



# 抓住海上丝路建设契机发展船舶测报事业

近年来,国家一直在谋求船舶测报发展的新出路。抓住"21世纪海上丝绸之路"建设契机,利用现有的海洋资源和优势,对船舶测报事业的发展有着极其重要的意义。

# ■董翔



# ◆ 发展分析 ▶

"21世纪海上丝绸之路"的航道分3条,东向、南向和西向航道。北向的东北航线目前尚处于实验性阶段。东向是日韩、北美洲、中美洲航线,南向是大洋洲、南美洲和非洲西部航线。西向是东南亚、中东、非洲东部和欧洲航线。其中西向航线承担了我国大部分的海上原油进口和商品出口。贸易的商船作为志愿船,搭载观测仪器设备,获取这些航线沿途的水文气象资料,将促进海洋观测资料的获取能力。船舶测报招募志愿船,收集全球海洋水文气象数据资料,发展

前景广阔。如图1所示

#### 优势分析

# 有利于提高全球海洋资料的获取能力

不管是开发和利用海洋,还是完善和提高研究海洋的技术水平,海洋数据资料的获取是海洋事业发展的基础。尤其是全球各国家对海洋观测系统的大力发展,各组织成员和机构纷纷推出了新的海洋观测调查计划,并通过增加观测手段、加密站点布局、扩充观测要素、提高资料时效等途径,大力提升原有和新建的观测系统的海洋资料获取能力。随着高新技术的迅速发展和广泛应用,远洋志愿船获取的观测数据已不仅限在风、温度、气压和海浪等传统的海洋水文气象要素,海流、海水盐度、叶绿素、二氧化碳等,以及海水剖面的数据获取也极其重要,这提高了对全球海洋资料的获取,尤其是对研究海气通量、水循环等综合性课题提供数据基础。

观测仪器的自动化提高了海洋资料的获取能力。有些观测资料还没有实现自动化,如云状、海冰等,有些观测资料自动化程度不高,如海浪、海表温等。自动化设备的进步使得传统人工观测的要素大大减少。这将减少志愿船上的观测人员的工作量,提高积极性,数据也能更加准确有效。

最新的技术进步使得志愿船有可能开展和执行以往海 洋学专家提出的那些复杂的气象观测任务。可计划选定少数 志愿船在特定的航线进行从高层大气至地下的海洋测量。除船舶测报仪,还可搭载在志愿船上其他观测设备,如船载雷达、CTD、水下滑翔机、ADCP、XTD、ARGOS浮标等通过多种传输手段获取各类海洋数据资料,丰富了海洋资料的数据库,加强海洋气象分析的准确性,海洋资料获取能力不断提升。

#### 有利于减少海洋资料获取的成本

海上资料获取艰难,费用大,周期长。无论是海洋站、各种资料浮标、潜标、海床基,还是抛弃式浮标、表漂,虽然获取资料详尽、准确,但是投资成本高,运行维护费用大,是我们现在获取海洋资料的主要方式。卫星遥感也存在购买资料的费用,有些资料还需要和相关浮标、参照物等进行比对。另外专门的调查船,如雪龙号大洋一号等,通过项目对特定海域进行调查,但牵涉到的人力物力开支巨大。相对于这些观测方式,船舶测报足最经济实惠的获取海洋资料的手段,可谓物美价廉。船舶测报仪器搭载在远洋志愿船上,沿途获取相关数据资料,从海洋调查来说,成本相对于布被浮标、专项调查来说微不足道。

仅我国,航行在各大洋的商船数量达几百艘,加上调查船、渔船、公务船等,航线遍及全球各大洋。以21世纪海上丝绸之路主要航线为例,沿途经过中国南海—马六甲海峡—印度洋(斯里兰卡、印度、肯尼亚)—红海—苏伊士运河—地中海(雅典、威尼斯),在此航线沿途布放锚系浮标,无论在成本还是价值用途上均不可行,偶尔有大洋一号等船舶去相关海域,还只能进行时间不长的专项调查。而随着政策扶持,商船增多,意味着获取该航线的相关机会增加,能够丰富相关海域的数据调查资料。因此,发展更多的志愿船搭载船舶测报设备进行海洋水文气象资料的收集,对获取全球海域的数据,丰富数据库,为研究海洋提供更为详尽的数据基础有着极其重要的意义。

#### 有利于提高开发利用海洋资源能力

在过去的几十年里,气候变暖对全球的潜在影响以及 全球气候观测系统的运作已备受关注。全球气候变暖导致海 平面以每年3mm的速率加速上升,降水区域重新分布,改变 了当前的世界气候格局,高纬度地区的气温呈现急剧升高的



图1: 我国对外贸易主要航线(小图)

趋势。有些地区的极端天气气候时间出现的频率和强度增加。精确的海洋数据也被用来对气象、温度和冰雹等的长期预测,监测气候变化,洋流和窝旋,还有大气和海水的相互作用,对农业、工业计划、航海路线、捕鱼及其他很多活动都很重要。海洋上的领航图表和气象地图册很大程度上是基于船舶气象观测的。船舶观测可以获取船舶所在的海域实时水文气象资料,通过回传到岸站的数据,为预报和航线导航提供数据基础,并且可为决策层和导航机构发送所在位置和航线上发生的天气预报和天气变化,为海洋研究、防灾减灾起到极其重要的作用。

船舶测报能丰富全球海洋数据集。几十年的数据,时间跨度长,地点分布全球海洋的各个角落,其多样性、广域性和延续性极其珍贵。全球海洋的数据库资料能为海洋海气交换、长期气候变化、厄尔尼诺、能量交换等需要大数据量的研究提供数据基础。

# 有利于增加国际之间交流

船舶测报作为全球天气监测网的重要组成部分,是海洋水文气象观测的一种重要手段,是认识、研究、掌握海洋环境变化规律和海洋预报提供实时资料的有效途径,也是WMO规定的各海洋国家应尽的一项国际义务。国际海洋资料将由原来的自主自愿网站发布,转为加入合作框架方能协议获取的新时期,为我国增加国际数据共享资源,提高国际声誉,增加海洋资料的交换合作提供帮助。

#### 劣势分析

远洋志愿船的数目一直在下降,招募工作遇到了更多 困难。今天的现代船舶正在增加规模,逐渐变为高度自动 化,因此船员规模已大大减少,导致可自愿观测的时间更 少。此外,新的气候建模和长期预测重点要求也为观测分布 的准确性施加不小的压力。

#### 职责不明确,缺乏政策支持

目前,与船舶测报工作相关的法律法规还较少。《中华人民共和国气象法》第十七条提到远洋航行的船舶应当按照国家有关规定进行气象探测并报告气象信息。《海洋观测预报管理条例》第十六条指出国家建立海上船舶志愿观测制度,承担志愿观测的船舶所需要的海洋观测仪器设备由海洋主管部门负责购置、安装和维修;船舶所有权人或者使用权人应当予以配合,并承担日常管护责任。《海上船舶和平台志愿观测管理规定》,明确了船舶测报的具体工作要求。1976年,交通部、农林部、中央气象局、国家海洋局发出《关于进一步加强船舶水文、气象辅助测报工作的联合通知》,明确交通、农林所属有关海运、远洋运输和渔业公司的船舶,开展船舶测报工作,大连、上海、广州海岸电台负责传递国内外船舶水文气象观测电报,特别强调了国家海洋局负责

# **S**pecials 专栏



船舶的仪器设备、技术指导、资料处理和观测方法等。

1976年的通知距今已有40年,除此之外没有其他的法律法规和政策条款,国家也没有对船舶测报工作发过任何通知和要求。改革开放后,各大部委有所调整,职能也有变化,船舶测报缺乏有效的法律和政策的支持,职责不明确,开展工作举步维艰,协调工作也困难重重。

#### 成效慢, 经费不足

船舶测报管理站成立时间较早,也取得过优秀的成绩,随着经济的发展,船舶测报工作应逐步成长,规模增大。但实际情况是发展缓慢,经费不足,船舶资源利用率低,整体的思想认识还不到位,对船舶测报观测的作用和起到的经济价值还未充分肯定。船舶测报管理包括船舶管理、信息数据管理、仪器设备管理、外业管理和观测人员培船的等,增加志愿船的数量和提高观测人员的水平是船舶测报发展的基本需求。但是目前并未充分意识到这一点。志愿船舶的增加仅限于从专项项目中增加,日常业务发展缓慢,离业务化运行的目标还远远不够。在业务化运行经费不足的情况下,未体现出船舶测报的管理职能。志愿船所属不同的船舶公司,经常更换船主,信息更新滞后。加上跑船车辆进出码头、港口,通关手续繁琐,整体的运行机制处于极其被动的状态。

### 国内外交流缺乏,专业人才短缺

船舶测报工作不只是海洋主管部门的职责,还涉及包括各船舶公司、港口、码头、海事局、边检、渔业等相关单位,需要整体协调合作。国内五个船舶站之间缺乏沟通和交流,其他相关单位也没有交流合作。国外的船舶和相关机构也没有往来,缺乏必要的技术交流和经验介绍。国内外的交流合作少,缺乏信息沟通渠道。全国船舶测站内从业人员不足20人,老龄化严重,极度缺乏专业人才。对志愿船海上观测人员也缺少足够的培训。

# 机遇分析

# "21世纪海上丝绸之路" 打造新通道机遇

紧跟国家"21世纪海上丝绸之路"的战略发展,是加快船舶测报建设和改善发展环境、争取国家政策的难得机遇。打造船舶测报发展的新思路,将会带来多重利好。一是船舶测报的基础设施建设将大幅提升,增加专业人才,提升实力。二是获得政策支持,协调机制通畅,简化工作流程和手续,提高工作效率。三是可将船舶测报重新准确定位,提高其在海洋领域的地位和价值。

#### 海洋强国机遇

"十三五"规划的开展,防灾减灾调查专项的进行, 提供了充分的资金保障。自身建设和规章制度的完善将使船 舶测报工作走上高速发展的正规。随着志愿船舶的加入增 多、经费的增加,设备的维护和更换更加方便,获取海上观测资料的数量和准确度也将大大增加,数据的质量控制和有效性得到保证,也将有助于提高协作单位的积极性。在提高我们对大气与海洋之间联系的研究和准确的长期海洋预报来解决全球变暖问题方面提供大量的数据资源,提供更多宝贵的用于卫星观测的校准的实地测量数据,船舶测报将继续为实时海洋预报提供所需的报告和历史数据,对海上工程的设计规划、船舶航行的安全和效率作出重要贡献。

#### 国内外合作机遇

"21世纪海上丝绸之路"经过的国家均是世界气象组织成员,有重要的港口和码头。世界气候大会的召开,也更方便各国之间在气候议题上的交流。国际间的交流增多,同时促进了国内船舶测报站之间的合作交流,扩大了相关部门单位之间的协作交流,带动船舶测报产业的科技交流,推动船舶测报的可持续发展。

# ▲ 相关建议 ▶

# 转变思维定式,准确定位职责

围绕"21世纪海上丝绸之路"的战略构建,完善自身基础设施建设,争取国家、部委的政策优惠,转变思维定式,完善船舶测报管理体系,捋顺工作流程,从被动工作转为主动工作,切实有效地推动法律法规建设。准确定位船舶测报的职能特色,增加宣传,强化船舶测报的法律地位,让船舶测报工作有法可依。完善船舶测报标准体系建设,尽快完成国标修订工作。

## 创新运行机制,加强合作交流

借鉴国内外成功模式,探索新的运行机制,增加自动 化观测设备,增加调查手段和资料获取模式,加强合作发 挥,实现船舶测报产业化、标准化。加大科技投入,探索海 洋资料获取的新方式,增加海洋水文气象要素的获取途径, 确保数据资料的完善。

#### 整合优势资源,推出服务产品

结合自身优势,发挥资源整合优势,研究和开展"21世纪海上丝绸之路"航线的航行安全预报保障服务,建立海上风场、海浪、海流等相关预报模型,推出近海远洋航线业务化预报保障服务产品,切实提高航行安全、经济,发挥船舶测报的巨大价值。

围绕"21世纪海上丝绸之路"创新发展符合船舶测报特点的新工作模式,应抓住这个难得的机遇,推进法律体系建设,完善管理运行机制,增进国内外合作交流,增强海洋科技实力,推动船舶测报事业可持续发展。(作者单位:国家

#### 海洋局东海预报中心) 🚻

# Seize the opportunity and develop the shipping observation and forecasting cause

It has made a rapid progress for the shipping observation and forecasting cause and stepped to a period of great prosperity since the reform and opening up in China. The number of volunteer ship dropped markedly due to reduced operational costs and equipment aging since the 1990s. Whether the work concept, the system or the management of the shipping observation and forecasting was not able to keep up with the times in early stage. China has been seeking the new way for the development of the shipping observation and forecasting in recent years. It has an extremely important significance to the development of the cause of the ship's forecast to seize the opportunity of "21st-Century Maritime Silk Road" strategic vision and take advantage of the existing marine resources and advantages. **P46** 

# Supply shuffle in Chinese bauxite imports

Annual shipments into China have accounted for an average 60% of global bauxite imports since 2010, despite several major supply disruptions. The bauxite export bans introduced in Indonesia in 2014 and now in Malaysia have both severely hampered China's primary supply chains. However once again, Chinese bauxite imports appear to be recovering with the support of alternative trade partners. China accounts for around 3% of global bauxite reserves and produces over half of the world's alumina. However, inefficiency has resulted in a high dependency on bauxite imports. In 2013, shipments of bauxite into China surged 79% to a record 72mt, boosted by stockpiling ahead of Indonesia's unprocessed mineral export ban in January 2014. The ban then contributed to a 49% plunge in Chinese seaborne bauxite imports, to 37mt in 2014. However, having established new trade partners, the country's bauxite imports jumped 54% to 56mt in 2015. So, while Chinese alumina production fell 2% y-o-y to 29mt in 1H 2016, there have been firm signs of recovery in recent months. This trend is expected to support Chinese bauxite import growth in full year 2016, even despite the loss of Malaysia as a primary supplier. In the long run, China is expected to secure bauxite supply, with a ramp up in Australian and Guinean output, as well as the additions of further alternative sources. Overall, given the country's track record for resilience, the outlook for expansion in Chinese bauxite imports appears to be fairly robust. P50

#### **Neo-Panamax car carriers bring more choice**

The Panama Canal's expanded locks, which provide container lines with a new route for ships carrying up to 13,000 twenty-foot-equivalent units, also have opened a new path for roll-on, roll-off carriers that measure capacity not in TEUs but in CEUs, or car equivalent units. Vehicle carriers factored the canal expansion into their orders for their latest generation of roll-on, roll-off car and

truck carriers. More than two dozen pure car and truck carriers now have beams exceeding the 106-foot (32-meter) maximum of the canal's older locks. Broader beams improve the ships' stability and increase cargo capacity by reducing the need for ballast. The neo-Panamax ships' larger capacity — up to 8,800 CEUs, compared with about 6,500 for a regular Panamax — provides carriers with economies of scale. Wider beams for neo-Panamax car carriers are important because carriers effectively had maxed out on their ability to lengthen ships. Berth restrictions at automobile ports in Japan and other countries made it impractical to introduce longer ships. Export demand has slumped with the plunge in commodity prices, which has reduced demand for earth-moving machinery and other large pieces in regions such as the Middle East. Ro-ro carriers have had some success in equipment used for wind power generation, a market that is thriving in several regions, including the United States, which in December extended renewable-energy tax credits for five years. A growing percentage of that business, however, is sourced locally, reducing the need for ocean transport. Vehicle carriers' project and breakbulk cargoes include a variety of markets that follow different cycles. **P52** 

# Simulation – preparing for the unexpected

Simulator training has long been recognised as one of the most effective methods of providing experience, skill and competence in a safe and economic fashion. Since the early bridge simulators, which were used to teach basic anti-collision procedures, simulation has come a very long way, aided by spectacular software advances and the development of computer-aided imagery. "Full mission" simulators can now provide an authentic training experience for whole bridge teams in pilotage and ship-handling situations, identifying weaknesses and building confidence. The individual cadet's skill can be enhanced and maintained by some very useful training in "Rules of the Road" with programs available for personal devices. Many types of simulator training can be "adjusted" to be ship- or equipment-specific, and huge combinations of situations can be run and replayed to gain the maximum benefit for the participants. The techniques of simulation have moved from the bridge to the engine room, as has cargo and ballast control for oil, chemical and gas tankers. These engine room functions are also benefiting from some exciting developments in technology that will provide marine engineers with similarly authentic training experiences. As a simulation facility, the Centre of Learning and Development at Scotia House represents some of the latest thinking in this type of training. But it perhaps should be seen as a powerful tool in the development of the human element - the people who will keep Chevron's ships safe and efficient. The technology may be state of the art, but the leadership, analytical thought, communications, teamwork and responsiveness to the unexpected contingency are its essential end products.**P54** M