训有关法律、法规在航海院校和培训机构中的实施

依据规定,中国海员教育和培训机构必须同时满足以下要求:

海员培训的设施、设备符合主管机关规定的技术性能标准和功能;

教学计划、教学大纲的制定和教材的编写符合主管机关的规定;

教学人员符合主管机关在学历、海上资历、专业知识和实践经验方面的规定,培训教员能完全胜任相应项目的海员培训;

开展各培训项目的培训配置的师资、设施和设备符合主管机关规定的最低标准。

### 3.2 海员教育和培训机构

中国航海教育包括本科航海教育、高等专科航海教育(高等航海职业教育)、中等专科航海教育(中等航海职业教育)三个层次。中国海员培训包括STCW公约规定的所有培训。

中国现有海员教育和培训机构75个,其中,本科航海院校8所,专科航海院校14所,中专3所,其他教育和培训机构50个。2005年,专科及以上航海院校招收航海类专业学生11 230人,中专招收航海类专业学生1 462人。

从事航海教育和培训的教师队伍具有良好的理论知识和实践经验。在专科及以上航海院校中从事航海教育和海员培训的教师共1 726人,其中教授、副教授737人,讲师910人,其他79人,持有船长、高级船员适任证书784人。在培训机构中从事海员培训的教师在学历、海上资历和实践经验方面均符合主管机关关于培训机构教学人员的资格要求。

中国航海院校目前拥有11艘专门的教学实习船,并通过与航运企业合作,为航海类专业学生的海上实习提供足够的实习船舶。中国海员教育和培训机构配备了大量的真实的或模拟的航海设施和设备(包括雷达和ARPA模拟器、船舶操纵模拟器、轮机模拟器、GMDSS模拟器、船舶积载模拟器及液货船培训模拟装置等先进设备),拥有种类齐全的实验室和实习(实训)基地。



## Part 3 Chinese Seafarer Education and Training

### 3.1 Education and Training System

The maritime education and training in China is conducted in maritime academies under the direct control of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Communications, local governments, or enterprises and seafarer training institutions run by enterprises, NGOs or individuals. The MOE and MOC are in charge of academic education management and the making of professional recommendatory standards. The Administration exercises supervision over the implementation of STCW in maritime academies and seafarer training organizations.

It is stipulated that Chinese seafarer education and training organizations should meet the following requirements simultaneously:

Training facilities and appliances should meet technical standards and functions required by the Administration.

Teaching plans, curricula and teaching materials should comply with the relevant regulations required by the competent authority.

Teaching staff should have appropriate academic degrees, sea service experience, expertise and practical experience required by the Administration. Teachers for training should be fully competent for corresponding training programs.

The staff, facilities and equipment for various training programs should meet the minimum standards required by the Administration.

### 3.2 Seafarer Education and Training Institutions

Chinese maritime education includes 4-year undergraduate, 3-year college (higher vocational), 3-year secondary vocational maritime education. Chinese seafarer education and training institutions conduct all the training programs stipulated in the STCW Convention.

There are 75 seafarer education and training institutions in China, including 8 maritime universities, 14 maritime colleges, 3 secondary vocational schools, and 50 training centers, with an annual enrollment of about 11,230 students for maritime colleges and universities and 1,462 for secondary vocational schools.

China has a team of devoted teaching staff with solid theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Currently, the total number of teachers engaged in maritime education and seafarer training in maritime colleges and universities amounts to 1,726, 737 of whom are professors or associate professors, 910 lecturers, 79 teaching assistants and 784 holds master's or officer's CoCs. Teachers of training institutions meet the qualification requirements of the Administration regarding academic degree and sea service.

Chinese maritime academies possess 11 training vessels. Besides comprehensive laboratories and training bases, Chinese seafarer education and training institutions have radars, and advanced maritime training simulators such as ARPA simulators, ship handling simulators, engine simulators, GMDSS simulators, cargo stowage simulators, tanker training simulators etc.