

**DECISION No.1151/QĐ-TTg OF AUGUST 30,
2007, APPROVING THE UP-TO-2020
PLANNING ON BUILDING OF VIETNAM-
CHINA BORDER REGION**

THE PRIME MINISTER

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

*Pursuant to the Political Bureau's Resolution
No.37-NQ-TW of July 1, 2004, on orientations for
socio-economic development and defense and
security maintenance in the northern midland and
mountain regions till 2010 and the Prime Minister's
Decision No.120/2003/QĐ-TTg of June 11, 2003,
approving the strategy on socio-economic
development of the Vietnam-China border line till
2010;*

*At the proposal of the Construction Ministry in
Document No.42.TTr-BXD of July 31, 2007,*

DECIDES:

Article 1.- To approve the up-to-2020 planning on building of Vietnam-China border region with the following principal contents:

1. **Planning scope:** covering the provinces of Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son and Quang Ninh, with a total natural land area of 5,126,329 ha and bordering on China.

2. **Nature:** The Vietnam-China border region is:

- A general economic zone with border-gate economy and mining industry being the leading economic branches;

- The northern gateway of North Vietnam key economic region with close economic relations with southern and southeastern provinces of China;

- A region with great potential for development of cultural, historical and ecological tourism;

- Occupying a strategic position in national defense and security.

3. **Viewpoints:**

- Thoroughly grasping the Political Bureau's Resolution No.37-NQ/TW of July 1, 2004, and the Government's action program on implementation of the Political Bureau's Resolution No.37-NQ-TW on orientations for socio-economic development and defense and security maintenance in the northern midland and mountain regions till 2010;

- Enhancing all-sided socio-economic development, efficiently tapping the relations inside and outside the region, its strengths in agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, culture, ecology and landscape on the basis of association with the general planning on systems of urban centers and rural population points, population stabilization planning on Vietnam-China border communes till 2010, which was approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No.60/2005/QĐ-TTg of March 24, 2005;

- Maintaining defense and security, enhancing friendly and cooperative relations towards sustainable development.

4. **Objectives:**

- Contributing to the concretization of the Political Bureau's Resolution No.37-NQ/TW and the Government's action program on materialization of the Political Bureau's Resolution No.37-NQ/TW on orientations for socio-economic development and defense and security maintenance in the northern midland and mountain regions till 2020;

- Supporting and boosting socio-economic development, combining socio-economic development with security and defense, bringing into play the potentials and resources of the provinces in the region;

- Serving as a basis for directing and managing construction according to the regional planning.

5. **Position and economic relations in the region:**

- The Vietnam-China border region constitutes a strategic area of paramount socio-economic, defense, security and external relation importance of the whole country; has potential and advantages in agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, border-gate economy and marine economy; is inhabited by various ethnic groups with their own cultural identities; has close relations with Hanoi capital and the northern key economic region through systems of important economic-technical-urban corridors;

- The Vietnam-China border region has close economic relations with southern and southeastern provinces of China through the border-gate system.

6. **Forecasts on population development and construction land:**

- Population: About 4,829,700 by 2010 and around 5,710,000 by 2020;

- Urbanization rate: Around 30-35% by 2010 and around 40-45% by 2020;

- Urban construction land: About 22,870 ha by 2010 and an average of 120-135m²/person by 2010; and about 40,250 ha and an average of 115-140 m²/person by 2020;

- Rural population point development: To stably relocate about 5,600 households (around 28,800 persons) to areas close to the border region, to stabilize

the life for about 97,300 households (around 512,800 inhabitants in 2,075 hamlets by 2010 under the Prime Minister's Decision No.120/2003/QĐ-TTg of June 11, 2003, approving the strategy on socio-economic development of the Vietnam-China borderline till 2010; to build about 130 new communal centers and clusters (with the minimum size of 15-50 households/center or cluster).

7. Spatial development orientations:

a/ Division of economic development zones:

- Leading dynamic economic zones with potential for urban, industrial, trade and service development:

+ The western economic zone embraces Lao Cai city, Bao Thang district, Bao Yen district (Lao Cai province) lying on Haiphong-Hanoi-Lao Cai economic corridor;

+ The eastern economic zone embraces Lang Son city and districts of Lang Son province, lying on Haiphong-Hanoi-Lang Son economic corridor;

+ The coastal economic zone stretches from Ha Long city to Mong Cai of Quang Ninh province, lying on the Tonkin Gulf economic arch.

- Secondary dynamic economic zones:

+ Economic zone I lies along highway 2 through Ha Giang provincial town and the districts of Quang Binh, Bac Quang, Vi Xuyen and Bac Me, which is a zone for development of urban centers, processing, mechanical engineering, construction materials, services and agriculture;

+ Economic zone II lies along highway 12, linking highways 4D and 32 through Phong Tho district, Lai Chau provincial town, Tam Duong district, Than Uyen district (Lai Chau), which is a zone for development of urban centers, processing, construction materials, services, agriculture and forestry;

+ Economic zone III lies along Son La hydroelectric development corridor in the districts of Muong Te and Sin Ho (Lai Chau), Muong Lay provincial town, Muong Chau and Tuan Giao districts (Dien Bien), which is a zone for development of hydroelectric industry, processing and mining industries, urban and rural services, and forestry.

In addition, based on localities' potentials, to develop industrial mining zones and cultural and ecological tourist resorts, particularly border economic and trade zones.

b/ Orientations for development of systems of urban centers, rural population points till 2020:

- Model of development of systems of urban centers and rural population points:

+ Urban centers and rural population points along the Vietnam-China border corridor are arranged for close association and mutual support and evenly distributed in accordance with intervals between road networks of district, provincial and national levels; the border-gate service and trade urban centers serve as dynamic or core ones, connecting, supporting and boosting the development of other urban centers, particularly rural population points in the region (centers of communes or commune clusters);

+ Developing urban centers and urban clusters with general functions of national important border areas closely associated with locations of exchange between municipal-technical-economic corridors and East-West joint border belts in national and international relations through border gates in the Vietnam-China border region;

+ Building economic and defense zones with technical and social infrastructure systems at belt line 2 (highway 279) in order to form an urban system acting as a bridge between mountain and midland urban centers;

+ Expanding, upgrading and perfecting the systems of townships, inter-communal centers and communal centers to play the core role in coordinating and supporting the development of rural population quarters.

- Grading of urban centers:

+ Regional urban centers, which are general economic centers, including Mong Cai city (currently being a provincial town and grade III- urban center), Lang Son city and Lao Cai city;

+ Sub-regional urban centers, which are those closely associated with regional centers, including

Tien Yen provincial town (currently a township); Cao Bang city (currently a provincial town and grade IV-urban center); Ha Giang city (currently a provincial town and grade IV- urban center); Lai Chau city (currently a provincial town and grade IV- urban center); and Dien Bien city;

+ District sub-regional urban centers, including the townships of That Khe, Dinh Lap, Dong Mo and Binh Gia (Lang Son province); Bao Lac, Ha Quang and Trung Khanh (Cao Bang province); Pho Rang and Bac Ha (Lao Cai province); Viet Quang, Vinh Quang and Yen Minh (Ha Giang province); Than Uyen provincial town and Muong Te township (Lai Chau province), and Muong Nhe township (Dien Bien province).

- System of urban centers with general functions:

+ Mong Cai city and Mong Cai border gate;

+ Hon Mieu-Hai Ha urban center and the industrial-seaport-service complex in Hai Ha economic zone;

+ Tien Yen provincial town and Cai Bau economic zone;

+ Ha Long city;

+ Lang Son city, Dong Dang provincial town (currently a township), Tan Thanh border gate;

+ Cao Bang city and the border gates of Soc Giang, Ta Lung and Tra Linh;

+ Ha Giang city and Thanh Thuy border gate;

+ Lao Cai city and its vicinities;

+ Lai Chau city, Ma Lu Thanh border gate and Pa So township;

+ Muong Te provincial town and Thu Lum border gate;

+ Dien Bien city and Tay Trang border gate.

- System of urban and economic-defense centers:

+ Lang Son province: Bac Son and Cuu Long areas;

+ Lao Cai province: Khanh Yen area, Van Ban district;

+ Lai Chau province: Than Uyen area;

+ Dien Bien province: Muong Cha area and Muong Nhe district.

- Urban centers and concentrated population points along the border:

+ Quang Ninh province: Mong Cai city; Hoang Mo and Pac Phong Sinh townships;

+ Lang Son province: Dong Dang provincial town; Tan Thanh, Chi Ma, Ban Chat, Binh Nghi and Quoc Khanh townships;

+ Cao Bang province: Ta Lung provincial town; Soc Giang, Ban Doc, Coc Pang, Con Yen, Po Peo, Ly Van, Thi Hoa and Duc Long townships.

+ Ha Giang province: Coc Pai, Xin Man, Vinh Quang, Thanh Thuy, Bach Dich, Pho Bang, Dong Van, Xin Cai, Meo Vac, Yen Minh and Tam Son townships;

+ Lao Cai province: Y Ty, Ban Vuoc, Muong Khuong, Pha Long, Si Mai Cai townships and Lao Cai city;

+ Lai Chau province: Ka Lang, Thu Lum, Pa Su Ve, Ma Li Chai, Ma Lu Thang and Pa So townships;

+ Dien Bien province: Forming A Pa Chai township connected with a border gate.

- System of specialized urban centers:

+ Ha Giang province: Yen Binh, Hung An, Vinh Thuy, Tan Quang, Viet Lam, Vi Xuyen and Yen Phu townships;

+ Lao Cai province: Sa Pa provincial town, Pho Lu; the townships of Bao Ha, Bac Ngam, Tang Loong and Phong Hai;

+ Lai Chau province: Sin Ho, Phong Tho and Than Uyen townships;

+ Dien Bien province: Muong Ang, Tua Chua, Na Son and Ban Phu townships.

- System of new urban centers:

+ Quang Ninh province: Tien Yen provincial town, Hon Mieu- Hai Ha urban center;

+ Lang Son province: The townships of Chi Ma, Tan Thanh, Cao Loc (in replacement of current Cao Loc township merged into Lang Son city);

+ Cao Bang province: Ban Coc, Bao Lam, Ha Quang, Soc Giang and Ha Lang townships;

+ Ha Giang province: Yen Phu, Thanh Thuy, Hung An, Tan Quang, Xin Cai, Dong Van, Bach Dich, Xi Man and Coc Pai townships;

+ Lao Cai province: Ban Vuoc, Ban Phiet, Bac Ngam, Bao Ha, Si Ma Cai, Muong Khuong, Ban Lau and Pha Long townships;

+ Lai Chau province: Sin Ho Dong, Nam Hang, Ma Lu Thang, Thu Lum, Dao San, Then Sin and Ka Lang townships;

+ Dien Bien province: A Pai Chai township.

- Orientations for development of districts and communes close to the border line:

On the basis of the current population distribution, resettlement conditions in border communes and defense requirements, the close-to-border population lines must be closely associated with the systems of urban centers and rural population points throughout the Vietnam-China border region, forming a chain system in support of economic development and security as well as defense maintenance, concretely as follows:

+ On the spot settlement of 66,370 households (Dien Bien: 230 households, Lai Chau: 1,040, Ha Giang: 13,230, Lao Cai: 15,750, Cao Bang: 22,600, Lang Son: 11,640 and Quang Ninh: 1,880 households);

+ Relocation to existing border hamlets of 2,270 households (Dien Bien: 38, Lai Chau: 120, Ha Giang: 920, Lao Cai: 180, Cao Bang: 240, Lang Son: 415 and Quang Ninh: 360 households);

+ Relocation and formation of new hamlets and resettlement to uninhabited hamlets of 3,335 households (Dien Bien: 105, Lai Chau: 810, Ha Giang: 120, Lao Cai: 500, Cao Bang: 1,115, Lang Son: 415 and Quang Ninh: 270 households).

8. Orientations for development of technical infrastructure systems:

a/ Traffic planning orientations:

- Road:

+ Belt road system:

Upgraded belt roads: To complete the entire belt line 1, based on the system of highway 4 (4C, 4D, 4E) and highway 34; to additionally build a number of road sections for non-interrupted traffic; to complete belt line 2 along highway 279.

Newly built belt roads: To complete border corridor roads under the border road projects being executed by the Defense Ministry; to build 2 new sections on the belt road 1 system, including the section from Bao Lac (Cao Bang) to Mee Vac (Ha Giang) and the section from Ha Giang to Lai Chau; the extended border corridor road from Leng Su Sin to Muong Nhe, Nam Chan, Na Khoa in the direction of provincial road 131 to new Muong Cha provincial town (cross section with highway 12); 1-2 belt road linking highway 4D to Muong Lay provincial town (highway 12), Nam Ma, Nam Beo, Na Hum, Huoi Ke (highway 4D); to create a secondary belt road from Lao Cai to Lai Chau and Dien Bien

+ Paper fan frame-shaped road system.

To upgrade highways 18, 1A, 3, 2, 70, 6, 12, 18C, 31, 1B, 3B;

To build Hanoi-Viet Tri-Yen Bai-Lao Cai new expressway, extended highway 6 (from provincial road 127 currently merged with the border corridor road at Muong Te, through Pac Ma to Nam La border gate) and new highway (linking highway 6 with highway 279 to Tay Trang border gate);

To quickly complete the construction of Ho Chi Minh road, highway 3 and provincial road 230 sections from Cao Bang provincial town to Pac Bo;

New highways will be formed on the basis of upgrading and building a number of sections: new highway-highway 31 branch; extended highway 1B; to build in combination with upgrading provincial road 208- Cao Bang; to upgrade provincial road 227- Lang Son and provincial road 208- Cao Bang sections; to build a new section from Dong Khe township to Cao Minh, Trang Dinh district; to build in combination with upgrading provincial road 212, a section of provincial road 204; to upgrade the

provincial road section from Thong Nong township to Can Yen and provincial road 212 section from highway 34 at Nguyen Binh township to belt road 2 then highway 279 of Ba Be district, Bac Kan province; to build a new section from Nguyen Binh township to Thong Nong township; to upgrade and extend provincial road 176 from Tuyen Quang province to Bac Me for connection between belt road 2 and belt road 1; to upgrade provincial road 176 from Bac Me district, connecting highland population points, through Yen Minh, Meo Vac, then merging with the border corridor road; to upgrade provincial road 178, linking belt road 1 with belt road 2;

+ Intra-regional road system: To increase the number of roads leading to the border and technically upgrade them in line with the planning on arrangement of population points, systems of local border-gates, border marketplaces and border guard stations. To ensure smooth traffic even in the flood season and the connection between patrol roads and border corridor roads; to completely build regional, provincial and district-level car station networks;

+ Urban traffic: To prioritize the completion of an investment plan on construction of traffic systems within urban centers, creating conditions for urban centers to quickly develop and promote their core and leading role in socio-economic development of the region.

- Railways:

+ To upgrade Hanoi-Lang Son and Hanoi-Lao Cai railway lines;

+ To build Hanoi-Quang Ninh and Hanoi-Lao Cai express railways; to build a new railway line running in parallel with highway 4b, running from Lang Son through Quang Ninh to Mui Chua port;

+ To upgrade and expand Lang Son and Lao Cai railway stations into key railway stations of regional functions.

- Waterways:

To complete the construction of deep-water port of Cai Lan; to upgrade, expand Mui Chua port; to complete waterway traffic lines on the Red River, the

Lao Cai-Hanoi section, on Da river, the Son La-Hoa Binh section, on Lo river, the Ha Giang-Tuyen Quang-Phu Tho section.

- Airways:

To build Van Don international airport (Quang Ninh province) and domestic airports in Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Ha Giang and Lai Chau.

b/ Ground leveling and rainwater drainage:

- Ground leveling: To respect the terrain; to conduct terraced ground leveling in areas with a slanting degree of between 10% and 20%, to embank slope talí for work construction; to select a ground elevation for each urban center or rural population point, ensuring no water logging, no flooding, convenient traffic and rain water drainage;

- Rainwater drainage: The norms will be 100-140 meters of culvert/construction hectare for cities and provincial towns, and 80-100 meters for townships. For upgraded or newly built urban centers, common or separate water drainage networks will be used, depending on their respective specific conditions. The culvert networks are built scatteredly according to natural terrain and evenly distributed on the entire urban construction areas for fast drainage, local water logging combat and environmental sanitation. Wastewater in industrial parks and mining areas must be treated up to the permitted standards before being discharged into the environment. For rural population points with a size of more than 50 households each, surface water drainage systems should be built; for concentrated population clusters along roads, concrete lid-covered canals should be built for water drainage; for rural population points built close to mountains or on mountain slopes, open canals must be built to collect water and prevent it from running through population areas.

To build irrigation and hydroelectric works upstream Da, Nam Muc, Nam Nhun, Ma, Lo, Gam, Bac, Nho Que and other rivers. To build Na Danh, Co Po, Na Lai, Khuoi Ky, Khuoi Khoan, Khon Pang and Khuoi Pac water reservoirs. To restore and expand Co Pao and Na It canals. To build Coc Chu and Nam Pan canals and Nguom Ngao dam.

To step up the planting and management of headwater forests to combat erosion and flash floods and to increase the coverage of headwater protection forests upstream rivers with such hydroelectric reservoirs as Hoa Binh, Son La, Na Hang, Bac river, Thac Ba and others.

c/ Power supply:

- Hydroelectric sources: The region has a great hydroelectric potential, including Son La 1 hydroelectric power plant of 2,400 MW, Son La 2 (Lai Chau) of 1,100 MW, Na Hang (Tuyen Quang) of 342 MW, Huoi Quang (Son La) of 540 MW, Na Le (Lao Cai) of 90 MW, Nho Que 1 (Ha Giang) of 145 MW, Bac Me (Ha Giang) of 280 MW, Thai An (Ha Giang) of 80 MW and a number of other small- or medium-sized hydroelectric power plants.

- Thermal power sources: The thermal power plant of Quang Ninh 1 of 600 MW, Quang Ninh 2 of 600-1,000 MW, Mong Duong (Quang Ninh) of 1,000 MW, Uong Bi after first and second expansions with a capacity of 600 MW, Cam Pha 1 of 300 MW;

- Sources of electricity imported from China: From Thien Bao to Thanh Thuy area (Ha Giang) with a capacity of 70MW; from Ha Khau to Duyen Hai area (Lao Cai) with a capacity of 70 MW; from Chau Hong Ha to Lao Cai area with a capacity of over 2,000 MW; from Dong Hung to Mong Cai area (Quang Ninh) with a capacity of 40-50 MW; from Bang Tuong to Huu Nghi Quan area (Lang Son) with a capacity of 70 MW;

- Transmission lines: To develop power grids connected to national grids for efficient exploitation of hydroelectric works and electricity imported from China under EVN's agreement and supply for regional great electricity overload. Together with the expansion of existing power plants, it is necessary to early develop the power grids of 500 kV and 220 V and transformer stations of 500 kV and 220 kV in regional provinces;

- Other energy sources: To study the development of solar energy, wind energy, biogas and other energy sources with a view to satisfying the needs of people of various ethnic groups, especially in highland, distant, deep-lying hamlets and areas where conditions do not

permit the construction of hydroelectric plants and costly power transmission lines;

- Power supply orientations: By 2010, 100% urban population will be supplied with electricity; 100% communes and 96% of villages and hamlets (population points with 20 households or more each), and 85% of rural households have access to grid electricity, and 100% households are supplied with electricity.

d/ Water supply:

- Surface water sources: The whole region has an annual total water volume of about 29 564 billion m³. However, as most rivers and streams lie upstream with great slope and rain does not evenly distribute throughout the year, irrigation works should be built to store and regulate water;

- Underground water sources: Underground and mineral water has not yet been fully explored; hence, its deposit should be explored for exploitation and supply to urban centers.

- Water supply orientations:

+ By 2010, 85-90% of inhabitants in cities and provincial towns and 85% of the population in townships will be supplied with clean water;

+ By 2020, 95- 100% of the population in cities and provincial towns and 95% of the population in townships will be supplied with clean water;

+ At rural population points, the clean water supply rate will be around 85-95%.

e/ Daily-life waste water drainage and environmental sanitation:

Daily-life waste water drainage: Daily-life waste water in cities, provincial towns and townships must be treated before being discharged into the environment. At the first stage, waste water may be treated by biological self-cleaning method through existing rivers, lakes or dug biological lakes. In the future, waste water treatment plants will be built for provincial towns and district towns, up to standard B (TCVN 5942-1995); waste water of townships and rural population clusters will be treated by self-cleaning method; people are encouraged to use flush

toilets; waste water from scattered industrial enterprises will be locally treated up to standard B (TCVN 5945-1995) and waste water from industrial parks must be treated at industrial waste water treatment stations up to standard B (TCVN 5945-1995) before being discharged into the environment;

- Solid waste collection and treatment: To build a solid waste treatment compound with organic fertilizer processing plants in big urban centers or inter-urban areas; in provincial towns and district towns, hygienic solid waste dumps of between 3-5 ha each will be built; dumps of about 1 ha each will be built in townships; at individual population points, solid waste gathering points will be built or burying method will be used for self-decomposition of wastes into fertilizers for agricultural production. Solid waste dumps must comply with regulations on environmental sanitation;

Industrial solid wastes are sorted out for treatment and recycle to invest in the construction of a medical waste incinerator station at the provincial general hospital up to environmental standards in common service of medical establishments in the province;

- Cemeteries: Each urban center and each commune in the region should draw up a plan on cemeteries to be located far away from population areas and water sources; the size of a cemetery will be around 2.5-15 ha for urban centers and 0.5-1 ha for communes.

9. Social infrastructure development orientations:

In order to create human resources to meet the socio-economic development demands and proceed to narrow the gap between mountain and delta regions, the provinces in the region should perfect the general education systems (including primary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, boarding schools for ethnic minority pupils), paying special attention to bordering districts.

To build specialized and vocational training schools for training of on-spot human resources in service of development demands of the regional provinces. In such urban centers as Ha Long, Lao Cai and Lang Son cities, there should be plans on construction of clusters of universities, colleges, professional secondary schools and vocational

schools. In provincial capitals, there should be plans on construction of multi-discipline vocational training schools in order to meet the local demands of socio-economic development and economic restructuring.

10. Programs and projects with investment priority:

In order to incrementally realize the up-to-2020 planning on building of the Vietnam-China border region in an effective manner, in the first stage, efforts should be concentrated on the following programs and projects:

- Arrangement and stabilization of inhabitants in Vietnam-China border communes till 2010 under the planning already approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No. 60/2005/QĐ-TTg of March 24, 2005;

- Investment will be concentrated on the development of urban centers with general functions, which lie in economic corridors, including the urban centers of Mong Cai, Tien Yen, Dong Dang, Lang Son and Lao Cai;

- Investment in the urban and economic development in such border gates as Chi Ma, Tan Thanh, Thanh Thuy, Ta Lung, Tay Trang, Ma Lu Thang and Thu Lum;

- Investment in upgrading and building under planning the system of belt roads 1 and 2; and the clean water and electricity supply to people in deep-lying or distant border areas;

- Investment in the construction of professional education and vocational training centers and expanded environmental protection programs.

11. Region-building policies and mechanisms:

In order to incrementally realize the up-to-2020 planning on building of Vietnam-China border region in an effective manner, there should be appropriate mechanisms and policies based on resolutions of the Political Bureau and decisions of the Prime Minister on strategies and orientations for socio-economic development and defense and security maintenance in northern midland and mountain regions, along the Vietnam-China border line, the development of 6 northern mountain provinces meeting with exceptional difficulties; on the planning to stabilize population in

Vietnam-China border communes; policies on border-gate economic zones. To further effectively realize mechanisms and policies of the Party and the State to prioritize the region with investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure construction; on development of commodity production, commercial services; on education, human resource training; on health and culture; on support for households, support for agricultural, forestry promotion, plant protection and veterinary for communities.

Article 2.- Organization of implementation

1. The Construction Ministry:

- Acting as a coordinator, to monitor, inspect and urge relevant ministries and branches as well as the People's Committees of the Vietnam-China border provinces in the course of implementing this planning;

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant ministries and branches and the People's Committees of the border provinces in, studying the adjustment and supplementation of the planning, when necessary, and submit them to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.

2. The Ministry of Planning and Investment:

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Construction Ministry in, guiding the People's Committees of the Vietnam-China border provinces to work out plans for implementation of this planning;

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Finance Ministry in, balancing and arranging annual capital for provinces and ministries as well as branches involved in the implementation of this planning;

- To guide localities in integrating their respective programs and projects with projects under the planning right from the stage of formulation of the planning to the stage of implementation.

3. The Finance Ministry:

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and

coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in, arranging capital for localities and ministries as well as branches participating in the implementation of the planning;

- To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with ministries and branches in, guiding the mechanisms for capital management, allocation, payment and settlement.

4. The People's Committees of Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son and Quang Ninh provinces:

- To publicize the up-to-2020 planning on building of Vietnam-China border region.

- To coordinate with the Construction Ministry and relevant ministries and branches in organizing the formulation of general plannings on construction of urban centers in their respective provinces, the formulation of detail planning on functional zones in urban centers, the formulation of plans on execution of urban construction investment projects under the planning and submit them for approval according to the provisions of law.

- To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Finance Ministry and relevant ministries as well as branches in identifying sources of investment capital; building appropriate mechanisms and policies to ensure the feasibility of projects covered by the planning.

Article 3.- This Decision takes effect 15 days after its publication in "CONG BAO."

Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of government-attached agencies, heads of concerned bodies, the presidents of the People's Committees of Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son and Quang Ninh provinces shall implement this Decision.

Prime Minister
NGUYEN TAN DUNG