

Decision No. 545/QĐ-TTg of May 9, 2012, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Lang Son 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; 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 Lang Son province,

DECIDES:

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

I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS

1. The master plan on socio-economic development of Lang Son province through 2020 must conform with the national socio-economic development strategy, the master plan on socio-economic development of the northern midland and mountainous regions; and ensure uniformity

and consistency with sectoral master plans.

2. To bring into play internal strengths in combination of strong attraction and efficient use of external resources for sustainable, balanced and intensively and extensively harmonious socio-economic development, creating competitiveness on domestic and foreign markets; to link local development with the socio-economic development of the region and other provinces in the Lang Son-Hanoi-Hai Phong-Quang Ninh economic corridor, striving to incrementally make it an important hub of this economic corridor.

3. To focally concentrate investment on sectors with comparative edges, primarily concentrating on the construction and development of Dong Dang border-gate economic zone in order to create a breakthrough in the region's growth, thereby exerting positive impacts on economic development in other regions and strongly restructuring the provincial economy.

4. Economic development must be associated with health, cultural, education and training development, achieving social progress and justice, protecting the environment, raising the quality of people's life and gradually reducing the poverty rate; to concentrate on training of quality human resources to satisfy market demand, linking human resource development with science and technology development and application.

5. To closely combine socio-economic development with the building of a strong political

system, the consolidation of defense and security and the maintenance of social order and safety. To firmly maintain national border sovereignty.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

To strive for the target that by 2020, Lang Son will become a province with sustainable economic development and positive economic restructuring; synchronous infrastructure development; marked improvement in human resource quality; higher material and cultural living standards; eco-environment protection; strong defense and security, social order and safety maintenance and firm defense of national border sovereignty.

To build the Dong Dang- Lang Son border-gate economic zone into an important hub of the Nanning- Lang Son- Hanoi- Hai Phong- Quang Ninh economic corridor.

2. Specific objectives

a/Economically

- By 2015: The average economic growth rate will reach over 10%; the average per-capita GDP will reach USD 1,600; the proportions of agriculture, industry-construction and services in the GDP structure will be 34%, 24%, 42% correspondingly; the total social investment capital will reach VND 43,000- 44,000 billion.

- By 2020: The average economic growth rate will reach 9-10%; the average per-capita GDP will reach USD 2,600; the proportion of agriculture, industry-construction and services in

the GDP structure will be 28%, 28% and 44% correspondingly; the total social investment capital will amount to VND 64,000-66.000 billion.

b/ Socially

- The population growth rate throughout the 2011-2020 period will be 0.72%; the annual birth rate will drop 0.02%; the annual poverty rate will reduce 2-3%.

- By 2015: To complete the preschool education universalization for 5-year children; the rate of trained laborers will reach 40-42%; 90% of communes, wards and townships will reach the national health standards; the malnutrition rate of under-5-year children will drop to 15%; the number of communes with motor roads accessible in all four seasons will account for 95%; the number of households supplied with electricity will account for about 99.6%.

- By 2020: The rate of trained laborers will reach 55%; 100% of communes, wards and townships will reach the national health standards; the malnutrition rate of under-5-year children will drop to 10%; the number of communes with motor roads accessible in all four seasons will account for 98%; the number of households supplied with electricity will represent about 99.9%.

c/ Environmental protection

- By 2015: The forest coverage rate will reach 54-55%; 98% of the urban population and 85% of the rural population will have access to clean water; 90% of urban solid wastes will be collected and treated up to environmental standards; 100% of medical wastes in provincial

and district hospitals will be collected and treated;

- By 2020: The forest coverage rate will reach about 60%; 99.9% of the urban population and 95% of the rural population will have access to clean water; 100% of urban solid wastes will be collected and treated up to environmental standards; there will be no environmental pollution hotspots in the province; natural resources, bio-diversity, tangible and intangible cultural relics will be preserved and embellished.

III. ORIENTATIONS FOR SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Agricultural, forestry and fishery development

- To strive for an average agricultural, forestry and fishery growth rate of 3.5-4%/year.

- Agriculture: To develop a commodity agriculture in association with market demand; to concentrate on intensive farming and crop multiplication with science and technology application to increase productivity and quality of agricultural products; to stabilize raw-material zones for the development of processing establishments. Leading cultivation products will be rice, maize, soy bean, potato, tobacco, black agar, Chinese lettuce and water melon.

To concentrate on the development of cattle and poultry rearing toward commodity production with high economic value in association with the formation of clean-technology food processing establishments; to develop poultry raising in semi-industrial farms; to develop cow and buffalo herds in enclosures in combination with growing

grass for their feed.

- To develop aquaculture in areas with favorable water surface conditions in order to satisfy people's demands; to develop extensive farming suitable to the ecological conditions of each area; to encourage the culture of species suitable to natural conditions such as fish, mountain tortoise, turtle, beluga, etc.

- Forestry: To develop forestry toward sustainability, higher quality and higher efficiency; to increase production forest areas suitable to market demands and investment resources; to stabilize protection forests and special-use forests in order to maintain environmental security and biodiversity. To develop leading plants of high economic value and quick exploitation such as anise, canari, pize (*thong ma vy*), wattle and *prunus armeniaca*; to restore such local timber trees as ironwood and common chest. To strive for a forest coverage rate of 54-55% in 2015 and about 60% in 2020.

2. Industrial development

- To step up industrial development at high growth rate and with efficiency, attaching importance to investment in and renewal of technological equipment for higher competitiveness of products. To strive for an average industrial growth rate of 17-18%/year.

- To prioritize the development of industries with potential and advantages such as cement and building-material production, agricultural and forest product processing, assembly, electronics, small-sized mechanical engineering, recycling and production of export goods and consumer

goods, and industries serving agriculture and rural development. To encourage the development of small- and medium-sized industries and craft villages in order to make full use of local raw materials and labor; to renew production technologies, applying advanced technologies meeting the environmental standards.

- Major industrial products: Cement, sanitary chinaware and building rock, decoration stones, bricks and tiles, iron ore, peat, bauxite, bar lead, processed wood, fruit juice, wine, black agar juice, preliminarily processed raw material tobacco, confectioneries, electrical products and electronic components, mechanical items, and electricity from power plants.

- To concentrate on infrastructure building and investment attraction to fill up industrial parks and complexes in the province according to planning.

3. Trade and service development

- To strive for an average service growth rate of 9-10%; an average export-import turnover increase of 13%/year; over 2.8 million tourist arrivals in 2015 and over 3.7 million in 2020.

- To diversify and raise the quality of services, strongly restructuring the service sector. To prioritize investment in services helping the development of foreign trade and border-gate economy, including export and import, trade and tourism. To attach importance to developing service infrastructure facilities and such supporting services as financial, information, communications, consultancy and insurance services.

- To develop Dong Dang- Lang Son border-gate economic zone in association with the Nanning-Hanoi-Hai Phong-Quang Ninh economic corridor; to make Lang Son a cross-Vietnam-China border economic zone and a service center of the northeastern sub-region with goods transshipment, transportation, recycling and export and import services by 2020.

- To develop tourism in a sustainable and comprehensive manner; to protect, embellish and upgrade cultural-historical relics, restore folk culture deeply imbued with national identity; to encourage the development of spiritual tourism and tours to historical relics in combination with ecological and resort tourism.

4. Culturally and socially

a/ Education and training

To strive for the schooling rates among children of eligible age groups of 99.7% for primary education, 95% for lower secondary education and 85% for upper secondary education in 2015, which will be respectively 99.8%, 98% and 90% in 2020.

To strongly renew education administration, to build a comprehensive contingent of teachers and educational administrators, to step up the application of information technology to educational activities; to expand the scale and raise the quality and efficiency of education and training. To strive for the targets that by 2015, annually 30% of upper secondary school graduates will be admitted into universities or colleges, which will rise to 35% in 2020.

To ensure adequate schools, classrooms and

teachers for ethnic minority areas. To consolidate boarding general education schools for ethnic minority pupils, to encourage the development of semi-boarding general education schools for ethnic minority pupils; to broaden the scope of ethnic minority children enrolled in boarding schools and pre-entrance schools; to promote integration education for disabled and disadvantaged children.

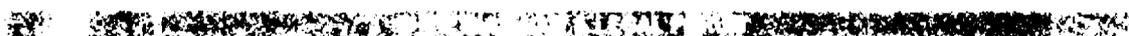
To step up vocational training. To diversity forms of training, to expand the scale and forms of training at professional schools in the province with disciplines relevant to production development requirements.

To prepare necessary conditions for upgrading the culture-art intermediate school, Viet-Duc intermediate vocational school and techno-economic intermediate school to colleges; to expand the physical facilities of the pedagogical college.

b/ Health and people's healthcare

To raise the quality and effectiveness of people's health care, considering this a priority objective of the local socio-economic development strategy. To attach importance to the training of health workers at different levels and the raising of their managerial capability and dispatch managerially and professionally qualified health workers to the grassroots. To strive for a rate of 9 physicians/10,000 persons in 2015, then 10 physicians/10,000 persons in 2020.

To consolidate and develop the non-public health system; to enter into joint ventures and cooperation for investment in infrastructure development and upgrading of medical



equipment; to build a provincial general hospital with 700 beds; to completely upgrade district hospitals and health centers; to study the establishment of provincial obstetric-pediatric, psychiatric and oncological hospitals; to strive for the target of 26 hospital beds/10,000 persons in 2015, then 29 hospital beds/10,000 persons in 2020.

To intensify cooperation with international organizations, research institutes, medical and pharmaceutical universities in order to mobilize funding and technical cooperation and support, especially in intensive training, management, hi-tech transfer, traditional medicine and pharmacy.

c/ Culture, physical training and sports

To preserve and promote the cultural identities of ethnic groups and effectively implement the socialization of investment in the building and development of cultural institutions, prioritizing investment in such community-based cultural institutions as museums, cultural houses, cinemas, gymnasiums, parks, entertainment and recreation areas, children houses and cultural houses of districts, towns, villages, hamlets and wards; to strive for the targets that 85% of villages, hamlets and wards will have their own cultural houses in 2015 and 100% in 2020.

To develop physical training and sports movements among people of various strata, agencies and social organizations; to step up socialization and increase resources for investment in physical foundations; to intensify physical education at schools; to attach importance to training professional sportsmen for participation in regional and national competitions.

d/ Information and communications

To continue increasing the relay and broadcasting time volumes of radio and television stations; to invest in and supply television transmitters and public-addressing radio equipment for central stations of communes and commune clusters; to expand television coverage to villages and hamlets which have not yet been covered by television broadcasting; to diversify broadcasting modes; to strive to completely shift to terrestrial digital technology in 2020.

- To incrementally modernize the physical foundations for provincial radio and television systems. To further renew the contents and programs to serve public information work and satisfy information and entertainment needs of people of all strata.

e/ Labor, jobs and social security

To prioritize the development of vocational training; to scale up vocational training in parallel with raising training quality toward standardization of physical foundations, training equipment, trainers and training levels. To intensify communication and education activities to raise people's awareness.

To concentrate on the achievement of poverty reduction and job creation targets; to mobilize all resources and increase funds for investment in essential infrastructure facilities for region-III communes and border communes, while incorporating them in other programs, projects and policies, incrementally narrowing the gap among areas; to guide people in organizing effective production and business activities; to

create a favorable business environment for job creation in urban areas and reduce the unemployment rate; to actively implement policies to support those facing exceptional difficulties.

5. Orientations for infrastructure development

a/ Transport system

- Roads: To coordinate with the Ministry of Transport in completing the construction of Hanoi- Lang Son- Huu Nghi (Friendship border-gate) expressway 1A; to study the upgrading of Lang Son-Thai Nguyen highway 1B; Lang Son-Cao Bang highway 4A; Lang Son-Quang Ninh highway 4B and highway 279 linking Bac Giang, Lang Son and Bac Can in conformity with the development demands and available resources in each period.

To develop inter-district roads; to solidify commune, village and hamlet roads; to strive for the targets that 65% of rural roads will be solidified in 2015 and 90% in 2020; to study the construction of roads leading to the borderline, roads linking the border corridor to border patrol roads and land border patrol roads; such major bridges as Thac Ma, Na Sam, Hung Viet and Loc Binh suitable to available resources in each period.

- Waterways: To develop the route on Ky Cung river from Lang Son town to Khanh Khe (Van Quan district) and the route from Ban Trai to Binh Nghi (Trang Dinh district).

h/ Irrigation

- To give priority to investment in repairing

and upgrading existing key irrigation works and canal systems; to continue implementing the program on canal solidification; to study investment in some new projects aiming to raise irrigation capacity and to ensure an annual increase of 1,380 ha of consolidated irrigation and development irrigation.

- To coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in speeding up the construction of Ban Lai irrigation and hydroelectric work for early commission.

c/ Electricity supply

- To strive for an electricity output of 132 MVA in 2015 and about 300 MVA in 2020; to invest in building and renovating 110/35/22 kV transformer stations in Lang Son city and Chi Lang, Trang Dinh, Binh Gia, Bac Son and Van Quan districts.

- To study the construction of the 220 kV Bac Giang-Lang Son-Cao Bang transmission line; to completely change the existing 10 kV medium-voltage grids to 22 kV and 35 kV supply grids; to incrementally replace the overhead transmission wires in the centers of urban areas with underground cables.

d/ Water supply and drainage

- To adequately supply water for residential and production activities for residential quarters and industrial parks; to concentrate on completing investment in the plant for treatment of surface water from Na Tam lake and the plant for treatment of surface water from Ky Cung river; to effectively implement water supply projects in townships and upgrade existing water supply

projects; to strive for the target that in 2020, basically all townships will have their own synchronous clean water supply systems.

- To construct synchronous water drainage and residential and industrial wastewater treatment systems in urban centers and industrial parks; to strive for the targets that in 2015, there will be no local water-logging spots in towns, townships and residential areas; to encourage the construction of small reservoirs and ponds for local water drainage in rural areas; to make full use of wastewater treated up to quality standards for production.

6. Natural resource and environment protection

- To improve mechanisms and policies on the management and protection of land, water resources, animal and plant varieties (including their export and import) and farming methods, management of the protection of the ecological environment and natural resources used in agriculture and forestry.

- To minimize the impacts of urbanization on the environment; to heighten the system of formulation of environmental sanitation standards in designing and planning of urban centers, industrial parks and complexes, tourist resorts and houses.

- To reduce air pollution in urban centers, industrial parks and natural resource exploitation and processing zones. To carefully assess and strictly control pollution caused by industrial establishments, means of transport, cross-border river water and fuel-consuming methods in daily-life activities. To develop afforestation and

planting of trees in urban centers and along roadsides.

- To minimize solid waste sources; to encourage investment in the construction of garbage treatment plants with new technologies, aiming to reuse and recycle wastes for the creation of useful products and increase revenues for waste collection and treatment units.

- To issue regulations on the establishment of automated environment monitoring systems by all enterprises in order to provide information on pollution caused by their activities.

7. Defense and security maintenance

To step up mass movements for defense and security maintenance, building the people's security posture in close combination with the all-people defense posture, combating illegal preaching, preventing and fighting crimes, social vices, smuggling, trade frauds, etc., and protecting the national border sovereignty. To basically complete the re-distribution of population to border areas according to planning, ensuring safe production and residential conditions and there will be no empty villages or hamlets.

To properly manage and protect the border, building a border of peace, friendship, stability and development cooperation with neighboring countries.

IV. ORIENTATIONS FOR TERRITORY-BASED ORGANIZATION

1. On development of economic areas

a/ Motive economic area: Dong Dang border-

gate economic zone:

- Objectives toward 2020: The population will be 200,000; the average GDP growth rate will be 18-20%; the economic structure in the GDP: Services accounting for some 45%; industries-construction: 45%; and agriculture-forestry: 10%.

- Development orientations: To concentrate on the development of services, attaching importance to export and import, storage, transportation, financial and banking and tourist services. Industrially, to focus on the completion of infrastructure facilities of Hong Phong industrial park and Kho Da-Ma Meo export processing zone, and attract projects of assembly, processing and packaging industry; automobile, engine and accessory-manufacturing industry; electronics, precision engineering; and export-oriented food processing industry. Agriculturally, to develop a commodity agriculture to meet regional demands, boosting agricultural restructuring toward a higher and higher husbandry proportion; development of valuable plants and animals suitable to local conditions; higher use effectiveness of shrinking agricultural land areas through intensive farming with high productivity and crop multiplication, higher product quality and value (main products being vegetables, short-term crops and products of high economic value such as flowers, ornamental trees...).

b/ Areas with conditions for economic development: Along Loc Binh-Dinh Lap and Chi Lang-Huu Lung axes.

- Loc Binh-Dinh Lap axis (including Mau Son mountain tourist site):

+ Toward 2020: The population will be about 80,000; the GDP growth rate will be over 14%/year; the economic structure in GDP: Industry-construction accounting for over 35%; agriculture and forestry: about 35%; and services: 30%.

+ Development orientations: To concentrate on mining industry (coal, thermal power); to complete the construction of Complex II of Na Duong thermo-power plant; to build Na Duong industrial park for development of such industries as agricultural and forest product processing industry and package and product-packaging industry. To consolidate the development of vocational training centers to supply local laborers for industrial projects and regional labor restructuring. To promote advantages in forest land and effectively develop afforestation projects; to continue effectively exploiting the existing concentrated production areas such as Dinh Lap tea production area, Loc Binh and Dinh Lap pine tree areas and Loc Binh short-term industrial plant area.

To concentrate on the development of services in Mau Son mountain tourist site, building and developing it into a national key tourist site; Chi Ma border-gate zone with trade, storage and cargo transportation activities, and to develop supporting services for development of Na Duong industrial park.

- Chi Lang- Huu Lung axis:

+ Toward 2020: The population will be around 130,000; the GDP growth rate will reach over 14%/year; the economic structure in GDP: industry: 40%; services: over 35% and

agriculture: 25%.

+ Development orientations: To concentrate on building-material and mining industries; to build Dong Banh industrial park and Huu Lung industrial complex, creating favorable grounds for industrial projects; to concentrate on development of urban centers and supporting wholesale markets. To develop tourism associated to Hang Gio scenic place, Chi Lang frontier pass relics, building standard roadside stations to serve tourists and display of local products. To experimentally build sites of mountain climbing tourism and adventure tourism.

c/ Areas with difficult economic development conditions: Including the districts of Van Lang (excluding the border gates in Dong Dang-Lang Son border-gate economic zone), Trang Dinh, Van Quan, Binh Gia, Bac Son and difficulty-hit communes in the motive economic area. Due to their lack of conditions for strong development, the province should work out orientations to prioritize support for these areas in infrastructure, vocational training, supply of plant and animal varieties, etc., raising the people's living standards and ensuring socio-economic stability in order to create conditions to support the development of the motive economic area and key economic area.

2. Development of urban center system and rural population network

a/ Urban development:

To invest in the development of the core urban center being Lang Son city, satellite urban centers being townships and centers of key

economic areas of the province. To formulate a strategy for development of residential areas in combination with the building of a firm defense posture. To organize urban development space, urban corridors and urban clusters in the province.

- To upgrade Lang Son city and Dong Dang township by 2020; to study the establishment of townships of Tan Thanh and Chi Ma and a new township of Cao Loc district.

b/ Rural population network

To mobilize and concentrate resources on the construction of a new countryside; to strive for 20% of communes achieving new-countryside standards in 2015, then 50% in 2020. To attach importance to the development of various services in rural areas; to step up the restructuring of rural labor, developing traditional production and business lines and encouraging farmers to enrich themselves; to build a stable, harmonious and democratic rural society with a rich cultural life deeply imbued with national identity.

V. LIST OF PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY

(See enclosed appendix)

VI. SOLUTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE MASTER PLAN

1. Solutions to raise investment capital

The investment capital demand of the whole province in the 2011 - 2020 period is estimated at about VND 110,000 billion, including VND

44,000 billion for the 2011-2015 period and VND 66,000 billion for the 2016-2020 period. Based on its annual budget balance capability, the province should actively plan and properly phase the investment to ensure adequate funds for key local works and projects; at the same time work out specific solutions to efficiently mobilize domestic and foreign resources for development investment as follows:

To draw up and issue a list of works and projects calling for investment through 2020; thereby to step up advertisement and investment promotion with a view to attracting investment capital from all economic sectors, attaching importance to the exploitation of ODA capital sources.

To improve the investment environment as well as production and business environment, continuing with the reform of investment procedures to be simple, transparent and public; to create infrastructure conditions ready for receiving investment projects; to promulgate investment support mechanisms and policies based on local advantages in economic development and in accordance with law.

To step up socialization in order to attract investment particularly in the fields of education and training, healthcare, culture, sports, radio and television, science and technology and environmental protection.

To expand forms of BOT, BT, BTO and PPP investment and facilitate the development of the capital market; to develop various forms of joint venture, investment cooperation and contribution of assets as investment capital.

2. Solutions to develop enterprises

To facilitate the development of enterprises which will quickly growth in number, capital, labor, technological level and production as well as business administration level in order to raise their quality, effectiveness and competitiveness. To step up the reform of administrative procedures for business registration, enterprise establishment, access to capital sources and financial, information and other services. To expand forms of assistance in human resource training, support for market access and production expansion.

3. Human resource training and development solutions

To develop the province's human resources toward basically meeting the labor demands of various production and business lines, harmoniously combining training with employment of laborers; to work out policies to attract highly qualified specialists and laborers.

To attach importance to training, retraining, planning and employment of personnel, particularly managerial personnel; to detect and foster young talented cadres, civil servants, managers, scientific researchers and technicians; to diversify forms of training, attaching importance to intensive vocational training; to raise training quality; to employ cadres and civil servants suitable to their training majors.

To encourage social activities of learning promotion, talent promotion, building a learning society capable of international integration.

4. Scientific and technological solutions

To concentrate on programs for application of scientific and technological advances to production and daily life. To support and encourage technology renewal at production and business establishments as well as administrative and non-business agencies. To adopt policies to encourage enterprises to apply new technologies to production for higher production value and environmental protection.

To invest in physical foundations serving science and technology management; to intensify the control of technology transfer and assessment and environmental quality and pollution.

5. Solutions to enhance cooperation and market development

To enhance development cooperation between Lang Son and other provinces and cities in the Nanning-Lang Son-Hanoi-Hai Phong-Quang Ninh economic corridor and the northern midland and mountainous regions; to expand cooperation and close alignment with localities nationwide for development in the fields of infrastructure construction and urban development; planning on industrial parks and complexes and services; raw-material sources and market and human resource development.

To actively enhance the cooperative ties with China, especially Guangxi province, in the economic, cultural and social fields; to settle border-related issues, promote border trade; to maintain security on the entire border line and smooth goods circulation.

6. Solutions to protect natural resources and the environment

To intensify public information and education with a view to raising the awareness of people, organizations and enterprises about environmental protection, considering it the common responsibility of the entire society.

To review, supplement and improve regulations on exploitation and rational, thrifty and efficient use of natural resources for socio-economic development and environmental protection.

To enhance environmental management in the construction and development of industrial parks and complexes; to formulate regulations on management of wastes and garbage; to regularly inspect, supervise and severely handle violations of the law on environmental protection.

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

1. Publicity and dissemination of the master plan

- To publicize and disseminate the master plan on socio-economic development of Lang Son province through 2020 to Party committees and administrations at all levels, sectors, mass organizations, enterprises and people in the province immediately after it is signed by the Prime Minister.

- To step up investment promotion, introduction and advertisement of local potentials and advantages to investors; to introduce priority investment programs and projects and attach importance to calling for investment in key projects to create leading products.

2. Formulation of action programs

- The province should concretize the contents of the master plan in five-year and annual plans for implementation and evaluate implementation results; review the master plan and submit to competent authorities timely adjustments and additions while ensuring conformity with the local socio-economic development tasks in each period.

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

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

Article 3. The People's Committee of Lang Son province is assigned to, based on the contents of the approved master plan, direct the formulation, approval and implementation of the following contents:

1. District-level master plans on socio-economic development; construction master plans; land use master plans and plans; and master plans on development of the sectors in the province in conformity with the tasks of socio-economic development in association with defense and security maintenance.

2. Long-term, medium-term and short-term plans in association with specific projects for plans on appropriate investment capital allocation.

3. A number of mechanisms and policies to be promulgated by itself or submitted to competent authorities for promulgation (if they are beyond its competence), which conform with the socio-economic development requirements of the province.

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

1. Guide and assist the People's Committee of Lang Son province in the implementation of the master plan.

2. Coordinate with Lang Son province in reviewing, adjusting and supplementing sectoral master plans in order to ensure synchronism and uniformity of the master plan; and consider and support the province in raise domestic and foreign investment capital sources for the implementation of the master plan.

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

Article 6. The chairperson of the People's Committee of Lang Son 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 of
 Lang Son province**

(Promulgated together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 545/QĐ-TTg of May 9, 2012)

No.	Project name
I	PROJECTS STUDIED AND INVESTED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCE
	Hanoi-Lang Son expressway
	National highways 31, 3B and 279
	Upgrading of national highways 4A and 4B
	Ban Lai irrigation-hydroelectric work
II	PROJECTS INVESTED BY THE PROVINCE
	Huu Nghi (Friendship) border-gate zone infrastructure
	Thuy Hung-Phu Xa goods transshipment zone infrastructure facilities
	Kho Da-Ma Meo export processing zone infrastructure facilities
	Border river embankments
	Ky Cung river embankment
	Rural electricity system
	700-bed general hospital, tuberculosis hospital, traditional medicine hospital
	Lang Son university
	Provincial social relief center
	Roads leading to commune centers (13 roads)
	Roads leading to the border (8 roads linking highways 4A and 4B with border patrol roads)
	Hoa Binh-Yen Binh-Quyet Thang electric pump station system
	Construction of Ban Chuc, Song Giang pump station system
	Lang Son city water drainage and wastewater treatment system
	Repair, upgrading and solidification of canals of irrigation works: Ban Chanh, Ta Keo (Loc Binh); Bung Teng and Ro Ty (Van Quan) and irrigation works in 11 districts and towns

	Renovation and replacement of 10/0.4 kV transformer stations and stations hung on posts with built 22/0.4 kV stations. Replacement of 22 kV connection wires in the central areas of urban centers with underground cables of 22 kV
	110/22 kV transformer station in Lang Son industrial park; 110/35/22 kV transformer station of Chi Lang; 110/35/22 kV transformer station of That Khe; 110/22 kV stations in Binh Gia, Bac Son and Van Quan areas
	Residential water and Ky Cung river surface water source treatment and supply system for Lang Son city and Dong Dang township
	Residential water and Thuong river surface water treatment and supply system for Chi Lang and Huu Lung townships (including Dong Banh industrial park and Huu Lung industrial complex).
	Clean water supply systems for townships, border-gate areas and residential quarters
	Water drainage and wastewater treatment systems in townships, border-gate areas and residential quarters
	Renovation, upgrading and embellishment of spiritual tourist sites: Bac Le temple, Mau temple, Tam Thanh pagoda.
III	PROJECTS CALLING FOR INVESTMENT FROM VARIOUS ECONOMIC SECTORS
	Hong Phong, Dong Banh industrial parks' infrastructure facilities
	Huu Lung, Na Duong, Hop Thanh industrial complexes' infrastructure facilities
	Outside-fence infrastructure facilities of industrial parks and transshipment zone
	Mau Son wind power
	Small- and medium-sized hydroelectric plants
	Electro-mechanical and electronic product manufacture and assembly
	Exploitation of building stones; mineral exploitation and processing
	Brick and tile production
	Production of building materials from local raw materials, roofing materials, fire-proof materials, concrete and pre-fabricated concrete structures
	Manufacture of machinery and equipment for agriculture, agricultural product and food processing industry
	Processing of timber for civil and industrial use
	Na Duong thermo-power plant (phase II)
	International exhibition and trade fair center in Lang Son city

	Tam Thanh- Mac House Citadel tourist complex
	Mau Son mountain tourist and recreation resort
	Na Tam lake eco-tourism resort modeled after a general entertainment and recreation tourist resort
	System of department stores and trade centers in Lang Son city, Dong Dang town and border-gate areas
	Renovation and upgrading of tourist infrastructure facilities
	Deo Giang- Van Vi tourist site; Chop Chai mountain tourist site
	Production forest-planting projects
	Projects under the program on development of agricultural and rural small- and medium-sized enterprises
	Lang Son international hospital
	Lang Son international school

Note: The locations, sizes, land areas and total investment amounts of the above-listed works and projects will be calculated, selected and specified in the period of formulating and approving investment projects, depending on the capital demands and capital- balancing and - raising capability in each period. -