

THE PRIME MINISTER

Decision No. 1462/QĐ-TTg of August 23, 2011, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Lam Dong 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 the formulation, approval and management of master plans on socio-economic development, and Decree No. 04/2008/ND-CP of January 11, 2008, amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP;

At the proposal of the People's Committee of Lam Dong province,

DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the master plan on socio-economic development of Lam Dong province through 2020 with the following principal contents:

I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS

1. The master plan on socio-economic development of Lam Dong province through 2020 must conform to the national strategy on socio-economic development and the Central Highlands master plan; and ensure synchronism and consistency with sectoral master plans.

2. To bring into the fullest play local potential and advantages; to efficiently tap and use all

resources for fast and sustainable socio-economic development and to protect the ecological environment; to step up economic restructuring, and raise the growth quality and competitiveness of the economy.

3. To link economic development to achievement of social progress and justice, gradually narrowing the living-standard gap between people of different strata and between urban and rural regions; to properly implement social security policies.

4. To closely combine economic development with maintenance of political stability and social order and safety; to strengthen unity among ethnic groups.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

To build Lam Dong into a fairly developed province of the Central Highlands region by 2020 with a high percentage of services in the economic structure and a basically complete and modern infrastructure; to develop the education and training system so as to turn out human resources for development; to unceasingly raise the material and cultural life of people of all ethnic minorities; to maintain national defense and security.

2. Specific objectives

a/ Economically:

- The average annual economic growth rate (GDP) in the 2011-2020 period will be 14.5-15%, with 15-16% for the 2011-2015 period and 13.5-14% for the 2016-2020 period. The per-capita GDP will reach VND 44.5-46.2 million (USD 2,200-2,300) by 2015 and VND

92-100 million (UDS 3,500-3,800) by 2020;

- The agricultural, industrial and service proportions in the economic structure will respectively be 36.8-37%, 26.8-28% and 35.2-35.8% by 2015, and 27-28%, 35-36% and 36-37% by 2020;

- The export turnover will reach around USD 850 million by 2015 and USD 1.8 billion by 2020;

- The total social investment capital will represent some 44% of the GDP in the 2011-2015 period and about 42% in the 2016-2020 period;

- The state budget revenue in the locality will account for 13.8-14.3% of the GDP in the 2011-2015 period and around 14.2% in the 2016-2020 period.

b/ Socially:

- The natural population growth rate will drop to below 1.3% by 2015 and around 1.2% by 2020; the poverty rate will reduce to 2% with the poverty rate in ethnic minority areas dropping to below 8% and there will basically no poor households by 2020;

By 2015, 20% of preschools, 80% of primary schools, 20% of lower secondary schools and 10% of upper secondary schools will reach the national standards; by 2020, these figures will respectively be 40%, 90%, 40% and 20%. By 2020, 10% of districts and cities will reach the secondary education universalization standards;

- By 2015, 100% of communes will reach the national standards on health; by 2020, the malnutrition rate among under-five children will drop to below 5%; the targets of 32 hospital

beds per ten thousand people and 8 physicians per ten thousand people are expected to be reached with more investment and more medical examination and treatment establishments. By 2015, the rate of trained laborers will be around 50%, with 35-40% for vocational training, which will increase to around 70% and 55% respectively by 2020. Jobs will be annually created for about 280,000-300,000 laborers on average;

- By 2015, over 30% of communes and wards, 75% of villages and hamlets, and 85% of households will be awarded cultural titles; by 2020, 100% of villages, hamlets and wards and 90% of households will be given cultural titles;

- 90% of the urban population and 85% of the rural population will have access to clean water by 2015, and 100% of households will use clean water by 2020.

c/ Environmentally:

- To raise the forest coverage percentage to 61% by 2015; to actively respond to climate change;

- By 2015, 100% of toxic and hazardous wastes and 85%-90% of household wastes will be collected and treated; and by 2020, all wastes will be collected and treated up to set standards before being discharged into the environment.

III. ORIENTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SECTORS AND DOMAINS

1. Services

a/ Tourism:

To bring into play and efficiently tap climate resources to build tourism into a driving

industry so that by 2020, the tourism sector will account for over 10% of the GDP. To strive to build Da Lat city into a big tourist center of the region and the whole country.

- To attract various economic sectors to participate in investment so as to speed up investment in high-quality tourism projects under planning such as tourist resorts of Tuyen Lam lake, Dan Kia-Da Lat, Dai Ninh lake, Cam Ly-Mang Lin, Langbian, Dam M' Bri, Cat Tien national park, Bi Doup-Nui Ba, ...;

- To develop a system of accommodation establishments, particularly high-grade hotels, so that by 2015, there will be some 25,000 rooms, 20% of which will reach 3-star to 5-star standards; by 2020, about 50,000 rooms, 40% of which will reach 3-star to 5-star standards;

- To attach importance to expanding and raising the quality of tourist services, embellishing historical relics and scenic places; preserving and restoring villas of architectural value in Da Lat; and building and developing craft villages.

- To cooperate in building domestic and international tourist routes. To enhance alignment with the central region and the eastern southern region in order to form tourist development triangles: Da Lat - Ho Chi Minh City - Nha Trang; Da Lat - Phan Thiet - Ho Chi Minh City; Da Lat - Vung Tau - Ho Chi Minh City; and Da Lat - Dak Lak - Ho Chi Minh City. To associate tourism development with protection of the natural environment and preservation of national cultural identity.

To strive to attract some 4.5-5 million tourist arrivals by 2015 and 6-6.5 million tourist arrivals by 2020, of which international

passengers will account for 10%; to increase the average stay duration to 2.7 days by 2015 and 3 days by 2020.

b/ Trade:

To diversify forms of trade; to develop modern and civilized trade centers and department stores; to form wholesale markets for such agricultural products as ~~vegetables~~, flowers, tea and coffee; to support enterprises in branding and applying appropriate standard-based quality control systems; to encourage different forms of goods trading and exchange in deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas.

To strive for an average annual increase of 21.5% in total retail in the 2011-2015 period and 20% in the 2016-2020 period with the maintenance of traditional markets and further expansion of export markets, particularly for advantageous commodities such as coffee, cashew nut, processed tea, processed timber, vegetables, flowers, wine, aluminum, kaolin, handicraft items, ...

c/ Other services:

- To develop different means of cargo transport, increase solutions for ensuring traffic safety; to study appropriate forms of investment to expand domestic and international air routes;

- To modernize post and telecommunications networks; to expand transmission lines for mobile phone coverage of all areas; to develop Internet services; to step up the application and development of information technology;

- To synchronously develop services for people's production and life; to expand services of high value, such as financial, banking, insurance, security services; to raise the quality

of employment and social security, agricultural and forestry production services.

2. Industry

To develop industries with competitive edge and using local raw materials; to build up groups of key commodities; to develop supporting industries and industries to serve agricultural and rural development; to encourage the development of cottage industries and handicrafts to serve tourism. To try to fill up all industrial parks and complexes by 2020.

To develop the following key industries:

- **Energy:** To speed up the construction of hydroelectric plants on Dong Nai river, to develop medium- and small-sized hydroelectric plants under planning; to exploit renewable energies (wind power, solar power,...)

- **Mineral exploitation and processing:** To intensify minerals surveys and exploration. To modernize the mining and processing industries, especially hauxite mining, aluminum refining, kaolin, bentonite and diatomite processing, building materials and refractory materials industries;

- **Agricultural and forest product processing:** To expand and renew tea, coffee, animal feed, fertilizer, paper and timber processing technologies; to develop milk and meat processing plants; vegetable and fruit freezing and processing plants; the production of mineral water and drinks mainly from local raw materials;

- **Porcelain, pottery and building materials production:** To concentrate on developing such materials as bricks, tiles, refractory materials and building stones; to develop the production of tunnel bricks in replacement of bricks turned

out by manual kilns; to encourage the production of non-baked building materials;

- **Textile, garment and silk.** To encourage all economic sectors to invest in the development of mulberry growing and silk weaving in Bao Loc; to attract investment capital for development of textile, garment and leather footwear industries.

3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

To develop agriculture and forestry in a sustainable manner, change plant varieties and crop and husbandry structures; to develop hi-tech commodity agriculture in order to supply raw materials for the processing industry, to meet consumption and export demands, particularly vegetables, flowers and strawberry in Da Lat, Lac Duong, Don Duong and Duc Trong; tea in Bao Loc, Bao Lam, Di Linh,...

To associate agricultural production with post-harvest preservation and processing industry for higher value of products. To build up brands for some typical agricultural products of the region; to expand forms of cooperation in production and product sale. Concretely:

- Cultivation:

On the basis of a stable agricultural production land area of around 280,000 ha, crops will be re-planned and restructured for more effective land use. By 2020, the coffee area will be around 135,000 ha (20% of which for Robusta coffee); the tea area, 29,000-30,000 ha (5,000 ha under high-quality tea); mulberry area, about 8,000 ha (80% of which will be cultivated with new varieties, cashew area, about 12,000 ha (50% of which for high-yield grafted cashew); to develop high-grade temperate vegetables, flowers and fruits on

60,000 ha, of which 20% under hi-tech production; to stabilize the food crop area at around 55,000 ha.

To strive for an average production value of about VND 100 million/ha/year by 2015 and VND 120-150 million/ha/year by 2020, and over 80% of cultivation land properly irrigated; 100% of soil preparation will be mechanized, and over 70% of the land area will be mechanized from the beginning to harvest.

- Livestock breeding and aquaculture:

To step up industrial livestock breeding, form consolidated livestock breeding zones and high-quality milch and beef cow farms, take the initiative in disease and epidemic prevention and control and raising the quality of cattle and poultry. To raise the husbandry proportion in agriculture to 35% by 2015 and 40% by 2020.

To strongly develop husbandry so that by 2020, the cow herd will reach 0.4 million heads (15,000 milch cows); the pig herd will reach 1.6 million heads; the poultry flock, 5.3 million heads; the aquaculture area will be 4,000-4,500 ha, including 200-250 ha for cold-fish rearing.

To encourage aquaculture, especially with species of local advantage such as sturgeon and salmon, in association with processing and consumption.

- Forestry:

To further socialize forestry. To perfect the mechanism of allocation and contracting of forests and forestry land to communities so that people can benefit from forests. To plan the structure of three categories of forests suitable to forest management and protection. To further implement the policy on forest environment

service payment; to raise the forestry proportion in the agriculture- forestry structure to 5-7%.

- Rural development:

To build a synchronous new countryside suitable to local realities and according to state regulations on new-countryside's contents and criteria toward civilization and modernization, ensuring that rural people will have good access to social services and public welfare. To renew and develop different types of rural economy, consolidate and develop cooperative economy after new models suitable to the current development stage. To strive for the targets that by over 30% of communes will reach the new-countryside criteria by 2015 and over 50% by 2020;

4. Social affairs

a/ Population, labor, employment and social security:

- To continue carrying out population and family planning work, reducing the natural growth rate and limiting the mechanical growth. To stabilize the population at around 3 million by 2015 and about 1.4 million by 2020;

- To arrange population to meet the province's general development requirements, associating the urbanization process with the restructuring of rural labor; to strive for the targets that the urban population will account for 42% of the population by 2015 and 45% by 2020;

- To expand vocational training in order to contribute to labor restructuring; by 2015, the service labor will represent 25%; the industrial labor, 15% and the agricultural labor, 60%; by 2020, these figures will be 30%, 25% and 45%.

respectively. To actively implement labor and employment policies for laborers;

- To continue properly implementing mechanisms and policies on sustainable poverty reduction, helping poor and near-poor households advance and not relapse into poverty; to pay attention to providing houses for people especially students, workers and low-income earners; to support investment for socio-economic development in deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas.

b/ Education and training:

- To comprehensively develop education and training at all levels and grades; to diversify types of schools and classes and forms of learning. To raise the quality of education and training; to attach importance to the development of education in ethnic minority, deep-lying and remote areas so as to gradually narrow the gap in educational quality;

- To modernize physical foundations and school equipment; to strive for the targets that by 2015, 36-40% and by 2020, over 75% of schools will reach the national standards. To build up the contingents of educational administrators and teachers of all levels, who will possess good professional qualifications and moral quality and full devotion to their profession.

- To formulate a strategy on training disciplines to meet development requirements and market demands; to step up vocational training in rural and ethnic minority areas; to link vocational training to employment and labor export. To attract investment and cooperate in training at home and abroad for the formation of a number of high-quality

universities and colleges, meeting the human resource requirements in the region and conforming to the national master plan.

c/ Medicine and public healthcare:

- To synchronously develop a healthcare network to the grassroots; to incrementally raise the professional quality and ethics for health workers; to modernize physical foundations, examination and treatment equipment, to prevent and control epidemics. To socialize healthcare so as to attract investment capital for building examination and treatment establishments; to associate therapy with convalescence;

- To raise the effectiveness of communication on health education, environmental sanitation and food hygiene and safety;

- To achieve the targets of health insurance for all, implement population and family planning policies and raise the quality of population. To quickly develop the pharmaceutical industry and medical equipment; to develop modern medicine in combination with traditional medicine.

d/ Culture, information, physical training and sports:

- To comprehensively and synchronously develop culture into an advanced and healthy one deeply imbued with national identity, creating many cultural products of high quality and local peculiarity. To constantly improve the people's cultural enjoyment, reduce the cultural gap between population strata and localities. To socialize investment in the construction of cultural and information institutions; to embellish cultural and historical relics and preserve the values of traditional cultures of different ethnic groups;

- To raise the quality of information, press, radio and television, ensure television coverage of all inhabited areas and establish cable television networks in all district and municipal centers;

- To pay attention to developing mass sports and physical training movements and to training and retraining high-achievement athletes.

5. Science and technology

- To encourage the transfer and application of new and advanced technologies and science to management, production and business, particularly the application of new technologies in industrial and agricultural sectors; to quickly renew equipment and technologies; to encourage enterprises to develop products of high scientific content, particularly electronics and information products, new materials, biotechnology, etc.

- To efficiently realize scientific and technological research programs and projects; to associate research with application of research products to production and daily life. To step up quality control and registration and protection of intellectual property and commodity brands;

- To raise the capability of scientific workers; to mobilize all economic sectors to participate in scientific and technological development; to pay attention to investment in physical foundations, equipment, research centers, laboratories, testing and assessment establishments, information technology and databases to serve scientific and technological research.

6. Protection of natural resources and environment

- To actively limit the increasing environmental pollution in industrial and agricultural production, service development and urban construction; to step up application of clean technologies to different industries; to redress environmental degeneration and improve environmental quality; to protect bio-diversity and ecological environment;

- To strictly and effectively manage and protect natural resources, especially land, forests and minerals. To carry out baseline surveys on natural resources and minerals in order to work out plans for rational resource exploitation and utilization; to restore grounds and environment after mining;

- To strictly control the use and treatment of polluting chemicals and substances in production and business establishments and households; to properly mobilize resources for investment in building waste treatment and recycling plants;

- To well forecast and warn of natural calamities and redress their consequences; to actively respond to climate change

7. Defense and security

- To firmly consolidate the all-people defense posture; to build strong armed forces and stay ready to successfully respond to any circumstances upon their occurrence;

- To step up the movement of mass participation in the maintenance of social order and safety and consolidation of people's security disposition; to further build up the people's police force. To coordinate various forces in effectively realizing the national program on crime prevention and combat and elimination of social evils.

8. Infrastructure development

a/ Transport: To strive for basic completion of the construction of modern transport infrastructure. Concretely:

- For centrally managed transport facilities in the province: The province will coordinate with the Ministry of Transport in incremental investment and upgrading of national highways 20, 55, 27 and 28; to build Dau Giay- Lien Khuong expressway; to complete Truong Son Dong road. To study the upgrading of Lien Khuong airport and Bao Lam - Binh Thuan railroad, meeting the practical demands and depending on resources in each period and sectoral planning;

- For locally managed transport works: To actively formulate plans and rationally arrange resources in each period for construction or upgrading of roads 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728 and 729. To modernize urban transport networks in Da Lat city, Bao Loc town and townships; to build belt roads and routes bypassing urban centers. To mobilize resources for solidification of district and commune roads and development of rural transport networks. By 2015, all commune and inter-commune axial roads will be asphalted or concreted, all bridges and sluices will be permanently built; 30% of village and alley axial roads, and main intra-field roads will be solidified, and the figure will rise to 70% by 2020.

b/ Irrigation:

To invest in upgrading and solidifying canals with a view to making better use of the irrigation and drainage capacity of existing works, ensuring adequate water for production and daily-life activities; to prioritize investment in

irrigation works for areas under long-term industrial trees and deep-lying and remote regions. To ensure water sources for irrigation of 90% of the rice, vegetable and flower area and 60% of the long-term industrial plant area by 2015, then the entire rice, vegetable and flower area and 80% of the long-term industrial plant area by 2020.

c/ Power development:

- To upgrade and construct power grids synchronously; to connect and increase the capacity of key transformer stations so as to stabilize power sources with high reliability; to expeditiously implement small- and medium-sized hydroelectric projects as planned; to build wind mills in appropriate areas;

- To synchronously develop the electricity distribution system to all industrial parks and complexes, tourist resorts, population areas and consolidated production areas. To incrementally modernize and lay underground the urban power grids. To attach importance to developing rural power networks.

d/ Water supply and environmental sanitation:

Based on the capability to mobilize resources, to work out plans for investment construction and upgrading of urban water plants, expansion of water supply networks and effective implementation of rural clean water and environmental sanitation programs so that by 2020 all people will have access to clean water.

IV. ORIENTATIONS FOR ORGANIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT SPACE

To develop urban and rural areas in a harmonious and sustainable manner, build

systems of civilized, clean and beautiful urban areas and comprehensively new rural areas and gradually narrow the development gap between areas in the province.

f. Urban space:

- To concentrate on the construction of Da Lat into a high-quality tourist city and an education-training, scientific research center of the region and the whole country, attaching importance to preservation of works with architectural value as well as scenic places and peculiar ecological environments; increasing investment in infrastructure development in association with embellishment and expansion of urban space, and properly demonstrating its role as a political, administrative, economic, cultural and service center and an economic exchange hub of the province.

- To develop Bao Loc into an industrial-cum-service city, playing a core role in the southern area of the province. To study the construction of Lien Khuong - Prenn urban center and townships of grades 4 and 5 when conditions permit so as to incrementally form a synchronous and modern infrastructure system.

2. Regional development:

- The Da Lat - Lac Duong - Duc Trong - Don Duong - Lam Ha area: To concentrate on development of tourism, service, trade, cottage industry and handicrafts for tourists

To step up hi-tech agricultural production; to attach importance to forest development in association with the development of farm economy after the agriculture-cum-forestry model;

- The Bao Loc - Bao Lam - Di Linh area: To

develop hydroelectricity, agricultural and forest products and mineral processing, bauxite exploitation and processing. To stabilize and improve the quality of long-term industrial tree areas;

- The Da Huoi - Da The - Cat Tien - Dam Rong district area: To convert impoverished and degenerated forests into economic forests in association with cattle raising development.

V. LIST OF PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY

(See enclosed appendix)

VI. SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE MASTER PLAN

1. Investment capital raising:

The investment capital for the 2011-2020 period is estimated at VND 285 trillion, including VND 85 trillion for the 2011-2015 period and about VND 200 trillion for the 2016-2020 period.

In addition to the state budget investment capital sources, the province should work out solutions for mobilizing to the utmost domestic and overseas resources for development investment.

- Based on the list of programs and projects calling for investment through 2020, the province should step up investment promotion with a view to attracting investment capital sources, while attaching importance to the exploitation of ODA and funding sources from other donors;

- To improve the investment environment, create infrastructure conditions in preparation for receipt of investment projects and introduce attractive and transparent investment support

policies in accordance with law;

- To expand investment forms of BOT, BT, BTO..., creating favorable conditions for capital market development; to develop various forms of joint venture, investment association and investment capital contribution;

- To step up the socialization of investment, particularly in education and training, healthcare, culture, sports, science and technology, environmental protection,...

2. Reform of administrative procedures, building of working capacity for the state management apparatus:

- To modernize the administration, incrementally building the e-government; to consolidate and improve the organizational structure and operation of local administrations at all levels, aiming to heighten their management and administration capability and effectiveness of state agencies.

- To improve the investment environment so as to create an open and equal production and business environment for all economic sectors. To speed up the equitization of enterprises; to encourage different economic sectors to invest in socio economic development; to develop household economy, farm economy and cooperative economy;

- To further implement policies in support of enterprise development; to actively remove difficulties so as to raise the effectiveness of production and business activities of enterprises; to pay attention to supporting small- and medium-sized and newly established businesses;

- To enhance law dissemination and education as well as legal assistance for people,

ensuring the strictness of law; to scrutinize and simplify administrative procedures, raise the effectiveness of the one-stop-shop mechanism. To pay attention to training and retraining to raise the professional qualifications, capability and standards of local civil servants. To strive for the target that by 2020, the provincial competitiveness indexes (PCI) of Lam Dong will fall into the national group of satisfactory to good achievement.

3. Market development association and cooperation:

- To comprehensively develop foreign trade, proactively participate in international economic integration in order to attract to the utmost overseas resources; to enhance association and cooperation with Hanoi capital, Ho Chi Minh City, provinces in the Central Highlands region and southern key economic region as well as other localities nationwide. To develop commodity and service markets; to raise the quality and competitiveness of, and build up brands for, a number of advantageous products;

- To enhance trade and tourism promotion at home and abroad; to diversify the export market; to expand the rural market, particularly in mountainous, deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas;

- To encourage joint venture and alignment among raw-materials production, processing and sale establishments; to develop various markets in a diverse and synchronous manner.

4. Human resource development:

- To intensify vocational training to meet the labor-market demands. To properly implement programs of training and retraining managers at all levels and in all sectors; to encourage the

development of various forms of direct training at enterprises and training under orders placed by investors and job recommendation centers;

- To formulate and implement specific preferential policies with a view to attracting highly qualified labor to the locality. To well implement the association and cooperation between training establishments and enterprises. To harmoniously combine human resource training with post-training employment for laborers.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN

1. After the master plan on socio-economic development of Lam Dong province through 2020 is approved by the Prime Minister, the province should publicize and disseminate it to Party Committees and administrations at all levels, to all sectors, mass organizations, enterprises and people in the province, and, based on the contents and objectives of the master plan, formulate specific action programs for the master plan implementation.

2. To detail the objectives and tasks of the master plan into annual and five-year plans for effective implementation. To annually evaluate the implementation of the master plan, review and propose according to its competence adjustments and supplements to the master plan to suit the province's socio-economic development situation in each development period.

Authorities at all levels, all sectors, socio-political organizations and people shall inspect and supervise the implementation of the master plan.

Article 2. The master plan on socio-economic development of Lam Dong province through 2020 serves as a basis for formulation, approval and implementation of sectoral master plans (construction master plan, land use master plans and plans and other relevant master plans) and investment projects in Lam Dong province.

Article 3. The People's Committee of Lam Dong province shall, based on the socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations of the province in the approved master plan, assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with related ministries and sectors in, formulating, submitting for approval and implementing the following:

1. District-level master plans on socio-economic development; the construction master plan; land use master plans and plans, and sectoral development master plans to ensure comprehensive socio-economic development in synchronism with defense and security.

2. Long-term, medium-term, short-term plans, key socio-economic development programs and specific projects so as to concentrate on investment and allocate investment capital in a rational manner.

3. Formulation, promulgation or submission to competent state agencies for promulgation (if matters go beyond its competence) of a number of mechanisms and policies meeting the province's development requirements in each period, aiming to attract and mobilize resources for the implementation of the master plan.

Article 4. Related ministries and sectors, within the ambit of their respective functions, tasks and powers, shall:

1. Guide the People's Committee of Lam Dong province in the course of implementing the master plan; formulate and promulgate or submit to competent authorities for promulgation mechanisms and policies meeting the socio-economic development requirements of Lam Dong province in each period, aiming to efficiently utilize resources; encourage and attract investment according to the socio-economic development objectives and tasks of the province stated in the master plan.

2. Coordinate with the People's Committee of Lam Dong province in adjusting and supplementing sectoral master plans to ensure the synchronism and consistency of the master

plan; consider and support the province in mobilizing investment capital sources at home and abroad for the implementation of the master plan.

Article 5. This Decision takes effect after its signing.

Article 6. The chairperson of the People's Committee of Lam Dong 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 projects prioritized for investment study in the 2011-2020 period in Lam Dong province

(To the Prime Minister's Decision No. 1462/QĐ-TTg of August 23, 2011)

I	CENTRALLY INVESTED PROJECTS
1	Dau Giay - Da Lat expressway
2	Hi-tech agro-biology center
3	National sports training center
II	LOCALLY MANAGED PROJECTS
1	Bac Son and Phu Hoi industrial parks' infrastructure facilities; development of craft villages
2	Construction or upgrading of provincial roads 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729
3	Provincial road 722 (Km 642 section, Truong Son Dong road - Da Tong)
4	Belt roads of Da Lat city and Bao Loc town and routes bypassing urban centers
5	Modernization of urban traffic networks in Da Lat city, Bao Loc and townships

6	Lac Duong - Da Sar and Gia Bac - Son Dien - Hoa Bac inter-commune roads, Ton K'long road
7	Upgrading of existing irrigation works and solidification of canals
8	Irrigation systems (Da Si; Da Lay, Dak K'long Thuong; Kazam; Dong Thanh and Hiep Thuan; Quoc Oai, Da Riong)
9	Anti-flood systems of Da Nhim and Dong Nai rivers
10	Small irrigation systems in ethnic minority areas
11	Population re-distribution
12	Infrastructure facilities in national park tourist resorts (Cat Tien; Bi Doup, Nui Ba)
13	Construction and upgrading of water supply and wastewater-garbage treatment systems in urban areas; system of garbage dumping sites in urban centers
14	Hi-tech center, radiation center
15	Construction of environmental observation and monitoring centers
III	PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS PROJECTS CALLING FOR INVESTMENT
1	Railroads (Da Lat - Thap Cham; Bao Lam - Binh Thuan); bauxite transport railroad
2	Infrastructure facilities in industrial parks and urban center (Tan Phu; Dai Lach); industrial complexes
3	Dong Nai 5 hydropower plant; small- and medium-sized hydropower plants Wind and solar electricity facilities
4	Vegetable and fruit cold storage; plants for processing specialty vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, high-quality wine; instant coffee, powder coffee and cacao factories; meat and milk processing factories
5	Expansion and modernization of existing tea processing factories
6	Processing plants (high-grade timber; animal feeds; garbage and peat micro-organism fertilizers)
7	Processing plants (rubber latex; wool-silk weaving, dyeing, silk flower printing; high-grade textiles, silk weaving, silk knitwear, Spulsilk spinning; production of textile accessories; leather footwear)
8	Factories (shaped aluminum bars; electronic assembly and household electric appliances; hydroxide and aluminum oxide production; pottery, porcelain, refractory materials; kaolin processing)
9.	Factories (concrete and concrete structure; tunnel brick, super-light bricks, non-baked bricks; cement roofing tiles, roofing sheets and metal beams; pavement bricks, Terrazzo flooring tiles, Terastone bricks; Bentonite processing; Diatomite processing for production of absorptive substances, environmental treatment in aquaculture)

10	Project on information technology and applied software production
11	Tourist resorts (Tuyen Lam lake, Da Lat - Dan Kia, Prenn lake, Lang Biang)
12	Tourist resorts (Dai Ninh lake; Loc Thang lake; Cam Ly, Mang Ling)
13	Entertainment and recreation resorts at Nam Phuong lake, Tan Rai lake and Damri waterfall
14	Conservation of cultural and historical relics in combination with tourist and service business
15	Monorail tourist railway in Da Lat city
16	Trade centers and department stores; rural marketplaces; vegetable, flower, tea and coffee wholesale markets
17	Cargo transshipment depots, bonded warehouses, transport service centers
18	Projects (investment in tea variety renewal, tea planting and processing; coffee variety renewal and coffee preliminary processing)
19	High-quality vegetable, flower growing, processing and export projects
20	Projects (artichoke growing and processing; rubber planting and processing)
21	Cattle raising and cold-fish rearing Projects
22	Projects on conversion of impoverished and degenerated forests into economic forests in association with development of paper and pulp industry
23	Trade fair, conference and exhibition centers in Da Lat and Bao Loc
24	High-grade trade and office quarters in Da Lat and Bao Loc
25	Lien Khuong - Prenn new urban center; residential quarters and condominiums; Anh Song trade - residence quarter; Dinh Tien Hoang - Bui Thi Xuan culture- urban zone
26	Lam Dong culture and sport center; Ba Huyen Thanh Quan entertainment and recreation park
27	Lam Dong pediatrics hospital
28	Upgrading and standardization of schools; general education schools, vocational training schools
29	Da Lat - Lac Duong university village; student dormitories

Note: The locations, sizes, total investment capital of the projects will be calculated, selected and specified at the stage of investment project formulation and submission for approval, depending on local demands, resource balance and mobilization capability.-