

***CÂTEVA ASPECTE PRIVIND
CONVENȚIA DE ARMISTIȚIU DIN
SEPTEMBRIE 1944 ȘI PETROLUL ROMÂNESC***

***SOME ASPECTS REGARDING THE
CONVENTION OF ARMISTICE FROM SEPTEMBER 1944
AND THE ROMANIAN OIL***

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After the end of the Second World War, Romania entered a difficult period, marked by the Soviet influence, which incurred noticeable effects to all aspects of life.

The Convention of Armistice was concluded on September, 12-th, 1944 and its stipulations clearly revealed the vindicating intentions of the Soviets. Subsequently, the interpretation of the articles of the Convention was done in a whimsical manner, always in favor of the Soviet Union.

Making use of the 8-th article of the Convention of Armistice and of the Economic Development Agreement signed in Moscow, on May, 8-th, 1945, the Soviets forcefully imposed the establishment of several mixed Romanian-Soviet units, in the main branches of economy.

The Romanian oil societies fell under Soviet control once the „Sovrompetrol” appeared. The Soviet „contribution” to this mixed unit consisted of German, Romanian and even allies’ assets, captured on the Romanian territory or received as war compensations. This society held the monopoly in Romanian oil exploitation.

The first results of the activity carried by the newly formed society seemed encouraging but, due the poor administration, soon it started to record losses, all covered by the budget of Romania. The Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the field of oil exploitation ended in 1956, when the Sovroms stopped their activities, based on a convention signed in Moscow.

The decade between 1945-1956 was marked by the Soviet „support”, not only in the field of oil exploitation, but also in many other economic aspects, as the Communist leaders from Bucharest later acknowledged. Moreover, in the 60-ies, the attitude of the Romanian Communists towards the co-operation inside CAER was always moulded according to the experience of the Sovrom.