

## **Part II. OTHER DOCUMENTS**

### **THE PRIME MINISTER**

#### **Decision No. 319/QĐ-TTg of March 16, 2012, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Gia Lai 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 the Government's Decree No. 04/2008/ND-CP of January 11, 2008, amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Government's Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP;*

*At the proposal of the People's Committee of Gia Lai province,*

##### **DECIDES:**

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

##### **I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS**

1. This master plan must comply with the national strategy on socio-economic

development and the master plan on the Central Highlands region; and ensure synchrony and consistency with sectoral master plans.

2. To effectively exploit the province's potential and advantages, intensify international integration and promote cooperation with localities in the region and the whole country; to concentrate on studies to renew the growth model and restructure the economy toward rational extensive and intensive development; to mobilize and properly use all resources for fast and sustainable socio-economic development and eco-environment protection.

3. To make gradual adjustment for harmonized and rational development among areas in the province and gradually narrow the living-standard gap among different strata of people; to attach importance to hunger elimination, poverty reduction, people's health care and social stability, and increase solidarity among different ethnic groups.

4. To closely combine economic development with defense and security strengthening and consolidation; to firmly maintain national sovereignty and borders and maintain friendly ties with neighboring provinces in the Vietnam-Cambodia border area; to ensure political security and social order and safety.

##### **II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**

###### **1. General objectives**

To achieve fast, efficient and sustainable socio-economic development; to create

fundamental changes in growth quality and competitiveness of the economy; to step by step build complete and modern infrastructure; to increasingly improve people's material and spiritual life. To strive to build Gia Lai into a center of the northern Central Highlands region and a motive-force region in the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia development triangle.

## 2. Targets

### a/ Economic development:

- The average economic growth rate will reach 12.4%/year during 2011-2020, specifically 12.8%/year during 2011-2015 and 12% during 2016-2020. Per-capita average GDP (based on the current price) will reach VND 34.2 million by 2015 and VND 72.2 million by 2020;

- The proportions of agriculture, industries and services in the economic structure will be 33%, 36.7% and 30.3% respectively by 2015. By 2020, these figures will be 28%, 38% and 34%, respectively;

To strive to attain an export turnover of around USD 250 million by 2015 and around USD 580 million by 2020;

- Budget revenues will account for around 10% and 7.2% of the GDP by 2015 and 2020, respectively.

### b/ Social development:

- The province's population will be about 1.417 million by 2015 and about 1.532 million by 2020; the rate of rural population will be around 65% by 2015 and 60% by 2020; to reduce the annual rate of poor households (according to the current poverty line) by 3-4%

on average during 2011-2015, and strive for the target that there will be no poor households by 2020;

- By 2020, around 70% of preschools, primary schools and lower secondary schools will have physical foundations up to national standards and 90% of villages will be recognized as cultured villages;

- By 2015, 60% of communes, wards and townships will satisfy national health standards; there will be 6.5 medical doctors per 10,000 people; by 2020, these figures will be 100% and 8 medical doctors respectively, and all communes will have medical doctors;

- To create around 23,000 new jobs each year during 2011-2015 and around 25,000 new jobs each year during 2016-2020. By 2015, the rate of trained labor will reach 40%, of which the rate of workers receiving vocational training will account for 71.5%; by 2020, these figures will be 50% and 73.9% respectively;

- To ensure that all people will have access to clean water by 2020.

### c/ Environmental protection:

- To increase and maintain forest coverage at over 53.1% and 60% by 2015 and 2020 respectively; to take the initiative in responding to climate change;

- By 2020, over 95% of daily-life and industrial solid waste will be collected and treated, over 80% of hazardous waste and 100% of medical waste will be treated up to standards before being discharged into the environment; 100% of new production establishments will apply clean technologies.

### III. SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATIONS

#### I. Agriculture and new countryside building

To develop a large commodity production zone for accelerated application of scientific and technical advances and mechanized cultivation methods from soil preparation to harvest to turn out high-quality agricultural products for domestic and foreign markets. To attain an average increased value of around 5.6%/year during 2011-2020, specifically 6.2%/year during 2011-2015 and 5%/year during 2016-2020.

##### a/ Cultivation:

- To restructure plants according to natural conditions (soil, climate, eco-system, etc.) of each zone and market demand; to raise land use efficiency; to attach importance to developing such plants of high economic value as coffee, rubber, cashew, pepper and fruit trees; to ensure food security;

- To stabilize agricultural production areas by 2020, including around 130,000 ha for rubber, 80,000 ha for coffee, 27,000 ha for cashew, over 8,000 ha for pepper and tea, 25,000 ha for sugarcane, 80,000 ha for rice, and 110,000 ha for maize and cassava.

##### b/ Animal rearing:

To develop livestock and poultry rearing in farms and households in association with epidemic control and prevention. By 2020, the buffalo and cow herd will be around 0.52 million, the pig herd will be around 0.55 million, and the poultry flock will be around 2.2 million.

##### c/ Forestry:

To properly implement the policy on raising public funds and resources for forestry; to plan and structure 3 categories of forests to facilitate forest management, protection and development; to complete the allocation and contracting of forests and forestland to communities so that local people can benefit from forests.

##### d/ Rural development:

To step by step build a new countryside according to the national set of new countryside criteria; to ensure rural people's easy access to social services and public welfare. To develop new models of rural economy suitable to the current development stage in Vietnam. To strive that over 24% and around 54% of communes will satisfy new countryside criteria by 2015 and 2020 respectively.

#### 2. Industry, construction

To develop industries for attaining the growth objectives and restructuring the economy toward industrialization and modernization. The average growth rate will reach 17.6% during 2011-2015 and 15.8% during 2016-2020. By 2020, the industrial sector will contribute 26.6% to the province's GDP, and create jobs for 19% of the workforce.

##### Specifically:

- To focus on developing competitive industries using local materials; to attach importance to developing industries that serve agriculture and rural areas and supporting industries; to develop new techniques and technologies for application to industrial

production; to increase the proportion of deep processing industry for higher economic efficiency; to build key product and commodity groups;

- To invest in, upgrade and develop existing industrial establishments for raising the quality and competitiveness of industrial products to meet domestic market and export needs;

- To give priority to developing labor-intensive industries such as processing of agricultural and forest products, production of traditional articles like handicrafts and fine-art articles for tourism, rattan, bamboo and brocade products, etc.

To attach importance to building construction capacity and gradually increase construction scale and quality; to focus on key works in the locality; to further embellish urban centers toward civilization and modernity and meet requirements in each development period. To strive for the construction sector's growth rate of 14.6% during 2011-2015 and 14.2% during 2016-2020 on average.

### 3. Services

To develop services with great contributions to the economy such as trade, tourism, finance, banking, post and telecommunications. To strive for the average growth rate of 14.9%/year during 2011-2015 and 12.4%/year during 2016-2020. Specifically:

- To diversify types of services and raise service quality. To rapidly increase goods circulation, especially expanding outlet networks from the city and towns to deep-lying, remote and extreme difficulty-stricken areas; to

expand rural markets and create close linkage between localities;

- To develop traditional services; to raise the quality of transportation, post, telecommunications and information technology services; to rapidly develop new services and finance-banking services to meet requirements in each development period; to expand the provision of production and daily-life services;

- To embellish and develop tourist attractions and formulate investment projects under planning;

- To increase service activities with provinces in the Central Highlands region, the coastal central region and Ho Chi Minh City; to develop foreign markets for exporting farm produce commodities and importing and supplying supplies, technological equipment and goods for production and daily life.

### 4. Development of social affairs

#### a/ Population, labor and job creation:

- To properly implement family planning and reproductive health care, striving to reduce the natural population growth rate to 1.71% by 2015 and 1.57% by 2020;

- To develop training disciplines to meet social requirements, attaching importance to technical training. To adjust training disciplines with a view to creating a rational labor structure, associate training with employment and give priority to training local officials and training officials in deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas;

- To focus on investment in and development of a network of vocational establishments in the

locality under planning; to mobilize vocational training resources in the locality, especially businesses and craft villages, and form a vocational training network with different systems and levels to rapidly expand vocational training; to properly implement the policy on needs-based vocational training; to attach importance to training rural labor, especially boarding training for young ethnic minority people; to develop mobile job training for different groups of people and increase employment and self-employment opportunities, etc.

**b/ Medicine and public health care:**

- To develop public health care on the principle of prevention, activeness and initiative; to strive that all people will have access to primary health care services and have conditions for accessing and using quality healthcare services; to reduce morbidity rates and improve people's physical strength and increase life expectancy;

- To step up raising public funds and resources for investment in physical foundations, equipment and health workers from provincial to grassroots level; to strive that by 2015, 60% of communes, wards and townships will satisfy national health standards; 80% of communes will have medical doctors; there will be 6.5 medical doctors and 24.4 patient beds per 10,000 people. By 2020, these figures will be 100%, 100%, 8 medical workers and 25 patient beds.

**c/ Education and training:**

- To develop education and training toward comprehensive development and raising

people's intellectual standards; to build a learning society;

- To inherit and promote achievements of education and training institutions, ensuring practicality and effectiveness. To properly implement national target programs on education;

- To step up socialization for education and training development; to diversify training models and effectively integrate different funding sources;

- By 2015, all districts, towns and cities will reach national standards on preschool education universalization for 5-year-old children; by 2020, over 70% of preschools, primary schools and lower secondary schools will have physical foundations up to national standards.

**d/ Development of culture, physical training and sports:**

- To raise the effect of state management of culture-information and physical training-sports. To step up the dissemination of the Party's and State's policies to people of all strata;

- To promote and improve the quality and effectiveness of the "All people unite to build a cultured life" movement. To further build and consolidate grassroots culture and information institutions; to build new cultured wards, communes, villages and hamlets, attaching importance to developing children's playing facilities and venues for community cultural activities;

- To study and select appropriate forms of investment to conserve and embellish revolutionary-historical and cultural relics; to

revolutionary-historical and cultural relics; to maintain and promote the space of Gong culture in the Central Highlands.

#### 5. Defense and security

- To closely combine socio-economic development with defense and security consolidation in formulating every sectoral or local master plan and plan; to firmly protect sovereign independence, unity and territorial integrity;

- To further build Gia Lai into a firm defensive region in the new situation; to build all-people defense posture in the border region; to promote the strength of national great unity; to fight the “peaceful evolution” strategy of hostile forces in all fields; to ensure political stability and maintain social safety.

#### 6. Infrastructure development

a/ Transport: By 2020, to improve and upgrade the transport system to be complete and gradually modern and interconnected, with a size suitable to each area and locality in the province.

- To coordinate with the Ministry of Transport in step by step expanding and upgrading national highways linking Gia Lai with Central Highlands and coastal central provinces to meet economic and cultural exchange needs among localities, suitable to available resources and conformable with different sectoral master plans;

- To take the initiative in drawing up plans and rationally allocating resources in each period under planning for building, expanding

and upgrading intra-provincial and inter-district roads linking with national roads, especially transport in districts along national highways, to form economic corridors and urban, industrial and tourist development areas easily accessible from outside;

- To renovate and upgrade roads according to planning in urban centers in Pleiku city and An Khe and Ayun Pa towns; to develop rural roads to all areas in the province to facilitate population redistribution, socio-economic development and traffic density regulation.

#### b/ Irrigation system:

To develop a multi-purpose irrigation system to meet the requirements of changing plant varieties and animal breeds and restructuring the agricultural economy. By 2020, to ensure stable water sources for irrigating over 52,000 ha of cultivation land, including 32,000 ha under double-crop rice and 20,000 ha under industrial trees and different vegetables and crops.

#### c/ Electricity supply, water supply and drainage and wastewater treatment systems:

- To upgrade and step by step modernize the whole electricity transmission and distribution system, ensuring stable supply of electricity with high quality to meet socio-economic development requirements in the province; to attach importance to building small-sized hydropower works and electricity supply networks for deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas. To strive that 100% of households will have access to electricity before 2020;

To develop 220 kV and 110 kV high-voltage

power grids under planning and link power grids and develop electricity sources with the border provinces in the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia development triangle;

- To step by step invest in and completely upgrade daily-life water supply systems for urban centers and rural residential quarters to sufficiently meet the people's needs. To strive that all households in the whole province will have access to clean water before 2020;

- To build complete systems for rainwater drainage and wastewater collection and treatment, especially in urban areas and industrial parks and complexes.

**d/ Information and communication:**

- To build and develop in the whole province information and communication infrastructure with modern, safe and reliable technologies, large capacity and high speed and quality, meeting information and communication needs and actively contributing to socio-economic development, defense and security maintenance, rescue, salvage and natural disaster mitigation activities;

- By 2015, the national information and communication network will be connected to all districts and over 80% of communes with optical cables and other modes of broadband transmission. By 2020, there will be 36 telephone sets and 4.26 internet subscribers per 100 people.

#### IV. ORIENTATIONS FOR ORGANIZING DEVELOPMENT SPACE

To develop urban and rural areas in a

harmonious manner; to step by step narrow the development-level gap between regions in the province.

##### 1. Urban and rural spatial development

- Urban network development: To build Pleiku city into a central urban area of the province and concurrently a center of the northern Central Highlands region; to develop satellite urban centers comprising Chu Se township as a grade-IV urban center, the southwestern center with supporting urban centers including district and commune centers of Chu Pah, Dac Doa and Chu Se districts; Dong Tay urban center embracing An Khe (grade-III urban center), Duc Co border gate and Chu Ty township; to develop townships and commune centers in Duc Co, Chu Prong, Ia Grai, Mang Yang, An Khe, Kong Chro and Kbang districts; and Dong Nam urban center associated with Ayun Pa town center.

By 2020, Gia Lai province will have 1 city as a grade-I urban center, 3 towns and 20 district townships with an urban population of around 635,000, accounting for about 41.5% of the province's total population.

- Stable development of rural population:

To rearrange and redistribute population in the province, to gradually invest in building infrastructure for centers of commune clusters and consolidated residential quarters in accordance with the master plan on new countryside building.

##### 2. Development of economic sub-zones

- Eastern Truong Son sub-zone (embracing

An Khe and Ayun Pa towns, Kbang, Kong Chro, Krong Pa, Phu Thien and Ia Pa districts): To promote the advantages of alluvial soil for expanding areas, increasing yields of food plants and developing livestock rearing;

- Western Truong Son sub-zone (embracing Pleiku city, Chu Pah, Dak Doa, Ia Grai, Chu Prong, Mang Yang, Chu Se and Due Co districts): To reserve most of basalt areas in this sub-zone for developing high-value industrial trees such as rubber, tea, coffee, in association with processing agricultural commodities for export and industrial development;

- In deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas: To further invest in socio-economic infrastructure; to raise people's intellectual level and incomes; to step by step narrow the living-standard gap between difficulty-hit areas and developed areas of the province. To properly implement regulations and policies applicable to difficulty-hit areas; to mobilize organizations, individuals and businesses of different economic sectors to invest in economic development in these areas.

## V. LIST OF PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY

*(See attached Appendix)*

## VI. SOLUTIONS FOR THE MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Raising investment capital

During 2011-2020, the province will need an investment capital amount of around VND 72 trillion (fixed price), including around VND

25 trillion during 2011-2015 and around VND 47 trillion during 2016-2020.

In addition to state budget funds, the province should take solutions for effectively mobilizing domestic and foreign resources for development investment through:

- Making and issuing a list of investment-calling programs and projects through 2020. On that basis, to step up advertising and promotion activities to attract investment in the province, attaching importance to raising different funding sources;

- Improving the investment environment and production and business environment, especially reforming investment procedures; improving infrastructure to readily receive investment projects; and adopting attractive and transparent investment support policies in accordance with law;

- Stepping up raising funds from all economic sectors for investment especially in education, training, health care, culture, sports, broadcasting, television, science and technology, and environmental protection;

- Increasing forms of investment like BOT, BT, BTO, PPP to facilitate the development of capital markets; developing investment joint venture and cooperation and contribution of assets as investment capital;

- Promoting grassroots democracy so that people can participate in effectively supervising the use of state budget funds to ensure investment efficiency.

### 2. Human resource training and development

- To increase technical and skills training for laborers and rapidly increase the rate of trained labor to meet requirements of developing new occupations and stepping up labor export;

- To properly provide training for ethnic minority laborers and vocational training for rural young people; training institutions should cooperate with businesses in training activities. By 2020, around 50% of laborers will receive vocational training.

### 3. Science and technology and environmental protection

- To enhance scientific and technological cooperation with domestic and foreign organizations and individuals, thereby selecting advanced and appropriate technologies for application in the locality, thereby implementing the program on transfer of new technologies and new products in the farm food processing industry;

- To study and elaborate incentive mechanisms and policies for science and technology development, contributing to boosting economic growth, social development and protection of natural resources and environment;

- To conserve biodiversity and rationally use natural resources. To step by step deal with soil erosion and degradation through strongly developing forestation and forest restoration;

- To disseminate laws and regulations on environment and increasingly raise public awareness about environmental protection; to formulate environmental protection solutions in each sector of the economy.

### 4. Raising state management capacity

To further step up administrative reform and information technology application to administrative management; to reform administrative procedures in all fields, especially in appraisal of investment projects, business registration, grant of construction licenses, house ownership and land use right certificates, household registration, notarization, etc.

## VII. ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Publicization and dissemination of the master plan

To publicize and disseminate the master plan to Party organizations and administrations at all levels, sectors, mass organizations, businesses and people in the province and based on the master plan's contents and objectives, to formulate specific action programs for step by step fulfilling the master plan's objectives.

### 2. Formulation of action plans

- After the master plan is approved by the Prime Minister, based on its contents and objectives, the province shall formulate action plans for the master plan implementation;

- To concretize the master plan's objectives through 5-year and annual plans for effective implementation of the master plan. To annually evaluate the master plan implementation and on that basis, to review the master plan and propose within its competence the modification

of the master plan to suit the province's socio-economic development situation in each period;

- All levels, sectors, socio-political organizations and people shall examine and supervise the master plan implementation.

**Article 2.** The master plan serves as a basis for formulation, approval and implementation of sector master plans (construction, land use and other relevant master plans) and investment projects in Gia Lai province.

**Article 3.** Based on the province's socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations under the approved master plan, the People's Committee of Gia Lai province shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries and sectors in:

1. Directing under regulations the formulation, submission and implementation of district-level master plans on socio-economic development; construction planning; land use planning and plans; and master plans on development of sectors and domains to ensure overall and comprehensive socio-economic and defense-security development.

2. Formulating long-, medium- and short-term plans, key socio-economic development programs and specific projects in order to rationally focus investment in and allocate capital.

3. Elaborating, issuing or submitting to competent state authorities for promulgation (if the issues fall beyond its competence) a number of mechanisms and policies in response to the

province's socio-economic development requirements in each period with a view to attracting and mobilizing resources for the master plan implementation.

**Article 4.** Within the ambit of their functions, tasks and powers, concerned ministries and sectors shall:

1. Guide and assist the People's Committee of Gia Lai province in implementing the master plan; elaborate, issue or submit to competent state authorities for promulgation a number of mechanisms and policies in response to the province's socio-economic development requirements in each period with a view to effectively using resources; promote and attract investment based on the province's socio-economic development objectives and tasks identified in the master plan.

2. Coordinate with the People's Committee of Gia Lai province in adjusting and supplementing sectoral master plans to ensure synchrony and consistency of the master plan; consider and assist the province in raising domestic and foreign investment capital sources 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 Gia Lai 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 GIA LAI  
PROVINCE DURING 2011-2020  
(*To the Prime Minister's Decision No. 319/QĐ-TTg of March 16, 2012*)

No.	Name of project
I	CENTRALLY INVESTED PROJECTS
1	Ho Chi Minh road and national highways 14C, 19 and 25 (the sections running through Gia Lai province); national highway 19-bypassing road (the section running through An Khe and Due Co towns); national highway 14-bypassing road (the section running through Chu Se and Chu Puh districts); upgrading Pleiku airport
2	Ia Tul irrigation system, Ia Pa district
II	LOCALLY MANAGED PROJECTS
1	Chu Se-Chu Prong-Mang Yang, Phu Thien-Ia Pa-KrongPa, Chu Pah-Dak Doa-K'Bang, Dak Doa-Mang Yang-Kong Chro, Mang Yang, K'Bang, Chu Puh-Chu Prong, and Kong Chro-Ia Pa inter-district roads (the section from provincial road 667's T-junction to Chu Rang commune, Ia Pa district)
2	Route to the east of the province (national highway 19 to Dat Bang commune, KrongPa district)
3	Upgrading and expanding provincial roads 661, 662, 663 (phase 2), 664, 665, 666, 668, 669 and 670
4	Building and developing irrigation infrastructure; embanking Ba and Ayun rivers
5	Expanding and upgrading water supply systems in Pleiku city, An Khe town, Ayun Pa town and Chu Se district; water supply systems in townships; rural clean water and environmental sanitation systems in districts, towns and Pleiku city
6	Water drainage and wastewater treatment for Pleiku city
7	Disposal and burial of solid waste in urban centers and concentrated rural residential quarters; garbage treatment systems for townships
8	Eco-tourist zone in Kon Ka Kinh national park; Kon Chu Rang tourist and nature reserve
9	Infrastructure of road 19 international border-gate economic zone
10	Upgrading the province's general hospital and investing in the oncology department; upgrading the preventive medicine center, health communication and education center and reproductive health care center; leprosy and dermatology hospital
11	Gia Lai university; Health College; Culture-Arts College
12	"Uncle Ho with Central Highlands ethnic groups" monument; provincial theater; Gia Lai ethnic groups' culture park; Tay Son Thuong Dao relic
13	Provincial sports complex and multi-functional competition hall
14	Projects on plant varieties, animal breeds and aquaculture; sedentary cultivation and population redistribution, etc.

15	Tra Da industrial park to the west of Pleiku (Pleiku city), Song An industrial park (An Khe town), Ia Sao industrial park (Ayun Pa town), and Chu Se industrial park (Chu Se district)
16	Road 19 border-gate industrial park (Duc Co district)
17	Electricity supply for new districts and communes
18	Infrastructure for Pleiku city, An Khe and Ayun Pa towns and Chu Se district
19	Developing optical cable networks in all communes; Vinasat satellite television broadcasting program
III	PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS PROJECTS CALLING FOR INVESTMENT
1	Projects on plant varieties, animal breeds and aquaculture in districts, towns and Pleiku city
2	Projects on processing vegetables, fruits, maize starch, cassava starch, cashew nuts, vegetable oil, white pepper, bean coffee with wet processing technology and instant coffee, and bee honey; factories processing fine-art wood articles, livestock feed and rubber latex; livestock products and leather tanning
3	Projects on producing confectionary products, canned foods, beer and beverage in Gia Lai
4	Factories producing HDF plywood, teaching equipment, interior wood furniture, household articles made of bamboo, agricultural machines, hand ploughs, mastic, household plastic articles, household rubber products, fertilizer; garbage treatment in combination with fertilizer production
5	Department stores, trade centers and centers of districts, towns and Pleiku city; upgrading and building of marketplaces in districts, towns and Pleiku city; provincial fair and exhibition center
6	Other tourist zones like Phu Cuong waterfall, Sea Lake Forest Park, An Khe-Ka Nat hydropower reservoir, eco-tourist zones at Lower Ayun lake, Ia Ly lake and Bau Can waterfall in Tay Ho hamlet
7	Tra Da new urban center, National Highway 19-Le Duan urban center and Le Thanh Ton residential quarter (Pleiku city); An Tan new urban center (An Khe town)
8	General, professional and vocational schools.

*Notes:* The locations, sizes, land areas and total investment amounts and sources for the above works and projects shall be calculated, selected and specified in each stage of formulation and submission of investment projects, depending on the demand for and capacity of balancing and raising investment capital in each period.-