

THE PRIME MINISTER

Decision No. 1439/QĐ-TTg of October 3, 2012, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Long An province through 2020, with a vision toward 2030

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 socio-economic development master plans 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 of September 7, 2006;

At the proposal of Long An provincial People's Committee,

DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the master plan on socio-economic development of Long An province through 2020, with a vision toward 2030, with the following principal contents:

I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS

1. The master plan on socio-economic development of Long An province through 2020, with a vision toward 2030 must conform

person/year (about USD 8,000); the agricultural, industrial and service proportions in the GDP structure will be 7%, 48% and 45%, respectively; the state budget revenue in the locality will represent 10.8% of GDP; investment capital possibly mobilized from the state budget revenue will account for 29.6%.

b/ Socially:

- By 2015:

The natural population growth rate will be below 1.2%; the malnutrition rate among under-five children will drop to below 16%; 100% of commune health stations will reach set standards and 90% of communes reach the national health standards; preschool education will be universalized for five-year children; 40%- 50% of communes, wards and townships will reach the secondary education universalization standards; 50% of schools will reach the national standards; the poverty rate by national standards will be below 3%; and the rate of trained laborers will reach 60%.

To strive for 20% of communes (about 36 communes) meeting the new-countryside criteria; 50% of communes, wards and townships having their own cultural and sports centers; 30% of communes, wards and townships reaching the cultural standards; 99% of urban households and 95% of rural households having access to clean water and 99.25% of households supplied with electricity.

- By 2020:

To strive for the targets that the birthrate will drop to 1.46%; the average lifespan will

reach 76 years; the malnutrition rate among under-five children will drop to 12%; the number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants will be 20; the number of physicians will be at least one per commune and 8 per 10,000 inhabitants.

The poverty rate by national standards will drop to 1%, the rate of trained laborers will be 65%; the urban unemployment rate will be 3%; the labor structure in three zones I, II and III will be 28.1%, 37.8% and 34%; the number of trained laborers will reach 628,600 persons and jobs will be created for 180,000 persons;

The schooling rates will be 100% for primary education; 95% for lower secondary education and 70% for upper secondary education. The rate of schools reaching the national standards will reach 70%; the number of people with college, university or higher degrees will be 170 per 1,000 inhabitants;

To strive for 50% of communes (about 83 communes) meeting the new-countryside criteria; 90% of cultural houses reaching the provincial level; 100% of districts and towns having their own cultural and sports centers; 75% of communes, wards and townships having their own cultural and sports centers; 100% of households having access to clean water and 99.7% of households supplied with electricity.

- The vision toward 2030:

The birthrate will drop to 1.5%; the average lifespan will reach around 78 years; the malnutrition rate among under-five children

will drop to about 10%; the number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants will be 30; the number of physicians will be at least 3 per commune and 10 per 10,000 inhabitants.

The rate of trained laborers will be 70%; the urban unemployment rate will be 2%; the number of trained laborers will be 762,720 persons and jobs will be created for 190,000 persons;

To strive for the targets that 100% of preschools will reach the national standards; the number of people with college, university or higher degrees will be 200 per 1,000 inhabitants and 95% of cultural houses will reach the provincial level.

c/ On environmental protection

- The greenery rate will reach 21% in 2015, which will be maintained through 2020 and 2030; the forest coverage will reach 15% by 2015, then 17% and 19% by 2020 and 2030, respectively; flood-stricken areas (submerged over 1m) will represent 25%, 23% and 20% by 2015, 2020 and 2030, respectively.

- To strive for the targets that by 2015, 80% of household and industrial wastes and 100% of medical wastes will be collected and treated; 100% of polluting production establishments will be removed from urban centers and residential quarters; 100% of enterprises will fulfill their environmental protection commitments.

- To raise the community sense of environmental protection and enhance the environment-related capacity of related parties;

to protect and sustainably tap natural resources; to minimize environmental pollution and degradation.

- To maintain defense and security, firmly maintain political stability, control and incrementally reduce crimes and social evils.

III. SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATIONS

1. Development of agriculture, forestry and fishery

To comprehensively develop these sectors toward high-quality commodity production, ensuring the ecological environment and sustainable development. To strive for an average growth rate of 5.7%/year in the 2011-2020 period and 4.8%/year through 2030; the agricultural, forestry and fishery proportions will be 82%, 4% and 14% by 2020 and 78%, 6% and 16% by 2030.

- Agriculture: To regard rice production as the core for national food security; to develop rice production toward intensive and specialized farming, application of new appropriate technologies and use of high-quality strains in order to increase the production value per cultivated land acreage unit and meet the market demand; at the same time to attach importance to post-harvest processing to raise the quality of export rice. To improve the systems of production of such advantageous products of the province as sugar cane, vegetables and fruit up to domestic consumption and export standards; to step by

step control effectively epidemics, ensuring stable agricultural growth; to comply with technological processes from production, processing to consumption.

To develop husbandry (pigs, cows, poultry) toward concentrated rearing on appropriate scale, meeting the domestic consumption demands; to apply advanced husbandry technologies, producing high-quality products and ensuring food hygiene and safety; to strictly control epidemics and diseases as well as environmental pollution caused by husbandry activities.

- Forestry: To maintain and preserve the existing forest resources with a view to ensuring sustainable forest development; to conserve wildlife habitats and precious and rare gene sources in combination with the development of eco-tourism, particularly special-use forests, in which the Plain of Reeds region plays an important role, contributing to minimizing the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. To protect and maintain with appropriate policies the acreage of protection forests, combining forest development with security and defense in border districts. To rationally exploit forest resources and encourage investment in sustainable forest production and development.

- Fishery: To develop commodity aquaculture in the Plain of Reeds region toward controlling and protecting the ecological environment. To study and build appropriate aquaculture models (clubs, cooperatives, economic groups, farms, etc.),

aiming to ensure the interests of the parties concerned and boost commodity production; to invest in infrastructure development to facilitate the application of technologies to aquaculture.

2. Industrial development

- To develop sustainable industries that can promote agriculture and services and become a driving force for socio-economic development in the province. To strive for a growth rate of 14.2%/year by 2015, 14.4%/year by 2020 and 13.6%/year by 2030. To attach importance to developing industries with diversified products and high-tech, green and clean industries.

- To provide appropriate infrastructure services for the development of production and business lines of international nature; to build high-quality industrial parks to attract foreign investors; to adopt policies for effective industrial development with specific implementation mechanisms, bringing into full play abundant resources; to supply trained and high-quality human resources at reasonable costs; to develop new production and business lines, creating spearhead industries for the province's industrial production on the basis of national industrial production plane.

- To encourage industries which are in line with the province's development policies, supporting such existing industries in the southern key economic region as high technology, knowledge-based technologies, research and development, environment,

industries based on new materials technologies, electronic and software production, production of liquefied gas (GTL), manufacture of solar batteries, electricity generation from hydrogen, etc., development of farm tool-manufacturing industry based on related agricultural production activities currently carried out in the province.

- To concentrate on fast and effective development of existing industrial parks and complexes, making investment in their infrastructure to attract investors in close association with the construction of waste treatment facilities to ensure a green and clean environment.

3. Trade, service and tourist development

To strive for a growth rate of 17%/year through 2020 and 15.3% in the period to 2030.

- Trade and services: To develop high-quality and diverse services to meet people's demands; to improve the service infrastructure to be modern and convenient for users; to balance service quality between urban and rural areas.

To develop competitive urban centers with appropriate services associated with spatial development. To establish service centers, aiming to tap the province's advantage as a gateway of the Mekong River delta region and the southern key economic region. To increase services for industrial development, urban services such as storage and forwarding services, information technology, utilities, market research and financial services.

- Tourism: To develop a comprehensive tourist system comprising information supply, infrastructure and transport services, high-quality accommodations, rich, diverse and specific foods; entertainment areas, and high-quality service staff. To diversify tourist products, linking tourist development with localities in the region, especially Ho Chi Minh City and Cambodian provinces. Tourist development models include eco-tourism, craft village tourism with cultural values, etc.

4. Social affairs

a/ Education and training:

- To further invest in physical foundations for schools from preschool to tertiary level, to increase school and classroom networks, especially in rural, remote and border areas, and support education and training facilities, considering this a priority objective of the province.

- To raise qualifications and capabilities of teachers, improve teaching and learning methods so as to meet diverse skill and quality demands, and to create legal foundations and promote the province's internal resources for educational development.

- To raise qualifications of students at all levels, focusing on comprehensive development in the intellectual, physical and ethical aspects; to equip lower secondary school pupils with basic knowledge and skills through vocational orientation training; to sustain and promote the achievements obtained in the universalization of lower secondary education.

- To structure training disciplines to meet the requirements of the economy, training must be associated with post-training employment; to diversify training forms toward higher quality; to attach importance to vocational training for rural laborers, to consolidate the networks of vocational schools; to intensify training cooperation and association with other localities at home and abroad.

b/ Healthcare:

- To synchronously develop the health network to the grassroots level; to incrementally raise health workers' professional quality and ethics; to modernize the physical foundations and medical equipment and prevent and control epidemics; to continue upgrading district-level preventive medicine centers; to step up the socialization so as to attract investment capital for the construction of healthcare facilities, associating treatment with convalescence;

- To attach importance to the formation of a healthy and strong society, increasing the quality of the preventive medicine system, building the healthcare systems for people; to raise the effectiveness of health communication and education, environmental sanitation and food hygiene and safety;

- To strive for the target of health insurance for all and the objectives set in population and family planning policies, raising the population quality.

c/ Culture, physical training and sports:

- To build a healthy and advanced culture deeply imbued with national identity, creating

many high-quality and specific cultural products of the locality; to concentrate on building a synchronous system of cultural institutions at all levels, re-embellish cultural and historical relics and preserve the values of traditional cultures of different ethnicities;

- To pay attention to the development of mass physical training and sports movements; to attach importance to the training of professional athletes; to step up socialization for more investment in building physical foundations and improving physical education at schools.

d/ Poverty reduction, employment and social security:

- To further invest in rural infrastructure, step by step complete such essential infrastructure facilities as schools, health stations, roads, commune centers, electricity and water supply and irrigation works, for poor communes and difficulty-hit areas. To develop rural economy, especially farm and household economy, restore and develop craft villages, develop labor-intensive small- and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas; to orient policies toward job creation and development of agricultural and fishery production.

- To synchronously, comprehensively and efficiently implement hunger elimination and poverty reduction programs and determine the role of administrations in their implementation; to develop sustainable poverty reduction solutions and models, creating conditions for the poor to develop production; to adopt policies to encourage communes and

households to escape from poverty, to encourage enterprises to provide vocational training for and employ poor people. To provide support services and necessary training for people who must or wish to shift from agricultural production to other production and business trades in the process of economic restructuring.

e/ Science and technology

- To enhance the management of commodity quality standards and establish advanced quality control systems; to expand cooperation in science and technology; to standardize leading agricultural commodities in the province (rice, dragon fruit, peanut, shrimp...).

- To step up the application of new scientific and technological achievements such as biotechnology and post-harvest technology, so as to create breakthroughs in high-yield and high-value plant and animal varieties; to incrementally mechanize agricultural production processes. To support enterprises in technological renovation and application in traditional craft villages.

5. Infrastructure development

a/ Transport

- To develop transport infrastructure toward modernization, increasing the connection among large urban centers, growth centers and provincial areas; ensuring safe and efficient cargo and passenger transportation together with environmental protection, warding off such problems as traffic congestion and accidents and air pollution; to develop

appropriate organizational mechanisms and institutions for effective management of transport networks and services.

- To develop effective and competitive transport networks (roads and waterways) and connect them with regional transport networks, creating conditions for Long An to truly be a gateway linking the Mekong River delta region and the southern key economic region; to upgrade and improve rural roads against flooding and create conditions for safe and smooth travel; to develop appropriate mass transit services to meet people's demands.

b/ Irrigation

- To upgrade and transform the irrigation systems in Duc Hoa, Can Duoc and Can Giuoc districts for developing agricultural production; to build canals receiving water from Phuoc Hoa reservoir; to study and formulate plans on exploitation of groundwater as well as Hong Ngu canal water for the basin lying between Vam Co Dong and Vam Co Tay rivers.

- To dredge, upgrade and transform a number of canals in Nguyen Tiep canal basin for water and flood drainage and exploitation of Tien river water; to further complete the systems of dykes and sluices on both banks of Vam Co rivers for rational regulation of water storage and discharge; at the same time to study feasible measures to respond to climate change and prevent saltwater infiltration.

- To build grade-2 and grade-3 canal systems for irrigation, water and flood drainage and improvement of alkaline land; surrounding

dykes and dyke sluices to protect townships, commune centers and residential lines in the flood seasons.

c/ Electricity supply

- To transform and build synchronous electricity grids and increase the capacity of key stations so as to stabilize power supply; to study and formulate projects on the use of other energies like wind power and solar energy in appropriate areas;

- To develop electricity distribution systems to industrial parks and complexes, tourist resorts, residential quarters and concentrated production zones; to incrementally lay underground urban electricity grids; to attach importance to the development of rural electricity grids.

d/ Water supply and drainage, environmental sanitation

- To concentrate investment on upgrading and building synchronous residential water supply systems in urban centers, meeting the people's demands for clean water for their daily life and production activities. For rural population areas, to ensure the use of hygienic water; depending on the capability to mobilize resources in each period, to draw up plans on investment in upgrading and expanding water treatment plants and synchronous distribution networks; to effectively implement the programs on clean water and rural environment sanitation.

- To build synchronous systems of rainwater drainage, wastewater collection and treatment,

especially in urban centers and industrial complexes, ensuring that urban centers will no longer be inundated; to collect and treat medical wastes at hospitals and health stations; to study the construction of garbage dumping sites in urban centers.

e/ Information and communications

- To raise the quality and diversify forms of services in combination with the provision of new services. To apply information technology to building the equipment systems for online briefings from cities to districts.

- To modernize and expand networks in couple with the application of modern technology in the post and telecommunications sector; to ensure information security to meet socio-economic development requirements.

6. Natural resource and environmental protection

- To restrict environmental pollution in industrial and agricultural production, service provision and urban development; to step up the application of clean technology to all economic sectors; to redress environmental degradation and improve environmental quality; to protect biodiversity and environment.

- To strictly and effectively manage and protect natural resources, particularly land, forests and minerals. To strictly control the use and treatment of polluting chemicals and wastes at production and business establishments as well as households.

7. Defense and security

- To further consolidate defense and security; to bring into full play the integrated strength of the entire political system, aiming to build all-people defense in combination with the people's security disposition.

- To formulate and well implement defense plans and strictly manage the reserve army men quantitatively and qualitatively; to closely associate defense and security maintenance with socio-economic development in each area, in development investment planning work, plans, programs and projects.

IV. ORIENTATIONS FOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

I. Urban and rural development

a/ Urban development

- To develop Tan An- Ben Luc urban center to support effective transport and develop urban centers along the corridor.

- To develop Duc Hoa urban center as a service center of the northeastern region; Can Giuoc urban center to provide services for seaports (Hiep Phuoc and Long An) and inland areas; to form Moc Hoa urban center as a development center of the Plain of Reeds, developing the border gate economy to supply effective bases for trade and cross-border activities.

- To consolidate and upgrade such urban centers as Can Duoc, Tan Tru, Thu Thua, Hau Nghia, Dong Thanh, Thanh Hoa, Tan Thanh, Tan Hung and Vinh Hung.

b/ Rural development

To develop rural centers toward association such as Thanh Hoa-Tan Thanh; Dong Thanh-Hau Nghia and Moc Hoa-Binh Hiep urban complexes, ensuring the development of high-quality urban services to improve rural population's life.

To develop Vam Co Dong-Vam Co Tay ecological corridor, ensure the supply of water for daily-life activities, production and transport in the province and create opportunities for development of different ecological activities, meeting the demands of local people as well as tourists.

2. Development of economic zones

- Zone 1 (food security, tourist and border-gate economic zone): Covering the districts of Vinh Hung, Tan Hung, Moc Hoa, Tan Thanh, Thanh Hoa, Chau Thanh and part of Thu Thua district, with a competitive edge in agricultural production and attraction of tourists.

To strongly develop agriculture, forestry and fishery in this zone, with its industrial development serving agriculture and rural development; to develop services and industries in the border-gate economic zone; to develop eco-tourism; to develop Moc Hoa urban center to ensure trade and service exchange with the Plain of Reeds and Tan An city.

- Zone 2 (ecological buffer zone), which is situated between Vam Co Dong and Vam Co Tay rivers. Its main role is to protect Zone 1 from the impacts of excessive urban and industrial development of Zone 3; creating a

special view of land use through the combination of urban and rural characteristics; minimizing environmental pollution for Vam Co Dong and Vam Co Tay rivers and preserve space for the post-2020 oriented development.

In the immediate future, agriculture will be developed in Zone 2, with a rational land fund reserved for development of industries, eco-towns and an intra-provincial entrepot. To build Thu Thua township into a center of this zone for connecting the province's economic sub-zones, land border gates and seaports. To attach importance to strictly controlling the development of Zone 2 and only permit development in the designated areas along roads and a number of other designated areas.

- Zone 3 (urban and industrial development zone): Comprising Vam Co Dong river and the districts of Duc Hoa, Ben Luc, Can Giuoc, Can Duoc and part of Tan Tru district in Ha zone, Tan An city and part of Thu Thua district.

It is oriented to develop urban centers and general industries in this zone, forming a development corridor of a central town in Ben Luc-Tan An and special industrial centers in Duc Hoa, Can Giuoc and Can Duoc.

V. LIST OF PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS

(See enclosed Appendix)

VI. SOME MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. Investment capital mobilization solutions:

- The investment capital for the 2011-2020

period is estimated at around VND 400 trillion, including VND 120 trillion for the 2011-2015 period and VND 280 trillion for the 2016-2020 period. Based on its capability to balance annual budgets, the province should actively formulate investment plans and properly phase the investment process to ensure capital for key local works and projects; and at the same time work out such specific solutions to effectively mobilize domestic and foreign resources for development investment as:

- Formulating and promulgating a list of programs and projects calling for investment through 2020; thereby stepping up advertisement and investment promotion so as to attract investment capital from various economic sectors, attaching importance to tapping ODA capital sources.

- Improving the investment environment and production and business environment, further reforming the investment procedures toward simplicity, transparency and publicity; creating infrastructure conditions for receiving investment projects; promulgating mechanisms and policies to support investment on the basis of local economic development advantages and conformity with law.

- Stepping up the socialization to attract investment, particularly in education and training, healthcare, culture, sports, radio and television, science and technology and environmental protection...

- Expanding investment forms of BOT, BT, BTO, PPP, etc., creating favorable conditions for the development of capital markets;

developing forms of joint venture, investment cooperation and contribution of property as capital.

2. Investment policy solutions

- To adopt open policies to attract investment from all economic sectors within and outside the province based on sustainable development.

- To build an investment environment attractive to FDI sources with mechanisms of reduction of and exemption from tax, land rent and preparation of industrial park infrastructure.

3. Human resource training and development solutions:

- To intensify vocational training activities to meet the demands of the labor market. To well carry out programs in support of training and retraining of managerial personnel at all levels and in all sectors; to encourage the development of various forms of direct training at enterprises, training at the request of investors and job placement centers.

- To formulate and implement specific preferential policies in order to attract highly qualified workers to the locality; to promote training cooperation between training institutions and enterprises. To harmoniously combine training to raise the quality of human resources with post-training employment for laborers.

4. Solutions on administrative reform and higher capacity of the state management apparatus

- To modernize the administration, step by step build the e-administration; to consolidate and perfect the organizational structure and operation of the local administration at all levels, aiming to build capacity and increase the effectiveness of management and administration of state agencies.

- To adopt policies to support the development of enterprises; to actively remove difficulties so as to raise the effectiveness of production and business activities of enterprises; to attach importance to supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises and newly established enterprises.

To intensify law dissemination and education as well as legal assistance for people, ensuring the strictness of law; to review and simplify administrative procedures, raising the effectiveness of the one-stop-shop mechanism. To pay attention to training and retraining to raise the qualifications and capabilities of local cadres and civil servants toward standardization.

5. Scientific and technological solutions

- To continue renewing the mechanisms and systems of state management of science and technology toward conformity with the administrative reform process; to train, retrain and work out plans to have younger scientific and technological staff; to properly implement preferential policies toward scientists and policies to encourage the socialization of scientific research and development of the science and technology market.

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

6. Promotion of trade investment, development association and cooperation:

- To comprehensively develop foreign trade, actively participate in international economic integration in order to attract to the utmost foreign resources; to intensify cooperation and association with Ho Chi Minh City and localities in the southern key economic region, the Mekong River delta region, and other localities at home and abroad, including provinces of the Kingdom of Cambodia. To develop commodity and service markets; to raise the quality and competitiveness of, and establish a number of commodity brands for, advantageous products.

- To intensify promotion of investment, trade and tourism at home and abroad, giving priority to fields with advanced technologies; to diversify export markets; to encourage joint ventures and association among raw-materials-producing, processing and product-consumption establishments; to diversely and synchronously develop different types of markets.

7. Resource and environmental protection solutions

- To enhance propagation and education, aiming to raise the awareness about environmental protection as a common duty of the entire society for people, organizations

and enterprises; to regularly inspect, supervise and severely handle violations of the environmental protection law.

- Based on this master plan, to work out specific measures for environmental management and protection and sustainable development for each area in the province; at the same time to formulate and implement an environmental management program for supervision and warning of environmental impacts from socio-economic activities and for timely handling measures.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN

1. Promulgation and dissemination of the master plan

- To publicize and disseminate the master plan for socio-economic development of Long An province through 2020, with a vision towards 2030 to Party Committees and administrations of all levels, sectors, mass organizations, enterprises and people in the province right after it is signed for promulgation by the Prime Minister. Based on the contents of the master plan, to formulate specific action programs for effective implementation.

- To step up investment promotion activities to introduce and advertise local potential and advantages to investors; to introduce priority investment programs and projects, attaching importance to calling for investment in key projects to produce 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 the obtained achievements. On that basis, it should review the master plan and propose competent authorities to make timely adjustments and supplements in conformity with the local socio-economic development tasks in each period.

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

Article 2. The master plan on socio-economic development of Long An through 2020, with a vision toward 2030 serves as a basis for the formulation, approval and realization of sectoral master plans (construction master plan, land use master plan and plans and other relevant master plans), and investment projects in Long An province.

Article 3. To assign Long An provincial People's Committee to direct the formulation, approval and implementation according to regulations of the following contents according to the approved master plan:

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

2. Formulation of long-term, medium-term and short-term plans linked to specific projects in order to work out appropriate plans on investment capital allocation.

3. Formulation and promulgation or submission to competent authorities for promulgation of a number of mechanisms and policies to meet 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 Long An provincial People's Committee in the implementation of the master plan.

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

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

Article 6. The chairpersons of Long An provincial People's Committee, 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 STUDY AND INVESTMENT
THROUGH 2020, UNDER A VISION TOWARD 2030 IN LONG AN PROVINCE

(Promulgated together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 1439/QĐ-TTg
of October 3, 2012)

I	CENTRALLY INVESTED PROJECTS
1	Belt road 3
2	Belt road 4
3	Ben Luc- Long Thanh expressway
4	Ho Chi Minh City-My Tho railway
5	National highway N1
6	Upgrading of national highway 62
7	Phuoc Hoa irrigation project
II	LOCALLY INVESTED PROJECTS
8	Building of a model for improvement of the Plain of Reeds rice-growing area
9	Project on intensified prevention and combat of environmental pollution
10	Establishment of a system for comprehensive supervision of environmental elements
11	Development in conformity with the capacity of "Certified Environmental Pollution Control Manager"
12	Program on Training of Community Leaders for Toward-Community Environment Management
13	Establishment of an investment promotion committee
14	Development of the "Each Village with One Product" movement in rural areas of Long An
15	Building of human resource development centers
16	Upgrading and transformation of Cai Co-Long Khot canal system
17	Tan Lap-Long Hau road, provincial road 830, provincial road 826B, road along canal 79, road along Vam Co Tay river, road along Vam Co Dong river

18	Ben Luc (Highway 1)-Tan Lap road
19	Thu Thua- Binh Thanh- Hoa Khanh road
20	Provincial road 831 (Vinh Binh-Long Khot border gate section and Vinh Hung-Tan Hung-Tan Phuoc section running to Dong Thap)
21	Long Hau-Tan Tap road
22	Highway 62-Tan Hung road (approaching canal 79)
23	Provincial road 830
24	Obstetric and pediatric hospital
25	Mental hospital
III	PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS PROJECTS CALLING FOR INVESTMENT
26	Long An leading ecological-technology center (LALETEC)
27	Development of clean and high-quality industrial parks capable of waste treatment
28	Construction of Food Storage and Forwarding Center in the Plain of Reeds, Long An province
29	High-quality international health center
30	Construction of suburban trade centers
31	Construction of car stop stations
32	Establishment of a storage and forwarding center
33	Development for connection of Tan An-Ben Luc urban centers
34	Construction of riverside eco-villages
35	Development of affordable anti-disaster and energy-conserving condominiums
36	Development of a hi-tech agricultural production zone
37	Long An international border gate economic zone
38	Water plant fed by water from Phuoc Hoa irrigation project
39	Ben Luc surface water treatment plant

Note: The locations, sizes, land areas and total investment amounts of the works and projects in the above list will be calculated, selected and specified at each stage of formulation and submission for approval of investment projects, depending on the demands and capability to balance and mobilize investment capital in each period.-