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**Application of United Nations Economic  
Relations between Romania (1944-1947)**

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**Abstract:** Estimates of the Romanian authorities for the war effort of the Romanian economy brings up great material damage amounting to 3.7 billion dollars of which 1 billion to August 23, 1944, 1.2 billion by May 1945 and another 1.5 billion on behalf of the Convention Armistice. The onset of economic and financial obligations of Romania to the United Nations will be governed by the text of the armistice signed in Moscow on the delegates delayed the two sides in September 12, 1944 the new law regulating political and military option of the Romanian state. Although at first sight context political and military situation similar provisions imposing impression, however, the text of the Convention provides direct economic obligations of Romania.

**Keywords:** political and economic concession; monopoly position; economic and financial obligations; War effort

**JEL Classification:** Y4; Y70

Twentieth century was, undoubtedly, the most important military confrontation scene in history disputes between protagonists are generated by economic reasons, among others. Although the Great War 1914-1918 was consumed with enormous human and economic costs all Member peace that followed failed to settle the warring leading to the outbreak of World War II. Participation of Romania at the World War II recovery aimed Romanian provinces under foreign domination, however, the evolution of events forced Romanian authorities to take into consideration the positions of the belligerents. Economic and political state had suffered due to outbreak of conflicts both effective even if his participation was used later (for the first two years after the conflagration of 1914-1916 and neutrality in the second case all after about two years after release September 1939 - June 1941).

Such periods of so-called neutral, non-conflict, contrary to many opinions, not a good opportunity to restore or strengthen Romania's economic and military disorganization that and because international trade and trade with neutral boycott by the in conflict. Participation with Germany in the first part of the war until August 23, 1945 Romans brought economic losses after trade with Germany about 62.459.579.694 lei reaching over U.S. \$ 446 million the course of 1938. It should be noted here and economic effort, material and human supported by the Romanian state in the first part of the campaign and that the war damage caused by the allies. In this context the Romanian economy was not ready to support the military campaign after August 23, 1944 in such a way as to bring Romania ranked fourth worldwide in terms of top states that have contributed to the defeat of Germany and stay in just about nine months of military campaign. The economic, social and political application of Romania in the period preceding the Armistice Agreement and the entry into force of the Treaty of Peace of 1947 has greatly contributed to delays in honoring obligations Romanian side which further contributed to lower state revenues and the population. For example we discussed the report prepared by the Finance Minister Petru Groza government on 14 December 1946. According to him "... without external obligations Romania was the only country (probably n.n S. Gheorghe) who support his officers and

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army after the war of effective ordinary income, the excess of government spending 16 months at around 227.8 billion lei ... the state arrears of 487 billion lei of which amounted to 57 billion lei regular budget for army-239 billion, CFR 63mld, allowances of bread - 76 billion, 50 billion lei private compensation ". On account of expenses incurred by Romania to implement the provisions of the Romanian state allocated peace truce between 1 aprilie1946-December 1946, amounts quite important that amounted to 27,775.8 billion lei. Add to these outstanding approximately 239.7 billion lei in goods and supplies that the Romanian side paid in not trimmed down rescheduling required by the Allied (Soviet) Control. The highest amounts had been spent by the Roman war indemnity (Article 11) that amounted to 1.242.5 billion lei, with carriage in the account and the transport of Soviet party (Article 10) 1.046.8 billion lei with refunds (Article 120 459 billion lei, and railway transport (art3) 275.7 billion lei. economic difficulties are reflected in the structure of budget expenditures is allocated 52% of the budget despite army restructuring, cleansing, staff reductions or its crossing of the criteria stipulated by the Treaty of Peace with the United Nations din1947. Estimates for the financial year 1947-1948 Roman said a total debt of 1,437,206,000 francs gold representing approximately 309.233kg. Compared to these amounts, according to official transcripts the Council of Ministers meeting of 14 December 1946 the Romanian state current services amounted to 171,704,000 Swiss francs, about 36,916 kg gold. Calculations were made Roman authorities in the idea that could change in favor of the future treaty provisions Peace with the United Nations, the Romanian demonstrating its good faith towards the proper application of the truce and the difficult conditions caused by economic war effort! their fears were fully justified because both Soviet incessant financial demands such as paying 44 million Swiss francs Romania and Germany in 1944 that the United Nations claiming them as theirs and also totaling approximately 60,000 kg of gold!

In other words if the German pay a portion of their debt with goods of other states Romania was forced to return to the United Nations, by merging, even if such property be it gold bullion and other goods, just because they found the Roman territory was forcibly assimilated and wrong to Article 13 of the Armistice Convention of 12 September 1944. statistics thus confirming fears that the Romanian side anticipate an increase in government spending and 1947cand year, would have come into force provisions of the Paris Peace Treaty. argument was that for the financial year 1938/1939 a total of 230.8 billion state spending accounted for only 16% for bugetar1945/1946 exercise expenses reached 31.4% of about 106.4 billion and for 1946/1947 amounted to 34.6% from a total of only 92 billion will be a major impediment as unfavorable financial consequences the budget by August 23, 1944 Romania will represent the German debt situation from the Romanian side as follows: According to calculations from 23 August 1944 1.300.000.000 trademarks and Germany due to Romania, the Romanian state due to its 1.056.900.000 DM. By giving the by the Romanian side on German debt to the Soviet Union, converted into dollars at par in 1938 Romania was elected with a financial deficit of 422.8 billion dollars!

Debut of Romanian economic and financial obligations to the United Nations will be regulated as the text Armistice Agreement signed in Moscow on the delegates delayed the two sides in September 12, 1944 the new law regulating political and military option of the Romanian state. Although at first glance the context of political and military situation similar provisions imposing impression, however, the text of the Convention provides Direct economic obligations of Romania (10 of 20 articles) while in the other four items are found but they are not so obvious:

**Article 1** refers to the obligation to participate in Romania's war against Germany at least 12 divisions (14 in reality) the costs of this campaign is fully supported by the Romanian side.

**Article 3** requires roman part of 'the "*Soviet forces and others allied facilities for their free movement on Romanian territory, in any direction ... by their own means of communications and their expense, on land, sea and air* ". Under Annex attached to this article explains that the Soviet High Command available during truce were targeted application all buildings and equipment Romanian military air and naval ports, piers, barracks, warehouses, aviation fields, means of communication, weather stations, which could be required for military needs. those objectives to be taught in the best condition and Staff for their maintenance, obviously at the expense of Roman!

**Article 4** plans to restore the border between Romania and the USSR at the date of June 28, 1940, after annexation by this Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia! The potential economic, human and military these historical Romanian provinces, their income to be transferred Soviet Union contributing to significant decreases in Romanian budget later!

**Article 5.** bring up its Romanian obligation to ensure his own expense social, medical, food and all prisoners of war, the Soviets and allies and citizens interned or forcibly brought people displaced or refugees. The Romanian state should provide their own expense to transport in their own country.

**Article 7** requires the Romanian party required to *"submit as trophies of war ... all of Germanos of its satellites on the Romanian territory, including fleet vessels Germany and its satellites are in Romanian waters "* which are in turn - if necessary, repaired and maintained at the expense of the Romanian state.

**Article 9** also increased the financial obligations of the Romanian state in the sense that *" all vessels owned or belonged Nations United are in Romanian ports available regardless of who they are, the Romanian government ... wearing full material responsibility for damage or property damage mentioned above"*.

**Article 10** stipulated that Romania routinely make payments required by the High Command (Allied) Soviet for their performance and .... *"if necessary to ensure use Romanian territory, the industrial enterprises of public utility, fuel depots, oil, food and other materials or services in accord with instructions given by the High Command (Allied) Soviet "*. Attachment mention that the Romanian authorities will withdraw and redeem, according to the conditions and time limits imposed by the Soviets, all owned and issued coins in such currency withdrawn handing Romanian territory without payment the high the Allied (Soviet).

**Article 11** is likely most notably regulating the compensation of war from the Soviet Union *"in the amount of 300 million U.S. dollars, payable during the six years, the catalog (petroliferous products, grain, wood, sea and river vessels Diever cars etc.. Romania will pay compensation for property losses caused in Romania celorlte allied countries and their nationals, during the war damages to be fixed at a later date "*. According therein for the payment of compensation arrangement was provided to the U.S. dollar parity to, that is \$ 35 for an ounce of gold. Article 12 obliges the Romanian authorities to return, according to indications the *the High Allied (Soviet) USSR, in good condition, "all material values displaced from their territories during the war ..... such as equipment and plants, locomotives, railway cars, tractors, cars, monuments, museum values, etc.. "*

**Article 13** restored all legal rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals, the Romanian territory so as existed before the war, and forced the Romanian authorities to return the property in perfect good condition.

Estimates Romanian authorities for the war effort of the Romanian economy brings up great material damage amounting to 3.7 billion dollars of which 1 billion to August 23 1944 to 1.2 billion in May 1945 and another 1.5 billion on account of the armistice! However the Romanian authorities with the implementation of Convention provisions acknowledge that they will be interpreted abusive legal framework is much surpassed the Soviet Union. According to the report in question until 1945, the financial costs of these abuses Soviet interpretation of the convention text produced losses Romanian state as follows: 120 units with weapons and related ammunition Navy (in part related personnel), under Article 1 and valued at 75 billion, approximately 23,000 cars totaling about 60 billion with 500 locomotives out of the country valued at 30 billion or 18,000 private cars valued at 36 billion were not returned over the provisions of Article 3, German source material and goods worth 30 billion and the private property and 1,500 cars were functional rather than German ones, according to Articles 7 and 8, between 2-300 billion lei maintenance so the occupation troops after the war that was over provisions convention. 500 billion lei damages awarded Soviet army, all totaling almost 891 billion lei in computer equipment without putting Romanian divisions turned the front and was stopped by the Soviets.

Commission Romanian Armistice highlight and solutions for application as follows: to the approximately 600 billion lei required by the Soviet Interior Ministry account Article 12 advance a situation of drawing about 400 billion already made, the difference is to be phased over several years. In terms of deliveries both sides were in agreement with their staggering of 1945 when the Romanian already had paid \$ 77 million of the 300 payable in equal installments 7 million over six years so that was predicted. amounts remaining thus amounted to about U.S. \$ 223 million or, in lei around 892 billion. Soviet claims according to Article 11 amounted to 970 million lei, while the Romanian side claimed only 240 billion! terms and conditions imposed on Romania will aggravate the economic obligations of the Convention application Armistice Commission Allied (Soviet) Control imposing penalties of 5% term undelivered products which will significantly increase the quantum of the war debt of the Romanian state. Obviously penalties will also be applied to the total amount remaining abusive and not what was it was not delivered! To strengthen control over Romanian economy Soviet authorities in Bucharest government will require signing a trade agreement that was established as priorities, the development of sensitive exports (in terms concerning price and quantity) and protocol about cash I'm referred establishment of joint ventures in areas such as Sovromtransport, etc.. economic concessions were due exclusively to its Romanian political changes occurred in Bucharest in March 1945 and were probably a compensation for the restoration of the Romanian administration in Northern Transylvania! Moreover, once the war ended and peace negotiations Paris pinpoint political and economic conditions will be included in the text of the treaty of Peace, the Romanian state his dissatisfaction with the continued application of the truce conditions after the war ended in May 9, 1945 and even after the entry into force of the Treaty of Peace with the Allies in February 1947. Thus, 07.10.1947, Council of Ministers in Bucharest express their dissatisfaction about the distinctions imposed Romania the Peace Conference: *"The negotiations required for the text of the armistice is invalid ... shall be subject Treaty of Peace Treaty with Bulgaria ..... in the Bulgarian state is exempt from pay for maintenance of Soviet troops, for us not to do so "*. Not only Romanian authorities constantly monitor performance and obligations for the other countries occupied by the Red Army in all areas of weak economic and political pressure on him but the Romanian Diaspora.

Although economic efforts Romania's war, amounted to the enormous amount of 1,200,000,000 dollars in 1938 currency, a situation in a respectable fourth place in United Nations hierarchy that led the fight against Germany, co-belligerent status, rightfully deserve our country will be refused for political reasons known only to the Great Powers. Moreover, Romania's contribution was all the authorities and people endeavoring considerable economic and material support of the military campaign of the Romanian troops of all the states are in a situation somewhat similar to that of Romania, no one made an effort not so much military and economic defeat the German war machine.

No of military organizations, bands or any other association or military units have continued fighting after the return of UN weapons against Germany on August 23, analysts believing that economic and military effort of the Romanian state would have helped shorten the war in 200 days and this represented a significant savings for Allied resources and saving many lives.

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