THE PRIME MINISTER

Decision No. 1255/QD-TTg of July 26, 2011, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Kien Giang province through 2020

THE PRIME MINISTER

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

Pursuant to the Government's Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP of September 7, 2006, on the formulation, approval and management of 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;

At the proposal of the People's Committee of Kien Giang province,

DECEDES:

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

1. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS

1. The master plan on socio-economic development of Kien Giang province through 2020 must conform to the national socio-economic development strategy, the socio-economic development master plan of the Mekong River delta region and Vietnam's marine strategy orientations, and ensure synchronism and consistency with sectoral master plans.

2. To bring into full play internal resources, effectively utilize resources for socio-economic development in order to step up economic restructuring in a positive and sustainable manner; to raise growth quality and economic competitiveness.

To focus on marine, coastal and island economic development; to build a comprehensive infrastructure system linked with the infrastructure systems of the country and Mekong River delta to facilitate strong development of the western Hau river and U Minh Thuong areas; to boost development of high-quality services to meet development requirements; to develop industries toward commodity production associated with hi-tech application to create a
production, processing and distribution value chain; to link agricultural development with new-countryside development.

3. To associate economic development with realizing social progress and justice and protecting natural resources and the environment in order to incrementally raise the quality of people’s life and reduce the poverty rate; to develop health, cultural and education and training activities, giving priority to border, island, deep-lying and remote areas. To concentrate on training high-quality human resources to meet market demands and link human resource development with science and technology development and application.

4. To closely combine socio-economic development with defense and security maintenance (particularly in island communes and border areas); to firmly maintain political security and social order and safety; to preserve friendly and cooperative relations with Cambodian border provinces.

5. To associate economic development with the protection of the ecological environment, adopt solutions for proactive response to climate change and sea level rise with a long-term vision, including focusing on developing resources, arranging urban and rural inhabitants according to general planning, envisaging socio-economic development space and building infrastructure facilities.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

To build Kien Giang province with a socio-economic development rate attaining the fairly high level in the region by 2020; to comprehensively develop economic, cultural and social, education and training infrastructure facilities and incrementally improve the people’s life; to step up international integration and intensify development association particularly with localities in the Mekong River delta and key southern economic region.

To focus on building the Rach Gia-Ha Tien key coastal economic region, prioritizing development of services, tourism and sea shipping. To develop industries and agriculture toward commodity production associated with building a new countryside; to attach importance to social security; to further consolidate strong national defense and security and maintain social order and safety.

2. Specific objectives

a) Economic development

- The economic growth rate will reach 13% during 2011-15 and 14% during 2016-20. The average per-capita GDP will reach USD 2,500-2,600 by 2015, and USD 4,500-4,600 by 2020;

- Economic restructuring will be carried out in the direction of increasing the shares of industry, construction and services and reducing the share of agriculture. Agriculture, industry and construction, and services will account for 30%, 32% and 38%; and 20%, 37% and 43% of GDP by 2015 and 2020, respectively;

- Export turnover will reach USD 900 million by 2015 and USD 1.3 billion by 2020. The budget mobilization rate compared to GDP will reach 6-7% by 2015 and 8-9% by 2020.

b) Social development:

- The birth reduction rate will reach 0.03% during 2011-2015 and 0.025% during 2016-2020. The corresponding natural population growth rate will be 11.45% by 2015, and 10.4% by 2020. The total population will reach 1,825,000 by 2015 and 1,976,400 by 2020;

- The whole province will universalize upper secondary education according to national
standards by 2018. The child malnutrition rate will drop to 14% by 2015 and 11% by 2020.

- To employ 32,000 laborers by 2015 and 38,000 laborers by 2020, strive to increase the rate of trained laborers to 52% by 2015 and 66.6% by 2020. The poverty rate will decrease by an average of 1.5-1.8% during 2011-2015, and 1% during 2016-2020;

- The rates of population having access to clean water and households having access to electricity will reach 96% and 98% by 2015, and 98% and 100% by 2020, respectively.

- By 2015, over 25% of communes will meet new-countryside criteria while the remainder will reach 50% or more of new-countryside criteria. Tan Hiep district will be built into a new-countryside district. By 2020, over 60% of communes will meet new-countryside criteria.

- Environmental protection:

  By 2015, newly built industrial parks and urban centers will have centralized wastewater drainage systems up to prescribed standards; 95% of ordinary solid wastes, 100% of hazardous wastes and hospital wastes will be treated up to standards; 90% of households will have hygienic latrines and livestock stalls. By 2020, 100% of urban centers and industrial parks will reach environmental standards and the solid waste collection rate will reach 100%. To raise the forest coverage to 14%.

III. ORIENTATION FOR SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Industrial, forestry and fisheries development

   - To develop industries, forestry and fisheries along the line of quality and competitive commodity production to meet market demands.

   - Agriculture: To develop cultivation with rice as a staple crop, stabilize areas under rice, form consolidated zones under quality rice; to strive to increase the rice yield to 3.5 million tons by 2015 and 3.7 million tons by 2020. To keep stable zones under sugarcane, pineapple, pepper, clean vegetables, flowers and ornamental trees. To develop big cattle, pig and poultry raising in the direction of expanding industrial raising combined with effective epidemic prevention.

   - Forestry: To stabilize forest land area of 85,778 ha by 2020 and increase the forest coverage to 13.5-14%; to protect forests, bringing into full play the values and functions of forest eco-systems and maintaining biodiversity, focusing on Phu Quoc and U Minh Thuong national parks.

   - Fisheries: To invest in the offshore fishing program, fishing ports and fishery logistics service areas, to rationally re-organize fishing trades. To develop aquaculture toward diversification and sustainable development. To expand prawn-raising areas along the line of intensive, industrial and semi-industrial raising, and prawn raising combined with rice growing. To widely expand models of raising freshwater fish, clam, cockle, crab, sea mussel, cage-or raft-fish, tra (pangasiadon hypophthalmus) cat fish and ornamental saltwater fishes. During 2015-2020, the total fishery output will reach 390,000 - 420,000 tons, the total area under aquaculture will reach 140,800 - 133,700 ha, including 88,500 - 75,000 ha under prawn raising.

2. Development of industries

   To strive to achieve an average industrial growth rate of 14.2% during 2011-2015 and 16% during 2016-2020. To attach importance to attracting investment in developing industries toward diversifying hi-tech products and industries; to develop the province's
advantageous industries and sectors such as production of building materials, processing, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and forming supporting industries, mechanical-shipbuilding industry, clean industries, new-material industry, service-supporting industries, energy, food processing, and consumer goods and fine arts production.

To stimulate the development of rural craft and cottage industry villages; to focus on effectively and quickly developing Thanh Loc, Thuan Yen, Xeo Ro, Kien Luong, Kien Luong 2 and Tac Cau industrial parks as well as industrial clusters in districts, towns and cities.

3. Trade and service development
   - To strive for a service growth rate of 16.2% during 2011-2015 and 17% during 2016-2020. To comprehensively develop diversified services. To prioritize development of high added value services and formation of new services.
   - To develop the retail sale network through the system of markets, supermarkets and trade centers to meet production and consumption needs, and renew the organization and operation of cooperatives and agent networks. To encourage all economic sectors to build markets and trade centers. To strive for an average increase of 13-14% in total flow of retailed goods and service turnover. To invest in developing a number of key exports of the province, such as rice, aquatic products, pineapple, pepper and cement and then export some consumer goods, craft and fine-art articles, electricity, etc.
   - To develop tourism into a spearhead industry; to invest in building key tourist attractions in Ha Tien, Kien Luong, Rach Gia and U Minh Thuong, building Phu Quoc island into a modern and high-quality international tourist service and trade center in the region.
   - To strive to receive 6.1 million tourist arrivals by 2015 and 10 million tourist arrivals by 2020.
   - To improve the quality of transportation services while quickly developing the outbound transportation service system. To bring into full play the province’s favorable geographical location and natural conditions in order to develop effective river and sea transportation systems.
   - To diversify financial-banking services on the basis of forming financial centers in Phu Quoc island and Ha Tien town. To implement policies and measures to diversify, and raise the quality of, insurance products, including types of insurance for agricultural commodities. To increase the effectiveness and effect of state management of the insurance market.

4. Technical infrastructure development
   - Roads: To coordinate with the Ministry of Transport in studying the upgrading of the system of bridges and roads along national highways 80, N1 and N2, including building of new national highway 80 from Lộc To to Rach Soi, and building of the southern coastal corridor road, Ho Chi Minh road, Ha Tien- Rach Gia- Bac Lieu expressway and a border patrol road suitable to development demands and resources in each period. To take the initiative in considering the building of provincial ways 963, 28, 11, T2- T4- Cong Su- Vinh Thuan and Rach Gia- Tan Hiep- Thuaxi Son, and roads on Phu Quoc island. To completely concrete and asphalt urban roads in Rach Gia city, Ha Tien town and Phu Quoc urban center. To strive to asphalt or concrete roads in 100% of inland communes by 2015 and village and inter-village roads in 60% by 2015 and 80% by 2020;
   - Waterways: To dredge national and local inland waterways; to take the initiative in
considering the upgrading of Hon Chong port and investment in building Bai No port, Nam Du deep-water port, Kien Luong, and An Thoi, Vinh Dam, Duong Dong and Mui Dat Do ports.

To speed up investment in Phu Quoc international airport, investment in expanding Rach Gia airport when all prescribed conditions are met.

b/ Irrigation

To invest in irrigation for multiple purposes, ensuring moderation of water sources, saltwater encroachment prevention and flood drainage, supply of water for production and people’s daily life, and flood-draining works in Long Xuyen quadrangle, western Hau river area, rice growing in Ca Mau peninsula, and reservoirs on islands; to complete sea dikes and culvert systems to respond to climate change.

c/ Power supply and water supply and drainage

- Power supply system: To study investment in building new coal-fired power plants in Kien Luong and Phu Quoc; to develop wind power and supplement solar power to power sources on islands; to study the laying of underwater cables to link the national grid to Phu Quoc island. To invest in 330 km of 220 kV line, 111.7 km of 110 kV line and invest in transformer stations and low-voltage lines;

- Water supply and drainage systems: To incrementally invest in upgrading existing daily-life water supply systems and building new ones in urban centers and rural residential areas in populous districts and islands to meet the demand for production and daily-life water, such as Rach Gia, Ha Tien and Phu Quoc water plants. To build comprehensive water drainage and wastewater collection and treatment systems, particularly in urban centers and industrial parks and clusters.

d/ Post and telecommunications

- To develop modern post and telecommunications infrastructure works to provide diverse services of international standards. To lay underwater optic-fiber cable lines from Ha Tien to Phu Quoc and along new national highways and provincial roads; to lay underground cable networks in the province; to strive to increase the telephone density to 102 telephones per 100 persons by 2015 and 132 telephones per 100 persons by 2020.

- To develop the post and telecommunications market toward combining the provision of public and commercial services and diversifying information provision services.

5. Cultural and social fields

a/ Poverty reduction, employment and assurance of social security

- To realize the sustainable and comprehensive poverty reduction objective, restricting relapse into poverty, gradually narrowing the rich-poor gap and raising the living standards for the people, especially in rural, border and island areas; to further implement effectively the hunger elimination and poverty reduction program; and the program on housing for poor households, employment and social security assurance. To reduce the poverty rate by 1.5-1.8% and 1% on average during 2011-2015 and 2016-2020, respectively;

- By 2015, the structure of labor in the sectors of agriculture-forestry-fishery, industry-construction and services will be 49%, 19% and 32% by 2015, and 38%, 22% and 40% by 2020.

- To raise the quality of the gratitude movement, mobilize people of all strata to participate in taking care of war invalids, martyrs’ families and people with meritorious services to the country. To step up propaganda
against social evils, and build healthy communes and wards and organize training and retraining for volunteer teams in the community.

b/ Education and training

- To strive to universalize upper secondary education up to standards and universalize preschool education for 5-year-old children by 2018; to maintain the result of universalization of primary education among children of eligible age. By 2015, the nursery, kindergarten, primary school, lower secondary school and upper secondary school enrolment rates will be 10%, 60%, 97%, 90% and 60% by 2015, and 25%, 85%, 98%, 95% and 85% by 2020, respectively;

- To complete the program on solidification of schools and classrooms (stage II) and rebuild seriously degraded classrooms to meet pupils' learning requirements. To consolidate and raise the quality of teaching staffs; and renovate education administration. To step up training and development of human resources in the province. First of all, to increase vocational training for unskilled labor and training in trades and occupations to serve the province's potential and strengths, and train human resources for to-be-formed industrial parks and tourist resorts;

- To train high-quality human resources and source personnel. To study the founding of Kien Giang University by merging three economics and technique, pedagogy and community colleges and the Nha Trang Fisheries University branch; to establish an intermediate cultural professional school and an intermediate tourist and service school on Phu Quoc island.

c/ Population, medicine and people’s health care

- To develop population on the basis of reducing the natural growth rate and increasing living quality to achieve the set population targets;

- To properly implement family planning work and reproductive health care, raise the quality of people's life. To properly implement national health programs, effectively prevent and control epidemics and diseases, and ensure that all people will be provided with primary health care services and have access to high-quality ones;

- To increase the quality of health workers and managers so that all communes will meet the national standards on commune health by 2015. To consolidate, improve, upgrade and invest in preventive health centers. To build a regional general hospital, a regional nuclear medicine and radiotherapy center and several specialized hospitals. To upgrade the provincial general hospital and traditional medicine hospital and district-level hospitals. To encourage socialization of investment in the development of general hospitals, specialized hospitals, convalescence-functional rehabilitation hospitals and general and specialized clinics.

d/ Culture, physical training and sports

- To materialize civilized lifestyles. To strive for the target that the rate of cultural families will be 89.5% and 98% by 2015 and 2020, respectively. To develop six types of culture: arts, cinematography, library, museum, relic, exhibition and mobile information; to build cultural institutions. By 2015, all districts and cities and 30% of communes, wards and townships will completely build and effectively use cultural and sports centers and community learning centers, and by 2020, all communes will have cultural-sports centers. To invest in, conserve and embellish historical relics; to properly perform socialization work;

- To widely develop mass physical training and sports movements, and further socialize investment in physical training and sports
physical foundations. By 2015 and 2020, 60% and 70% of communes, wards and townships will have physical training and sports foundations. To properly develop high achievement sports and identify other strong sports of the province.

- Science and technology and environment
  - To develop, and raise the effectiveness of, science and technology; to research, apply and transfer scientific and technological advances to agriculture, fisheries, processing industries, services and management. To facilitate the application of outcomes of scientific research projects, in reality. To encourage and support enterprises to invest in advanced technologies in order to raise the quality, added value and competitiveness of advantageous key products;
  - To proactively and actively protect the environment; to disseminate and effectively implement the national strategy on environmental protection; to invest in building waste and wastewater treatment and water drainage systems in industrial parks and clusters, urban centers, populous residential areas, hospitals, and natural resource exploitation and processing facilities; to prevent and strictly handle polluting acts; to grow and properly protect forests of all categories, and the marine environment and ecology. To develop a strategy in response to climate change, especially impacts of sea level rise. To manage, utilize and exploit natural resources in a rational, efficient and lawful manner.

6. Defense and security
- To effectively combine socio-economic development with national defense and security tasks; to associate socio-economic development with building infrastructure in different defense areas and lines, arranging and stabilizing inhabitants along border lines, building key areas and all-people defense and people's security posture to firmly preserve political stability and social order and safety. To combat and frustrate all plots and activities of peaceful evolution of hostile forces, firmly protect domestic security, border security and sovereignty over sea areas and islands.

- To develop Ha Tien and Giang Thanh border-gate economic zones. To effectively implement the project “Building of the border of peace and friendship contributing to the socio-economic development and defense and security consolidation in Kien Giang province.” To regularly supplement and complete the combat readiness plan, increase training and maneuvers in the defense zone. To build the armed forces politically and organizationally strong. To promote education in defense and security knowledge and build the province into a solid defense zone.

IV. ORIENTATIONS FOR TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Development of economic areas
- On the basis of socio-economic development orientations, the province shall formulate land use master plans to ensure the effective and sustainable use and basic stability of agricultural areas, especially those under rice, rationally arrange land for the development of industrial parks and clusters, urban centers and residential areas, as well as infrastructure. To develop economic areas based on the potential and strengths of each area and increase association for mutual development.

- Long Xuyen quadrangle: To be developed into a major center of industries, tourist services, port services and agricultural and aquatic production and processing.

- Western Hau river area: To be developed into an area of agriculture to produce commodity products in conjunction with processing and
mechanical industries and agricultural and rural services.

- U Minh Thuong area: To develop agriculture, aquaculture, processing and mechanical industries, historical and ecological tourist services and fishery logistics services.

- Sea areas and islands: To develop the rearing, fishing and processing of marine resources, ship building and repair, maritime and port services; to develop Phu Quoc island into a high-quality eco-tourist and international trade center. To establish Kien Giang coastal economic zone.

2. Orientations for urban space development

- To strive for an urbanization rate of 40% by 2015 and 45-50% by 2020. By 2020, the urban centers of Kien Giang province will include Phu Quoc special administrative and economic zone directly run by the central Government, Rach Gia city as a grade-II urban center, Ha Tien as grade-III urban center, Kien Luong as a town, and Minh Luong and Thu Bay as grade-IV urban centers. To expand and build 22 townships.

- Adjustment of administrative boundaries: By 2020, Kien Giang province will be divided into Kien Giang province and Phu Quoc special administrative and economic zone. Kien Giang province will have 13 districts and Kien Luong town, and Rach Gia and Ha Tien cities, with 189 communes, wards and townships. Compared to 2010, it will establish two new districts of Thanh Hung (split from Giang Rieng district) and Soc Xoat (split from Hon Dat district) and Kien Luong town, Ha Tien city, and 54 communes, wards and townships.

V. LIST OF PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT

(see enclosed appendix)

VI. MAJOR SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE MASTER PLAN

1. Selection of breakthrough and dynamic development sectors

- To concentrate all investment resources on developing key products in the sectors with comparative advantages in order to create foundations and strengths for sustainable socio-economic development, including garden economy, marine economy, processing industry, trade, agricultural and technological products, and eco-tourism.

- To invest in developing infrastructure, especially the system of waterways and roads, the system of irrigation for agriculture and fishery, and the centralized system of clean water supply.

- To concentrate on developing human resources with scientific and technological qualifications and capacity, stepping up administrative reforms, developing foreign trade and expanding markets to attract more investment in the province, especially in industries, trade and services.

- To accelerate urbanization to develop central and satellite urban centers, townlets and rural residential points in order to step up industrialization and modernization. To comprehensively develop rural areas for sustainable development.

2. Solutions for raising investment capital

The investment capital for the 2011-20 period is estimated at VND 422.962 trillion, including VND 170.292 trillion during 2011-15 and VND 252.67 trillion during 2016-20. Based on annual budget balances, the province should have specific measures to raise to the utmost domestic and foreign resources for development investment, such as:
- Bringing into full play all mobilized resources, primarily internal resources, exploiting and effectively utilizing funds raised from land and budget funds while attaching importance to attracting domestic and foreign investment capital and promoting socialization in investment.

- Formulating and promulgating lists of programs and projects calling for investment through 2020. On this basis, stepping up the advertisement, introduction and promotion of investment to attract enterprises and investors into the province, paying special attention to ODA capital.

- Expanding investment in BOT, BTO, BT, PPP and other forms to facilitate the development of the capital market and develop joint venture, associated investment and contribution of property as capital.

- Increasing the effectiveness and competitiveness of state-invested companies and transforming ineffective enterprises. Developing collective economy with diversified types of cooperatives: production, general trading, provision of services and consumption of farm products.

- Improving the investment, production and business environment, especially investment procedures; creating conditions on infrastructure for readily receiving investment projects; and promulgating attractive and transparent policies in accordance with law.

3. Human resource training and development solutions

- To raise the quality and scale of education and training on par with the national level. To implement the human resource development program. To train doctors, masters and highly qualified human resources for the process of industrialization and modernization. To select and train young personnel as a reserve source of leaders, managers and specialists in the province. To provide specialized and vocational training for people of working age, primarily for agriculture, fishery, processing industry, aquaculture, tourism and labor export.

- To further socialize education, training and vocational training; apply scientific and technological advances to raising management and administration capacity of enterprises, meeting requirements of international economic integration. To formulate a human resource development strategy to meet demands of each development period.

4. Scientific and technological solutions

- To step up scientific and technological activities to promote socio-economic development on the basis of bringing into play the province’s competitive edge in natural resources and human potential; to develop science and high technology in agriculture and fishery, processing of farm and aquatic products, production of building materials, ship building and repair and other mechanic industries. To support enterprises to build brands and register product quality.

- To promote internal resources in combination with developing domestic and foreign cooperation, and socialize scientific and technological activities. To adopt policies to attract scientists and encourage organizations and individuals to make scientific and technological development investments with a view to increasing quality inventions, patents and technical innovations to serve socio-economic development. To develop long-term strategies for training and development of human resources for science and technology in order to reduce the gap in scientific and
technological levels between the province and development centers in the Mekong River delta region and Can Tho city.

5. Environmental solutions

- To properly implement the law and programs on environmental protection; to rationally exploit and effectively utilize land, water and mineral resources, protect and develop forests and marine and coastal resources. To take effective measures to reduce pollution, particularly in urban areas and industrial parks.

- To actively conduct education for raising public awareness about environmental protection; to turn the awareness about environmental protection into a deeply rooted habit of people of all social strata; to further socialize environmental protection work along with planning and balancing resources, and intensify the state management of environment.

- To study, calculate and develop patterns for analyzing scenarios of sea level rise and climate change; to improve the network of hydrological observation and forecast about tidal levels and seawater encroachment, thereby putting forward responses.

6. Market development solutions

To constantly seek and expand domestic and foreign markets. To raise the capability of forecasting market demands in order to appropriately orientate categories, quantities and quality of commodities; to promote trade and create conditions for enterprises to market their products and brands; to develop foreign trade and international economic integration.

7. Promotion of domestic and international cooperation

To enter into cooperation, joint venture, association and development coordination with other provinces inside and outside the country, especially Ho Chi Minh City and Mekong River delta provinces, on the basis of bringing into full play the specific strengths of each locality for mutual development and benefit. To promote international cooperation on trade, tourism and marine economy development.

8. Further building of management capacity and effectiveness for administrations at all levels, stepping up of administrative procedure reform

To strengthen and consolidate the organizational apparatuses of administrations at all levels to increase the effect and effectiveness of management and execution work; to train cadres and civil servants according to standards; to reform administrative procedures to create a transparent, equal and most favorable investment and business environment for the people and enterprises.

VII. ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

1. After this master plan is approved by the Prime Minister, the province should publicize and disseminate it to Party committees and administrations at all levels, sectors, mass organizations, enterprises and people in the province, and concurrently formulate specific action programs for the implementation of the master plan.

2. To concretize the master plan's objectives and tasks into five-year and annual plans for effective implementation. To annually evaluate the implementation of the master plan, thereby reviewing and proposing according to its competence adjustments and supplements to the master plan in accordance with the province's
socio-economic development in each period.

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

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

Article 3. The People’s Committee of Kien Giang province shall, based on the approved master plan, assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries and sectors in, directing the formulation, submission for approval and implementation of the following contents:

1. District-level master plans for development of sectors and key products; development of the system of urban centers and residential points; regional construction; construction, land use and comprehensive socio-economic development.

2. Five-year and annual plans, key economic, cultural and social development programs; specific projects for master plan implementation.

3. Study, formulation, promulgation or submission to competent state agencies for promulgation of mechanisms and policies in accordance with the province’s development requirements and the State’s laws in each period, aiming to attract and mobilize resources for master plan implementation.

4. Submission to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision of timely adjustments and supplements to this master plan as suitable to the socio-economic development of the province and the country in each period of the master plan.

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

- Guide and assist the People’s Committee of Kien Giang province in implementing the master plan; study, formulate, promulgate or submit to competent authorities for promulgation mechanisms and policies in accordance with the province’s socio-economic development requirements in each period, aiming to effectively utilize resources, encourage and attract investment according to the province’s socio-economic development objectives and tasks set out in the master plan.

- Study, review, adjust and supplement the sectoral master plans and investment plans on relevant works and projects referred to in the approved master plan; and support the province in allocating and mobilizing domestic and foreign investment capital sources for master plan implementation.

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

Article 6. The chairperson of the People’s Committee of Kien Giang province, ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies and heads of government-attached agencies shall implement this Decision.

Prime Minister
NGUYEN TAN DUNG
Appendix

LIST OF PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY IN KIEN GIAN PROVINCE DURING 2011-2020

(To the Prime Minister’s Decision No. 1255/QD-TTg of July 26, 2011)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project name</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Projects invested by ministries and sectors in Kien Giang province</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Southern coastal corridor road, Ha Tien- Rach Gia- Bac Lieu expressway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Upgrading and expansion of national highways 61, 65 and N1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>New national highway (Lo Te - Rach Soi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh road (Lo Te, Rach Soi-Vinh Thuan section)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Border patrol road</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phu Quoc international airport</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Undersea electric cable to Phu Quoc</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Culvert dikes of Cai Lon- Cai Be river</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Long Xuyen quadrangle flood control irrigation system</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Investment in building An Thoi port (Phu Quoc)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Projects invested by the province</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Projects on roads on Phu Quoc island</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Traffic projects on Kien Hai and Kien Luong district islands, Ha Tien town</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Provincial roads 13, 964, 963, T2, T4 - Cong Su-Vinh Thuan, Rach Gia-Tan Hue 4- Vnoch Son</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>System of sea dikes and culverts of Kien Giang province</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Investment in building Rach Gia port</td>
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<td>System of irrigation to serve aquaculture in Vam Rang- Ba Hon, An Bien- An Mui</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Building of the system of fish ports and wharves</td>
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<td>Storm-shelter mooring area</td>
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<td>System of reservoirs on Phu Quoc and Kien Hai district islands</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Infrastructure in Ha Tien border economic zone and Giang Thanh national border gate</td>
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<td>Investment in tourists zone infrastructure</td>
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<td>Investment in building trade centers in Rach Gia, Phu Quoc and districts and towns</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Upgrading and expansion of Kien Giang general hospital, traditional medicine hospital, hospitals and health centers of districts, towns and cities</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Investment in building new specialized hospitals: obstetrics and pediatrics, tumor, tuberculosis and psychiatrics</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Program on solidification of schools and classrooms, stage II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kien Giang University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Investment in building a provincial vocational college and regional vocational training centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kien Luong thermo-power plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ha Tien clinker plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Holcin cement plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Phu Quoc coal-fired power plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rice polishing mill, storehouses and Hon Dat straw-fired power plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Infrastructure in industrial parks and clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Investment projects in industrial parks and clusters and border economic zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Investment projects in urban centers in Phu Quoc, Ha Tien, Kien Luong, Rach Gia, Minh Lương and districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Investment in building garbage and wastewater treatment systems in urban centers, industrial parks and economic zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Project on building water plants in Phu Quoc, Rach Gia, Ha Tien and urban centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Upgrading of Hon Chong port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Building of Bai No port (Ha Tien)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Building of Vinh Dam and Mui Dat Do ports (Phu Quoc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Building of Num Du port (Kien Hai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Building of two bridges in Rach Gia city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tourist and trade projects in Phu Quoc district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tourist and trade projects in Ha Tien town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tourist and trade projects in Kien Luong district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tourist and trade projects in Rach Gia city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Industrial shrimp rearing projects in Kien Giang and Giang Thanh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>High quality rice growing zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Consolidated sugarcane areas (U Minh Thuong, western Hau river)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Projects on pineapple areas (Go Quao, Chau Thanh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Investment in expanding and building 4 private high schools in Rach Gia city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The locations, sizes, land areas and total investment amounts of the above-said works and projects will be calculated, selected and specified at the stage of formulation and submission for approval of investment projects, depending on the demand for and capability of balancing and raising investment capital in each period.