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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. George Donat, Administrator
Business and Defense Services
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Request for Information and Statistical Data on
Soviet Bloc Pharmaceuticals

1. The attached data on production of and foreign trade in pharmaceuticals for selected Soviet Bloc countries is provided in response to your request of 29 January, which elaborated on the telephone request from Mr. Leon Lewins to this Office.
2. Table 1 shows estimates of the dollar values of production, imports, and exports of pharmaceuticals for several Soviet Bloc countries during or near the year 1962. The data on production were obtained by converting values in domestic currencies into U.S. dollars, using over-all exchange ratios (the official exchange rate of the USSR, and over-all rates derived from domestic dollar values of imports and exports for Hungary and Poland). These rates may be inappropriate for pharmaceuticals, so that the dollar values should be considered to be only very rough orders of magnitude. The data on imports and exports are more reliable because foreign trade is transacted at prices near world market levels.
3. Table 2 shows information on production of some important pharmaceuticals in physical units in 1961. Only Hungary and Poland publish a substantial amount of such information. The data shown for Rumania and the USSR are the only ones readily available. There is no information on production of pharmaceutical items in physical units for Czechoslovakia or on imports or exports in such units for any Bloc country.
4. All the information contained in the tables is from Unclassified sources.

Assistant Director

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Table 1

Approximate Value of Gross Production, Imports, and Exports of
Pharmaceuticals for Selected Soviet Bloc Countries, 1962

Million US Dollars

	<u>Gross Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Soviet Union	600	50	15
Hungary	75	1	45 a/
Poland b/	100	11	27
Romania	H.A.	5	0.6
Czechoslovakia	H.A.	H.A.	20-30

- a. Estimated at 60 percent of production.
- b. With a much larger population and chemical industry, Poland probably produces a greater total value of pharmaceuticals than Hungary, but Hungary produces a much larger quantity of advanced pharmaceuticals, such as antibiotics, (as shown in Table 2), primarily for export.

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Table 2

Production of Pharmaceutical Items
in Selected Soviet Bloc Countries, 1961

<u>Country and Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>
Poland		
Salicylates	Tons	702
Penicillin	Billion units	665
Chloramycetin	Kilogram	(4,604 in 1960)
Oxytetracycline	Tons	4,285
Tetracycline	Kilogram	24.2
Pyrazolone	Tons	3,739
		169
Hungary		
Salicylic acid	Kilogram	240,818
Para-aminosalicylic acid	Kilogram	163,194
Phenacetin	Kilogram	38,923
Sulfaguanidine	Kilogram	349,742
Raw morphine	Kilogram	10,050
Papaverine hydrochloride	Kilogram	21,470
Isoniazid	Kilogram	13,630
G-penicillin piperidine	Kilogram	5,717
Penicillin	Billion units	12,356
Amidasophen	Kilogram	34,457
Ultraseptyl	Kilogram	17,906
Supraseptyl	Kilogram	92,087
Streptomycin	Kilogram	677
Vitamin B1	Kilogram	25,364
Vitamin B2	Kilogram	153
Vitamin B12	Grams	24,050
Anthrax horse serum	Liters	303
Hog cholera serum	Liters	15,978
Chloramycetin	Kilogram	53,085
Rumania		
Antibiotics (total)	Kilogram	27,082
USSR		
Polio vaccine	Million doses	100