

of articles of the Government's Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP of September 7, 2006;

At the proposal of the People's Committee of Ben Tre province,

DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the master plan on socio-economic development of Ben Tre province through 2020 (below referred to as the master plan), with the following principal contents:

1. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS

1. To bring into play domestic resources and properly utilize all resources, effectively tapping all local advantages and potential for fast, effective and sustainable socio-economic development associated with realizing social progress and equity and environmental protection; to continue following the strategic orientations on sustainable development of Ben Tre province through 2020 in line with Vietnam's sea strategy orientations through 2020, with a view to restructuring the province's economy along the line of developing commodity agriculture, incrementally increasing the proportion of industry and services in the GDP structure, and raising the growth quality and competitiveness of the economy.

2. To synchronously build economic and social infrastructure systems and a hi-tech industry; to actively apply science and technology to agricultural development to create spearhead products of high value and competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets, proceeding to form hi-tech agricultural

Decision No. 83/QĐ-TTg of January 13, 2011, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Ben Tre province through 2020

THE PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the December 25, 2001 Law on Organization of the Government;

Pursuant to the Government's Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP of September 7, 2006, on formulation, approval and management of socio-economic development master plans, and Decree No. 04/2008/ND-CP of January 11, 2008, amending and supplementing a number

zones. During the last five years of the planning period, to increase investment in social welfare in order to step by step advance comprehensive and synchronous socio-economic development.

3. To associate economic development with health, cultural, educational and training development, step by step increase the quality of the people's life, gradually reduce the rate of poor households and train highly qualified human resources to meet the needs of the society.

4. To closely combine socio-economic development with security and defense protection, firmly maintain political security and social order and safety; to finalize the defense strategy and security strategy, taking into consideration Ben Tre province's coastal location in the Mekong River delta and the process of integration into the global and ASEAN economies.

5. To combine economic development with eco-environmental protection, taking proactive measures to respond to climate change and sea level rise in the long term; to focus on developing resources, arranging urban and rural population in line with the master plan, distribute socio-economic development space and build infrastructure facilities.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Overall objectives

To build Ben Tre to reach a socio-economic development rate corresponding to localities in the region by 2020, with per capital income at average level. To continue promoting the advantages of the province's location adjacent to the key southern economic region and strength in horticultural and marine economic

development in order to gradually raise the people's material and spiritual lives, synchronously develop infrastructure, cultural and social aspects and human resources; to promote international integration, intensify development association especially with localities in the Mekong River delta and the key southern economic region.

2. Specific objectives

a/ Economic development:

- The average annual economic growth rate will be 13.8% for 10 years, reaching 13% during 2011-2015 and 14.5% during 2016-2020. Per capita GDP will reach about USD 1,600 by 2015 and about USD 3,300 by 2020; and HDI will reach around 0.9;

- The economy will be restructured towards gradually raising the ratio of industry, construction and services and reducing that of agriculture. It is expected that by 2015 and 2020, the structural proportions of agriculture-industry, construction and services will be 30.3%- 27.4%- 42.3% and 19.2%- 32.6%- 48.2%, respectively;

- The export value will surpass USD 575 million and reach some USD 1.4 billion by 2015 and 2020, respectively, recording an average annual growth rate of 20%. Local budget revenue will increase an annual average of 13% at comparative price. Population savings will reach 22% of GDP by 2020; and the whole period's ICOR will be about 2.8;

b/ Social development:

- The average annual population growth rate will be 0.4%; the urbanization rate will be some 25% and 30% by 2015 and 2020, respectively. By 2020, the motor road density will reach 1.2

km per km²; the telephone density will be 90 sets per 100 persons; the percentage of households having access to electricity will reach 99%; the rate of water clean supply will reach 100% in urban areas and 95% of rural households will have access to hygienic water in daily-life activities;

- Universalization of secondary education will be completed by around 2015. From 2012 on, 100% of teachers will possess standard qualifications; by 2020, over 66% of total workforce will have attended training. To strive for the target that from 2010 on, 100% of officials at all levels will be those who have completed upper secondary education and attended political and professional training. To expand the system of vocational training, professional secondary education, collegial and tertiary education;

- To develop in a reasonably balanced manner general and specialized hospitals, expand the medical examination and treatment network to residential clusters, modernize the traditional medicine hospital; to build more specialized hospital faculties and hi-tech diagnosis and treatment centers; to improve physical foundations and equipment for district, township, ward and commune health systems; to increase health workers, particularly doctors, for rural areas. By 2020, to reach an average of 10.3 doctors and 30.7 hospital beds per 10,000 persons;

- To completely build the provincial Cultural House and Physical Training and Sports Competition House. By 2020, 95% of communes, wards and townships will have complete systems of cultural centers, memorial halls, libraries, radio and television and physical

training and sports facilities;

- To strive for the target that by 2020, 98% of families will reach cultured family standards and over 80% of wards and communes will attain cultural titles and standards. To form urban centers and new rural residential quarters, ensuring housing for every person; communes will basically satisfy criteria of new-countryside commune; the rate of poor households will drop to below 3% by new poverty line, employed laborers will account for 77.5% of working-age laborers, reserve laborers represent 5.5%, and unemployed laborers account for below 1%.

c/ Science and technology:

To develop science and technology, striving for the target that by 2020 technological and managerial factors will contribute 20% to increased GDP and the technological renewal rate will be 20% a year.

d/ Regarding environmental protection:

- To protect and improve the environment in urban, rural, industrial and agricultural areas, especially mangrove forest areas and tidal banks;

- To strive for the target that new urban centers and industrial parks and clusters will basically have a system of collection able to treat over 65% of waste and wastewater.

III. SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATIONS

1. Development of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture

- To develop horticulture and marine economy; to strive for an average annual growth rate of 6%, focusing on major products for the primary objective of production efficiency and product quality, form and sustainably develop

specialized farming zones in the direction of **intensive** commodity agricultural production and aquaculture, and standardize the farming system to meet market demand, creating stable **foundations** for economic growth. To develop strategic and unique products of fruit, coconut, **shrimp** and fish, fruit tree seedlings, ornamental **flowers**, pork and beef.

- To stabilize the paddy area of about 25,000 ha, combined with developing subsidiary crop and sugar cane cultivation systems. To determine horticulture as a key development activity with 54,000 ha under coconut trees and 33,600 ha under fruit trees, concentrating on **exploiting** all products with brand advantages and production efficiency, approach and strive to achieve accreditation standards for some fruit products.

- To renew the methods of production organization in craft villages combined with employing high technologies-techniques in the growing of ornamental flowers and fruit tree **seedlings** in Cai Mon in order to raise economic effectiveness and market status.

- To develop the pig herd in both quantity and quality on the basis of increasing the scale of raising as well as promoting farm-based and concentrated raising. To strongly develop cow raising on a scale largest in the Mekong River delta, form consolidated zones of raising and **supplying** cow breeds. To stably develop poultry for a dual purpose, attaching importance to developing industrial raising with strict hygiene and epidemic prevention requirements.

- To form and stabilize over 31,100 ha of surface water exclusively for fish rearing in freshened water areas, sea prawn rearing in blackish water areas, and rotational and

intermingled cultivation and rearing of rice-shrimp and forest-shrimp. To proportionally distribute forms of intensive, semi-intensive and ecological rearing; to attach importance to sustainable development on the basis of standardization and active protection of the environment of water surface and coastal tidal banks. To develop fisheries towards offshore fishing and protection of inland and inshore aquatic and marine resources. To comprehensively develop fishing village facilities in Binh Thang, An Thuy and An Nhon fish ports.

- To expand, restore and develop 5,100 ha of protection and special-use forests in tidal banks, including Thanh Phu wetland nature reserve.

2. Development of industry and construction

- To grow at an average annual rate of 22%, as a basis for assuring the socio-economic development rate and restructuring the economy toward industrialization and modernization.

- Major industries will include processing of agricultural, aquatic and meat products and beverages from fruit, coconut, shrimp and fish and pork; mechanics, ship building, and manufacture of chemicals, garments, handicrafts and fine arts and electric and electronic products.

- Industries and cottage industries will be post-harvest processing of agricultural and aquatic products, production of material commodities for agricultural production and fishery, production of consumer goods with competitive edge, attraction of investment and transfer of industries in industrial parks and clusters.

- Major industrial products with development advantages will be frozen seafood, preliminarily processed fruits, coconut products, refined

sugar, confectionery, processed meat, cattle feed, aquatic products, export garments and foot wear, mechanical products, machines and electronic products.

- The total area of industrial parks and clusters will be between 2,200-2,600 ha by 2020, depending the investment attraction possibility and industrial development conditions in the province, including 1,800- 2,200 ha of industrial parks.

- The construction industry will focus on renovation, repair and building public and civil works, mainly state agency offices, public welfare works, cultural institutions, new residential quarters, resettlement zones and civil houses, industrial parks and clusters and industrial-trade and service establishments.

3. Development of trade and services

- To grow at an average annual rate of 16.2%, to strive to reach by 2020 a fairly high rate compared to other localities in the region in trade, tourism and educational and training , transport, finance and banking services.

- Trade: To prioritize the planning and construction of trade centers in Ben Tre city and sub-regional trade centers (Ba Tri, South Mo Cay and Binh Dai), wholesale markets capable of channeling, receiving and supplying goods for retail markets and adjacent areas. To invest in building self-service stores and convenience stores in central markets of districts and cities, and building supermarkets, wholesale centers and high-grade goods centers; at the same time to attach importance to synchronously developing daily-life markets, especially in rural areas.

- To strive for an annual export value growth rate of 20% through expanding cooperative

relations, joint venture and economic association with other localities, especially with the key southern economic region.

- Transport: To encourage and support all economic sectors to invest in means of transport, exploiting road and waterway transport, and strongly invest in mass transit.

- Tourism: To concentrate on developing eco-tourist resorts, cultural sightseeing tours linked with countryside and river sites (Con Phung high-class eco-tourist zone, Ben Tre high-class general tourist and service zone, Con Quy countryside tourist zone, Thanh Phu eco-cultural and craft village tourist zone, Vam Ho eco-sightseeing and research zone, and Oc islet eco-tourism and community culture zone). To organize tourist events and festivals; to form 4 tourist clusters (Chau Thanh- Ben Tre city, Chau Thanh- Binh Dai, Cho Lach- Mo Cay- Thanh Phu, and Giong Trom- Ba Tri) and 4 intra-provincial tourist routes, and join in building inter-provincial and international ones.

4. Development of technical infrastructure

a/ Transport: To link with the transport network of the Mekong River delta and key southern economic region:

- To develop the northwestern-southeastern transport axis connecting islets, including national highway 60, combined with upgrading district roads into provincial roads: district road 14, Binh Dai- Ba Tri- Thanh Phu, Thanh Hai- My An, and Phong Nam- South Mo Cay township;

- To develop the northeastern-southwestern transport axis, including national highway 57 combined with upgrading provincial roads 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887 and 888, and district road 10 into a provincial one;

- To upgrade district and inter-commune roads; to synchronously develop urban roads;

- To invest in upgrading Giao Long port into a seaport to serve the province's import and export activities. To upgrade Binh Thang and An Thuy ports and completely build An Nhon port.

b/ Irrigation:

- To complete the North Ben Tre irrigation system in order to prevent salinization, creation of freshwater sources and regulation of intra-field water on An Hoa and Bao islets;

- To build small irrigation works to prevent salinization and supply freshwater on Minh islet; which will be completely connected to the South Ben Tre irrigation system by 2020.

c/ Power supply, water supply and drainage, and waste treatment:

- To ensure the electricity supply percentage of 99% from 2015;

- To build a crude water supply system from Chau Thanh- Cho Lach to coastal districts; to complete the water supply system. By 2020, 100% of urban households and 95% of rural households will have access to clean water from concentrated facilities;

- To concentrate on upgrading and building a complete system of rainwater drainage and wastewater collection and treatment, especially in urban centers and industrial parks.

d/ Information and communication: To develop a modern information and communication network; accelerate the application of information technologies to production activities and social life. To reach a density of 100 telephone sets per 100 persons by 2020.

5. Social fields

a/ Population development: To step up family planning and reproductive health care activities in order to raise population quality; during 2011-2020, the average population growth rate will be 0.4% a year;

b/ Education and training:

- To strive to have 100% of communes and wards reaching secondary education universalization standards by 2015. By 2020, the province will have 60% of preschools, 60% of primary schools, 50% of lower secondary schools and 70% of upper secondary schools reaching national standards. Each district will have 1 continuing education center and 90% of communes and wards will have community learning centers;

- By 2020, the province will have 2 universities, 2 vocational schools, 3 colleges, 9 continuing education centers and 10 vocational training centers; implement occupational universalization and job skills training programs for laborers, with the number of trained laborers accounting for about 66.3% of total working-age laborers; strive to reach the ratio of 287 college and university students (including informal forms of training) per 10,000 persons.

c/ Health and public health care:

- To strive for the target that everyone will have access to primary health care services, access to and use quality health services; to reduce morbidity rates, improve physical strength and increase life expectancy;

- To build an intensive-care unit and auxiliary works for Nguyen Dinh Chieu hospital. To procure standard equipment for the preventive medicine center, the pharmaceutical and

cosmetics testing center, the health communication and education center, the reproductive health care center and the AIDS prevention and control center;

- To build a new general hospital with 600 patient beds and an obstetrics and pediatrics hospital; to upgrade, expand and complete Tran Van An, Minh Islet and civil-military hospitals. To upgrade regional general clinics, and repair and upgrade all commune and ward health stations up to national standards. To encourage private investment in building hospitals and clinics;

- To strive for the targets that 85% and 100% of health stations will reach national standards after 2010 and by 2012 respectively; and 100% of villages will attain the cultural and health title. By 2020, there will be 30.7 patient beds per 10,000 persons and 10.3 physical doctors per 10,000 persons; the mortality rates among under-1 infants and under-5 children will be below 0.3% and below 0.4% respectively; the rate of newborns weighing under 2.5 kg will be below 2%; the malnutrition rate among under-5 children will be some 10%; the maternal mortality ratio will be some 11/100,000; and the death rate will be 0.37% a year.

d/ Culture-information and physical training-sports:

- To develop culture and information for the purpose of building a new man; to promote the conservation, embellishment and bringing into play of national heritage values; to continue properly implementing the movement "The whole people unite to build a cultured life"; to increase physical facilities and information forces. To strive to achieve 98% of cultured families, 100% of cultured villages and 80% of

cultured communes and wards by 2020;

- To develop physical facilities for physical training and sports; to expand and regularly maintain the movement "The whole people do physical exercise" in agencies, schools and residential quarters; to step up socialization of sports activities. To strive to achieve 35-40% of the population to do regular physical exercise and play sports by 2020.

e/ Hunger elimination, poverty reduction, employment and social welfare:

- To further implement policies and national targets programs on hunger elimination, poverty reduction, employment and social welfare;

- To strive to reduce poor household rate to some 3% by new poverty line by 2020; to reduce the unemployment rate to below 1%; to increase the rate of rural working time to 95%; to raise funds for helping poor laborers learn jobs and be employed after training through job placement centers and vocational training institutions.

f/ Science and technology, environment:

- To concentrate investment in the research, application and transfer of scientific and technological achievements to serve agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization, attaching importance to the application of biotechnologies to selecting and creating breeds and seedlings and technologies to preserving and processing agricultural products;

- To support small- and medium-sized enterprises and the handicraft and cottage sector to renew technology, raise quality, added value and competitiveness of products. To prioritize the development of advanced technologies to process agricultural, forest and aquatic products;

to prioritize the renewal of managerial mechanisms; to socialize investment in scientific and technological activities; to develop science and technology markets;

- To raise environmental protection awareness and responsibility of all levels, sectors, organizations, enterprises, production unit owners, individuals and communities. To harmoniously combine economic growth with environmental protection; to enhance environmental management, pollution treatment and prevention and control of environmental incidents in urban areas, industrial clusters and parks, production units, trade villages, slaughterhouses and residential clusters and lines;

- To reasonably exploit natural resources, attaching special importance to preserving biodiversity in mangrove forests and coastal tidal banks.

6. Defense and security

- To promote and consolidate defense and security; to bring into play integrated strength of the entire political system in order to build all-people national defense combined with people's security disposition.

- To work out and properly implement defense plans, closely manage the reserve mobilization force, ensuring its quantity and quality. To step up crime prevention and combat, repel social evils, curb traffic accidents, and maintain political stability and social order and safety.

IV. TERRITORY-BASED DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATIONS

1. Economic zones

a/ Zone I (freshwater zone):

- To strongly develop agricultural production in this zone on the basis of horticulture, focusing on building areas specializing in specialty fruit trees being the province's strengths (green-peel grape fruit, durian, mangosteen and rambutan) and mixed specialty gardens combined with aquaculture and eco-tourism; to develop husbandry at a fair growth rate; to develop aquaculture mainly in ponds, alluvial banks, garden ditches and cages, reasonably exploit while conserving natural *oc gao* (small edible snail) areas. To develop ornamental flowers and produce fruit tree seedlings in depth through an ornamental flower center in Cho Lach;

- To develop industry and construction in a restricted manner, mainly small-scale industrial clusters and handicraft and cottage units;

- To develop trade and services on the basis of goods exchange and trade to serve horticulture, with a system of fruit wholesale markets in Tan Phu and Thoi Loc, which will also be places for developing garden tourism.

b/ Zone II (brackish water zone):

- Sub-zone IIa: Agriculture will relatively develop, mainly coconut and cocoa trees combined with fruit trees and husbandry on a semi-industrial and industrial scale, aquaculture in garden ditches, alluvial banks and nursing shrimp seeds; agricultural services for urban centers will relatively develop; barn markets will be developed at Tan Thanh Binh commodity port. Industry-construction and trade-services will develop fastest in Ben Tre inner city, South Mo Cay township and satellite townships, industrial parks and expanded Giao Long port, An Hiep, An Phuoc and Giao Hoa industrial parks (Chau Thanh), Thanh Tan industrial park (North Mo Cay) and Thanh Thoi industrial park

(South Mo Cay). This sub-zone will develop as a locomotive and driving force for the whole province's socio-economic development.

- Sub-zone IIb: Agricultural economy will be mainly coconut gardens intermingled with cocoa and fruit trees (taking the lead in the Mekong River delta), intensive rice cultivation areas, subsidiary crops and pig rearing, in which cattle rearing will develop very strongly. This sub-zone will be regarded as the largest area supplying beef and cow breeds and taking the lead in the Mekong River delta; to develop aquaculture in garden ditches and depressed freshwater areas; to build Phuoc Long industrial park and industrial-handicraft and cottage industrial clusters to process products from coconut and cocoa; trade and services will develop in major urban centers such as Ba Tri, Binh Dai and Thach Phu townships (regarded as development centers of sub-zone IIIa), and serve coconut economy.

c/ Zone III (salt water zone):

- Sub-zone IIIa: This will be for rearing and nursing brackish and salt water shrimps, specialized and rotational cultivation and farming of rice and shrimps with appropriate models; to develop Binh Thang, Ba Tri and An Nhon fish ports and An Hoa Tay fish village into fishing-coordinating centers in the province. Industry in this sub-zone will develop at a fair rate, mainly to serve fishing logistics, preliminary processing and processing of aquatic and marine products. To develop handicrafts and cottage industries in industrial clusters. When industrial development conditions are favorable, An Nhon industrial park (Thanh Phu) will be possibly expanded;

- Sub-zone IIIb: This will be for raising and

catching ark and cockle, developing salt making and also conserving mangrove forests and protecting the ecology of tidal banks. Industry will not be encouraged in this sub-zone. Trade, services and tourism will fairly develop.

2. Urban development

By 2020, the province will have 1 grade-III urban center (Ben Tre city; which will be likely to reach grade-II city standards); 3 grade-IV urban centers (Ba Tri, Mo Cay and Binh Dai towns), and 22 grade-V urban centers.

3. Rural development

- To develop a comprehensive and diversified agriculture in order to create many quality commodities on a large scale, meeting consumer and market needs;

- To invest in socio-economic infrastructure facilities for rural areas, including completing electrification; completing road and waterway networks combined with dikes and irrigation canals; to develop the systems of clean water supply and post and telecommunications, and information technologies; to comprehensively develop education, health care and cultural networks. To increase transfer of science and technology and vocational training for laborers;

- To develop handicraft and cottage industries, trade villages, preservation and preliminary processing networks and services linked with the development of townships, townlets and rural residential clusters in order to early realize with results agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization.

V. LIST OF PRIORITY INVESTMENT
PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

(See the attached appendix)

VI. MAJOR SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN

1. Selection of breakthrough and motive-force development fields

- To concentrate all resources for investment in developing key products in sectors with comparative advantage in order to create foundations and strength for sustainable socio-economic development, including horticulture, marine economy, processing industry, trade, farm produce, technological products and eco-tourism.

- To concentrate on developing infrastructure, especially the waterway and road system with a view to ending the province's isolated position, the agricultural and fishery irrigation system and centralized clean water system.

- To concentrate on developing qualified human resources and scientific and technological potential, administrative reform, external economic development and market expansion to increase capacity for attracting investment in the province, especially industry, trade and services.

- To speed up urbanization, to develop central urban centers, satellite urban centers, townlets and rural residential spots with a view to promoting the process of industrialization and modernization. To comprehensively develop rural areas for sustainable development.

2. Mobilization of investment sources

The investment capital need will be some VND 185,400 billion for the 2011-2020 period. In order to mobilize investment capital for the master plan implementation, the province should

closely coordinate with ministries and central agencies right from the stage of planning, ensure that the province's key works and projects, especially major transport, irrigation, defense and security, are fully incorporated in the master plan and development plans associated with capital plans for the programs and projects.

- In addition to central support capital, the province should work out specific solutions to mobilize in the most effective manner capital sources at home and abroad for development investment, such as:

- Diversifying forms of capital raising through properly implementing investment promotion work, studying and adopting mechanisms and policies to encourage investment; and strongly developing enterprises of all economic sectors.

- Increasing measures for attracting investment capital from enterprises outside the province, FDI, ODA and bond capital; and mobilizing to the utmost capital from the land fund.

- Strongly developing the financial market, stepping up socialization in health, educational, cultural and sport fields; and encouraging various forms of investment, construction, operation and transfer of infrastructure facilities.

3. Human resource training and development solutions

- To develop mechanisms and policies with a view to properly exploiting resources from the existing contingent of scientific and technical personnel; to attract high-qualified personnel, outstanding experts and skilled workers to work in the province. To increase investment in education and training activities in order to raise people's intellectual standards and the rate of

trained labor; to make plans on training to raise professional qualifications for state management staffs.

- To step up socialization of education, training and vocational training; to apply scientific and technological advances to raising managerial and executive capacity for enterprises, meeting the requirements of the process of international economic integration. To formulate a strategy for human resource development to meet the demand of each development period.

4. Scientific and technological solutions

- To promote research and development of scientific and scientific achievements to production and life, creating vigorous changes in the application of scientific advances in agriculture; to step by step invest in and renew advanced technologies in tandem with socio-economic development.

- To promote domestic and international cooperation in scientific research and technological development; to encourage organizations and individuals to invest in scientific and technological development in order to increase the quantity and quality of patents, innovations and technical improvements to meet the requirements of socio-economic development. To formulate long-term strategies for training and development of scientific and technological human resources.

5. Environmental solutions

- To properly implement laws and programs on environmental protection; reasonably exploit and effectively utilize land resources, protect and reasonably utilize water resources, reasonably exploit and thriftily utilize minerals, protect and develop marine and coastal

resources, and protect and develop forests. To take effective measures for mitigating environmental pollution, especially in urban areas and industrial production areas.

- To actively educate and raising awareness for the community about environmental protection, turning the environmental protection awareness into a deeply engrained habit in everyone's life; to promote socialization of environmental protection combined with planning and balancing resources and intensifying the state management of the environment.

- To study, calculate and build models of analysis of sea level rise and climate change scenarios; to perfect the hydrological observation network, forecast about tidal levels and sea encroachment, thereby proposing response measures.

6. Mechanism and solution solutions

- To actively implement and apply mechanisms and policies to further improve the investment environment in order to effectively attract development investment resources within and outside the province.

- To promote cooperation with provinces and cities in the Mekong River delta and key southern economic region with a view to building material zones, enter into joint ventures and joint investment in goods production, promote investment, trade and tourism; at the same time, to increase cooperation with coastal provinces to develop materials and markets for agricultural and industrial production with a view to optimally exploiting the potential and advantages of each locality in the region for socio-economic development.

- To raise the effect and effectiveness of the

state administrative apparatus; to step up administrative procedure reforms, implement the one-stop shop and inter-agency one-stop shop mechanisms, further improve the investment environment; practice thrift, combat wastefulness and corruption.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN

1. Master plan publicization

- To publicize the master plan among all levels of Party committees and administrations, sectors, mass organizations, enterprises and people in the province in order to work out specific action programs to incrementally achieve the objectives identified in the master plan.

- To extensively introduce local potential and advantages; priority programs and projects for investors; to step up investment promotion activities, focusing on key projects with main projects.

2. Formulation of action programs

- After the master plan is approved by the Prime Minister, the province should work out action programs to achieve the master plan's objectives

- To concretize the master plan's objectives into five year and annual plans to effectively implement the master plan. Annually, to evaluate the master plan implementation, reviewing and proposing according to competence adjustments and supplements to the master plan suitable to the province's socio-economic development situation in each period.

- All levels, sectors, socio-economic

organizations and people shall supervise and monitor the master plan implementation.

Article 2. The master plan serves as a basis for elaborating, approving and implementing sectoral master plans (construction, land use and others) and investment projects in Ben Tre province.

Article 3. To assign the People's Committee of Ben Tre province to base itself on the objectives, tasks and orientations for socio-economic development of the province laid down in the approved master plan, in coordination with concerned ministries and branches, to direct the elaboration, submission for approval and implementation of the following:

1. Plans for development of main sectors and products; plans for development of the system of urban centers and residential points; construction plans, land use plans; socio-economic development master plans for districts, towns and cities.

2. Five-year and annual plans; key economic, cultural and social development programs; specific projects to implement the master plan;

3. Studying, elaborating and promulgating or submitting to competent state agencies for promulgation some mechanisms and policies meeting the province's development requirements and comply with the State's laws in each period in order to attract and mobilize resources for the master plan implementation.

4. Submitting to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision timely adjustments and supplements to this master plan to suit the socio-economic development situation of the province and the whole country in each period.

Article 4. Concerned ministries and central branches shall, within the ambit of their respective functions, tasks and powers:

- Guide and assist the People's Committee of Ben Tre province in the implementation of the master plan; study, formulate and submit to competent authorities for promulgation some mechanisms and policies meeting the province's socio-economic development requirements in each period in order to efficiently utilizing resources, encourage and attract investment according to the socio-economic development objectives and tasks stated in the master plan.

- Study, review, adjust and supplement to sectoral development plans and investment plans

related works and projects listed in the approved master plan. and support the province in arranging and mobilizing investment capital sources at home and abroad for the master plan implementation.

Article 5. This Decision takes effect on the date of its signing.

Article 6. The chairperson of the People's Committee of Ben Tre province, ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies and heads of government-attached agencies shall implement this Decision.-

Prime Minister
NGUYEN TAN DUNG

Appendix

LIST OF BEN TRE PROVINCE'S PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT
STUDY DURING 2010-2020

(To the Prime Minister's Decision No. 83/QĐ-TTg of January 13, 2011)

No.	Project title
A	PROJECTS TO BE INVESTED BY MINISTRIES WITHIN BEN TRE PROVINCE
1	North Ben Tre irrigation system project
2	Sap bridge irrigation system project
3	Huong My project (Cai Quao and Huong Dien culverts)
4	Expansion of fish ports in Binh Dai, Ba Tri, Thanh Phu
5	Construction of roads and bridges on national highway 57
6	Expansion of national highway 60 (in South Mo Cay and North Mo Cay districts)
7	Co Chien bridge building project
8	Ham Luong river cargo transport port
B	PROJECTS WITH THE PROVINCE AS INVESTOR
1	Investment projects to build 10 bridges on provincial road 883
2	Hoang Lam bridge

3	Ben Tre 3 bridge
4	Project on inter-district Thanh Phu- South Mo Cay road along Co Chien river
5	Ben Tre provincial general hospital with 600 patient beds
6	Project on the Park of Ho Chi Minh trail on the sea
7	Project on sea dikes in Binh Dai, Ba Tri and Thanh Phu districts
8	Anti-erosion dikes along Tien, Ham Luong and Co Chien rivers
9	Storm-sheltering areas for fishing vessels in Binh Dai, Ba Tri and Thanh Phu
10	East-West avenue- South My Thanh An
11	Southern Ben Tre river bank road
12	North-south road linking Binh Dai, Ba Tri and Thanh Phu districts
13	Crude water supply system from Chau Thanh and Cho Lach districts to other districts
14	Investment in Giao Long industrial park infrastructure (phase 2)
15	Upgrading Ben Tre college into a multidisciplinary university
16	Upgrading the secondary medical school into Ben Tre Medical College
17	Ben Tre gifted students' upper secondary school
18	Ben Tre province's student dormitory
19	Obstetrics and Pediatrics Hospital
20	General hospital of North Mo Cay district (a newly separated district)
21	Project on building permanent schools, classrooms and teachers' official-duty houses in the 2012-2015 period
22	Ben Tre province's cultural and sports center
23	Minh islet's cultural and sports center
24	Ben Tre province's fair and exhibition center
25	Ben Tre province's political and administrative center
26	Ben Tre province's convention center
27	Project on upgrading Cai Ca, Cai Loc and Go Dang canals
28	Working houses of the provincial military command post and attached units
29	Project on extended Ngo Quyen road
30	Project on Cho Chua - Huu Dinh road

C	PROJECTS CALLING FOR INVESTMENT FROM DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SECTORS
I	Industrial park infrastructure
1	Building Giao Hoa industrial park
2	Building Thanh Tan industrial park
3	Building Thanh Thoi industrial park
4	Building Phuoc Long industrial park
5	Building An Phuoc industrial park (the province is seeking government permission for conversion into Phu Thuan (Binh Dai) industrial park)
II	Industrial fields
1	Cement plant with an annual capacity of 1,000,000 tons
2	Cocoa processing plant with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons
3	Fruit cake and jam plant with an annual capacity of 1,000 tons
4	Industrial candy processing plant with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons
5	Diesel motor assembling plant with an annual capacity of 1,000 motors
6	Electric equipment assembling plant with an annual capacity of 300,000 units
7	Canned fish processing plant with an annual capacity of 22,000 tons
III	Services, tourism, education and training
1	Thanh Tan sandbank tourist resort
2	Con Oc tourist resort
3	Thoi Thuan sea tourist resort
4	Tourist resort and new urban center along Tien river
5	Building trade centers in districts and Ben Tre city
6	My Thanh An urban center project
7	East-West urban center project, Ben Tre city
8	Maritime Economics-Technology University

* **Note:** The locations, scales, land areas and total investment amounts of works and projects above will be calculated, selected and specified in each stage of formulating and submitting for approval investment projects, depending on the investment capital demand and balancing and raising capacity in each period.-