

**DECISION No. 21/2007/QĐ-TTg OF
FEBRUARY 8, 2007, APPROVING THE
MASTER PLAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF CAN THO CITY IN
THE 2006-2020 PERIOD**

THE PRIME MINISTER

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

*At the proposal of the People's Committee of Can
Tho city in Report No. 56/TTr-UBND of December
7, 2005, Report No. 15/TTr-UBND of May 24, 2006,
and Official Letter No. 4694/UBND-QH of
November 20, 2006, and proposal of the Planning
and Investment Ministry in Official Letter No. 6750
BKH/TD&GSDT of September 12, 2006, and
Official Letter No. 9224/BKH-TD&GSDT of
December 12, 2006, to the Prime Minister for
approval of the master plan on socio-economic
development of Can Tho city in the 2006-2020
period,*

DECIDES:

Article 1.- To approve the master plan on socio-economic development of Can Tho city in the 2006-2020 period with the following principal contents:

I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS

The master plan on socio-economic development of Can Tho city in the 2006-2020 period adheres to the principle of compatibility with the Strategies on socio-economic development of the whole country and the Mekong River delta; and aims to build Can Tho city into an industrial and modern city, a regional center playing the role of a motive force for regional development; to ensure relations between the economic growth and proper solution of social problems, especially employment, reduction of poor households, proper performance of ethnic and religious work, and between the economic development and the maintenance of security and defense, consolidation of the political system and the state administration; and to protect the environment.

To accelerate the economic growth rate and economic restructuring toward industrialization and modernization; to develop production and service sectors with high productivity and added value content; to raise the quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy.

To base socio-economic development on bringing into play the city's advantages; to mobilize to the utmost its internal resources while strongly attracting external resources, particularly investment capital, sciences and technologies. To encourage all economic sectors to develop.

To invest in comprehensive development, and speed up the urbanization while improving the urban living standards.

To realize the strategy on human development, and elevate intellectual standards of people and

quality of human resources; to constantly improve the people's living standards.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**1. General objectives**

To build Can Tho into a grade-I modern and civilized city before 2010 and an industrial city before 2020; a socio-economic, educational, training, scientific, technological, healthcare and cultural center of the Mekong River delta; an important regional and international communication and transportation hub; an important geographical area occupying a strategic defense and security position in the Mekong River delta and the whole country; and a development nucleus and a driving force for vigorous development of the whole Mekong River delta.

2. Specific objectives

To tap and bring into the fullest play potentials and advantages of the city for rapid and sustainable economic development with high efficiency and competitiveness in domestic and world markets; to quickly restructure the economy in the direction of industry – service – hi-tech agriculture.

To maintain and accelerate economic growth rate at a rate higher than the average growth rate of the whole country. The average annual GDP growth rate will be 16% in the 2006-2010 period, 17.1% in the 2011-2015 period and 18% in the 2016-2020 period.

Per-capita GDP (at current prices) will reach USD 1,210 by 2010, USD 2,318 by 2015 and USD 4,611 by 2020.

The economy will be quickly restructured in the direction of raising the ratios of service and industry. The growth rates of agriculture-forestry-fisheries, industry-construction and service sectors will be respectively 5.5%, 20% and 16.2% in the 2006-2010 period; 6.2%, 20.6% and 16.2% in the 2011-2015 period; and 6.5%, 19.3% and 18.1% in the 2016-

2020 period. The economic structure will be agriculture-forestry-fisheries: 10.7%, industry-construction: 45.1% and service: 44.2% by 2010; and agriculture-forestry-fisheries: 3.7%, industry-construction: 53.8% and service: 42.5% by 2020.

The average state budget remittance will represent 17.1% of GDP in the 2006-2020 period.

The export value will rise 20.8%/year on average in the 2006-2020 period, of which the 2006-2010 period will see an average growth rate of 20.2 %/year, the 2011-2015 period: 21.8% and the 2016-2020 period: 21.3%. The per-capita export value will reach USD 690 by 2010, USD 1,540 by 2015 and USD 3,520 by 2020.

III. ORIENTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SECTORS AND DOMAINS

1. Economic sectors and domains

- Agriculture

To step up agricultural restructuring toward intensive farming and diversification of crops and domestic animals; to develop in a coordinated manner the horticultural economy combined with aquaculture and various types of eco-tourism, thus creating green and clean landscapes for suburban areas. To build hi-tech agricultural areas. To strongly develop technical services for agriculture, especially the supply of saplings and ornamental flowers for urban consumption and tourist purposes.

The agricultural production value (at the 1994 comparative prices) will reach USD 2,900 - 3,000/ha by 2010 and USD 6,100 - 6,200/ha by 2020.

By 2020, the agricultural land area will decrease to around 97,000 ha, accounting for 69.1% of the total land area; while non-agricultural land area will increase to around 43,000 ha, accounting for 30.9% of the total land area.

- Industry – construction – cottage industry and handicraft

To concentrate on developing the processing industry. To step by step make intensive investment, and invest in high and clean technologies. To concentrate on developing such cutting-edge industries as food and foodstuff processing, energy, mechanical engineering and machine building, chemicals and bio-chemical products, biological products, electric and electronic appliances, informatics and new materials.

To produce goods for use as materials in agricultural and fishery production and post-harvest agricultural and aquatic product processing of the city and its neighboring provinces. To produce consumer goods to meet the consumption demand of the city and the region. To develop export-led industrial goods items by taking advantage of the city's competitive edges in terms of natural resources and labor.

To build hi-tech parks; to complete the construction of industrial parks and clusters, industrial-cottage industry and handicraft centers of the city and its districts. To build and promote brands of products with development advantages and competitive edges in the domestic and export markets.

- Commerce - services

To step up the development of commerce and services so that the city will become a commercial and service center of the Mekong River delta; to link Can Tho's market with markets of big cities in the south, the southern key economic region, the whole country and regional countries; to materialize the strategy on export promotion, expansion of domestic market in couple with international integration. To develop commerce with the participation of various economic sectors. To reorganize the retail and service network. To encourage the development of trade and service in suburban areas combined with the planning on building of new residential quarters, development of communication, building of townships, traffic

hubs and markets in order to develop various business lines and trades and redistribute the labor force.

To develop tourism: To strive to make Can Tho an “ideal, safe and friendly tourist destination,” where “civilizations of Mekong River” meet. To build eco-tourism resorts and entertainment and recreation complexes, the Tay Do cultural center, the International Convention Center and high-class hotels. To expand suburban tourist spaces with a system of garden and countryside tourist sites. To diversify tourist products, gastronomic styles, sight-seeing, shopping and weekend recreation activities. To combine tourism with cultural-historical symposiums, conferences and study tours, and develop inter-regional and international tourism lines. To train a pool of professional tourist attendants with a civilized and courteous working style.

To diversify types of service. To boost the development of services with high added values, being conducive to the development of other production and service sectors and having a radial positive effect throughout the region. To rapidly develop transportation services (road, waterway, airway, railway transportation and port services); to attach importance to the development of telecommunications, scientific and technological, consultancy, financial, banking, insurance, auditing, training, healthcare, cultural and sport services.

2. Infrastructure development

To mobilize resources for fast development of socio-economic infrastructures. To build synchronous traffic system, upgrade power and communications networks, urban infrastructure works and infrastructures of industrial parks while protecting and improving the environment.

By 2010, the density of motor roads will be 1.3 - 1.5 km/km²; every 100 people will have 35.65 telephone sets; 99.5% of households will be supplied with electricity; 100% of urban inhabitants and 84% of rural inhabitants will be supplied with clean water.

By 2020, the density of motor roads will be 2 - 2.5 km/km²; every 100 people will have 64 telephone sets; 99.8% of households will be supplied with electricity; and 90% of rural inhabitants will be supplied with clean water.

- Traffic infrastructure

To step up the development of technical infrastructures for road, waterway, seaway and airway transport, which are commensurate to intra-regional and international transportation demand, so that Can Tho city will become a gateway of the whole lower basin of Mekong river. The planning on development of traffic infrastructure of the inner city should be in line with approved specialized plannings, especially the planning on an expressway linking to Can Tho bridge, which is under construction.

+ Roads: To invest in upgrading local sections of national highways No. 1A, 91, 91B and 80, and the national highway section to the south of Hau river to grade-II roads by 2020; to build Ho Chi Minh City – Can Tho, Vi Thanh – Can Tho, Bon Tong – Mot Ngan (section running through Can Tho) expressways. To invest in building and upgrading the system of provincial roads, and building new belt roads and roads linking industrial parks with trunk roads. To build and upgrade urban roads under the city’s planning, upgrade roads running through district centers up to urban road standards. To build and upgrade 95% by 2010 and 100% by 2020 of district roads up to grade-V and grade-VI delta road standards. To build new important district roads. To complete inter-commune and inter-ward roads.

+ Railways: To invest in building Ho Chi Minh City – Can Tho railway.

+ Seaways: To upgrade and efficiently exploit the Can Tho port cluster to meet the transportation demand and conform with the planning of seaports of the Mekong River delta.

+ Riverways: To concentrate efforts on tapping to the utmost the city’s advantages of riverway

transportation. To upgrade national waterways of Ho Chi Minh City – Ca Mau (Xa No canal) and Ho Chi Minh City – Kien Giang (Cai San canal) up to the grade-I inland waterway standards; waterways of O Mon and Thi Doi canals (managed by the central government) up to grade-II inland waterway standards; and provincial waterways up to grade-IV standard and district waterways up to grade-V standard.

+ Airways: To upgrade Tra Noc airport into an international airport.

+ The system of waterway transport landings and wharves and car terminals: To invest in building car terminals and ship landings in all districts to meet goods transportation and travel demands of the people and well meet socio-economic development requirements.

- Daily-life water supply: To raise the capacity of and complete the water distribution systems in districts, build water supply systems for new urban centers and newly established townships and wards; to build water supply systems in commune centers and densely populated areas.

- Electricity supply: To build O Mon electricity center to meet the city's and neighboring provinces' electricity demand. To develop the city's electricity network to meet the city's socio-economic requirements in each planning stage.

- Information and communications: To further modernize and diversify types of service; to expand the service network in couple with application of modern technologies to post and telecommunications; to quickly introduce Internet services to commune cultural post offices.

- Waste treatment:

+ To build wastewater treatment stations in urban centers, and ensure environmental sanitation up to current criteria and standards; to renovate and invest in building rainwater drainage system separately from the wastewater drainage system, especially in

industrial parks and new urban centers. The treated wastewater volume will account for 60% of the total wastewater volume by 2010 and 98% by 2020.

+ To locate concentrated garbage dumpsites of appropriate sizes and in appropriate locations in some suburban districts. To pay attention to investment in special-use technical equipment for collecting and treating garbage. To build a garbage processing plant furnished with advanced technology to minimize the environmental pollution. To collect 90% of urban waste by 2010 and 95-98% by 2010.

3. Social domains

- Population growth:

The population will grow quickly on the basis of controlled natural population growth and an added population from other areas to meet the requirements of urban development and industry-construction sectors. The population is expected to reach 1.3 – 1.4 million by 2010 and 1.65 – 1.8 million by 2020. The urban/rural population structure will be 60%-40% by 2010 and 70%-30% by 2020.

- Education and training:

To vigorously develop education and training; to intensify investment in building new schools and classrooms and supplying school equipment; to diversify types of schools and classrooms, and quickly develop the system of private schools; to standardize teachers and administrators.

+ By 2010, 80% of pre-schools, 70% of primary schools, 40% of lower secondary schools will attain the national standards; by 2020, 100% of schools and classrooms of all grades will attain the national standards. To complete the universalization of the upper secondary education by 2020. From 2010, 100% of teachers will be up to set standards.

+ By 2010, over 40% of laborers will be trained and 100% of cadres of all levels will graduate from upper secondary schools and be trained in politics

and professional skills. By 2020, laborers provided with vocational training will account for 47.7% of total number of laborers of working age, of whom workers possessing diplomas or training certificates will account for 25.1%, professional secondary education diploma holders 21.1%, college diploma holders 8.8% and university and higher degree holders 45%.

To consolidate and expand the general technique and vocational guidance center, open continuing education centers in newly established districts, upgrade the Secondary School of Medicine and the Secondary School of Culture and Arts into colleges, form a multi-discipline college on the basis of the Teachers Training College; to open new workers training school, professional secondary school, college, university and international university, upgrade Can Tho university into a national key university; to propose to the Party Central Committee's Secretariat for permission the establishment of a division of Ho Chi Minh National Politics Academy to train cadres for the whole Mekong River delta.

- Health and public health care

To raise the effectiveness of the national target health program, and improve the people's health; to gradually reduce the morbidity rate, effectively prevent and control diseases and epidemics. To step up the socialization of the people's health protection and care.

To upgrade, expand and complete the existing system of hospitals. To complete building new municipal general hospital; to build more specialized hospitals, regional centers for hi-tech diagnosis and treatment; to expand and upgrade facilities and equipment for the system of district, commune and ward medical stations up to the national standards; to supply more medical workers, especially doctors, for rural areas. Every 10,000 people will have 8.3 doctors and 22.8 patient beds by 2010; and 12 doctors and 29.2 patient beds by 2020.

To carry on widespread healthcare communication and propaganda. By 2020, to reduce the mortality rate of under-one infants to under 2%, and that of women in childbirth to 0.5%. To reduce the rate of malnourished under-five children to under 20% by 2010 and under 10% by 2020. To increase the rate of women of fertility age taking family planning measures to 92% by 2010 and 95% by 2020.

- Culture, information, physical training and sports

To develop culture in close combination and harmony with socio-economic development; to foster a comprehensively developed man. To create a new substantive progress of the movement "all people unite to build a cultured life." To invest in upgrading and expanding the existing culture and information works and build new ones in a harmonious and diversified manner, and further step up culture and information activities of higher and higher quality. To strongly develop the press and publication sector, incrementally modernize facilities and equipment, and renew modes and contents of propaganda, thereby well serving the locality's political tasks.

To develop various types of physical training and sports, train a contingent of national-class and world-class athletes. To invest in completely building material foundation for physical training and sports, the system of stadiums and sport grounds in districts, wards and communes and residential areas, thus meeting local people's training, playing and sport competition demands; to complete works in the city's physical training and sports complex of sizes and quality up to national and international standards.

To build Tay Do Cultural Center and the National Physical Training and Sports Center IV, and consolidate the system of grassroots cultural centers, traditions houses, libraries, radio and television stations, physical training and sports facilities.

To step up the socialized mobilization of social resources to diversify cultural, physical training and sport activities among the population.

To strive for the target that by 2010, 88% of the city's households will be cultured families, 80% of street quarters and 75% of wards and communes will be recognized cultured ones. By 2020, 98% of the city's households will be cultured families, 95% of street quarters and 97% of wards and communes will be recognized cultured ones.

- Hunger eradication, poverty alleviation, employment and implementation of policies toward people with meritorious services

To limit the relapse into poverty, reduce the rate of poor households to 4.5 – 5% by 2010 and basically to zero by 2020 (according to the new poverty line) through providing job training, vocational guidance and credit loans, elevating the people's intellectual standards, creating all conditions for them to get jobs and doing away with seasonal unemployment. To build condominiums and provide supports for people to solidly rebuild their shanty houses, both in urban and rural areas, as well as for resettled households and low-income households to build new houses. To support poor communes in economic development. To ensure that all households will have their own houses, of which solid houses, semi-solid houses and permanent houses will account for 70% by 2010 and 75% or higher by 2020.

Laborers with stable jobs will account for 65% of the total labor force by 2010 and 72% by 2020.

To well implement preferential policies toward families of policy beneficiaries and people with meritorious services to the revolution so that they can live above the average living standard of their local communities.

4. Science and technology

To intensify the application of sciences and

technologies for the city's socio-economic development. To support and promote technological renewal; to select and apply domestic and foreign advanced technologies suitable to local conditions. To attract scientific and technological investment and high-quality labor force from other localities; to boost scientific and technological cooperation with organizations and individuals at home and abroad in order to soon form and develop the science and technology market, build hi-tech parks and turn Can Tho city into a regional scientific and technological center.

5. Environmental issues

To protect and improve the environment. To prioritize the improvement of quality of river and canal water, especially in inner city; to study measures to reasonably exploit underground water, control and treat pollution in agricultural and rural development. To prevent air pollution and control noise level; to protect and restore the bio-diversity. To build a strong environmental management apparatus and socialize the environment protection.

6. Defense and security

To closely combine socio-economic development with the consolidation of an all-people defense and building of a people's security posture, firmly maintaining the political security and social order and safety in all circumstances. To consolidate, build regular and incrementally modernized military forces. To build militia and self-defense forces. To build clean and strong people's public security force; to raise the effectiveness of crime prevention and combat, thus creating a firm progress in social order and safety protection.

IV. SPATIAL AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- Zone I: This zone is stricken by flood and embraces Vinh Thanh and Thot Not rural district, a

part of Co Do district and O Mon urban district, with a land area of 94,390 hectares, a population of 624,200 and a population density of 661 people/km² by 2020. The annual economic growth rate is expected at 11.9% on average in the 2006-2020 period. The economic structure of agriculture, forestry, fishery - industry - service will be 15.7% - 39.6% - 44.7% and the per-capita GDP will reach USD 2,757 by 2020.

- Zone II: This zone is affected by tide and embraces Binh Thuy, Ninh Kieu and Cai Rang urban districts, Phong Dien rural district, a part of Co Do rural district and O Mon urban district, with a land area of 44,590 hectares, a population of around 1,159,000 and a population density of 2,600 people/km² by 2020. The economy will rapidly grow at an annual rate of 19.3% on average in the 2006-2020 period. The economic structure of agriculture, forestry, fishery - industry - service will be 0.7%, 57.4% and 41.9%, respectively, and the per-capita GDP will reach USD 5,609 by 2020.

V. URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- To bring into play the role of the inner city as an administrative, economic, cultural and scientific center in the accelerated process of industrialization and modernization, vigorously develop services and industry, taking the lead in the development of a knowledge-based economy and industries with high technological content; to form functional areas, including:

- + The central urban center: Ninh Kieu - Binh Thuy;
- + The port and industry urban center: Cai Rang;
- + The industry urban center: Binh Thuy - O Mon;
- + The technology urban center: O Mon.

At the same time, to form and develop the Thot Not service - industry urban center and the ecological urban center of Binh Thuy - Phong Dien arc, which

will be subsequently developed into inner city districts after 2010.

- For rural areas, to upgrade the existing townships and establish some new townships, develop diversified forms of ecological agriculture and scientific and technical services for agricultural production, combined with preservation, preliminary processing, processing and sale of products.

VI. ADJUSTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

In the 2006 - 2010 period, to study the adjustment of administrative boundaries and division and split-up of urban districts, rural districts, wards and communes; to establish three new urban districts (Hung Phu, Thot Not and Phong Dien) and one new rural district. To organize district-level administrative units, including 7 urban districts and 3 rural districts with 104 wards and communes, which are suitable to the local characteristics and socio-economic development conditions.

After 2010, to maintain these 7 urban districts and 3 rural districts; and to further study the adjustment of administrative boundaries and division and splitting of some wards and communes within each district.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR STUDY (see the enclosed Appendix)

VIII. A NUMBER OF MAJOR SOLUTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE MASTER PLAN

1. Capital source solutions

The investment capital demand of the 2006-2020 period is great. Investment capital is expected to come from the local budget, the

central budget allocations to ministries and branches, economic sectors outside the city, foreign direct investment, investment credits, the city's inhabitants and enterprises. Capital source solutions include: well implementing the Prime Minister's Decision No. 42/2006/QĐ-TTg of February 16, 2006, on the financial mechanism applicable to preferential budget allocations for the city; coordinating with and getting access to supports of ministries and central branches, and entering into linkages with state corporations and economic groups; realizing incentive policies to attract economic sectors to participate in development investment; and studying the setting up of the urban development fund and units specialized in investment, commercial and tourist promotion under the municipal People's Committee.

2. Land policies

To implement district-level land use plans, attaching special importance to detailed plans on urban land plots, land areas for industrial parks and clusters, land areas for commercial and service centers, commune centers and important residential areas.

3. Policies on training of human resources and attraction of talents

To quickly change the population structure in the direction of increasing the urban population, with priority given to professionally and technically skilled persons and persons with high intellectual standards. To provide state budget supports for professional training, students of vocational schools and training classes for technical workers and managerial cadres, especially preferential policies toward former agricultural laborers.

4. Solutions of development of scientific and technological potential

To gather and widely disseminate scientific,

technical, economic and market information to laborers. To employ and implement preferential policies toward the contingent of scientific and technical staffs. To mobilize scientific institutions and scientists at home and abroad to engage in and make contributions to scientific, technological and environmental activities of the city. To associate scientific institutes, schools, centers and scientists, and integrate scientific subjects and projects of all levels inside and outside the city. To invest in transfer of technologies from abroad into the city, create favorable conditions for the technological renewal of enterprises, and step by step raise the capability of scientific staffs and technicians. To campaign for the setting up of a scientific and technological development fund with initial budget allocations and voluntary contributions of enterprises and organizations so as to give financial aids (non-refundable aids, refundable aids, soft loans) to organizations and individuals engaged in scientific and technological activities in the city.

5. Solution of raising the administrative management capability

To further step up the implementation of the administrative reform program by reviewing functions, duties and powers of municipal services, departments and branches and district offices, devise a mechanism of coordination among and raising of the sense of responsibility of relevant agencies in charge of state management, first of all in carrying out administrative procedures. To provide professional training in management skills to cadres, public servants and employees; to standardize the contingent of cadres in suitability with each development stage and actual conditions of the city. To implement the Regulation on grassroots democracy and the regime of making public information on policies of the State and the local administration, with a view to ensuring strict observance of law by state agencies, cadres and

public servants.

6. Development cooperation

To cooperate with big provinces and cities throughout the country in investment in production of goods for domestic consumption, export and tourism. To cooperate with the regional provinces in supplying agricultural products to major markets in the country and for export as well as the city's processing industry. To undertake cooperation in investing in production of goods for use as production materials for the whole region.

Article 2.- This master plan serves as an orientation and a basis for the elaboration, submission for approval and implementation of specialized plannings and investment projects in the city according to regulations.

Article 3.- To assign the People's Committee of Can Tho city to base itself on the city's socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations to elaborate plans, assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries and branches in, directing according to regulations the elaboration, submission for approval and implementation of:

- Strategic environmental impact assessment reports.

- Socio-economic development plannings of districts; planning on system of urban centers and residential areas; construction planning; land use planning and plans, development plannings of branches and sectors, with a view to ensuring general and synchronous development.

- To study, elaborate and promulgate according to its competence or submit to competent state agencies for promulgation a number of mechanisms and policies which are compliant with law and meet the city's development requirements in each period, with a view to attracting and mobilizing resources

for implementation of the master plan.

- To elaborate long-, medium- and short-term plans, key development programs and specific projects on intensive investment, which shall be gradually put in a reasonable priority order.

- To propose to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision the adjustment or supplementation of this master plan in a timely manner to make it suitable to socio-economic development of the city and the whole country in each planning period.

Article 4.- To assign concerned ministries and central branches to assist the People's Committee of Can Tho city in studying and elaborating the above plannings and plans; studying, formulating and submitting to competent state agencies for promulgation a number of mechanisms and policies which meet the city's socio-economic development requirements in each period. To speed up the investment in and construction of works and projects which are of large sizes, have inter-regional effects and are important to the city's development, and in which investment has been decided. To study and submit to competent authorities for approval the adjustments or supplements to branch development plannings, plans on investment in works and projects specified in the master plan. To support the city in seeking and apportioning domestic and foreign investment capital sources for implementation of the master plan.

Article 5.- This Decision takes effect 15 days after its publication in "CONG BAO."

Article 6.- The president of the People's Committee of Can Tho city, ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies and heads of government-attached agencies shall implement this Decision.

Prime Minister
NGUYEN TAN DUNG

APPENDIX**LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
AND PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR
INVESTMENT STUDY**

*(Promulgated together with the Prime Minister's
Decision No. 21/2007/QĐ-TTg of
February 8, 2007)*

I. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries:

1. Building of expanded grounds, building and revamp of gardens;
2. Mechanization;
3. Improvement of husbandry;
4. Improvement of fishing conditions;
5. Improvement of ground areas for aquaculture;
6. Irrigation;
7. Project on flood control in the north of Cai San;
8. Irrigation in the south of Cai San;
9. Hau River Agricultural Farm's hi-tech production center;
10. O Mon aquaculture center;
11. Dike protecting Thot Not township;
12. Embankments protecting Cai Khe river bank;
13. Project on dredging of Dung canal;
14. Thot Not canal;
15. Protection of orchards of Can Tho city;
16. Dike surrounding Tan Loc islet;
17. Embankment of Xom Chai;
18. Hi-tech agricultural area;
19. Project on embankments of Hau and Can Tho rivers (in the inner city).

II. Industry - construction

1. O Mon I thermo-power plant;
2. O Mon II, III and IV thermo-power plants;

3. Tan Hoi aquatic product processing plant;
4. Dai Tay Duong aquatic product processing plant;
5. Xuan Le aquatic product processing plant;
6. Establishment for preliminary processing of vegetables and fruits;
7. Fruit jelly plant;
8. Animal product processing plant;
9. A cannery;
10. Aquatic animal feed plant;
11. Livestock feed plant;
12. Concrete structure-manufacturing plant;
13. MDF wooden board production plant;
14. PP pack textile mill;
15. Ready-made clothes factory;
16. Export paper processing plant;
17. Iron sheet rolling mill;
18. Large-tonnage seagoing shipbuilding and repair yard;
19. Machine manufacturing factory;
20. Can Tho automobile plant;
21. Electric equipment production plant;
22. High-class enamelled tile production plant;
23. High-class plastic tube production plant;
24. Medical and precision instrument production plant;
25. Paint production plant;
26. Pharmaceutical production plant;
27. Veterinary drug production plant;
28. High-class toothpaste production plant;
29. High-class shampoo production plant;
30. Sanitary ware production plant;
31. Office equipment and computer production plant;
32. Building of Tra Noc II industrial park;

33. Building of Hung Phu I industrial park;
34. Building of Hung Phu II industrial park;
35. Building of O Mon I and II industrial parks;
36. Building of industrial park 2 of Co Dò and Song Hau agricultural farm;
37. Building of Vinh Thanh industrial-cottage industry-handicraft complex;
38. Building of Co Do industrial-cottage industry-handicraft complex;
39. Building of Cai Rang industrial-cottage industry-handicraft complex;
40. Building of Thot Not industrial-cottage industry-handicraft complex (expanded);
41. Petroleum refinery;
42. Investment in the building industry;
43. Investment in existing establishments.

III. Commerce and service

1. Means of transport;
2. Regional rice market;
3. Phong Dien commercial and population area;
4. Cai Rang market;
5. An Thoi market;
6. Thoi An Dong market;
7. Tra Noc market;
8. Bo Ot market;
9. Commercial center of Vinh district;
10. Farm produce-wholesale market;
11. Regional trade center;
12. Development of service system;
13. Infrastructure of Khuong islet's tourist resort.

IV. Infrastructure

a/ Waterway transport:

1. Upgrading and expansion of Cai Cui port;

2. Upgrading and expansion of Can Tho port;
 3. Passenger ship landing;
 4. Regulation of Dinh An fairway;
 5. Dredging of canals managed by the city.
- b/ Road transport (roads and bridges):
1. National highway south of Hau river (section running through Can Tho);
 2. Upgrading of national highway 80;
 3. Upgrading and expansion of national highway 91;
 4. Provincial road 921 (section from Co Do township to Kien Giang province);
 5. Provincial road 921 (section from Thot Not to Co Do township);
 6. Provincial road 932;
 7. Motor roads to commune centers (scheme 709);
 8. Provincial road 922 (from O Mon - Thoi Lai township - Co Do township);
 9. National highway 1A;
 10. National highway 91B;
 11. Provincial road 934 (from Thoi An to Thot Not);
 12. Provincial road 924;
 13. Provincial road 923 (from Phong Dien to national highway 91);
 14. Provincial road 926;
 15. Bon Tong - Mot Ngan traffic route;
 16. Mau Than - Tra Noc airport road;
 17. Bridge and road crossing Khuong hillock;
 18. Ngong canal bridge 1;
 19. Belt road 1;
 20. Project on road linking national highway 91 with the road south of Hau river;
 21. National highway 1A's bypass linking with

national highway 80;

22. Can Tho - Xa No - Vi road;
23. Tra Noc - Thoi An Dong road;
24. Village road 28;
25. Extended Nguyen Van Cu road (from national highway 91B to provincial road 923);
26. Can Tho bridge;
27. Grade-VI road;
28. System of urban roads;
29. System of commune and village roads;
30. System of car terminals.

c/ Airways:

1. Upgrading and expansion of Tra Noc airport into an international airport, phase I;
2. Upgrading and expansion of Tra Noc airport into an international airport, phase II.

d/ Power system:

1. Medium-voltage transmission lines;
2. Low-voltage transmission lines;
3. Low-voltage transformer stations;
4. Renovation of medium-voltage network;
5. Renovation of low-voltage network.

e/ Urban and rural water supply systems.

f/ Information and communication system:

1. Building of optic cable line;
2. Expansion of overhead cable networks of post offices;
3. Increase of transmission capacity of post offices;
4. Upgrading of 3 grade-II post offices;
5. Building of central post office;
6. Building and upgrading of commune postal and cultural spots.

g/ Water drainage system:

1. Project on water drainage and wastewater

treatment of the city.

h/ Garbage discharging system.

V. Public infrastructure:

a/ Education and training system:

1. Classrooms for all grades of general education;
2. Libraries of general education schools;
3. University campuses;
4. Medico-pharmaceutical school;
5. Tay Do university;
6. University of techniques;
7. Upgrading of Can Tho university;
8. A division of the Ho Chi Minh National Politics Academy;
9. Can Tho division of the National Academy of Public Administration;
10. International university;
11. Upgrading of the existing research institutes and building of some new specialized research institutes for the Mekong River delta.

b/ Healthcare system:

1. Central general hospital;
2. Municipal general hospital;
3. District general hospitals;
4. Specialized hospitals for the Mekong River delta;
5. Pediatric hospital;
6. Traditional medicine hospital;
7. Trieu An II general hospital;
8. Hoan My hospital;
9. Tay Do general hospital;
10. Center for diagnosis and treatment;
11. Regional general clinic;
12. Regional maternity home;
13. Preventive medicine center;

14. Family planning center;
 15. Commune or ward health stations.
- c/ Cultural and social affairs system:
1. Tay Do cultural center;
 2. Municipal cultural center;
 3. Municipal opera;
 4. Cinema center;
 5. Municipal children's cultural center;
 6. Cultural centers of districts;
 7. Cultural spots for children;
 8. Commune or ward cultural spots;
 9. Cultural boats;
 10. College/university of culture;
 11. Municipal library;
 12. District libraries;
 13. Commune or ward reading rooms;
 14. Municipal museum;
 15. National physical training and sports center;
 16. Municipal physical training and sports center;
 17. District physical training and sports centers;
 18. Municipal stadium;
 19. District football grounds;
 20. Commune or ward football grounds;
 21. Volleyball grounds;
 22. Tennis courts;
 23. Basketball grounds;
 24. College/university of physical training and sports;
 25. Municipal radio and television station;
 26. District radio stations.
- d/ Public works:
1. Project on upgrading of urban facilities of Can Tho city;
 2. Project on development of potential city;
 3. Working offices of commune or ward administrations;
 4. Resettlement area for the new urban center, south of Can Tho river;
 5. GELEXIMCO resettlement area;
 6. Ngan Thuan residential area;
 7. Residential areas along extended Nguyen Van Cu road (from Cai Son Hang Bang to provincial road 923);
 8. Thoi Nhut 2 resettlement area;
 9. Thoi Thuan settlement area, phase II;
 10. Long Thanh 2 village's resettlement area;
 11. Building of dwelling houses for low-income earners.

** Note: Locations, scales, land areas, total investment and investment capital sources of the above projects will be calculated, selected and specifically determined at the stage of formulation and submission for approval of investment projects, depending on the demand for and the capability to balance and mobilize resources in each period.-*