

THE PRIME MINISTER

DECISION No. 269/2006/QĐ-TTg OF NOVEMBER 24, 2006, APPROVING THE ADJUSTED AND SUPPLEMENTED MASTER PLAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF QUANG NINH PROVINCE UP TO 2010 WITH ORIENTATIONS TOWARD 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 elaboration, approval and management of socio-economic development master plans;

At the proposals of the People's Committee of Quang Ninh province in Reports No. 1326/UB of June 9, 2005, and No. 3001/TT-UBND of November 14, 2005; and proceeding from the opinions of the Planning and Investment Ministry in Official Letter No. 4497 BKH/TĐ&GSDT of June 19, 2006, on adjustments and supplements to the master plan on socio-economic development of Quang Ninh province up to 2010 with orientations toward 2020,

DECIDES:

Article 1.- To approve the adjusted and supplemented master plan on socio-economic development of Quang Ninh province up to 2010 with orientations toward 2020, with the following principal contents:

I. Development viewpoints

1. To build Quang Ninh province into a driving-force area, an important regional and international communication gateway of the northern key economic region, and a dynamic development area of the coastal

and sea economy with a high and sustainable growth rate and with greater and greater vantage and power for boosting its development and competitiveness.

2. To develop the province in the direction of industrialization, modernization and export-led economy. To rapidly restructure the economy in the direction of quickly raising the ratios of the province's industry and service sectors, especially leading economic sectors. To bring into the fullest play the advantages in tourism and harmonize the development of tourism and other domains, prioritizing the development of tourism and attaching importance to the landscape preservation and environmental protection. To give the top priority to the building of technical and social infrastructures, and actively prepare sufficient prerequisites for faster and more sustainable development after 2010.

3. To couple economic growth with socio-economic development, hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, promotion of progress and achievement of social justice, paying special attention to mountainous areas, islands and ethnic minority areas in order to elevate the intellectual levels and improve the material and spiritual life of local people.

4. To adjust and improve the territory-based economic organization. To combine the industrial, commercial and service development along Ha Long coast in the province's western sub-region with the agricultural, forestry, processing industry and service development in the province's eastern sub-region and mountainous areas; to harmonize urban development and rural development, and create favorable conditions for development of all areas, thus limiting the growth rate gap between areas.

5. To combine economic development with the protection of natural resources and environment and assure the sustainable development. Economic development must ensure the defense and security maintenance and consolidation; to attach particular importance to the maintenance of national sovereignty over sea areas, islands and continental shelf in terms of economic benefits and national sovereignty.

II. Development objectives

From now to 2020, to focus on the development of some key and strategic sectors, and actively and efficiently embark on international economic integration in order to realize the industrialization before 2020.

- The annual GDP growth rate will be around 13% in the 2006-2010 period, and 14.2% in the 2011-2020 period. The per-capita GDP will reach USD 950 by 2010

and over USD 3,120 by 2020 (at comparative prices of 1994).

- The investment accumulation rate will rise to 40% of GDP by 2010, satisfying 75% of the demand for development investment capital.

- To well carry out the hunger eradication, poverty alleviation, job creation, development of healthcare, education, training, culture, physical training, sports, etc.

Some major targets:

Ordinal number	Domains	2005	2010	2020
1	Population (thousand)	1,069.9	1,124.1	1,237.3
2	GDP (VND billion)			
	- At 1994 comparative prices	6,229.2	11,375.2	43,065.1
	- At current prices	15,346.0	36,341.3	167,405.0
3	GDP structure (% - current prices)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	- Industry and construction	49.7	46.3	48.5
	- Services	44.0	49.7	50.1
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6.2	4.0	1.4
4	Per-capita GDP (USD)			
	- At 1994 comparative prices	352.9	950.0	3,127.8
	- At current prices	869.3	1,757.1	6,292.7

Growth rates (%):

Ordinal number	Domains	Periods		
		2006 - 2010	2001 - 2010	2011 - 2020
1	Population	-	1.02	0.96
2	GDP	13.3	13.0	14.2
	- Industry and construction	15.0	13.8	14.3
	- Services	12.0	13.3	14.7
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	4.0	4.2	

III. Orientations for development of branches and domains

1. Industry

To develop such industries with advantages as coal mining, electricity, building materials, mining mechanical engineering, ship-building mechanical engineering, industries in service of tourism, etc. To build and develop industrial parks and complexes. To develop small-sized industries in rural and mountainous areas. To renew and modernize equipment and technologies; receive capital and transfer advanced technologies from outside. To solve contradictions between the industrial and tourist service development and the eco-environmental protection.

a/ Mineral exploitation and processing industry:

- Coal mining and processing: The annual coal output will reach 39 – 41 million tons by 2010 and 50 million tons by 2020;

- To exploit and process other minerals such as clay, kaolin, sand, stone, etc.

b/ Building material industry: To build new rotary-kiln cement plants furnished with advanced and modern technologies in Hoanh Bo area (of a total output of 4 million tons/year, which will be raised to 6 million tons/year). To establish joint-ventures to supply clinker to clinker crushing stations in the southern Central Vietnam and the eastern South Vietnam. To build cement bag plants. To expand concrete mixing stations and build new ones.

To invest in non-baked brick production chains; to increase the percentage of non-baked bricks in the building material structure to 13% by 2010 and 30% by 2020. To build factories producing ceramic flooring tiles and tunnel bricks, and establishments producing ashlar and pressed boards.

c/ Shipbuilding and manufacturing mechanical engineering industries: To develop and modernize the mining mechanical engineering, the industry of building and repairing boats and ships of up to 50,000 tons.

d/ Metallurgy: To invest in building of medium-sized steel casting, rolling and sheeting mills to supply raw material steel. To study synchronous investment through

appropriate steps in metallurgical establishments. To promote investment in steel production establishments in Viet Hung–Cai Lan area.

e/ Industry of processing farm produce, aquatic products, foodstuffs and beverage: To prioritize the renewal of equipment and technologies; to shift from export of raw materials to processing of high-quality products in service of people's daily life, export and tourism. To invest in upgrading and expansion of existing plants and establishments producing, processing and culturing aquatic products, fruits, foods and drinks, and build new ones.

f/ Consumer goods industry: To concentrate on developing textile, leather, garment, ceramic, porcelain, glass production.

g/ Development of other industries, such as: electricity, nitrogenous fertilizer production, coal for daily-life consumption, automobile manufacture and assembly by joint-ventures, etc.

h/ Development of cottage industries and handicrafts

i/ Orientations for development of industrial parks and complexes: To accelerate the current construction of industrial parks and complexes; to study the establishment of a number of industrial parks and complexes linked with economic zones and service areas, such as: Cai Lan, Viet Hung, Dong Mai, Hai Yen, Ninh Duong, Chap Khe, Phuong Nam, Tien Yen and Kin Sen industrial parks and a clean industrial park in Van Don economic zone, and to study the establishment of a number of technology parks and industrial complexes in Dong Trieu and some others along national highway 18A.

2. Tourism

To attract around 6.8 million of arrivals (2.5 – 3 million of foreign arrivals) by 2010, which will rise 1.5 fold by 2020. To strive for a tourist turnover of VND 3,000 billion by 2010 and more than VND 5,000 billion by 2020.

To concentrate on developing four major tourist areas of Ha Long, Van Don, Mong Cai – Tra Co, Uong Bi – Dong Trieu – Yen Hung into big tourist centers commensurate to the position of a province with a high and sustainable ratio of revenues from tourism in GDP.

To organize intra-provincial, inter-provincial and overseas tourist routes. To attach importance to development of high-quality tourist products and supporting tourist products, handicrafts and fine art articles for souvenir purposes and gastronomic culture.

3. Commerce, export, import and other services

To develop home trade; to boost the development of border-gate economy, export, import and external economic activities; to develop financial, banking, insurance, postal, telecommunications, information and software, transport, construction and consultancy services. To concentrate on building Ha Long and Mong Cai into major commercial centers of the province and the Red River delta.

4. Agriculture, forestry and fishery

- To develop agriculture in the direction of commodity production, diversification of farm produce and rural economic structure. To step by step form hi-tech agricultural zones to create products of high quality and competitiveness.

In a long term, food crops still play particularly important role in food security and major development orientations will focus on intensive farming and rational restructuring of crops and cultivation areas. To develop fruit trees and short-term and perennial industrial trees and cash crops.

To strongly develop husbandry toward industrialization and step by step turn it into a key production branch with a high ratio in agriculture.

- To comprehensively develop forestry, attaching importance to development of three types of forest: special-use forests, protective forests and production forests. To form two forestry production areas: the area under timber trees for production and construction materials and the area under specialty forest trees (cinnamon, anise tree, resin pine) for export. By 2020, the forest coverage rate of the whole province will reach 50-55%. Forestry development must achieve the objective of contributing to the hunger eradication and poverty alleviation and the improvement of living standards of forestry laborers (engaged in protection, zoning off and tending, afforestation, exploitation and

processing of forest products). To intensify forestry production in the direction of commodity production.

- To develop aquaculture and sea fishing on the basis of rationally combining fishing with aquaculture and aquatic product processing, and shift from the export of raw materials to the export of high-quality processed products; to turn out large quantities of commodity products and develop aquaculture and sea fishing into a key economic branch in the province's economic structure.

5. Infrastructures

Infrastructures must be built in service of socio-economic development and defense and security maintenance of the whole region, of which infrastructures built to satisfy the requirements of development of sea economy, Van Don economic zone and border-gate economic zones are quite necessary. Apart from specific programs and projects already identified, it is necessary to study and build infrastructures in service of development of general or interconnected economic models after the special-zone model, such as urban interconnected economic zones, industrial parks, technological parks, tourist resorts; and to develop transport and logistic services at seaports.

a/ Communication and transport

- Road transport: To study the building of roads and ports for coal transportation independent from those in service of people's daily life, create greenery belts along outbound roads and exclusive railways and at ports to reasonably isolate coal mining areas from population areas and tourist resorts.

+ On the east-west corridor, importance is attached to the following roads: To renovate and upgrade national highway 18A to grade-I standards, particularly Dong Trieu – Mong Cai section up to grade-II; to build a new Hanoi – Ha Long – Mong Cai expressway. To renovate and upgrade national highway 4B, Lang Son – Mui Chua section, to grade-I standards, connecting to national highway 18; to renovate Mong Cai – Tra Co road heading to Mui Ngoc port into a grade-II delta road. To build, in coordination with the Red River delta provinces, a coastal road from Quang Ninh – Hai Phong – Ninh

Bình – Thanh Hoa.

+ On the north-south corridor, importance is attached to the following roads: To renovate and upgrade national highway 18C from Tien Yen to Huanh Mo border gate, road 340 from Hai Hoa to Bac Phong Sinh border gate and national highway 279 within belt 2 into grade-III mountain roads.

+ To renovate and upgrade provincial and district roads connecting to the system of national highways. To upgrade and build roads 341, 342, 343 and 344. To invest in the maintenance and regular repair of existing bridges and the construction of new ones on roads. To renovate and build thoroughfares in cities and provincial towns. To upgrade a number of commune and inter-commune roads into district roads. To invest in building the system of motor roads to all commune centers. To pay attention to roads along the borderline; to step by step build border roads and the system of fish-bone roads linking the borderline and the inland.

+ To complete the building of Bai Chay bridge, prepare for the building of Van Tien bridge and national highway 18's section linking to Cai Bau island (Cam Pha – Van Don – Tien Yen). To complete the system of inter-provincial and intra-provincial car terminals; and to develop mass transit by bus.

- Railways: To build the railway section linking Ha Long station to Cai Lan port. To study the building of a new Yen Vien – Pha Lai railway connecting to Co Thanh station on Kep – Cai Lan railway. To build a rational system of passenger stations along those railways. To study the construction of Ha Long – Mong Cai railway and a railway linking to Dong Dang border gate – Lang Son in order to form an interconnected railway system. To build exclusive railways of the coal industry in Vang Danh – Uong Bi area, leading to Dien Cong port. In Cam Pha and Cua Ong areas, it is necessary to build outbound roads isolating those areas from population areas or underground roads under those for people's daily-life.

- System of seaports: To concentrate on upgrading Cai Lan port so as to easily receive ships of 40,000 - 50,000 tons and of an annual handling capacity of 7 – 8 million tons by 2010. To upgrade such existing ports as

Cua Ong (Cam Pha), Mui Chua (Tien Yen), Van Gia (Mong Cai), Hon Net and Con Ong (Bai Tu Long bay). To upgrade Cam Pha coal port which can easily receive ships of 40,000 tons, study and build coal ports independent from cargo and service ports and far from population areas and tourist resorts. To build a tourist port in Ha Long. To attach importance to the development of inland ports and landing stages, expand such small-sized wharves as Dan Tien, Tho Xuan and Da Do (Mong Cai), Genh Vo (Hai Ha), Van Hoa (Van Don), etc. To study the conditions for building a general port and a petrol and oil depot in Mac house's marsh in Yen Hung district.

- Airport: To build an airport in Van Don which will annually receive in the immediate future 1 – 1.5 million passengers transported by such medium-distance airplanes as A321, A320, B777 – 200, etc.

b/ Power supply:

To expand Uong Bi thermoelectric power plant (of a capacity of 700 MW); to build thermoelectric power plants of Mao Khe (of a capacity of 200 MW), Ha Khanh (of a capacity of 1,200 MW, or 600 MW in the first phase), Mong Duong (of a total capacity of 2,000 MW) and Cam Pha (of a capacity of 600 MW).

To build a 220 kV power transmission line to Ha Long, a 110 kV line and second circuit of the 500 kV line to Hoanh Mo, Mong Duong and Mong Cai, a 35 kV line and a 22 kV line to Binh Lieu and Hai Ha; to expand the power supply network for Van Don economic zone; to study the power transmission to Minh Chau, Quan Lan and Ngoc Vung islands. To renovate and upgrade the existing power network. To expand the power supply network for newly formed industrial parks, rural areas and mountainous areas. By 2010, 100% of households will be supplied with electricity.

c/ Water supply and drainage

- To rationally exploit the existing water supply works; to expand, upgrade and build a number of water supply works suitable to the development process, for instance Viet Hung water plant with a capacity of 20,000 m³/day by 2010 and 80,000 m³/day by 2020. To exploit Da Trang dam (of a capacity of 10,000 m³/day) to supply water for Viet Hung industrial park, Hoanh Bo district. To

expand Dong Trieu water plant (to a capacity 4,000 m³/day). To build a plant for treatment of underground water in Vinh Tuy (of a capacity of 4,000 m³/day) and a water plant (of a capacity of 12,000 m³/day) to supply water to Mao Khe and Hoang Thach. To exploit Dong Ho water dam (20,000 m³/day). To build Dong Giang dam and use water of Yen Lap lake to increase the dam's capacity to 100,000 m³/day to supply water for Bai Chay tourist resort and industrial complexes in Hoanh Bo. To build Cao Van lake in order to raise the capacity of Dien Vong water plant to 120,000 m³/day by 2010. To study and build Ba Che dam. To build a complex for treatment of water from Trang Vinh and Doan Tinh lakes (of a capacity of 8,000 m³/day) in order to raise the output of water supplied for Mong Cai to 12,000 m³/day. To build water supply works for Ba Che, Binh Lieu, Dam Ha, Hai Ha and Co To districts (each of a capacity of 600 – 2,000 m³/day).

To reduce the water wastage in urban centers from current 55% to 20-25%. To carry out the rural clean water program to achieve the target that by 2020 between 95 and 100% of rural households will be supplied with clean water.

- To plan and synchronously build the water drainage

system, works for containing and treating wastewater and refuse from urban centers, industrial parks and tourist resorts, thus protecting the ecological environment.

d/ Irrigation

To invest in upgrading the irrigation system, ensuring sufficient supply of water for irrigation of rice fields and vegetable areas; to adopt solutions to dry out inundated areas and combat flood in order to prevent natural disasters and contribute to protecting production, life and property of people.

e/ Post and telecommunications

To speed up the development of a modern, synchronized and widespread post and telecommunications network; to raise the quality of postal and telecommunications services. By 2020, every 100 people will have 24 telephone sets and each post office's service will cover an area of a radius of 2.3 - 2.4 km.

6. Development of human resources and social affairs

a/ Development of population and labor force

- Forecast population and labor force by 2020:

Ordinal number	Population and labor force structure	Total population by			Added population in periods of	
		2005	2010	2020	2006-2010	2011-2020
1	Total population (thousand people)	1,070	1,124	1,237	54.0	113.0
	- Urban population (thousand people)	518.9	562.1	686.7	43.2	124.6
	- Percentage of total population (%)	48.5	50	55.5		
2	Population of working age (thousand people)	573.5	616.0	680.5	42.5	64.5
	- Percentage of total population (%)	53.6	54.8	55.0		
	- Laborers who need jobs (thousand people)	574.7	566.7	639.7	42.0	73.0

- Orientations for population and employment:

To step up the population and family planning work in order to reduce the natural population growth rate; to raise the quality of population and human resources; to raise the people's intellectual levels and expand job-training; to carry on the hunger eradication and poverty alleviation program.

To restructure the labor force in the direction of reducing the ratio of agricultural labor and increasing that of industrial and service labor. To develop enterprises and expand business lines and trades to create more jobs. To build a just, democratic and civilized society.

b/ Education and training

- Preschool and general education: The percentage of children aged between 3 and 5 years enrolled in preschool classes will reach 50% by 2010 and 67% by 2020. The percentage of primary school pupils will reach 95% by 2010 and 99% by 2020; the percentage of lower secondary school pupils will reach 90% by 2010 and 95% by 2020; and that of upper secondary school students, 50% by 2010.

To consolidate the contingent of teachers and education administrators ensuring it will be quantitatively sufficient and qualitatively better. To improve material foundations of schools so as to achieve the target that 100% of schools will be solidified and synchronously built according to set standards by 2010.

To study the establishment of a university; to invest in upgrading and building a number of district multi-branch job-training centers; to encourage organizations and individuals to participate in the development of job-training.

- To realize the socialization of education and study rational preferential policies toward teachers in border areas, islands, remote and deep-lying areas, areas meeting with exceptional difficulties. To adopt preferential policies to attract experts and skilled technical workers from other localities to work in the province.

c/ Development of healthcare

To guarantee that every person enjoys high-quality

medical services and lives in a safe community and is able to physically and spiritually develop; to reduce morbidity rate, raise physical strength and life expectancy of people. To study the building of a general hospital and a gyneco-paediatric hospital in the eastern area of the province. To strive to attain the objectives of the national program on prevention and combat of social diseases and dangerous diseases and epidemics.

To consolidate material foundations of and supply more equipment and facilities for the system of anti-epidemic and medical examination and treatment establishments from the commune and ward to provincial levels. To unceasingly train and retrain medical workers in order to ensure a sufficient and well-structured contingent of medical workers for all units in the healthcare sector. By 2010, 100% of the communes and wards will have medical doctors; 100% of the commune and ward healthcare stations will have midwives of intermediate level, assistant pharmacists and herbalists; and 100% of the villages and hamlets will have trained medical workers. To strive for the target that every 10,000 people will have 4 medical doctors and a pharmacist of university degree.

To realize the healthcare socialization, diversify medical examination and treatment services, and intensify activities of primary healthcare communication.

d/ Culture and information, physical training and sports

- To satisfy the people's need to enjoy cultural activities at the national average level. To intensify cultural and information activities in mountainous, coastal and border areas and islands. By 2010, 100% of the communes and wards will have their cultured villages. To complete the building of cultural institutions from provincial to grassroots levels. To build provincial cultural centers and museums; to build cultural and information centers in districts and cultural houses in communes. To conserve and promote cultural heritages. To make active preparations for the nomination of Bai Tu Long bay to be recognized as a world natural heritage. To develop cultural and artistic forms. To build and foster a contingent of personnel engaged in cultural and artistic creation.

- To modernize the provincial library; to attach importance to the development of publishing, printing and distribution of books and newspapers. To study the restoration of the provincial publishing house which will publish 200 books/year. To perfect the province's system of radio and television broadcasting system; to study and propose the establishment of a television film studio to the competent authority for consideration and permission.

- To launch the mass physical training and sport movement. To develop high-achievement and professional sport activities in combination with the mass and non-professional sport activities. To consolidate material and technical foundations for the sport service. To build the provincial sport center and district stadiums.

e/ Human resource training:

- To adopt the plan on training and re-training of managerial, scientific and technical cadres and technical workers. The percentage of laborers provided with job training will be 30 – 35% by 2010 and 35 – 40% by 2020. To diversify training forms. To train state employees at all levels and entrepreneurs.

- To elaborate the program on training of highly skilled technical workers and the system of schools and centers for training of technological personnel qualified for development requirements of industrial parks and technological parks in the region.

f/ Science and technology:

- To elaborate the planning on development of sciences and technologies in direct service of production (sciences and technologies of enterprises and production establishments), focussing on the elaboration of the planning on building of their technical infrastructures. To clearly determine key programs and projects and specific solutions. To take appropriate steps and perform specific tasks to help functional branches and concerned localities organize the implementation of the planning according to the set schedule in order to quickly develop science and technology into a direct production force.

- To build and put into operation as soon as possible provincial industrial parks (also referred to as industrial

nurturing zones, technological nurseries, enterprise nurseries, hi-tech agricultural zones, hi-tech parks) which will become the pillar of the system of technical infrastructures of sciences and technologies in direct service of production.

- To formulate mechanisms and policies to promote the scientific and technological development, especially those to promote the development of technological parks and products, renewal of technologies and application of scientific and technological advances. Particularly, to encourage enterprises to develop sciences and technologies in direct service of production.

g/ Protection of natural resources and the environment

To intensify the application of clean technologies and means to treat and prevent pollution. To protect Ha Long bay world heritage and the bio-diversity. To minimize adverse environmental impacts of coal mining, processing and transportation, combat industrial pollution and pollution caused by sea exploitation and transportation. To adopt measures to collect and treat wastewater and solid waste.

h/ Defense and security

To combine socio-economic development with defense and security maintenance in each locality, especially border areas and islands. To build the all-people defense and people's security posture, ensure political stability, social order and safety. To build a strong reserve force for mobilization and firm defense areas. To build and consolidate population areas in islands and resettle people in islands where living conditions are guaranteed, thus contributing to firmly maintaining the sovereignty over seas and islands.

IV. Territorial space-based economic organization orientations

To develop selected sectors in each economic area in the western and eastern sub-regions of the province; to develop economic zones, border economic zones, industrial parks, a number of technological parks, and tourist resorts; to develop economy in mountainous areas and islands, including:

- The western sub-region with Ha Long city being its center: To prioritize the development of coal mining industry and supporting industries; to develop industrial parks; to develop seaport and technology transfer services and tourism; to build modern urban centers such as Ha Long, Uong Bi and Cam Pha; to develop social domains.

- The eastern sub-region: To form Van Don economic zone in association with the development of high-quality tourism and services; to build seaports and airports. To strongly promote the development of Mong Cai border-gate economic zone; to study the formation of an industrial – service – seaport complex in the northeastern area of the province; to build Hoanh Mo and Bac Phong Sinh border-gate economic zones; to develop the sea and island economy.

- To develop key economic territories, including:

industrial parks, tourist centers, border-gate economic zones and Van Don economic zone.

- To develop urban centers: To study the upgrading of Mong Cai provincial town into a grade-II city, Cai Rong township into a grade-III urban center and district capitals into grade-IV urban centers. In the future, the province will have two grade-II cities (Ha Long and Mong Cai), three grade-III urban centers (Uong Bi, Cam Pha and Cai Rong) and nine grade-IV urban centers being district capitals.

- To develop rural population areas, mountainous and island economy.

V. Land use planning orientations

By 2010 and 2020, more than 85% and around 90% of the province's total land area will be mobilized for use for different purposes.

Land use structure by 2010:

Ordinal number	Categories of land	Land use structure	
		Land use situation in 2005	Land use situation by 2010
1	Total natural land area (thousand hectares)	608.1	608.1
2	Percentage of all land categories (%)	100.0	100.0
3	Used land (%)	72.2	85.9
a	Agricultural land (%)	59.3	71.5
	- Agricultural production land	8.9	10.6
	- Forestry production land	47.4	57.3
	- Other agricultural land	3.0	3.6
b	Non-agricultural land (%)	12.9	14.4
	- Special-use land	5.1	7.1
	- Residential land	1.5	1.7
	- Other land	6.3	5.6
4	Unused land (%)	27.8	14.1

The People's Committee of Quang Ninh province is assigned to review its approved land use planning and plans and compare them with the above land use planning orientations before submitting them to competent authorities for adjustment and supplementation when necessary.

VI. Solutions

1. Mobilizing investment capital

The province's investment capital demand in the 2006-2020 is much greater than its own resources and balancing capability as well as the central government's supports. It is, therefore, a must for the province to adopt a plan to mobilize capital for each period, arrange and select priority investment projects and formulate specific and rational mechanisms to attract investment capital, ensuring the achievement of the set objectives.

2. Adopting policies to develop sciences and technologies and encourage scientific and technological enterprises to directly produce quality and competitive products; training and re-training human resources; raising the capability of administrations of all levels and promoting grassroots democracy.

3. Developing a multi-sector economy in the direction of diversifying types of enterprise (private enterprises, state enterprises, joint-ventures, enterprises with 100% foreign capital, etc.), renewing state enterprises in order to bring into play the integrated strength of the province's economy.

4. Exploiting and expanding traditional markets, and actively seeking for new markets through advertisements and trade fairs at home and abroad. Setting up market information and price centers to receive domestic and foreign market information and supply them for enterprises; introducing the province's potentials, advantages, market and some types of economic information related to commerce in order to expand outlets for its products.

5. Adopting mechanisms and policies to rationally exploit and use resources from the province's land fund for practical efficiency.

6. Enhancing cooperation, joint venture, association

and coordination with provinces and cities in the key economic region and throughout the country for sustainable development.

7. Domains, programs and projects prioritized for investment study.

- Domains prioritized for development: Development of ports and port services, export-processing zones and industrial parks, tourism and tourist services, building of Van Don economic zone, production of building materials and coal mining.

- Programs prioritized for development: Development of industrial parks, technological parks, economic zones; development of tourism; development of industries and non-agricultural branches and trades in rural and mountainous areas; development of infrastructures; execution of projects under national programs in the province; development of human resources, sciences and technologies.

- Projects prioritized for investment study (see the enclosed Appendix).

Article 2.- Once approved, the master plan serves as basis for the elaboration, submission for approval and implementation of specialized plannings (construction planning, land use planning and plans and other specialized plannings), the elaboration of five-year and annual plans and investment projects in the province according to regulations.

Article 3- The People's Committee of Quang Ninh province shall base itself on the province's socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations stated in the master plan to coordinate with the concerned ministries and branches in directing the elaboration, submission for approval and implementation of the following:

- Planning on development of the urban system and population quarters; construction planning; land use planning and plans; development plannings of branches and domains in order to ensure the comprehensive and synchronous development.

- Study, formulation and promulgation according to its competence or submission to competent state

agencies for promulgation of a number of mechanisms and policies suitable to the province's development requirements in each period, in order to attract and mobilize resources for implementation of the master plan.

Article 4.- To assign the concerned ministries and branches to assist the People's Committee of Quang Ninh province in studying and elaborating the above-said plans and plannings; to study, formulate and submit to competent state agencies for promulgation a number of mechanisms and policies suitable to the province's socio-economic development requirements in each period in order to mobilize and efficiently use resources, promote and attract investment, etc., thus ensuring the attainment of the province's socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations stated in the master plan. To accelerate the investment in and

execution of projects and works of regional scale and nature and important to the province's development for which investment decisions have been issued. To study and consider adjustments or supplements to branch development plannings, plans on investment in relevant projects and works eligible for investment specified in the adjusted and supplemented 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 Quang Ninh 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 PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY

(Promulgated together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 269/2006/QĐ-TTg of November 24, 2006)

I. Priority programs

1. Development of industrial parks and economic zones
2. Development of tourism
3. Development of industries and non-agricultural branches and trades in rural and mountainous areas.
4. Development of infrastructures.
5. Execution of projects under national programs in the province.
6. Development of human resources, sciences and technologies.

II. Projects prioritized for investment study

1. Industry and construction:

1. A fire-brick plant in Hai Ha, Viet Hung industrial

park; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

2. A decoration tile plant in Ha Long; execution duration: 2010 – 2012.

3. A granite tile plant in Hai Ha; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

4. A project on exploitation and processing of slabs; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

5. A factory manufacturing high-class glassware in Yen Hung; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

6. A chain for assembly of electronic and refrigeration appliances in Cam Pha, Dong Mai industrial park; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

7. A ship building and repair yard in Cai Lan industrial park; execution duration: 2006 – 2010.

8. A factory manufacturing extra-long and extra-

heavy mechanical engineering equipment in Cam Pha; execution duration: 2006 – 2010.

9. A plant producing shoes for export in Viet Hung, Dong Mai and Chap Khe industrial parks; execution duration: 2008 – 2011.

10. Export garment factories in Viet Hung, Dong Mai and Chap Khe industrial parks; execution duration: 2006 – 2010.

11. A plant manufacturing footwear and garment accessories in Viet Hung, Dong Mai and Chap Khe industrial parks; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

12. A vegetable and fruit production and processing plant in Dong Trieu, with an output of 2,160 tons/year; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

13. A chain for processing of mid-shift meals in Viet Hung – Cai Lan and Hai Yen industrial parks; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

14. Provision of container cargo transport services in Hoanh Bo; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

15. Water supply and filtering equipment factories in Viet Hung, Dong Mai, Chap Khe and Hai Yen industrial parks; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

16. A paint production plant in Chap Khe industrial park; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

17. A plant producing post-turpentine products in Uong Bi; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

18. A plant producing souvenir articles in Cai Lan industrial park; execution duration: 2007 – 2010.

19. Plants manufacturing solar energy cells in industrial parks; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

20. Plants manufacturing stationeries in industrial parks; execution duration: 2011 – 2020.

21. Plants manufacturing lamps in industrial parks; execution duration: 2011 – 2020.

22. Plants manufacturing decoration lights in industrial parks; execution duration: 2011 – 2020.

23. Plants manufacturing physical training and sport equipment and clothings in industrial parks; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

24. Plants manufacturing bags and packages in

industrial parks; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

25. Plants producing disposable dining ware in Viet Hung, Chap Khe and Dong Mai industrial parks; execution duration: 2007 – 2010.

26. A plant manufacturing high-quality coal for daily-life consumption in Viet Hung industrial park; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

27. A plant producing micro-biological and synthetic organic fertilizers from daily-life garbage in Cam Pha; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

2. Services and tourism:

28. Hoang Tan urban center and ecotourist resort in Yen Hung; execution duration: 2005 – 2010.

29. Bai Dai tourist resort in Van Don district; execution duration: 2005 – 2010.

30. Hon Gai tourist ship port in Ha Long; execution duration: 2006 – 2010.

31. Tra Co tourist resort and an international golf course in Mong Cai; execution duration: 2007 – 2012.

32. Bowling centers in Ha Long and Mong Cai; execution duration: 2008 – 2015.

33. Ha Long integrated recreation park and outdoor sport center in Dai Yen; execution duration: 2008 – 2015.

34. Mong Cai integrated recreation park and outdoor sport center in Tra Co; execution duration: 2009 – 2015.

35. A water park in Ha Long; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

36. Sea and island hunting clubs in Ha Long and Bai Tu Long; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

37. Ha Long international hospital in Ha Long; execution duration: 2005 – 2010.

38. Ben Doan hotel in Ha Long; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

39. Hon Gac island tourist resort in Ha Long; execution duration: 2008 – 2020.

40. Ngoc Vung island tourist resort in Van Don; execution duration: 2006 – 2010.

41. A summer holiday resort on Ha Long bay, in Ha Long – Cong Dong – Tay; execution duration:

2008 – 2015.

42. Khe Che tourist resort in Dong Trieu; execution duration: 2008 – 2020.

43. A resort on Ngoc Vung island in Van Don; execution duration: 2006 – 2015.

44. A cultured village at the foot of Yen Tu mountain in Uong Bi; execution duration: 2007 – 2010.

45. Quang Ninh international convalescent center for the aged in Yen Hung, Ha Long; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

46. A tourist professional training school in Ha Long; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

47. Schools for training of technical workers of all professions (including tourist service) in Ha Long and Hoang Bo; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

3. Infrastructures:

48. Investment in infrastructures of Chap Khe – Doc Do – Tien Yen industrial parks and urban centers in Uong Bi – Tien Yen; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

49. An international airport in Van Don; execution duration: 2006 – 2015.

50. Mong Duong – Mong Cai expressway; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

51. Building of Van Tien bridge in Tien Yen; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

52. Building of national highway 18's new section running through Cai Bau island in Van Don; execution duration: 2010 – 2020.

4. Agriculture:

53. Rearing and processing of shrimps for export in Dam Ha, Hai Ha and Tien Yen; execution duration: 2006 – 2010.

54. Poultry farming and processing for export in Dong Trieu and Yen Hung; execution duration: 2007 – 2012.

55. Development of the school of breeding fishes and processing of fishes for export in Dong Trieu, Yen Hung; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

56. Development of the flock of breeding ducks and

processing of duck meat in Dong Trieu, Yen Hung; execution duration: 2010 – 2012.

57. Planting and processing of tea for export in Hai Ha; execution duration: 2007 – 2010.

58. Planting of ground orchids for export in Yen Hung; execution duration: 2007 – 2008.

59. Rearing and processing of oyster and abalone for export in Tien Yen, Hai Ha, Dam Ha, Van Don and Yen Hung; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

60. Production of breeding shrimps and ark-shells in Van Don and Mong Cai; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

61. A plant for processing of feed for aquaculture; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

62. Plants producing biological preparations and veterinary drugs for aquatic animals in Yen Hung and Hoanh Bo; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

63. A farm producing breeding sea fishes in Van Don; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

64. Cow farming and export beef processing in Dong Trieu, Hai Ha and Yen Hung; execution duration: 2010 – 2015.

65. Milch cow farming and dairy processing in Dong Trieu and Yen Hung; execution duration: 2007 – 2010.

66. Planting of forests and processing of pulp in Tien Yen, Hai Ha and Dam Ha; execution duration: 2007 – 2020.

67. Planting of pine trees and building of pine resin processing plants in Uong Bi and Tien Yen; execution duration: 2008 – 2020.

68. A chain producing wood furniture in Uong Bi; execution duration: 2008 – 2010.

** Note:* The locations, land areas and total capital amounts of the above-listed projects will be calculated, selected and specifically determined at the stage of formulation and submission for approval of investment projects, depending on the demands for and capabilities of balancing and mobilizing resources in each period.-