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Some measures to optimize and make efficient the International Maritime Transport

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Abstract. Through this study I aimed to address the different concepts of international maritime transport in terms of its legal, economic, administrative and organizational evolution over time, globally. International maritime transport is of extraordinary importance due to the fact that through it the states have the possibility to develop due to the different situations encountered in the civil circuit, and implicitly the commercial one is constantly enriched with new elements. Despite the fact that there are many countries that are not riparian, it is absolutely necessary to have regulations in the maritime field, given the importance of the safety of the trade in goods. Even if, initially, in Romania there was no code of maritime law, there was no autonomous legislation of maritime law, there is, however, a tradition in this field based on commercial law whose content, over time, maritime law has become autonomous as a science and field of application. The history of trade is, to a large extent, the very history of civilization. In the beginning, human needs were few and very simple, limited to obtaining food and clothing. But as he progressed on the evolutionary scale of intelligence, humans demands grew, wanting more than minimal comfort. Trade is one of the methods that producers, sellers and consumers adopt at different times in order to meet their various needs. Due to the fact that no civilized society will be able to actually produce all the goods it consumes based on material difficulties, lack of natural resources, coal, wood, oil, lack of climate specific to the cultivation of a certain variety of vegetables and fruits, etc., maritime transport offers the chance and the connection between civilizations, cultures, continents, thus succeeding in the transport of goods and products to other nations. World trade has always been a solution to the problems and strategies regarding the transport of raw materials urgently needed for the evolution of society and implicitly of industry. Precisely for this reason and to encourage world trade, over the centuries, a number of measures have been taken to make it more efficient, such as measures planned over time, which have proven to be beneficial strategies for the evolution of the economy. and world industry. One of the measures that has had a positive impact on maritime trade and that I will develop in my study, in comparison, is the enlargement of the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal.

Keywords. world trade, maritime transport, maritime vessel

Classifying the forms of transport

In the current context, transport systems represent the totality of the means used to bridge the gap between continents, countries and any type of destination.

In order to understand the notion of maritime transport correctly, I will start by presenting a general classification of the different forms of transport:

Depending on the object of transport, it is of two types:

1. Passenger transport;

2. Freight transport.

Depending on the means used, transport may be:

1. railway
2. road
3. naval
4. aerial
5. special (through pipes)

Maritime Transport - an appropriate choice from an economic perspective

From an economic point of view, a comparative analysis of modes of transport would classify maritime transport as the most advantageous due to the fact that it is the cheapest type of transport, but also due to the possibility of creating connections between different ports in the world. efficiency, investments being much lower compared to land or air transport, noting that, compared to other means of transport, even the most modern ships have a speed of movement not as fast as other means of transport.

The literature classifies maritime transport as being the most advantageous for the following reasons¹:

- 1) it is the cheapest means of transport, bringing significant savings to those who use it;
- 2) allows the transport of goods in almost any area of the globe (most often with access to the sea through navigable rivers, as is the case of the Republic of Moldova, which has access to the Black Sea through Giurgiulesti Harbor located near the Danube River);
- 3) the maritime vessel can load a very large quantity of goods, food supplies, drinking water, spare parts, etc. For other types of transport (car, rail and air) such possibilities are limited.

Due to the growing need to develop maritime transport, global initiatives have been taken at the global level in the form of international conventions that have given states the opportunity to accede within a certain time frame. I will also develop this aspect in the following pages.

Specific legal regime of maritime vessels

Vessels are defined as "sea and river vessels of any type, propelled or unpropelled, which sail on the surface or in immersion, intended for the carriage of goods and / or persons, fishing, towing or pushing, floating devices such as: dredges, floating lifts, floating cranes, floating graffiti and the like, with or without propulsion, as well as floating installations which are not normally intended for moving or carrying out special work, such as: floating docks, floating docks, pontoons, hangars floating for ships, drilling rigs and the like, floating headlights, small craft and recreational craft".².

The legal regime of the vessel is a special one, being a movable property by destination and construction, but moving, with legal regime of real estate, given the fact that the ship is registered, is susceptible to mortgage and not pledge and has all the features of movement real estate, being also subject to foreclosure.

Thus, the seagoing vessel takes in both the legal regime of the movable property and the legal regime of the immovable property, in the sense that it is considered a movable property but is protected, from a legal point of view, as if it were a real estate due to its high value, confirmed by the existence of registers or by the record where all real rights over ships and their

¹ https://dreptmd.wordpress.com/referate/contractul-international-maritim-de-transport-de-marfuri/#_ftn5

² ORDINANCE no. 42 of 28 August 1997 on naval transport

equipment are registered, the constitutions, transfers or extinguishment of real rights over them not being opposable to third parties if they are not transcribed in the registration records.³

Due to the fact that the international transport activity involves the movement of both goods and/ or people, depending on the type of transport chosen, between at least two determined points, I can argue that the essence of maritime transport is the act of trade in in its two forms, namely trade in goods or trade in services, the passage of time and the economic, legal and administrative evolution of maritime transport succeeding in confirming the significant importance of international maritime trade.

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