

RESTRUCTURING OF AGRICULTURE IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE: THE CASE OF ALBANIA

ANDREA SHUNDI (*)

In 1946, when Land Reform was carried out, Albania was the most backward agrarian country in Europe and this was equally true in regard to the character and structure of the economy. The population engaged in agriculture activity was 87 percent. Less than 10 percent of the land was cultivated, only 10 percent of that was irrigated. Cereals was the predominant crop (84 percent of the planted area) and average yields of 710 quintals per hectare were obtained. Draught animals provided 99 percent of the total traction power used in farming. There existed only 150 graduated specialists and one agricultural school.

i. The ownership of Land was very polarized. A large area of agricultural farming land was the property of big landowners. The majority of the peasantry had an average of 1.1 hectares of land per household, while a considerable number (21,544 families) owned no land and rented it (table 1).

The Land Reform Law expropriated without compensation all the agriculture land, buildings, implements and stock which were the property of those who did not till the land themselves. It prohibited the buying and selling, leasing, mortgaging and inheriting of the land.

The Land Reform distributed 155,159 hectares of arable land, 474,227 olive trees, 5,923 draught animals. It was expropriated totally and partially from rich proprietors. 19,355 and benefitted 70,211 agriculture economy without land or with few land (tables 2,3,4).

After the completion of Land Reform in 1946 the process was increased in 1948 by the nationalization without compensation of livestock and relevant assets for proprietors who had more than 400 heads of small ruminants.

Forests, pastures, including water were nationalised or changed into a collective ownership by farmers.

ii. The size of agriculture farming and the structure of production.

Farmers, poor peasants and proprietors, as head of household, who tilled the land themselves were given up to 5 hectares of land. Families with more than 5-6 members were given 0.5 hectares for each extra family member.

iii. The structure of production.

Abstract

Albania is knowing the hardest agricultural and food crisis. The transition period of changing from a centralized economy to a free market economy presents the most difficult situation in Albania.

The economic reform in agriculture started with the dismantling of agriculture cooperatives and with the law of the land which gave it in ownership or in use to juridical persons or local physical persons without compensation.

But there are some constraints and difficulties in the process of restructuring as: low profitability of the sector, input and output prices, investment discouraging by high inflation, accumulated private capital is missing, poor infrastructures, etc.

Résumé

L'Albanie est en train de vivre la crise agricole et alimentaire la plus grave, due à la transition d'une économie centralisée à une économie de libre marché.

La réforme économique en agriculture a signifié la fin des coopératives agricoles et la formulation de la loi foncière, déterminant la propriété ou l'utilisation de la terre à des personnes juridiques ou physiques locales, mais sans rétribution.

Des difficultés et des contraintes caractérisent le processus de restauration: le faible rendement du secteur, les prix d'entrée et de sortie, le faible investissement dû à l'inflation élevée, le manque de capital privé, la présence d'infrastructures inadéquates, etc.

Some 51 percent of overall agricultural production was represented by livestock production. For each 1000 inhabitants in Albania, there were 1567 sheep reared, 928 goats and 389 cattle. Of the field crops, 84 percent of the area was planted to grains, 8 percent legumes, 3 percent vegetables and 5 percent industrial plants.

The infrastructure in agriculture didn't and doesn't exist. Each farm produced its own seeds. Fertilizers were not used and only a few tractors and agriculture machinery worked.

By the collectivization of agriculture (in the years 1946, 1966) the peasantry was or-

ganized into cooperatives that represented about 80 percent of land and agricultural production. The agriculture enterprises (state farms) were created on the lands of religious institutions, foreign societies, but mostly from the land reclaimed from marshes. Livestock state farms were created from land expropriated from rich landowners.

The situation and objectives for the restructuring of agriculture

During 50 years of communist regime, the

Table 1 Ownership of land before Land Reform.

Category of ownership	Family		Possessed Land		Average in ha per family
	No	%	NO	%	
Landlord	7	0.006	14.554	3.70	2.079
Rich landowner	4.713	3.034	91.133	23.16	19
Estate of State	—	—	50.000	12.71	—
Medium/small landowner	128.961	83.080	237.668	60.43	1.8
Peasant without land	21.544	13.880	—	0.00	0.0
Total	155.225	100.00	393.355	100.00	

Table 2 Distribution of confiscated lands.

Category of agriculture economy	No of fam. benefiting land	Land surface benefited	No of olives benefited roots	No of draught anim. benefited heads
Peasants of no land	21.544	155.159	238.727	5.923
State sector	48.667	7.500	235.500	—
Total	70.211	162.659	474.227	5.923

(*) Faculty of Agronomy, Agricultural University of Tirana.

Table 3 Expropriation of lands and results of Land Reform.

Expropriation	No of landowners	Surface of land expropriated per ha	No of olives expropriated roots	Draught animals expropriated heads
Totally	8.714	54.499	287.944	5.923
Partly	10.641	64.997	125.259	
Estate of State		50.000		
Religious institutions		3.163	61.024	
Total	19.355	172.659	474.227	5.923

Table 4 Categories of agriculture economies according to possessed land.

Category of economy by surface possessed ha	year 1945		year 1950		year 1950		year 1950	
	No of economy	%	Surface of land ha	%	No of economy	%	Surface of land ha	%
Until 3	119.950	77.28	132.775	33.75	92.368	63.5	125.943	30.6
3 10	30.550	19.63	154.891	39.38	51.030	35.1	256.956	62.5
Over 10	4.720	3.09	105.787	26.87	2.152	1.4	28.445	6.9
Total	155.200	100.00	393.353	100.00	145.550	100.00	411.360	100.00

Albanian economy was centralized and commanded with direction of economic laws from the domination of one party, which has brought economical and social stagnation until the degradation of factors which stimulate the development of agriculture production.

Albanian agriculture actually is at a very low level compared with other European countries.

Albania is a country with another dominant economy for the provision of basic needs, principally food that is rationed, and represents two thirds of expenditures in each family.

Unemployment in agriculture can be calculated at about fifty percent of the labour force. State farms have great deficits and overemployment. The structures of agriculture production can be summarized in several points.

— The field crops represented 82 percent of arable land and cereals, 49 percent (from which 38 percent wheat and 11 percent maize). The field crops and fruit trees provided 68 percent overall agriculture production.

— The low yields in quintals per hectare: vegetable 150 quintals per hectare, cotton 10 q/ha, sunflower 12 q/ha, are a consequence of a socialist system, and of the incapacity to provide efficiency, work and the necessary agricultural supplies to till the land, such as fertilizers, irrigation equipments, pesticides, seeds.

— The priority was given to the production of some crops like cereals for bread. This was a consequence of consumer's preference, but to continue support of the policy based on self-isolation and self-sufficiency.

— The exports were mostly vegetable products and tobacco. Agriculture production represented 44 percent of national export.

— The production per person in 1991 was \$US 625 dollars.

The main reasons of such backwardness are

summarized as follows:

— Agrarian policy has not supported the agriculture as priority activity, as 65 percent of population lives and works in the countryside.

— An over centralized agriculture for a period of half a century made the social problems in the countryside more complicated. The economical structure necessary to support agriculture has brought about stagnation.

— The interest in production was reduced to the lowest level. Some practices of organization were introduced to produce everything inside the economical unit and particularly the ownership of cooperative and state farms according to the communist model has destroyed the Albanian farmer, causing great damages to agriculture and to the countryside.

Albania is surviving the hardest agricultural and food crisis. The transition period of changing from a centralized economy to a free market economy presents the most difficult situation in Albania, as the system was more totalitarian and had the poorest economic base than other Eastern countries. The crisis in production and the old structures of ownership did exist for many years, but it became drastic during the last years. The beginning of restructuring has started principally in agriculture as a base of the economy. In Agriculture, a great part of the population can be employed, it provides the basic food for the country and can be recovered and restructured more easily and faster.

The economic reform in agriculture started with the dismantling of agriculture cooperatives and with the Law of the land (approved in July 1991) which gave it in ownership or in use to juridical persons or local physical persons without compensation. The land is distributed on the basis of members of farmer's family living in the countryside. Foreigners can rent the land as building sites.

The Law of land is not yet applied everywhere: About 170.000 hectares (32 percent of total surface) still have to be distributed. This area will continue to be distributed on the basis of the law which in the meantime will be improved after the completion of land distribution.

The law of land with this value has some defects, especially from legal and social point of view. It could be completed on the basis of one year experience in the country based on the model of other European countries.

In the program of the Government (18 April 1992) is expressed the decision for a fast implementation of the law, by approving some indispensable amendment, with juridical character, in respect of land markets, the renting of land, etc.

In this context the problem of compensation on the level of medium sized farmers and according to the international standard. In animal husbandry, although there has been a redistribution of animals, a great number of families do not have a milking cow as a minimum desirable.

At the present time there is also a lack of production system of small private farming, of technical assistance and agronomic advice for farmers.

While the privatisation of former cooperatives has started there still exist doubts for the agriculture enterprises, which have the best soil.

There is a tendency for the destruction of agriculture enterprises and the distribution of organizational structures of ownership, especially those set up in the lands of former cooperatives, ownership by medium and small size farmers. The structures of services in agriculture, as machinery and tractor stations and input supply centres, etc., are not strong enough to cover the needs of agriculture inputs. There is an increased tendency of speculation to increase the prices of inputs and services in agriculture.

The agriculture enterprises represent one of the key issues of agriculture, consequently the optimum solution of this problem will be an important task of the Government. There is an idea that agriculture enterprises remain as regulators of production, agrotechnological models, to produce seeds, planting material, breeding material, to establish joint venture with foreign companies. Before privatisation it is necessary to restructure share holding companies.

The economical changes of this nature will be implemented in other enterprise agriculture system by their gradual privatisation. The state sector will be concentrated in infrastructure of technical assistance, marketing, research, training of farmers and experts.

The establishment of joint venture company with foreign capital has actually started. During the year 1992, 15 of these will be established with a total surface of about 20 hectares of land. Of these joint venture companies 4 are functioning.

The long procedure for the preparation and approval of technical, economical and juridical documentation in setting up joint venture companies, the lack of a complete law concerning company, share holding companies or company with limited responsibility, represents some of the constraints and difficulties to overcome as soon as possible. The joint ventures companies are considered as an opportunity for the transfer of modern technologies.

The law of enterprise that soon will be approved will give to the state farms a great part of the freedom enjoyed by private activities: selling of products to the buyers, to purchase with contract the necessary inputs as other consumers and to decide freely for the prices. The law will improve the relation between the employment payment and management of enterprises.

The highest priority problem in the economical reform is the privatisation of enterprises. The State will gradually decrease its role of command in the economy. Forty-five years of experience have testified to the incapability of the state to ensure the standard of life for population. The systems based on the market economy everywhere in the world has brought dynamic society, prosperous and free.

Therefore, this process has started with the privatisation of agriculture land that must be finalized with the privatisation of enterprises and buildings.

Another essential direction is the liberalization of prices to reduce the deficit in budget and to promote economical efficiency. In spite of unreasonable increases of prices that has happened principally as result of a great drop of production, the process of liberalization of prices was finalized. The legislation that will be approved soon will liberalize the retail prices included foods. The prices for some articles will remain controlled as will services of first necessity as: electrical energy, oil products, post and telecommunication, etc. Wholesale prices

would be liberalized and internal and foreign trade, too. Each person or company will be permitted to buy products from state farms. Licences and export quotas will be eliminated in major part ensure the foreign currency. The importers will be free to import and to buy the necessary currency at the market rate.

z. Economical reform will be extended:

— in the Financial Sector the division of the State Bank from other banking activities to establish monetary stability and to control the whole bank system and the organization of commercial banks to give credits to economical units.

— in industry mining infrastructure the elimination of a state monopoly above them, not giving subsidies of such enterprises that creates problems for the state budget etc.

— in the legislation to support the market economy: compilation of a Constitution to include the principles of ownership and private economic initiatives, reviewing the civil code to include the rights of private ownership, establishment of commercial code for the arrangements of share holding companies, corporation, partnership, reviewing of the labour code for labour relations and for the management of economic private units. Custom code will include the fiscal obligations of enterprises for the state.

— in the local and public administration to be adopted with the new role, for a new reorientation of employees in the administration. It would be redefined the role and the responsibility of local organs, including the fiscal issues and their administrative and juridical relation with the Government.

The Economic Reform in the field of agriculture consists in the following important direction:

The Government will be engaged to change totally the situation of agriculture, playing a multiple role in the political, social and economic framework. The short-term objectives and long-term of such radical changes will be:

— Restructuring of the economic base, the strengthening and the consolidation of family farming with not more than 3 hectares and few animals, the creation of private farming, while the state ownership will remain only in special sector where the state will implement the social and protection environment policy.

The implementing of a special fiscal and credit policy to promote the farmers to establish different forms of cooperation. The Government will support the farmers to be organized in a free way on the basis of their private ownership in modern and contemporary forms of agriculture production as are implemented in the developing countries.

The liberalization of trade in agriculture commodities inside and outside the country, giving credits to farmers and some special rights to the agriculture enterprises, in order to be in equal competition between the farmers and agriculture enterprise.

In the implementing of Government program, other macroeconomic objectives of reform in agriculture will be:

The predominance of small familiar farming will continue for several years as the farmers in its mentality has an allergy against the collectivization of socialist type.

— The agriculture enterprises will be organized in average size of 300-400 hectares with the possibility of being organized as a share holding company similar to the private company, to be managed on the basis of contracts and to establish joint ventures with foreign companies.

— The establishment of private groups for trading of agriculture commodities.

— The privatisation of Station Machinery and tractor and branches of agricultural inputs will be associated with the establishment of ceiling tariffs for agriculture services for raw materials and inputs and irrigation to follow a protection policy for the producers as result of price increases. In the transition period less developed agricultural areas will be supported by subsidies.

— The completion of documentation necessary for familiar agriculture farming, will serve for the production forecasting, fiscal policy and promoting policy by mechanism. Promoting and support of farmers for efficient forms of cooperation between them, in a voluntary and free way by the farmers themselves without the need for decrease state decision.

— The restructuring and organization of macroeconomic management of agriculture was implemented by a new concept of management by the setting up of agricultural directors in the district and their branches in local areas.

The new strategy of scientific research will be based on the reevaluation of property of agriculture crops, livestock production, requirements of farmers to find most benefits. The retraining of 400,000 farmers and 15,000 specialists has a particular priority as that of the lack of experience on private economy and market economy. They need technical assistance and advising consultancy.

The teaching programs and professorate in Agriculture University which are influenced by along international isolation needs to be restructured, retaining supporting by laboratory supplies.

— In agro-technological aspects the support will be given by fundamental investments: chmisation, irrigation, mechanization. The fertility of soil will be improved by a technical fertilizing and efficient use of fertilizers considering economical efficiency and economic aspects of fertilizer use. The strategy of irrigation will be concentrated in the improvement of irrigation techniques, in the increase of the amount of water provided for the irrigation intensification of production in non-irrigated lands.

Because until now, the losses of water reach 40-50 percent, the irrigation has been at the same time erosive for the land and there was a lack of specific agrotechniques for irrigat-

ed lands. Agricultural mechanics are very old and there is deficit in the peak per agricultural work. The targets are to provide to small farmers machinery such as small tractors with wheels.

iii. The prediction of crop patterns and agriculture production for 1992, in this year, at the beginning of privatisation and transition for the restructuring of Albanian agriculture market economy will be as follows (tables 5 and 6).

The area cultivated in grains will be reduced 32 percent (72 000 hectares) compared to the average of the latest years. The maize area would be increased 30 percent (20.000 hectares, in order to compensate the deficit of area cultivated with wheat. The area cultivated with industrial plants (cotton, sunflower, sugar beet) will be reduced. This year the farmers have much preference for the cultivation of such plants.

The area cultivated with vegetables will also be increased particularly with vegetables as: beans, potatoes to fulfil the needs of the farmers family and as cash crops. It will be an increase in the surface of forages as result of the increase of the number of livestock and of the demand for dairy products.

— The overall agriculture production in 1992 is expected to be increased 18 percent compared with 1990 and livestock production will be increased 30 percent. From figures given in the Table no 5 result:

The reduction of grain surface as result of non-planting of wheat in autumn because of the lack of inputs and for organizational reasons (non completion of land privatisation) and the fact that grains have not such priority and benefits pretended by a socialist system. The farmers actually are more orientated in more profitable crops.

Of industrial crops tobacco maintains the area level as a traditional and profitable crop ensuring to more income to farmers

In the field of livestock there is an increase in yields per head as result of special care of farmers for food supply of their animals. The fresh milk and processed milk is forecast to reach 552.000 tons from which 520.000 tons in the private sector. The meat production will be 96.000 tons, from which 75.000 tons in the private sector.

Constraints and difficulties identified during the restructuring of agriculture

I. Implementing of two major objectives of Albanian agriculture in this transition phase:
a) Emerging from isolation and the demand for international assistance for mechanization of agriculture.

b) decentralization and privatisation of agriculture has faced some constraints and difficulties which could be overcome: the deepening of peasantry poverty, because after the cooperativist poverty, the farmers have been without work for two years and live with very low income. The farmer has no capital for initial investment as a private.

Table 5 Structure of planting.

Field crops	Fact of 1992 000/ha	Prediction for 1992 000/ha
Grain	276	182
Wheat and rye	214	102
Potatoes	12	10.0
Rice	2.4	0.5
Cotton	11.9	1.5
Tobacco	23.9	15.0
Sugarbeet	6.3	3.0
Sunflower	20.8	5.0
Vegetable and melon	26.3	25.0
Beans	21.9	24.0
Forage	139.0	286.0

Table 6 Structure of production and use of grain 000/tons.

Production in 1992	Total	According sector	
		State	Private
For seed	43	9	34
For livestock	358	74	284
For bread	160		160
For delivery	70	70	
Total	631	153	478

He has a lack of inputs, he is not trained for private production and marketing and needs technical assistance and advice.

Farmers have given priority to food requirements for their families and produce a very little extra for the market. The private farming is improving a little the situation but with the use of modern technology the problem of employment of farmers in general will be aggravated.

The existing infrastructure in the countryside is concentrated in electrical energy principally for lighting and provision of potable water. In the meanwhile there is a lack of road vehicles, transport and private services. It is comprehensible that poverty of peasantry is not absolutely true. In several rural areas, especially those near the cities, farmers are getting incomes from the selling of their products with high prices.

The increase of incomes, and well-being of farmers are conditioned by radical improvement of technology (so investments, credits, retraining, etc., are requested) and by exode of one part of the peasantry. Above all it is requested a program for integrated development of agriculture and rural areas including the gradual movement of one part of peasantry in the city. Restructuring has been comparatively slow and not completed because it has not been a full year since necessary laws for the restructuring were approved. The Land Law and several laws and decision linked are not fully implemented.

The agrarian policy in Albania has as an immediate objective: the provision of food. But micro-economic reforms for radical improvements are needed, for more efficient

use of ecological environment, investments, labour, inputs, production, processing, distribution and marketing. Public sector would be a regulator of agriculture, to provide the most indispensable infrastructure and services which cannot be made by private sector.

Restructuring could not start as was needed during 1991-1992 by the social Government because of its mentality and public administration in power with community influence.

The Government Program approved on 18 of April 1992 in the People's Assembly was for radical reforms in economy, for a better use of local resources and foreign assistance. In the program is pointed out that the stability and well-being of a country is the market economy based on private ownership by free individuals.

Accompanying the restructuring with agriculture credit, inputs, technical assistance and training. In spite of readiness of farmers to be included in the market economy, their poverty and stagnation of production is much felt in Albanian agriculture.

It is felt the need for everything, stability of public order and peace in the country. Only a full legislation and measures for privatisation are not sufficient.

The beginning of restructuring needs capital and investments to start the production and to ensure a further extent of such investments. It is requested the international assistance which during this first year of democracy is given by emergency food aid, medicaments, etc. Actually at the beginning of the transition phase, the restructuring of

agricultural needs to have an initial assistance by the European Community and international organization by credits, input supply, technical assistance, training of farmers and experts.

The technical assistance is necessary for the outline of agrarian policy, medium-term strategy of agriculture development, institutional reform, establishment of farmers' associations, joint ventures, share holding companies, corporation of processing, distribution and marketing of agriculture products etc.

Moving from international isolation, the Albanian agriculture has urgent need for information concerning the new achievements in the world in the field of technology, marketing, price and fiscal policy, farmers' documentation, etc.

The restructuring in the context of political environment

The period 1991-1992 that marked the establishment of democracy and the beginning of transition phase towards the market economy was characterized by contradictions and severe political argument between parties, being polarized from socialist party in power and the opposition with the democratic party as principal. There were objectives for the dismantling of cooperatives and privatisation of land as well as livestock, hesitation and slow rhythm in implementing laws dealing with such changes in agriculture.

With the final victory of democracy in the election of 22 of March 1992, was established the opinion and conviction of all people for the necessity of restructuring economy including agriculture. The fact that Government's program was approved in the People's Assembly without any vote against verifies that the political environment is completely in favour and support of this program. Time will verify the loyalty of political parties to support the implementing of economic reform presented in Government's program.

Social and economic impacts linked with the restructuring of agriculture

The social and economic influences are of different nature and complicated when linked with the process of restructuring. Actually in the process of transition negative influences predominate. But aspects of positive process developed by the democracy and restructuring of agriculture, individual freedom in the legal framework and privatisation are as follows: the free action and initiative of individuals who actually works for the well-being of their families, the providing of market with fresh vegetables and

dairy products produced by farmers that in the past was lacking, or was insufficient, the participation in activity of a stratum of population which was repressed by a communist regime, the first accumulation of capitals mostly from businessman creating the conviction to further extend the production and trade activity in the new system. Also economical emigration is bringing incomes besides that has started only in the last 12 years.

The social price paid by the population and especially by the farmers in this transition period in agriculture consists of:

— Unemployment and poorness in the countryside which has become more heavy during this phase of transition. This is one of the main reasons of massive exodus that reached 58 percent of the population, in Greece, Italy, Germany dominated by farmer population with a low level of training and little knowledges of foreign languages, compared with the population of the cities. If there was not a refusal of acceptance of emigrants from European countries, this process will continue with more intensive rithm. In the Southern rural areas near the border the exodus is more accentuated. From the countryside principally the most active age for agriculture work from 18-30 years old have migrated.

— The increase of tension in the country as result of accumulation of political and economical dissatisfaction towards the communist regime but also of political unrest and unemployment in this transition period. In the mountain area some people were shot in border disputes or over the land of former owners. A lot of barns and buildings belonging to the cooperatives and to the state farms were destroyed. The victory of democracy with the election of 22 of March 1992 has created confidence and optimism, the public order is going to be normalized and the life and work continue normally.

— The increase of charge of peasantry for heavy physical work as result of mechanization, transport, commercial network and infrastructure. Privatization, spontaneous in some cases, especially in the distribution of land. One part of peasants have taken the land where they have desired and not according to the distribution made by the Commission. Also the taken land of 13 hectares is fragmented in some places and far from the living houses of farmers. This process was more complicated because in 1990 the communist regime increased the family property from 0.1 hectare to 0.2 hectare and later to 0.4 hectare. This created anomaly and disorders in the ownership and distribution of land owners to whom the law in power at least doesn't recognize the payment for their property. This question is corrected in the program of new Government giving letters with value to the former proprietors.

The limitation of privatization in agriculture principally in the giving of land and livestock, without including their means of work and agriculture production.

Problems, difficulties and perspectives

1. The land. The implementation of the Land Law with relevant amendment. The right of ownership or production for a long time from farmers and the right for buying and selling of land.

2. Employment. To be implemented as soon as possible by intensive work in agriculture, participation of farmers in the new productive activity and by gradual immigration from rural areas to industrial and urban ares.

3. Food supply and standard of life. In the countryside this is the most critical problem. The emergency needs for food supply will continue for the years 1992-1993.

4. The structure of agriculture. It is improved sensibly by changes in the crop pattern according to the requirements of the market. It would be created difficulties for the surviving of small farmers, for this reason more efficient forms of cooperation should be found.

5. Agriculture production. It needs an accelerated and intensive development at the level of other Mediterranean countries. Most emergent are the requirements for technical and material investments. It is necessary to increase the yield of different crops and intensive use of land as Albania has a small surface per inhabitant and good climatic condition with potential capacity for irrigation.

The development of agriculture is much linked with some urgent reforms as elimination of delivery quota of production, liberalization of prices and providing of farmers with new technology and training.

6. The ministry and dependent research institution. The Ministry of Agriculture will take care especially for policy and agrarian strategy, infrastructure as well as its dependent institutions. Scientific and teaching activity will be orientated for private agriculture.

7. Technical assistance and advising. Apart from the retraining of agriculture, experts dealing with agrarian policy will be provided for all farmers. It is necessary to restructure programs and the strengthening of Agriculture University of Tirana and scientific research institutes.

8. The liberalization of prices, competitive markets, privatisation and efficient cooperation, introduction of Albania in EEC and other international markets as essential precondition for the restructuring of agriculture.

9. The designing of agricultural policy and agrarian strategy to overcome the crisis, for the development of transition period, to open the perspective. An integrated policy for an optimum development of agriculture and rural areas.

10. Technical, financial and material assistance of international community and agencies to overcome the emergency phase for an optimum development of transition phase. ●