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## Germany punished ww2

War reparations are compensations made after a war by the defeated to the victors. They are intended to cover damage or damage inflicted during a war. Generally speaking, the term war reparations refers to money or goods that change hands, but not to the annexation of land. History Getting the defeated party to pay for a war detention is a common practice with a long history. In ancient history, the imposition of reparations on a defeated enemy was often the beginning of forcing that enemy to pay a regular tribute. [citation needed] Rome introduced great degrees of Goth on Carthage after the first (The Peace of Lutatius) and the Second Punic Wars. [1] Some war reparations provoked changes in monetary policy. For example, the French payment after the Franco-Prussian War played a major role in Germany's decision to adopt the gold standard; [the lawsuit] needed the 230 million silver taels in damages imposed on defeated China after the first Sino-Japan war led Japan to a similar decision. [2] Attempts have been made to codify damages in both the statutes of the International Criminal Court and the UN's founding principles on the right to a remedy and redress for victims, and some scholars have argued that individuals should have the right to seek compensation for the wrongs they suffered in warfare through tort law. [3] Europe Napoleonic War After the Treaty of Paris (1815) was condemned, France was defeated to pay 700 million francs in good cheer. France would also pay additional money to cover the costs of providing additional defensive fortifications to be built by neighbouring countries in the coalition. Commensurate with its GDP, it is the most expensive war reparations ever paid by a country. [5] Franco-Prussian war after franco-Prussian war, according to the conditions of the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871), France was obliged to pay a war edykitet of 5 billion gold francs in 5 years. The goodness was proportioned, according to the population, to be the exact equivalent of the goth imposed on Prussia in 1807. [6] German troops remained in parts of France until the last part of the compensation was paid in September 1873, ahead of schedule. [7] The Greek-Turkish War of 1897 After the Greek-Turkish War (1897), defeated Greece was forced to pay a large war detention to Turkey (£4 million). Greece, which was already in default,[clarification needed] had to allow the supervision of its public finances by an international financial commission. [8] World War I Main article: Damages from World War I Russians agreed to pay damages to the central powers when Russia left the war in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (which was rejected by the Bolshevik government eight months later). Bulgaria paid reparations of 2.25 billion gold francs (90 million pounds) Entenente, according to treaty of Neuilly. Germany agreed to pay damages of 132 billion gold gold to the Triple Entente of the Treaty of Versailles, which was then repealed in 1932 with Germany having paid only part of the sum. This still left Germany with debts it had incurred to finance the damages, which were revised by the German External Debt Agreement in 1953. After a further pause in anticipation of German reunification, the last part of these debts was paid on 3 October 2010. [9] World War II Germany Additional information: German damages for World War II During World War II, Nazi Germany extracted payments from occupied countries and forced loans. In addition, countries were obliged to provide resources, and forced labour. After World War II, according to the Potsdam conference held between July 17 and August 2, 1945, Germany would pay the Allies US\$23 billion mainly in machinery and factories. Damages to the Soviet Union ended in 1953. Large numbers of factories were dismantled or destroyed. [citation needed] Disassembly in the West ceased in 1950. Beginning for the German surrender, continuing for the next two years, the United States pursued a powerful program of harvesting all technological and scientific know-how as well as all patents and many leading scientists in Germany (known as Operation cardboard running). Historian John Gimbel, in his book *Science Technology and Reparations: Exploitation and Plunder in Postwar Germany*, states that the intellectual damages taken by the United States and Britain amounted to nearly \$10 billion. [10] German damages would be partly in the form of forced labour. By 1947, approximately 4,000,000 German POWs and the civilian population were used as forced labor (under various headings, such as reparations work or forced labor) in the Soviet Union, France, the UK[citation needed], Belgium and in Germany in U.S.-run military work units. See also: Forced labour of Germans in the Soviet Union; POW work in the Soviet Union and World War II reparations towards Yugoslavia World War II Italy According to treaty of peace with Italy, 1947, Italy agreed to pay reparations of about US\$125 million to Yugoslavia, US\$105 million to Greece, US\$100 million to the Soviet Union, US\$25 million to Ethiopia, and US\$5 million to Albania. World War II reparations finland could only negotiate an interim peace agreement with the Soviet Union by agreeing to substantial damages, and was eventually the only country that paid firm war reparations in full. The total amount of damages rose to USD 500 million, to the value of the dollar in 1953. [11] Hungary agreed to pay damages of USD 200 million to the Soviet Union, and USD 100 million each to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Romania agreed to pay damages of 300 USD to the Soviet Union, but the real sum that Romania had to pay was 1.2 billion dollars. [12] Romania paid USD 5.6 million in 1945[13] and forced to pay through SovRom 2 billion dollars. [14] Bulgaria agreed to pay damages of \$50 million to Greece and \$25 million to Yugoslavia. According to the articles of these treaties, the value of US\$ was prescribed as 35 U.S. dollars to a troy ounce of pure gold. Japan Sino-Japanese War 1895 Treaty on Shimonoseki, signed on April 17, 1895, forced China to pay a goth of 200 million silver taments (¥3.61 billion) to Japan; and to open the ports of Shashi, Chongqing, Suzhou and Hangzhou to Japanese trade. World War II Japan Under Article 14 of the Peace Treaty with Japan (1951): Japan should pay reparations to the Allied powers for the damage and suffering it caused during the war. Japan will immediately enter into negotiations with Allied Powers. War reparations done in accordance with the San Francisco Peace Treaty with Japan (1951) include: damages amounting to US\$550 million (198 billion yen 1956) were made to the Philippines, and US\$39 million (14.04 billion yen 1959) to South Vietnam; payment to the International Committee of the Red Cross to compensate PRISONERS of war (POW) of GBP 4.5 million (4,541.09 billion yen) was made; and Japan renounced all foreign assets, approximately USD 23.681 billion (379.499 billion yen). The United States signed peace treaties with 49 nations in 1952 and concluded 54 bilateral agreements including those with Burma (US\$20 million in 1954, 1963), South Korea (US\$300 million in 1965), Indonesia (US\$223.08 million in 1958), the Philippines (US\$525 million/52.94 billion yen 1967), Malaysia (25 million Malaysian dollars/2.94 billion yen in 1967), Thailand (5.4 billion yen in 1955), Micronesia (1969), Laos (1958), Cambodia (1959), Mongolia (1977), Spain (\$5.5 million in 1957), Switzerland, Netherlands (\$10 million in 1956), Sweden and Denmark. Payments of damages began in 1955, lasted for 23 years and ended in 1977. For countries that waived damages from Japan, they agreed to pay a redress and/or contribution in accordance with bilateral agreements. In the Joint Communiqué of the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China (1972), the People's Republic of China renounced its claim for war reparations from Japan. In the Soviet-Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956, the Soviet Union waived its rights to damages from Japan, and both Japan and the Soviet Union waived all claims for damages stemming from war. In addition, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), under President J. R. Jayewardene, declined war reparations from Japan. [15] Iraq War reparations after the Gulf War, Iraq accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 687, which declared Iraq's financial responsibility for damage caused in its invasion of Kuwait. [16] The United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) was established and USD 350 billion in claims were filed governments, companies and and Uncc accepted and awarded compension claims of \$52.4 billion to approximately 1.5 million successful applicants. As of July 2019, \$48.7 billion has been paid and only \$3.7 billion was submitted to be paid to Kuwait on behalf of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. [17] The UNCC says that its prioritization of claims by natural people before claims of governments and entities or corporations (legal entities) marked an important step in the development of international claims practices. Funds for these payments would come from a 30% share of Iraq's oil revenues from the Oil for Food program. See also Treaty of Frankfurt (1871) Treaty of Versailles Yalta conference Potsdam Conference Box Protocol Treaty of San Francisco (1951) Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea (1965) Damages (Transitional Justice) Legal reparationHaiti indemnity dispute for damages (legal) Damages agreement between Israel and West Germany, Holocaust reparations First World War reparations, from Germany manufactured because of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles ^ Notes Livy. *Ab urbe condita* (Early History of Rome, Books I–V, and the History of Rome from its Foundation, Books XXI–XXX: The War with Hannibal), London: Penguin Classics, 2002 and 1976. ^ Metzler, M. 2006. *Living of Empire: The International Gold Standard and the Crisis of Liberalism in Prewar Japan*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California press. ^ Abraham, Haim (2019-12-01). *Liability for belligerent errors*. *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*. 39 (4): 808–833. doi:10.1093/ojls/gqz025. 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