

The penetration of unknown Central European country into the South-American markets had - despite the uneasy beginnings - shown remarkable dynamics. In the twenties the Czechoslovak export had rather experimental character and as late as the year 1927 when the efforts of its consolidation could be recognized. The external relations between South America and Czechoslovakia were the most intensive after the big economic depression, when in addition to the expanding net of Embassies other institutions and authorities began to rise to support the Czechoslovak export. Whereas the share of Czechoslovakia on the world trade in thirties decreased and the restoration of its positions by the World War Two was successul only partially, the situation for Czechoslovakia in the South America was different. Thanks to the advertising campaign Czechoslovakia became well-established brand name and therefore the number of contracts increased.

As regards to Chile the economic relations were from the South American context atypical. This was caused by the import of strategic resources such as copper and Chile saltpetre. The mining and sales were usually driven by the foreign trade capabilities and world prices which proved several times during the twenties and the thirties to be rather fatal. Chile was not just the Czechoslovakia's third most important trading partner but also the only South American country to which Czechoslovakia had debit trade balance. The economic significance of Chile to the Czechoslovakia showed no changes during the twentieth century.