secure. But all governments need policies which are clear and consistent, leading to price and market liberalization, the creation of competitive conditions. and a stable framework, notably for the right to land and other assets. Reform must cover not only production, but the whole food chain, from field to shop. There was general agreement that a successfull development of the sector will be possible only if governments provide a sound macro-economic base.

4) The task of bringing about these necessary reforms lies mainly with the government and peoples of eastern and central Europe and the USSR. Clearly, transitional measures will be required because of the magnitude of the changes involved. However, care should be taken that transitional measures do not undermine the objectives. Governments must create a proper institutional environment, including banking and credit facilities, marketing structures, and ready access to market information. Producers and others involved in the sector will need to be able to create cooperatives and other types of commercial ventures. Success will depend on the skills and attitudes of all those involved in the sector whether as farmers, processors, or distributors. Thus, technical and management training has a key role to play.

5) Much of the investment required will be generated internally. However, outside investment and assistance plays and will continue to play an important role. Both public and private investors will need a secure legal framework within which to operate. If this is put in