

CRIMINAL ECONOMIC POLICY NAZI GERMANY IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF UKRAINE DURING WORLD WAR II

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In the article the military and economic aspects of management and operations Nazi authorities in the occupied territories of the former Soviet Union and Ukraine in particular. Based on documents reviewed in forming some predatory military-economic policy of Germany in the captured areas of Ukraine, Peculiarities of colonialist plans of Ukrainian integration to MIC industry Third Reich.

Before the beginning of the war in Germany, considerable work was done on organizing, defining goals and objectives, planning actions for the occupation of the territories of the Soviet Union, the conquest of its peoples. Moreover, in the first place were the whole economic nature. Accordingly, the war was planned as an aggressive one that had a predatory character.

According to the current estimates, before the approval of the final version of the Barbarossa plan during the 1941 military company, the main blow was to be struck by a group of armies "South" in the direction of Donbass in order to accelerate the capture of Ukraine's territory of its production complex and natural resource potential. This strategy was most in line with the colonial policy of the Nazi leadership and the interests of the German monopolies. Further development of the plans for an attack on the USSR proved more promising from the point of view of the tactics of attacking the "Center" group.

A separate analysis needs a dual nature of the environment in which the German government planned to operate in the occupied territories. As already mentioned above, an extensive military-administrative system for managing the seizure of resources of captured Soviet regions with rigid elements of regulation and control was created. At the same time, special status in the Eastern economic policy was secured for the largest German monopolies. At the beginning of 1942, the leaders of the companies gained from Hitler a promise that "after the end of the war on captured" eastern territories "the state and the Nazi party will not fully control the economy. They will provide "the transition to a private initiative" and "the creation of independent enterprises". Monopolies received an additional incentive: "the right to private entrepreneurship" and above all in the occupied territories of Ukraine and the Caucasus. The largest concern – "I.G. Farbenindustri" and others – guaranteed especially widespread promotion of "private initiative" in the east. Within the framework of the so-called new organization of economic management, economic and economic centers on the territory of the USSR will turn into the estates of the German monopolies.

Involvement in the plundering of the eastern regions of German corporations enriched the organization of the military-economic policy of Germany with great experience in the creation of state-monopoly associations of the militaristic trend.