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**GERMAN ECONOMICAL POLICY IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE 1919–  
1933 (SECOND PART)**

(Summary)

This paper studies an insufficiently investigated topic – German economical policy towards Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria in 1919–1933 on the basis of new archive documents. The gradual and purposeful development of the German position during political changes in Europe after the end of World War I is traced. The early restoration of trade relations, which began in 1920, as well the gradually imposing and establishing of Germany as a principal trading partner of the South East European countries in the late 20s of the twentieth century is treated. The resurgence of German economic policy during the global economic crisis is demonstrated. Reasons and purposes of Germany are well-founded in different periods. German policy to individual countries is presented differentiated where more important for Germany are Yugoslavia and Romania. Also the activities of individual countries, as economical partners of Germany, are shown. On the basis of favorable performance in trade and exchange between Germany and the countries from the region and the significant export increase of German funds in South-East European countries during worldwide economic crisis, the position of South-East Europe in Germany foreign policy plans is estimated. The increased clear economic expansion of Germany in South-East Europe at this time is estimated as important circumstance for promoting German hegemony in the region in 30s.