

Walter Bertsch took a great share in integrating the Protectorate's economy into the system of planned economy, mobilizing their resources and establishing organizational form based on the German model. Within the frame of Heydrich's administrative reform Bertsch was named Minister of recently built-up ministry of labour and economic affairs. This led to the removal of the double-leading at the top of the Protectorate's economy governing.

Bertsch, a prominent figure of economy, regarded the potentiality of the Protectorate's economy with austerity. He knew where the performance limits of economy lay in. Accordingly he strove for lowering over-exposed requirements which came from Reich.

As far as germanization of the Protectorate's economy is concerned, Bertsch's measures were part of a wider line that lay in the intensifying of German ethnic and German influence over the Protectorate.

In terms of the orders of appointing German trustees into favoured companies, Bertsch became a member of a number of supervisory boards of significant Protectorate's companies, such as Škoda Works in Pilsen or Bata Company in Zlín. The management of these companies expected from his appointment facilitation of communication with Protectorate and Reich institutions.

In Berlin they were probably very satisfied with his work since two demands for the official Bertsch's promotion to more notable posts came from Berlin during the war (i.e. his transfer to Northern Italy at the end of the year 1943 as economy leader of this area and changeover to Speer's Ministry of Armament and War Production at the end of the year 1944). However, both attempts were foiled by the Reich Minister for Bohemia and Moravia K. H. Frank.