

Preface

An Giang province is located in the southwest of Viet Nam, watershed land of Mekong River, with many favorable conditions endowed by the nature. The province is both plain with a total agricultural area accounting for 95% and hilly area accounting for 5% of the remaining area, has the flat fertile land and the fresh water resource throughout the year. Abundant labor force has created good conditions for the province's economy development and integration with the region and country.

With the provinces in the Mekong Delta, An Giang province promotes its internal resources, attracts the external resources for development investment, exploitation of the province's potential strengths in order to reach important achievements. Also taking advantage of and exploiting the investment projects of the central such as Cao Lanh and Vam Cong bridge; Development planning for Mekong Delta key economic region for the local economy development.

In the future orientation, An Giang continues to improve the investment environment, orients specific planning and is flexible to meet the development and investment needs of all economic sectors.

With this publication, we hope to meet the needs of partners and investors who may invest in An Giang in the future.

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF AN GIANG PROVINCE

PART I
OVERVIEW MEKONG DELTA VÀ AN GIANG PROVINCE

MAP OF THE MEKONG DELTA



OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF INVESTMENT IN THE MEKONG DELTA

According to materials of promotion and investment attraction in the Mekong Delta (MD) implemented by GIZ, Mekong Delta has opportunities and challenges:

Reasons to invest in the Mekong Delta

1. **Strong Economic Growth:** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is increasing at twice as high as Vietnam's average investment level, and flowing towards more diverse range of projects than ever before. Economic growth and activities are increasing across all sectors, presenting opportunities for many enterprises.

2. **Perfect investment environment:** According to Provincial Competitiveness Index of Vietnam (PCI), three provinces of the Mekong Delta have been ranked in top - ten leading investment environment among 63 provinces across the country. Nearly all Mekong Delta provinces are ranked above the national average investment level, and more than 50 industrial zones offer high competitiveness.

3. **Direct Transport Links and Perfect Infrastructure:** Due to substantial investments in transport infrastructure, access to the Mekong Delta has been improved significantly. The average travel time between Ho Chi Minh city and Can Tho has decreased from more than six hours in 2010 to less than three hours in 2015. Meanwhile communications and energy infrastructure have been improved rapidly. With 50 existing industrial zones, about 45 of them are in the pipeline, the options for investment are increasingly diverse. Prices are sometimes as low as 1 USD/m²/year.

4. **17 Million Consumers:** With over 17 million people, the Mekong Delta has a bigger population than the Netherlands or neighboring countries like Cambodia or Laos. The large number of consumers increases purchase power. Between 2002 and 2012, per capita income in the Mekong Delta provinces increased nearly five times, especially in the growing urban centers.

5. **Strong Workforce and High Social Standards:** While labor costs in the Mekong Delta are competitive compared to the rest of the country, strong social standards such as minimum wages, labor protection and labor rights ensure a solid and reliable framework for international enterprises.

6. **A Booming Agriculture and Aquaculture Industry:** With highly fertile land and good access to water for irrigation, the Mekong Delta is a highly productive agriculture zone. Progressing professionalization of the industry as well as advancing agricultural product processing are providing ample opportunities for investors. Meanwhile, the aquaculture industry has risen by around 500% in the past ten years. Both industries are now moving from quantity to quality, which significantly increases the demand for better - quality input materials, including agricultural equipment, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides

7. **Climate Change as a Business Opportunity:** The Mekong Delta is one of the regions worldwide most affected by climate change. This is why in the coming years, billions of USD will be invested in development of infrastructure to cope with climate such as roads, bridges, water and energy facilities, embankments and dykes.

8. **Ample Runway for Further Development:** Despite all these advantages, the Mekong Delta remains an underrated destination. Although FDI is growing by nearly 20% per annum, the Mekong Delta still attracts less FDI than many other regions in Vietnam. The results are highly competitive conditions for investors who decide on the Mekong Delta as an investment destination.

Key Challenges for Investors

1. Limited Opportunities for Heavy Industry

Much of the Delta is alluvial land with sandy soil that is unsuitable for heavy industry, so many areas can only handle light industry. Climate - related risks may exacerbate this challenge.

2. Remaining Infrastructure Challenges

While many parts of the Mekong Delta are now well connected to Ho Chi Minh city and other regions in Asia and worldwide, some remote areas of the Delta still lack large transport links. The port system in the Mekong Delta remains weak, in particular for containers and large vessels. Yet massive infrastructure programs are underway and improving the situation rapidly.

3. Skilled Labor Shortages

Well - trained technicians and managers are hard to find in the Mekong Delta, though reforms and public investment in education have trained twice as high as trained workers in the Delta provinces in the past 10 years. In the provinces near Ho Chi Minh city, firms can attract experts from Ho Chi Minh city as they do in the provinces in the north of the city.

4. Environmental and Climate Risks

With an average elevation of just about 1m above the sea level, the Mekong Delta is susceptible to rising sea level and other risks from climate change. Some parts are more at risk than others, so it is critical that investment locations are chosen wisely.

5. Weak Supporting Services

Since the Mekong Delta is just beginning to urbanize and industrialize, there are few local service suppliers for most industries other than agriculture and aquaculture.

INTRODUCE AN GIANG

I. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

- Border Dong Thap province in the East, Can Tho city in the southeast, Kien Giang province in the west and Cambodia in the northwest; located 190 km from Ho Chi Minh city, 120 km from Phnom Penh - Cambodia.

- Total area: 3,537 km² (in which the agricultural land accounts for 79%, the forest land accounts for 4%). Its population is over 2.15 million, in which the urban resident accounts for 29% and the rural resident accounts for 61%, the percentage of trained labor accounts for about 40%. Tropical monsoon climate, the average temperature: 27°C; average annual rainfall: 1,130mm.

II. POTENTIALS AND STRENGTHS

1. Agricultural products and seafood are defined as strategic commodities and in the national product development program by 2020. The province has invested in biotechnology and post - harvest technology to enhance value, quality of products in order to meet the market demand. Aquaculture output is over 300 thousand tons annually and 4 million tons of rice is stable source of raw material for the processing industry.

2. The export markets and market share grow rapidly and they have been increasing by each year. So far the products of An Giang are present nearly 100 countries and territories. The key export items of the province are the agricultural products and seafood.

3. Border Trade Development: the province always focuses on Cambodia market in association with development of East - West economic corridor of Mekong Subregion. The border trade has been rather busy for recent years.

4. Domestic trade development is quite impressive, the total retail sales and services is increased on average 20%/year, with the bustling activity round the year. The purchase power stands out the most in the Mekong Delta with the total retail sales of goods and services is increased on average 15%/year. Network of commercial distribution: 10 supermarkets - commercial centers, about 300 traditional markets and 30 thousand retail stores.

5. Tourism: Great potential for eco - tourism, pilgrimage, tours and resort. The province is focusing on investment and exploitation of cultural - historical relics such as Sam Mountain, Cam Mountain, Tuc Dup Hill, archaeological ruins and architectural monuments such as Oc Eo - Ba The, Memorial area of President Ton Duc Thang; river tourism for Mekong upstream and downstream discovery; regularly organize cultural festivals of Kinh, Khmer, Cham such as Dolta Festival, Chol Chnam Thmay Festival, Ramadan Festival, etc.

6. Industrial zones - border economy:

An Giang is implementing and continuing planning of industrial zones for industrial development and willing to invite investors. Besides, the advantages of An Giang are to have three potential gate areas for developing border trade and services between Vietnam and Cambodia.

* **Industrial zones**

The province now has 2 Industrial zones into operation (Binh Hoa, Binh Long), with a leased land area of more than 50%, the remaining part of the area is continued to invite investors.

Industrial zones with detailed planning approved by the province are stepping up promotion and calling for investment: Vam Cong industrial zone with 200 hectares, Xuan To industrial zone with 100 hectares, Hoi An industrial zone with 100 hectares, etc. and 17 industrial clusters in locality, district and urban area with an area of 579 ha.

The industrial zones mentioned above meet the basic investment needs following guidelines for promoting industrialization of the province in the near future.

* **Gate economic zone includes 3 gate areas:**

Tinh Bien international border gate: 9,255 ha; Vinh Xuong international border gate: 9,916 ha; Khanh Binh main border gate: 7,412 ha.

The border gates have detailed planning that is approved and ready to call for investment: Tinh Bien entertainment, service and trading area: 150 ha; Vinh Xuong entertainment, service and trading area: 62 ha; Khanh Binh entertainment, service and trading area: 100 ha

III. SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

1. Key indicators

An Giang province has reached the economic development of high GRDP growth rate for recent years; its economic structure has shifted towards developing trading - service sector and reducing agricultural sector.

Key indicators	Unit	In fact 2011 - 2015	In planning 2016 - 2020
1. GRDP growth rate	(%)	5.44	7.00
2. GRDP Per capita	(USD)	1,456	2,266
3. Economic structure			
Agriculture	(%)	35.28	27.97
Industry - Construction	(%)	13.52	15.63
Service	(%)	49.31	54.81
Product tax - subsidy policy	(%)	1.89	1.59
4. Total exports	Million USD	4,530	6,050
5. Growth rate of retail sales of goods and service revenue	%	15.4	8.0
6. Population (2015 and 2020)	Million people	2.160	2.169

2. Key products in 2020

Product	Unit	2020
- Rice	1,000 tons	4,260
- Seafood	1,000 tons	300
- Vegetable	1,000 tons	1,200
- Cement	1,000 tons	426
- Garments	Million products	76
- Baked brick	Million pieces	7,465
- Unbaked brick	Million pieces	50

IV. OTHER INFORMATION:

1. Bridges, ferries:

- Vam Cong bridge is under construction (expected to put into use in 2017), 2,037m in length connecting two banks as An Giang and Dong Thap, will shorten 1 hour from Ho Chi Minh to An Giang.

- Con Tien bridge connects Chau Doc to Khanh Binh national border gate to Phnom Penh to form a smooth shortest route that is convenient for tourists who join the tour of Ho Chi Minh city - An Giang - Phnom Penh.

- My Thoi Port (located 10 km from Long Xuyen city) is able to receive ships of 10,000 tons, annually receives over 0.8 million tons of goods.

- Binh Long Port (Binh Long industrial zone, Chau Phu district) is capable of loading about 150 tons, is designed for barges of 500 DWT.

2. Availability of labor:

2.1 Available labor (including skilled and unskilled labor)

Total available labor: 1,230,000 people

Number of labor in private enterprises: 52,437 people

Number of labor in state enterprises: 5,699 people

2.2 Basic salary:

Under the provisions of the Government, the minimum wage applied in border gate industrial parks and economic zones of An Giang province is 2,900,000VND/month for untrained workers.

3. Clean water price for the production: 7,200 VND/m³

4. Power price for the production:

- Normal hours : 1,388 VND/kwh

- Idle hour : 869 VND/kwh

- Idle hour : 2,459 VND/kwh

LIST OF KEY PROJECTS

No.	List of investment projects	Building location	Scope of project	Investment capital (billion Vietnam dong)	Investment method	Management agency
	Total (19 projects)			15.253		
I	Agriculture & Environment (3)					
1	High tech application agricultural zone	Chau Thanh	200 ha	1356	100% capital of investors	Department of Science and Technology
2	Tan Chau drainage and wastewater treatment system	Tan Chau town	12,000 m ³ /day	380	ODA	People's Committee of Tan Chau town
3	Phu Tan - Tan Chau waste treatment plant	Phu Tan	13 ha; 100 tons/day	247	ODA or 100% capital of investors	People's Committee of Phu Tan
II	Industry (3)					
1	Binh Long Industrial Zone (expanded)	Chau Phu	120 ha	500	Infrastructure investment and exploitation	Economic Zone Management Unit
2	Binh Hoa Industrial Zone (expanded)	Chau Thanh	100 ha	350	Infrastructure investment and exploitation	Economic Zone Management Unit
3	Vam Cong Industrial Zone	Long Xuyen	200 ha	670	Infrastructure investment and exploitation	Economic Zone Management Unit
III	Service Trading (4)					
1	Expand Tinh Bien entertainment, service and trading area	Tinh Bien	150 ha	520	100% capital of investors	Economic Zone Management Unit
2	Vinh Xuong entertainment, service and trading area	Tan Chau	62 ha	200	100% capital of investors	Economic Zone Management Unit
3	Khanh Binh service and trading area	An Phu	106 ha	210	100% capital of investors	Economic Zone

No.	List of investment projects	Building location	Scope of project	Investment capital (billion Vietnam dong)	Investment method	Management agency
						Management Unit
4	Regional wholesale distribution center in Long Xuyen city	Long Xuyen	56 ha	550	100% capital of investors	Department of Trade and Industry
IV	Travel services (2)					
1	Chau Doc town entertainment area	Chau Doc	100 ha	200	100% capital of investors	Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism
2	Bung Binh Thien Ecotourism zone	An Phu	139 ha	600	100% capital of investors	People's Committee of An Phu
V	Transportation (4)					
1	An Giang airport	Chau Thanh	245 ha	3.400	ODA, BOT, PPP	Department of Transport
2	Bypass line of Cai Dau town	Chau Phu	16 km	840	BOT	Department of Transport
3	Tien River Crossing bridge	Tan Chau - Hong Ngu	2,000	2,500	ODA, BOT	Department of Transport
VI	Construction and Urban area(2)					
1	Planning Eastern Urban Land, Northern bypass line, Long Xuyen canal	Long Xuyen	408 ha	1,000	100% capital of investors	People's Committee of Long Xuyen
2	Nam Tan Chau Urban residential area	Tan Chau	87 ha	280	100% capital of investors	People's Committee of Tan Chau
VII	Health services (2)					
1	Cardiology Hospital	Long Xuyen	06 ha, 600 beds	1,400	ODA or 100% capital of investors	Department of Health
2	Obstetrics Pediatrics Hospital	Long Xuyen	500 beds	50	100% capital of investors	Department of Health

LIST OF PROJECTS
District, town and city invite investment

No.	List of projects/ location	Location	Scope	Investment capital (billion VN dong)	Remarks
	Long Xuyen city				
1	Cultural Park's Infrastructure of Long Xuyen city	My Thoi Ward	35 ha	171	
2	My Khanh Entertainment zone (P hase 1)	My Khanh commune	50 ha/250 ha	6,000	
3	Infrastructure of Tay Hue handicraft cluster and residential area	Xa Hoa My ward	55 ha	33	
4	Binh Khanh market	Binh Khanh ward	Market type 2	21	
5	My Hoa Hung Resort	My Hoa Hung			
	Chau Doc city				
1	Cow racing yard for tourists in Chau Doc	Chau Phu B Ward	4 ha	100	
2	Mudflat tourism area Vinh My	Vinh My ward	30 ha	435	
3	Truong Gia reservoir tourism zone	Nui Sam Ward	10 ha	53	
4	Floating hotel	Vinh My ward	3 stars/8.000 m ²	53	
5	Trung Vuong Supermarket	Chau Phu B Ward	7,000 m ²	100	
6	Construction and relocation of Sam Mountain statue garden	Nui Sam Ward	9 ha	140	
7	Vinh Te Industrial Cluster	Vinh Te ward	75 ha	437	
	Tan Chau town				
1	Upgrade project for low - lying Long Hung Ward (water treatment)	Long Hung ward	10,000 m ³	300	
2	Conference center, restaurant	Long Hung ward	3,778 m ² (clean land)	20	
3	Sewing workshop project	Long Son ward	13,1825 m ² (clean land)	60	
4	Tan Chau supermarket	Long Thanh	4,000 m ²	5	

No.	List of projects/ location	Location	Scope	Investment capital (billion VN dong)	Remarks
	(renovated)	ward	(clean land)		
5	Industrial clusters				
6	River Eco - tours	Vinh Hoa commune	6 - 8 ha	20	
	An Phu				
1	Export vegetable markets	Long Binh town	5 ha	50	
2	Long Binh Market	Long Binh town	Market type 1	100	
3	Industrial infrastructure	Long Binh town	40 ha	233	
4	Bung Binh Thien tourism area	Khanh Binh Commune	140 ha	600	
5	Infrastructure of Economic Zone of Khanh Binh Border Gate	Long Binh town	200 ha		
	Tinh Bien district				
1	Xuan To Industrial Zone	Tinh Bien town	100 ha		
2	TB trading area	Tinh Bien town	10 ha		
3	Ecological tourism zone of Tra Su cajeput forest		850 ha	20	
4	Nui Cam Tourism Area: Villas, Pilgrimage 1, operation center, resort, conference, cultural relics - 4 ethnic groups, parks and games, tropical and temperate forest conservation	On Nui Cam	300 ha	210	
5	An Cu industrial cluster	An Cu commune	28 ha	50	
	Tri Ton district				
1	Luong An Tra Industrial Cluster	Lac Quoi commune	30 ha	175	
2	Drainage and water treatment system of Tri Ton town	Tri Ton town	5,000 m ³ /day	4	
3	Vinh Gia border gate trading area	Vinh Gia commune	6 ha	10	

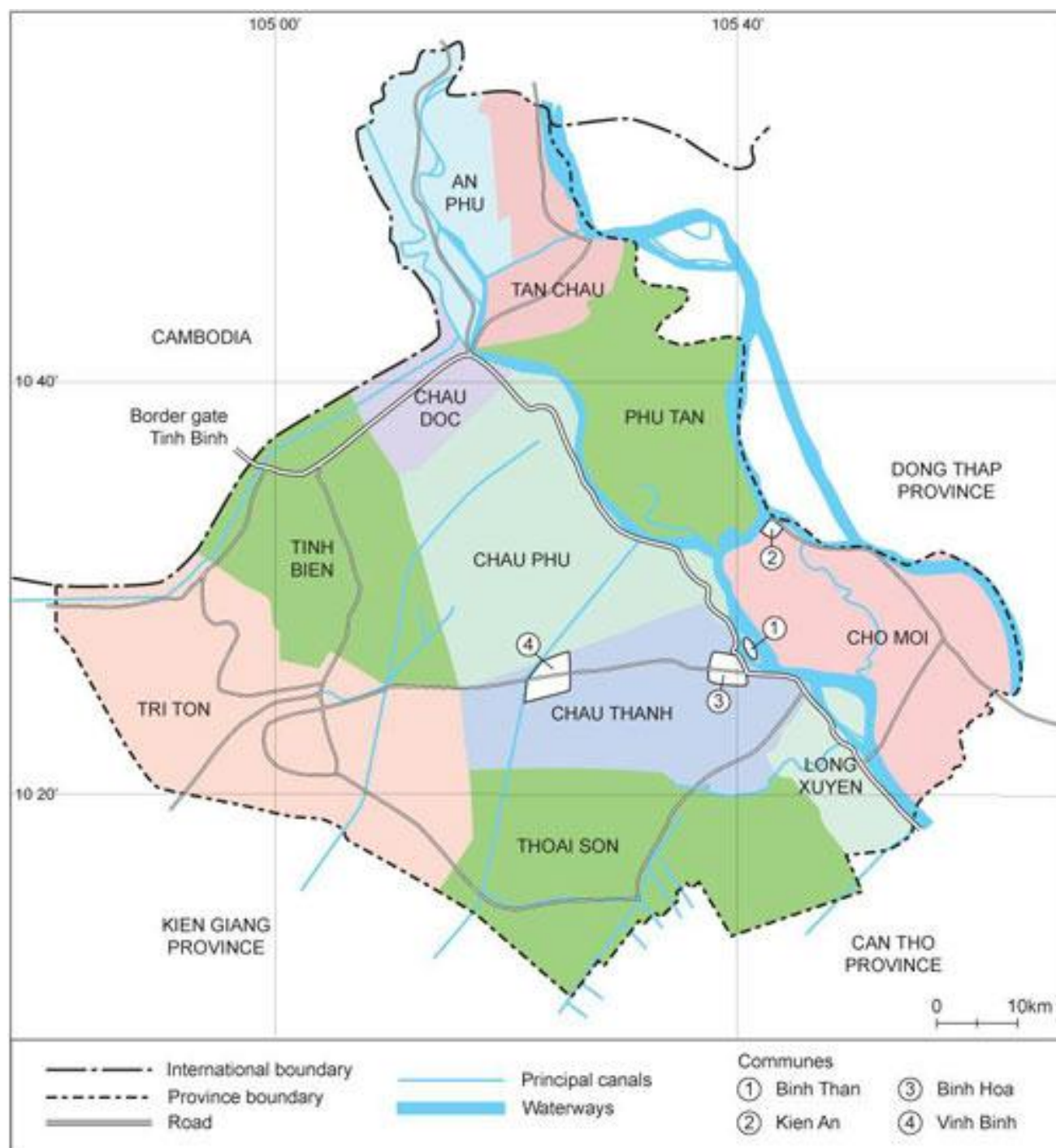
No.	List of projects/ location	Location	Scope	Investment capital (billion VN dong)	Remarks
4	Soai So Lake Resort	Nui To commune	20 ha	30	
5	Tri Ton mineral water plant	Tri Ton town	20,000 l/day	100	
Thoai Son district					
1	Phu Hoa Market residential area	Phu Hoa town	5 ha	40	
2	Resettlement area of expansion project Thoai Giang - Xa Dieu	Binh Thanh town	3 ha	30	
3	Tan Thanh Industrial Cluster	Vong The Commune	26 ha	100	
4	Nui Sap Resorts		20 ha	30	
5	Oc Eo Resorts	Oc Eo town	20 ha	50	
Chau Phu district					
1	Bus stations, parking area	Cai Dau town	2,3 ha Clean land	28	
2	Residential area of Vinh Tre trading center (Infrastructure of the rest)	Cai Dau town	2 ha	11	
3	Cai Dau Supermarket	“	5000 m ²	10	
4	Binh My Industrial Cluster of Building Materials Production	Binh My Commune	17 ha	90	
5	My Phu Production Industrial Cluster	My Phu commune	74 ha	54	
Phu Tan district					
	Thuan Giang Bridge		1500 m ²	2287	
1	Phu Tan - Tan Chau waste treatment plant	Phu Thanh	130,000m ²	247	
2	Agricultural product processing plant (Tan Trung industrial - handicrafts cluster in Phase 2)	Tan Trung	263,826m ²	77	
3	Phu My drainage and wastewater treatment system	Phu My	2,000m ³ /day	181	
4	Supermarket	Phu My	5,346 m ²	45	
5	Vam market service - trading zone	Vam market	97,300m ²	40	

No.	List of projects/ location	Location	Scope	Investment capital (billion VN dong)	Remarks
6	Tan Trung reservoir ecotourism zone	Tan Trung	120,000m ²	15	
	Cho Moi District				
1	Nhon My brick industrial cluster project	Nhon My commune	28 ha	150	
2	Construction of Cu Lao Gieng agricultural product wholesale market	Binh Phuoc Xuan	5000 m ²	12	
3	Construction of My Hoa market (in association with residential area)	Nhon My	2 ha	10	
4	Upgrading and expanding My Hiep market	My Hiep	3000 m ²	5	
5	Upgrading and renovating An Khanh market	Hoa An	3,500 m ²	3	
6	Upgrading and renovating An Luong market	Hoa Binh	2,000 m ²	3	
	Chau Thanh				
1	Binh Thanh Eco Resort	Binh Thanh commune	20 ha	50	
2	Cultural - sport and urban residential area	An Chau town	85 ha	70	
3	Residential area market (Phase II)	Can Dang commune	3,000m ²	3	
4	Hoa Binh Thanh residential area market (Phase II)	Hoa Binh Thanh commune	3,300m ²	3.5	
5	Hoa Binh Thanh brick production cluster	Hoa Binh Thanh commune	20.6 ha	51.5	

Part II

**SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION
AN GIANG PROVINCE**

AN GIANG ADMINISTRATIVE MAP



PLAN SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 YEARS: 2016 - 2020

I. DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND INDICATORS

1. Development goals

Exploiting strongly competitive advantage of the locality in regional link and international integration; mobilizing internal and external resources for in - depth agricultural development as platform for trade, services, tourism and industry development in order to improve material and spirit life of the people. Striving to bring the economic growth rate of An Giang to the average level of the country, by 2020, its economic scale into the pretty group of Mekong Delta.

2. Some key development indicators

2.1. Economic indicators

- GRDP average growth rate of 5 years from 2016 to 2020 is 7%.
- GRDP per capita (current price) by 2020 reaches 48.628 million (approximately \$2,266/person).
- The value of agricultural production per capita by 2020 reaches 192 million/ ha.
- The export turnover reaches 6,050 million USD for 5 years.

2.2. Social indicators

- The population size by 2020 is about 2,175 thousand people.
- The proportion of trained workers compared to total workers who are employed in the national economy by 2020 is 65%.
- The number of hospital beds per 10,000 people by 2020 reaches 25.43 pieces.

2.3. Environmental indicators

- The proportion of rural population provided with clean water: 90%.
- The proportion of current industrial zones, export processing zones equipped with central wastewater treatment system in accordance with environmental standards: 100%.
- The rate of collection and treatment of urban solid waste: 75%.

II. TASKS AND DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS FOR SECTORS AND FIELDS

1. Economic development

1.1. Agricultural production and rural economy

Implementing the agriculture sector restructuring scheme which focuses on reorganizing production and consumption of agricultural products under value c

chain, especially the major products (including rice, vegetables, cat fish, beef, edible mushroom and medicinal mushroom) with the motto “considering the production reorganization as the basis; the scientific, technical and technological achievements as the breakthrough, the market as the premise and objectives”.

Creating land fund and attracting enterprises to invest in the agriculture, high - tech agriculture are seamless solutions that motivate the agricultural products of the province to be developed under the value - added chain, improve the quality and trace the product origin.

Researching support policy of cooperation economy development (land, finance, science and technology, etc.) promoting cooperatives, cooperative groups to establish gradually rural enterprises or cooperative models in new types to cooperate with the enterprises, particularly large - scale production areas, high - tech agricultural zones, big field; implementing supporting policies to accelerate the process of linking and expanding the production area under big field.

Promoting the nuclear role of enterprises to attract corporate resources to invest in the agriculture and rural area under preferential policies of the Central Government and the Provincial People's Committee to accelerate the process of shifting the agricultural structure and rural economy, establish gradually specialized, centralized and large - scale production area of goods with stable yield and quality.

Agricultural development orientation must be associated with market forecasts to reorganizing actively production, acreage and output to meet the market demand. Researching and building pilot information and agricultural product trade centers to bring the province's agricultural products to consumption market in Ho Chi Minh city, Can Tho and Cambodia markets. Calling for socialization, investment in some specialized markets with operation scale in line with intensive planning to some agricultural commodities as the strengths of each locality (such as mango in Binh Phuoc Xuan, vegetable in An Phu, Cho Moi, etc.).

Focusing on investment in completing infield transport and irrigation system, considering this as a breakthrough in service mechanization, industrialization and modernization of rural agriculture. Also, continuing to invest in electric pump station, electrical system for vegetable production, aquaculture and high - tech application agriculture.

Continuing implementation of Resolution 09 - NQ/TU of the Provincial Communist Party, which focuses application and replication of advanced model in production. Promoting collaborative research, development and application of biotechnology in agricultural production such as molecular biotechnology, food processing technology and animal husbandry biological products, especially seed, livestock and fishery breed production technologies (particularly seed crops).

1.2. Industry - Construction

a) Industry - Handicraft

Encouraging the development of economic sectors in depth based on mechanization, electrification, application of advanced scientific achievements and use of skilled workforce to produce economic products with high competitiveness. Directing enterprises to development of industry - handicraft for production and processing of agricultural products; developing craft villages in order to maintain and create jobs in rural areas; forming agricultural - industrial cooperatives - high - tech services in rural areas to build production chain. In particular, building creative environment to promote enterprises to invest in and develop link chain of 07 products that have been planned, focusing 03 key products (rice, tra fish and vegetable) and 02 potential products (edible mushroom - medicinal mushroom, beef).

Focusing on investment resources in completing infrastructure of industrial zones and clusters in sync with external infrastructure, including power, water, communications, technical services, etc. In particular, balancing support budget for investment in infrastructure of Tay Hue industrial cluster (Long Xuyen city) and Tan Trung industrial cluster (Phu Tan district); expansion of Binh Long Industrial Park (Chau Phu district).

Researching and forming specialized industrial clusters, including supporting industry, mechanical industry for production and processing of agricultural and fishery products, etc.; building specific preferential policies for each industry and development orientation for interdisciplinary clusters. Taking pilot model of industrial clusters invested by the state in infrastructure (warehouses, factories, power systems, sewage treatment systems, etc.) and for small and medium - sized enterprises, start - up enterprises, relocated enterprises due to ground difficulty, or under environmental protection policy, etc.

Studying and formulating development scheme for gas processing industry, the province will propose the Central for Vietnam Oil and Gas Group to construct and invest in Gas Processing Center in An Giang to exploit opportunities that the Central invests in the gas line from southwestern sea through An Giang province before coming to O Mon power plant - Can Tho.

Encouraging technology, equipment and machinery innovation to improve the quality of products produced by processing industry, to meet the requirements of domestic and international market. Continuing to promote industrial promotion programs, financial support, market development, legal consultation, equipment and technology for enterprises which manufacture key products, industrial products for export.

Continuing implementation of economical and efficient energy use program in An Giang province in 2016 - 2020 to help enterprises use the power economically, efficiently, reduce production costs, improve the competitiveness of goods.

b) Investment - Construction

Restructuring investment towards reducing public investment, attracting capital investment from all economic sectors; facilitating all economic sectors to invest in fields in relation to development planning of economic - social

infrastructure, especially urban networks, rural urbanization, power, irrigation, telecommunications, education, health, social housing investment.

Making outlines of project funded by ODA to take advantage of opportunities of the Central branches according to priority areas, such as transport infrastructure; infrastructure, urban (urban transport, water supply and urban sanitation, urban power supply infrastructure); technology - information and communication infrastructure; energy infrastructure (priority development of renewable energy and new energy); irrigation infrastructure and dyke...

Socio - economic infrastructure development in 2016 - 2020, focusing 03 areas: urban development, key transport infrastructure and irrigation work for climate change responses and agricultural sector restructuring, in particular:

- *Focusing on urban infrastructure projects:* improving Tan Chau town to an urban area type III, developing Tinh Bien into a town; Chau Doc city upgrading project and Long Xuyen city upgrading project after being approved by the Government from World Bank loan. Putting some eligible towns and districts into type IV and forming 5 urban areas type V from communes with satisfactory urbanization rate. Focusing on construction of Long Xuyen and Chau Doc city, large urban areas in green, clean and beautiful direction, riverside landscape, etc.

- *Focusing on transport infrastructure projects:* connection line project of National Route 91 and bypass line of Long Xuyen city; An Phu Bridge - Vinh Loc; Chau Doc bridge across Hau river; improving provincial roads (945, 952, 943, 944); building bridge 13 south Vinh Tre route (Provincial Road 945), urgent upgrading and expansion of provincial road 948 in defense line, security of ethnic minority area and border. Upgrading security and defense road combined with flood prevention dyke in Long Xuyen Quadrangle from Chau Doc - Tinh Bien border gate, An Giang province (provincial road 955A), etc.; encouraging all economic sectors to invest in Tan Chau - Hong Ngu Ferry; ports and inland wharves. Continuing to propose the Central for construction of Can Tho - Chau Doc expressway; N1 route from Chau Doc to Tan Chau, Hong Ngu; route from Nui Sap town, Thoai Son district to Rach Gia city, Kien Giang province.

- *Focusing on climate change adaptation projects and projects on agriculture sector restructuring:* Projects of Integrated Rural Development in order to improve the ability to adapt to climate change (WB 9); flow renovation projects to restrict erosion of Hau river, Long Xuyen city protection; urgent projects to prevent flooding in Chau Doc city; Vinh Te canal rehabilitation; irrigation system investment in Long Xuyen Quadrangle; investment in expanding upland irrigation systems and reservoirs, etc.

1.3. Service

a) Domestic Trade

Strengthening calling for investment, modernizing gradually trade - service infrastructure, especially market network, transportation services, information, etc. Combining traditional trade with modern trade, forming a network of goods distribution and providing services to meet the needs of production and

consumption from urban area to rural area. Associating urban development program and urbanization by 2020 with focusing on developing Long Xuyen city, Chau Doc city and Tan Chau town to become the trade - service center in the province, acting clue, as reception place and redistribution channel.

Focusing on calling for investment in infrastructure of border markets, supermarkets and trade centers in the province, the focus is to support rapid implementation of projects of foreign corporations, large distributors in Long Xuyen city, Chau Doc city; project of Khanh Binh border gate trade - service area, etc. Researching on preparing construction project of An Giang logistic center for the economic region of Mekong Delta connecting to the airports and My Thoi port with industrial parks, border gates in the province and the region.

Promoting investment socialization in developing the province's markets to convert the business model, market operation and management, especially markets in the wards and towns in the province. Shifting the management model from the state to enterprise or business unit with revenues.

Exploiting the domestic market, improving the competitiveness of products and penetrating strongly, effectively in domestic markets that were surveyed and evaluated on the advantages in the country such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh city, Central region and Highland, etc. Supporting rural sales enterprises, participating in fairs inside and outside the province.

Continuing investing in completion of functional areas, storage areas, yard, etc. at border gate economic zones to help enterprises to promote trade and exchange, purchase and sale of goods across borders.

Supporting enterprises to develop e-commerce, build trade websites to promote and enhance online sales.

Connecting enterprises participating in programs to support the development of e-commerce of Ministry of Industry and Trade, participating in the national trade port, the national promotion week, etc. to promote their products in many markets. Organizing activities such as shopping week on the occasion of festival events, Tet holiday; continuing to promote programs to bring Vietnamese products to rural areas to implement the campaign "Vietnam people prioritize Vietnamese products", etc.

b) Import and Export

Providing regularly information, market forecasts on the mass media; organizing training workshops on the country's trade policy; the terms of commitment and roadmap for implementing FTA, trade agreements with economic alliance of the country, international organizations to help enterprises orient production and export.

Strengthening linkage and coordination with Vietnam Trade Counsellor in foreign countries for trade promotion and market expansion for goods and services of An Giang. Participating regularly in fairs and workshops of trading activities; organizing survey and learning distribution systems and market demand information, searching for trade partners and business opportunities, etc.

Continuing maintaining trade programs for delivering the products of An Giang in the distribution system of Netherlands, exploiting the opportunity to expand the scale and developing other key products and other markets in EU. Maintaining and exploiting traditional markets such as Russia, China, Cambodia, etc. and penetrating new and potential markets, such as Mexico, Australia, Japan, Korea, etc.

Building clean, safe and high - quality material area to meet exports restructuring targets towards boosting export of goods with high added value; increasing processed products, increasing the technological and gray matter content to meet the requirements of import market. Controlling regularly antibiotic residues of export products to ensure standards required by the market. And, supporting enterprises to participate in the project to establish approach policy framework, set up and penetrate the market for key products, food safety products in domestic and foreign distribution system. Supporting enterprises to invest in warehouse in Lao Cai Trade Zone to promote goods cross the northern border.

Encouraging entrepreneurs, enterprises development in order to the regional countries and global standards and striving to form a number of large enterprises with the ability to reach out to the world market with a leading role, ordering for agricultural and aquatic products. Supporting enterprises to innovate into model of corporate governance, science and technology application in production, product brand building, trademark protection to increase product value and lower cost, improving competitiveness in the international and regional market.

c) Tourism

Continuing to implement plan for Resolution 11 - NQ/TU of the Provincial Communist Party for promoting tourism development in An Giang province to 2015, towards 2020 and tourism development plan in the period from 2016 to 2020 with the goal of bringing tourism into a spearhead economy. Striving for the tourism to contribute increasingly to the state budget and local economic development; mobilizing more resources for tourism investment, building quality, diverse and unique tourism product, to meet the needs of visitors. In particular, focusing on developing 04 specific types of tourism such as spiritual tourism; sightseeing and resort tourism; eco - tourism, river tourism; visiting cultural and historical monuments.

Orientation of development planning for appropriate forms of tourism under local strengths.

Inviting consultants with high qualifications (studying foreign consultants lease), establishing detailed planning of tourism development for areas, tourism attraction location of the province, focusing on planning for Nui Cam Resort to guide long - term development, preservation and conservation of the natural landscape and become the highlight of the tourism industry. And, selecting investors with the strong financial resource, experience in tourism business to collaborate quality and effective planning.

Checking, adjusting the planning of key tourist points in line with the development needs; regulating development of service activities out of the planning. Strengthening calling for investment to build large - scale amusement parks to create many tourism products for the increasingly diverse needs of travelers, such as Nui Sam Cultural Park, amusement system around Chau Doc river confluence, service areas on Nui Cam, etc. Building gradually Nui Sam resort, Nui Cam resort and Ong Ho isle (My Hoa Hung commune) into the national and regional tourist zones, points.

Implementing the tourism development planning for three communes: Cu Lao Gieng - Cho Moi district, expanding President Ton Duc Thang memorial area, Oc Eo cultural relics, etc. to facilitate enterprises to participate in investment, creating the destination and tourism products of the tours - provincial tours for domestic and foreign travel enterprises, associating with travel enterprises to participate in the regional tourism route and expand to Cambodia.

The State supports the implementation of conservation program and promotion of craft villages' traditional value of ethnic minorities in association with the development of community tourism model. Continuing to promote the development of agricultural tourism.

d) Passenger and goods transport services

Investing in synchronous construction and development of transport infrastructure, promoting transport capacity on routes in order from the national highway, provincial road, district road and communal road. Investment planning for harbor system and promoting the socialization, calling for private capital investment.

Increasing in the loading volume of roads and waterways to meet the economic growth requirements. Forming a strong transport force as soon as possible, encouraging all economic sectors to participate. Constructing the provincial transport force with the inter - province transport capacity, improving the transport revenue. Continuing to improve operational quality of public transport system; controlling and managing the number of routes, time in service, passenger transport vehicles, etc. to meet the needs of the people.

Adjusting the types of transport towards improving the service quality to meet the needs of freight and passengers in the province, raising participation rate in import and export freight. Prioritizing development of multi - modal transport and logistics services to accommodate reasonably modes of transport. Continuing research to expand infrastructure investment in My Thoi Port to receive large vessels after Hau river is invested by the central, improved for flow circulation; developing types of delivery, loading and unloading capacity, linking major ports for logistic model performance to meet the needs of trading, import and export of goods.

e) Information and Communication

Developing gradually telecommunications infrastructure to meet information exchange requirements of the whole society. Ensuring implementation

of the new rural criteria for post; accelerating application of information technology in the state's management activities attached to the administrative reform.

Improving the quality and effectiveness of information, propaganda, journalism, publishing and broadcasting in line with the trend of development to meet the requirements of information, propaganda, education, social orientation and information needs of the people.

2. Cultural and social scope

2.1. Education and training

Developing education towards standardization, modernization, socialization and international integration, improving the education quality at all educational levels; enhancing the training for high quality human resources to meet the needs of social development.

Education and training sector build specific plans for implementing the allocation of autonomy on organization, finance and expertise for schools. Piloting socialization in some high quality schools at all educational levels, including higher education; strengthening the cooperation and association with high quality universities in Ho Chi Minh city to promote opening education institutions in the province.

2.2. People's health care

Improving the quality of examination, treatment and rehabilitation at all levels. Speeding development of specialized health along with universal health, expanding the examination, treatment for health centers at the local level. Strengthening combining the modern medicine with the traditional medicine.

Consolidating the infrastructure under divergent investment roadmap to suit the provincial budget. Investing in some key projects in the health sector, such as Regional Cardiology Hospital, Hospital of Tuberculosis - Pulmonary, Psychiatric Hospital, Hospital of Traditional Medicine, expanding General Hospital in Chau Doc, upgrading Medical Vocational Training School into College of Health, etc.; continuing to invest in improving the quality of health system, especially local health facilities, regional clinics, standard commune health system.

Consolidating and enhancing the operational capacity of preventive health network, proactive prevention and control of disease, control of infectious diseases, not to develop into an epidemic. Limiting, controlling the risk factors of non - communicable diseases, school diseases, diseases in relation to environment, lifestyle, behavior, food safety and nutrition. Promoting the comprehensive health care, focusing on positive and proactive prevention, screening for early detection and timely treatment of disease.

Implementing partial socialization and equitizing Maternity - Pediatric Hospital; promoting cooperation programs with specialized, general hospitals in Ho Chi Minh city to transfer the medical advances to serve the examination and treatment, implementing the examination and diagnostics model online.

Encouraging enterprises, the state health organizations to co - operate with examination and outpatient treatment clinics of Ho Chi Minh city to open branches and representative facilities in the locality to help patients access high technology services, reducing travel costs.

Improving the quality of initially health care programs for mothers and children in order to maintain the low rate of infant mortality. Improving the population quality, maintaining low fertility reasonably to meet the needs of family planning, facilitating to access to good reproductive health services, controlling Sex Ratio at Birth; enhancing the integration of population factors into policy making, socio - economic development plan at all levels and sectors.

2.3. Labor, Employment

Improving the labor quality to meet the immediate and long term needs of socio - economic development of the province. Improving the intensive knowledge, skills and industrial style training for trained objects to meet the needs of labor export and foreign investment enterprises. Striving to increase the rate of trained labor to 65% by 2020 and reduce the average poverty rate to 1.5%/year (according to Standard 2016 - 2020).

Implementing effective training plan and job creation; strengthening job training for rural labor, focusing on vocational training for workers to meet the market requirements of skill and foreign - invested enterprises. Improving the capacity of schools, vocational training facilities, vocational education centers in the province. Strengthening job introduction for workers; improving the operational quality of employment exchange in center for employment service and job introduction sites in the locality.

Developing and implementing job and training socialization plan as stipulated by the Government. In the next phase, vocational training institutions of the State conduct activities under the business model, are responsible for the training quality and co - operate actively with enterprises to solve trained labor.

2.4. Fitness, Sports

Improving the physical health of people to meet the needs of socio - economic development of the province. Developing strongly the fitness, sport movements to improve the health of people. Performing well the socialization in the physical and sports activities. Developing highly qualified, talent athlete force for approaching the region's level.

Mobilizing the society to participate in fitness, sport socialization; building the infrastructure, serving training, sports competition. Organizing, managing and exploiting effectively invested facilities to meet the exercise and sport competition needs. Encouraging the development of high performance sport towards professionalization in line with the characteristics of socio - economic development of the province, encouraging organizations and individuals to invest in high performance sport.

Increasing the investment in sport infrastructure development of the province. Attracting non - state resources to invest in fitness and sports. Building Five - Year Plan in 2016 - 2020 on fitness socialization.

3. In terms of the natural resource and environment management and climate c hange response

3.1. The natural resource management

Protecting, exploiting and using reasonably the natural resources; enhancing the effectiveness of state management of land, water and minerals resources; ensuring reasonable natural resources exploitation, savings using to meet the requirements of sustainable and long - term development.

3.2. Environmental Protection

Developing plans to implement the planning of biodiversity conservation and environmental resources protection program. Building a database system of environment; investing in environmental monitoring system modernization. Building the planning of economic sector development must be linked to environmental protection and climate change response.

Institutionalizing responsibility for environmental protection to each citizen, enterprises by financial measures in conjunction with administrative sanctions; enhancing dissemination of policy and legislation to raise awareness of the community's environmental protection. Organizing and integrating programs of environmental resources protection into the community activities in villages, hamlets and extracurricular programs of students.

Encouraging enterprises to invest in projects for environmental protection, waste treatment through preferential policies of the State with enforcing social responsibility of enterprises for the environment. Enhancing the socialization of environmental protection; striving to 2020, 100% of the industrial zones invested in complete centralized wastewater treatment system under the standards of environmental emission.

Continuing to invest in waste landfill, incinerator system, waste treatment plant in some urban areas in the province; striving to 2020 reaching 75% of the waste collected and treated in the urban areas. Strengthening the propagation, creating the social consensus in waste collection and treatment fee payment.

3.3. Responding to climate c hange

Respond actively to the climate change and sea level rise; assessing the extent of impact of climate change for the sectors under stages and building the feasible action plan to ensure sustainable development, taking advantage of economic growth opportunities towards a low carbon and joining the international community in its efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change.

SECTOR, FIELD ORIENTATION DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE

I. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION AND INDICATORS

1. Development orientation

Innovating growth model, improving productivity, efficiency, competitiveness in connection with restructuring the agriculture; accelerating construction of new countryside.

Innovating the agricultural growth model under the motto “considering the production reorganization as the basis; the scientific, technical and technological achievements as the breakthrough, the market as the premise and objectives”. Restructuring the agricultural products under Resolution No.09 - NQ/TU and the agricultural restructuring project of the province; implementing the project “Linking the Mekong Delta for development of production and consumption of rice, fruit, seafood and building farmer capacity”.

Reorganizing the agricultural production. Encouraging the establishment of agricultural enterprises, diversifying forms of cooperation economy in the direction of large scale associated with high - tech application. Restructuring the rural economy associated with the labor restructuring, construction of new countryside and urbanization process, narrowing the development gap between urban and rural area.

Developing preservation industry, processing intensively the agricultural products, types of processing industry with content of science - technology and creating high added value. Strive to 2020 the majority of agricultural products are processed before launching.

Applying innovative solutions to mobilize the combined strength with promoting the role and responsibility of the executive committee, government and heads of all levels and sectors to accelerate the construction of new countryside.

2. General indicators

- The average growth rate of Sector I (Agriculture+Fisheries) in period 2016 - 2020 is about 3.1% - 3.35%.
- The proportion of the rural population who are provided with clean water: 90%.
- There are 60 communes reaching new rural commune standard.

3. Some key indicators

Planned indicator for area and quantity	Unit	2014	2015	Plan by 2020	Remarks
Rice: - Area	Ha	626,000	644,000	624,000	
- Output	Thousand tons	4,023	4,074	4,175	
Vegetable - Area	Ha	63,496	63,000	92,500	
- Output	Thousand tons	867	873	1,590	
Starch crops	Thousand tons	92	112	172	
Cow	Cow	109,000	111,709	200,000	
Pig	Pig	105,000	106,891	220,000	
Types of meat	Thousand tons	35,194	36,256	69,000	
Poultry	Million	4.36	4.39	6.5	
Types of eggs	1000 eggs	294,400	300,800	300,000	
Aquaculture - Area	ha	2,425	2,480	3,000	
- Output	Thousand tons	307	327	365	

The main products:

- **Rice:** increase in the rice output of 100 thousand tons compared to 2015 (plan by 2015: 4,075,000 tons) to 2020 reaching 4,175,00 tons. Output increase is based on the average yield increase in period of 5%/5 years by reviewing areas with low yield compared with the overall yield of the province, to take prioritized solutions to invest in land reclamation, irrigation and promote the transfer of scientific and technical progress of cultivation for these areas. In parallel, apply effectively the farming technique 1P5G, including priority to reduce losses during and after harvest, investment in farm mechanization; implementation of big field to build the value chain of rice industry.

- **Crops:** by 2020 the vegetables area reaches 92,500 ha, increased by 29,000 ha compared to 2015 (Plan by 2015: 63,500 ha), increasing the vegetables area with an average annual level in the period 2016 - 2020 by over 5,000 ha/year, the basis of increase in the area is partly shifting from growing rice to planting crops of high economic value (such as chilli, ginger, taro, peanut and corn, etc.), on the other hand, increase of crops for some types of crop that have a place in the market and high added value. Replicate effective production transformation model with the average profit of 30 - 50 million/ ha/year, such as sesame planting model on paddy field; Japanese okra planting model; corn planting model for young fruit collection; soybean and vegetable growing model ... ;

- **Breeding:** Promoting the development of the province' herd, the province's total cows by 2020 reaches 200,000, increased by 80,000 cows compared to 2015 (2015: 111,700 cows), besides recovering and developing pigs

to reach 220,000 by 2020, an increase of over 110,000 compared to 2015 (2015: 106,840 pigs), and total meat production in 2020 reaches 69,000 tons, an increase of nearly 36,000 tons over 2015 (2015: 36,256 tons).

- **Aquaculture:** By 2020 the aquaculture area reaches 3,000 ha, an increase of 520 hectares over 2015, the while aquaculture output by 2020 is 365 thousand tons, an increase of 75 thousand tons compared to 2015, this increase is based on developing more tra fish farming area but according to planning and further development of other aquatic products of high economic value to meet the needs of domestic market and partial export such as prawn (expanding the total area according to planning of Thoai Son district and expanding aquaculture in some districts with favorable conditions: An Phu, Chau Phu.), tilapia, *Pangasius conchophilus* Roberts, eel, red tilapia, *Trichogaster pectoralis*, etc. Export market will be restored, which enables seafood processing enterprises to operate in stability and development, the demand of raw materials will increased, and through the credit policy for farmers.

II. MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. Production organization

Implementing fully and effectively solutions of the agricultural restructuring project by commodity. Focusing on reorganizing production and consumption of agricultural products by value chain, especially product of restructuring including grains, vegetables, fish, beef, edible mushrooms and medicinal mushrooms and developing cooperatives, group of cooperatives into rural enterprises to connect with consumption enterprises. Implementing the project for improving the human resources quality of cooperatives, group of cooperatives with priority to improve the cooperatives cadres's quality in the production zones associated with consumption. Mobilizing and encouraging farmers to form cooperatives, group of cooperatives in the production zones of large scale, high - tech agricultural zones, big field;

Promoting enterprises' leading role, inviting and attracting enterprises quickly to invest in the agriculture and rural area under the Regulations of the People's Committees of province. Supporting timely the enterprises to access to support policies of the government and province, supporting positively investors to complete quickly administrative procedures, especially the problem of land clearance, land allocation,...

The agriculture sector researches and establishes Centre for Development of agricultural investment policies as the focal point to support fully enterprises from stage of access to stage of getting support policies of the State in the shortest time.

Implementing rapidly linking to strong enterprises to build a brand for the products. Constructing support package project for the production and consumption linking chain, supporting brand building for the agricultural products, focusing priority for 05 products of agricultural restructuring. Accelerating the process of restructuring the agricultural structure and rural economy, in the direction of building, formation of specialized, centralized, large - scale production areas with stable production and quality, on the basis of promoting the

natural advantages of each type of crop, livestock, towards building a brand for products associated with the “name, age” of manufacturers, regions, in which the enterprises have significant role.

Implementing synchronously solutions for production organization parallel to development of support policies, such as development support policy for new cooperative model associated with the agricultural product production and consumption linkage by value chain; development support policy for production and consumption by value chain for the agricultural products and foodstuffs; and brand building and development support policy for the agricultural products of province...

2. Consumption market

Development orientation of agricultural production must be linked to the consumption market. Actively organizing trade promotion in foreign markets through the support of the authorities in Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc., simultaneously, expanding domestic consumption market through signing a commercial cooperation with the provinces, especially in the northern provinces. Making good forecasting, search and expanding the market, to reach efficiency, invest properly, balance financial resources, build trained and professional team.

Implementing pilot project of agricultural trading center in Chau Phu district to help the province's agricultural products be sold in the consumption market in the major cities such as Ho Chi Minh city, Can Tho, etc. Forming a control and trading point of fertilizers and plant protection products in key rice production areas (probably in Thoai Son district, Chau Phu district, etc.) in the form of PPP.

3. Infrastructure investment for High Technology and Restructuring

Focusing on investment in completing transport, irrigation infield system, considering this as a breakthrough in mechanization, industrialization, modernization of agriculture and rural areas, focusing on resources from support policies from the locality, etc. Combining with infrastructure improvement for agricultural tourism development associated with tourism promotion in order to increase the agriculture value in the regions: flooding rice tourism in Vinh Phuoc - Tri Ton; isles tourism in Cho Moi associated with garden homestay model; melaleuca forest tourism with conservation and resort.

Prioritizing allocation of investment fund to the irrigation system for the restructuring, shifting paddy field to aquaculture, other crops of high economic value, completing available irrigation systems of vegetable growing areas. Reviewing the land, prioritize allocation of land to develop farms. Investing in irrigation for the production areas associated with the livelihood patterns in flooding season. Taking advantage of the central budget, ODA, etc. to invest some key programs and projects, such as: Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (WB9); flood control project in the western Hau River; project on building infrastructure serving agricultural restructuring in

the Long Quadrangle; project on construction and replication of model “Field big” in An Giang province; policy on upgrading Binh Thanh high - tech aquaculture hatchery, etc. And, investing in pump station system, power system for production of vegetables, aquaculture and agriculture with high - tech application.

4. Strengthening production direction and management: application and replication of advanced models in production; Strengthening transfer of science and technology; Continuing to implement fully the program “3 decrease, 3 increase” and “1 obligate and 5 decrease”; Proactive prevention of disease in crops and livestock; Regular examination and handling of violations

5. The list of projects calling for investment

Unit: million dong

No.	Name of project	Investment location	Scale	Total investment	Remarks
	Total			5,670,000	
1	Project on building cattle and poultry slaughter house with food safety	Tri Ton, Chau Doc, Phu Tan, An Phu, Cho Moi.	3 ha/facility	5000	
2	Project on reproductive cow breeding development, providing quality seed for livestock development in the province.	Tri Ton, Tinh Bien	40	74,000	
3	Auxiliary industrial investment project for agriculture	Chau Thanh	5 ha 2,000 machine/year	195,000	
4	Project on investment, association and development of value - added chain of beef	Tri Ton, Tinh Bien, Cho Moi	30 ha	345,000	
5	Production and consumption association factory for medicinal plants	Tinh Bien, Tri Ton	2 ha	40,000	
6	Production and canning factory for edible mushrooms and medicinal mushrooms	Cho Moi	1 ha	25,000	
7	Plant investment project for seed supply chain, linking production and processing of banana according to international standards	Tri Ton, Tinh Bien	8 ha	80,000	
8	Project on association, development of supply chain of uninterrupted production and processing of vegetables (soybeans and peppers, etc.) with safety	Cho Moi, An Phu	10 ha	110,000	

9	Investment project for seed supply chain, linking production and processing of mango according to international standards	Cho Moi, Tri Ton or Tinh Bien	6 ha	50,000	
10	Investment project on high - tech center of seed, breed production	Chau Phu	40 ha	445,000	
	Investment project for factory of bio - organic, microbiological fertilizer, plant protection product	Chau Thanh	50 ha	1,985,000	
11	Agarwood's essential oil extract plant	Tri Ton or Tinh Bien	4 ha	55,000	
12	Project on processing plant of fish oil from catfish's fat	Binh Hoa industrial zone	4 ha	500,000	
13	Project on processing plant of feed for livestock and fisheries	Binh Hoa industrial zone	3 ha	55,000	
14	Project "Investment and construction of warehouse for processing, packaging under high - tech for key rice production regions (Phu Tan sticky rice, Jasmine Chau Phu, ...).	Chau Phu, Phu Tan	3 ha	300,000	
15	Project on building supply chain of Phu Tan sticky rice.	Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Tri Ton		3,000	
16	Project on building supply chain of sticky rice (Jasmine)	Chau Phu, Chau Thanh	5.000 ha	3,000	
17	Project on diversification of seafood processed and exported under safety standards, investment in technology transfer	Chau Thanh, Tinh Bien	3 ha	100,000	Items such as collagen, fish oil, fish's bubble, dried catfish, dried bulging catfish.
18	Development project for corn production region and animal feed processing.	An Phu	4.000 ha	400,000	
19	Project on building fresh vegetables and fruit processing plant	Cho Moi, Chau Phu	3.000 ha	300,000	

20	Project on linking production, consumption and processing of cycad oil in An Giang province	Cho Moi, Chau Phu	3.000 ha	300,000	
21	Investment project on linking production, consumption of corn, young fruit collection associated with cattle production	Cho Moi, Chau Thanh, Chau Phu	3.000 ha	300,000	

6. Incentives

Policies for investment support and agricultural development in An Giang province is as follows (Decision No 98/2016/QĐ - UBND):

Application objects:

- For investors which are established and registered in An Giang province under Vietnam law to receive incentives and investment support.

- For investors which are individuals, households, cooperatives, business households, cooperatives, union of cooperatives conducting production and business for 08 groups of agricultural products under production planning towards high - tech application in the province (rice, livestock, fisheries, flower - edible mushrooms - medicinal mushrooms, vegetables, medicinal plants, fruit trees) which are supported investment.

- Agencies, organizations and individuals involved in the implementation of preferential policies and investment support under this Regulation.

Exemption and reduction of land rental, water surface rental

- An investor has an agricultural project subject to special investment incentives:

+ Exempt from land rental and water surface rental from the date of project completion and operation;

+ Exempt from land rental for the land used for building workers' houses, growth of trees and public welfare.

- An investor has an agricultural project subject to investment incentives:

+ Apply the lowest price of the respective type of land in the land price table issued by the People's Committee of province;

+ Exempt from land rental and water surface rental in the first 15 years from the date of project completion and operation;

+ Exempt from land rental for the land used for building workers' houses, growth of trees and public welfare.

- An investor has an agricultural project subject to investment encouragement:

+ Apply the lowest price of the respective type of land in the land price table issued by the People's Committee of province;

- + Exempt from land rental and water surface rental in the first 11 years from the date of project completion and operation;

- + Exempt from land rental for the land used for building workers' houses, growth of trees and public welfare.

Support for leasing land or water surface of households and individuals

For an investor which has an agricultural project subject to special investment incentives, if the investor leases the land, water surface of households and individuals who implement the investment project, the investor shall be supported by 20% of land rental, water surface rental under the regulations of land rent unit price issued by People's Committee of the province within the first 5 years after completion of construction.

Exemption or reduction of land use fees when changing the land use purpose

- For an investor which has an agricultural project subject to special investment incentives in the province's planning, the investor is exempt from land use fees when changing land use purpose to implement the project.

- For an investor which has an agricultural project subject to investment incentives in the province's planning, the investor is reduced by 50% of land use fees when changing land use purpose to implement the project.

Investment Support

- An investor has an agricultural project subject to special investment incentives, investment incentives and investment encouragement by the state budget:

- + Support 70% of the fund of vocational training in the country; implementation of research projects for creating new technology.

- + Support 50% of the cost of enterprise advertising; exhibition fairs in the country; accessing to market information and service fees from trade promotion agencies of the State.

- For slaughter house of cattle and poultry breeding that the State supports:

- + 70% of the cost and the total support not exceeding 5 billion/project for infrastructure construction of transport, power, water supply and drainage to the project fence.

- + at least 2 billion/project for the infrastructure construction of power, water, factory, waste disposal and purchase of equipment for the slaughter house with a capacity of slaughtering a day at least 400 cattles or 4,000 poultries.

- For livestock facilities

- + Support 3 - 5 billion/project for the infrastructure construction of transport's waste treatment, power, water, factory, pasture and purchase of equipment. 70% of the cost and the total support not exceeding 5 billion/project

for infrastructure construction of transport, power, water supply and drainage to the project fence. ...

- Growing medicinal plants: the size of 50 hectares or more, supported 15 million/ ha.

- For facility of fabrication, preservation and processing of agricultural, forestry product and seafood (excluding milling, rice polishing facility):

 - + Support not exceeding 60% of the cost and no more than 5 billion/project to build infrastructure of waste disposal, transport, power, water, workshop, fence;

 - + Support not exceeding 70% of the cost of waste disposal for processing plant of agricultural, forestry product and seafood with a large scale, using much labor;

 - + Support for product shipping costs to 1,500\$/ ton/ km during 5 years, support once immediately after the investment completion;

 - + Support 70% of the cost, not exceeding 5 billion/project for investing in road, power, water supply and sewerage system to the project fence.

- Condition: The projects must under conditions in Decision No 98/2016/QĐ/UBND

INDUSTRY

I. DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. Common goals

Industry and Construction sector of An Giang province by 2020 and vision to 2030 will become the development economy sector, accounting for a high proportion of the province's GRDP, contributing to economic restructuring towards industrialization modernization of qualification and high quality.

2. Specific goals:

- GRDP growth rate of Construction and Industry in 2016 - 2020 and 2021 - 2030 is 10.50% and 11.50% respectively.

- GRDP of Industry and Construction accounts for 15.68% in 2020 and 17% 2030.

- The industrial production value in comparing price is 99,356 billion in 2020 and 346,700 billion in 2030. The growth rate of industrial production value in 2016 - 2020 is 14.46%; 2021 - 2030 is 13.31%.

- Creating new jobs with the average annual increase for the period 2016 - 2020 is 14.0% and the period 2021 - 2030 is 11.0 to 12.5%

II. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION

1. General orientation

- Promoting the investment attraction for industrial development in both width and depth. Prioritizing manufacturing projects with modern technology, economical use of land, high added value and potentially large contribution to the provincial budget in industrial zones.

- Encouraging and supporting the existing enterprises to expand the scale, technological innovation and investment, building and developing the brand, improving the quality, increasing the competitiveness.

- In terms of the structure of sector: in 2011 - 2020, focusing on industry development in the order of priority: processing industry of agricultural products - food; mechanical industry, electronics; production industry of construction materials; chemical and fertilizer industry; production industry of consumer goods; power production industry;

- In terms of industrial model: focusing on developing a number of large enterprises in processing industry of agricultural products - foods; mechanics, electronics, etc. focusing on developing small and medium enterprises, enterprises associated with rural industries and traditional craft villages to create jobs for rural workers.

- In terms of technology: Prioritizing application of innovative technologies for new investment facilities; using appropriate technology in some type of industries to produce products suitable for the domestic and international market.

- In terms of capital: encouraging and creating favorable environment for domestic and foreign investors for industrial development investment in the province. The state budget is mainly used for support of vocational training, infrastructure development and environmental treatment in the industrial zones, clusters.

- Strengthening cooperation, linkage of industries, industrial enterprises in the province and with other provinces to use efficiently, save resources, improve the quality and the industry's competition, reduce the local competition between localities in the same production line.

- Developing industrial zones, small and medium industrial clusters, traditional craft villages to serve the needs of industrial production in the countryside. Combining the agricultural industrialization - rural modernization with expansion, construction of new urban areas, the key economic regions.

2. Orientation of industries

a) Processing industry of agricultural product, seafood and food:

Continuing intensive investment in existing seafood processing plants, producing refined products, diversification of products to enhance the export value of industrial products, associated with the expansion of consumption markets. Attracting investment in building new plants (giving the priority to projects of refined product production, export fastfood).

Promoting building some processing plants of animal feed, aquaculture feed for the province and neighboring provinces.

Calling for enterprises to invest in stockpile system, rice drying system, agricultural product silo with appropriate scale by cluster in districts in order to reduce the rate of post - harvest loss, and to implement policies for all agricultural product consumption when coming to harvest, stabilizing the quantity, the quality of agricultural products for export.

Making intensive investment in equipment and technology innovation of rice milling plants, investing in rice polishing devices equipped with color sensors, investing in construction of warehouses to ensure the quality of exported rice.

b) Mechanical industry, electrical and electronic equipment:

Mechanical industry, electrical and electronic equipment of the province should focus on industries and sectors such as processing industry of agricultural product, seafood and food. Improving capacity for agricultural machinery manufacture, contributing to decrease manufacturing costs, enabling many farmers to afford to buy the machine. The mechanical industry, electrical and electronic equipment of the province must strive as foundation for industrialization and modernization, particularly the agricultural and rural modernization.

c) Construction materials industry:

Demand of construction materials in An Giang province is very large, developing construction materials industry is potential, the investment focuses on key areas, producing products in great demand, with competitive price, consumer

trust. Increasing investment in the development of unbaked brick plants because unbaked construction materials manufacture technology reduces environmental pollution and can take advantage of locally existing materials source.

d) Chemical industry, chemical products:

Technological improvement to enhance the quality and quantity of finished products, ensure the requirements of environmental protection. In 2011 - 2020, it can choose some sub - sectors, the following product groups for development:

- Pharmaceutical products and medical pharmaceutical products;
- Chemicals used in agriculture, including animals and plants protection products;
- Consumer plastics, engineering plastics and packaging plastics.
- Cosmetics, perfume, detergents.

e) Garment and footwear industry:

An Giang has focused on developing the garment and footwear industry to meet the consumer needs in the province and for external processing. Encouraging the private sector to develop small and medium facilities, and both matching their inherent abilities, both to diversify the types of ready - made garments and tailoring clothes to meet the needs of local consumers.

f) Mining industry:

The development of mining industry in the province is to self - supply raw materials for the local needs and to meet the demand in building infrastructure of other provinces. The mining industry will mainly focus on mineral exploitation and processing of construction materials, bottled mineral water, fertilizer raw materials. The mining in An Giang province should stop at sufficient supply for the needs of province according to economic development objectives of each stage and it can reserve resources for long - term development objectives of the province.

Exploitation of mineral resources must be combined with environmental protection, protection of historical - cultural monuments and other natural resources.

g) Power and water industry:

Developing the power sector in the province in accordance with the national planning, in total plan VII (Decision 1208), and taking into account new loads that will appear in the planning stage; ensuring safe and stable power supply. Attracting investment, developing renewable energy sources to be active in power supply.

Ensuring adequate supply of clean water according to water supply standards for objects who are recorded in development orientation of Vietnam urban water supply by 2020 approved by the Prime Minister, first of all, providing enough water for cities, towns and districts where the population concentration density is great in the direction of saving to protect the environment and resources.

III. NEED OF INVESTMENT FUND AND CAPITAL

1. Need of investment fund

Unit: Billion VND

	Item	Capital
A	Industrial production	6,777
1	Exploitation and processing of minerals	16.50
2	Processing plant of agricultural product, seafood and food (16 projects)	2,748
3	Mechanical, electronic equipment plant (10 projects)	2,030
4	Plant of mining, production of construction materials (5 projects)	445
5	Chemical product production plant (6 projects)	1,160
6	Garment and footwear plant (6 projects)	378
B	Technical infrastructure of industrial clusters	5,621
C	Power and water distribution system (6 projects)	7,753
	Total investment fund A+B+C	20,151

2. Incentives

+ Land rental

According to Decree No.46/2014/ND - CP, dated 15/05/2014; Decree No.135/2016/ND - CP of the Government dated 09/9/2016 on land rental and water surface rental, investors are entitled to the exemption and reduction as follows:

- Fifteen (15) years for projects in the list of investment incentive sectors invested in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau; projects in the list of special investment incentive sectors invested in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi district.

- Eleven (11) years for investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau district; projects in the list of special investment incentive sectors; projects in the list of investment incentive sectors in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi district.

- Seven (7) years for investment projects in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi district; projects in the list of special investment incentive sectors; or investment projects in the industrial zones, clusters.

- Three (3) years for projects in the list of special investment incentive sectors; new business and production facilities of economic organizations that are moved under the planning and due to environmental pollution.

*** Corporate income tax incentives**

According to the amendment and supplement law to some articles of the Law on Corporate Income Tax No.32/2013/QH13, and Decree No.218/2013/ND - CP of the Government dated 26/12/2013 providing details and guiding Law on corporate income tax; Decree No.12/2015/ ND - CP dated 12/02/2015 of the Government detailing the implementation of Law on amendment and supplement to some articles of Law on tax and amendment, supplement to some articles of Decree on tax, investors enjoy the following incentives:

Tax rate and duration

- Apply the tax rate of 10% during 15 years for income of enterprises implementing investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau;

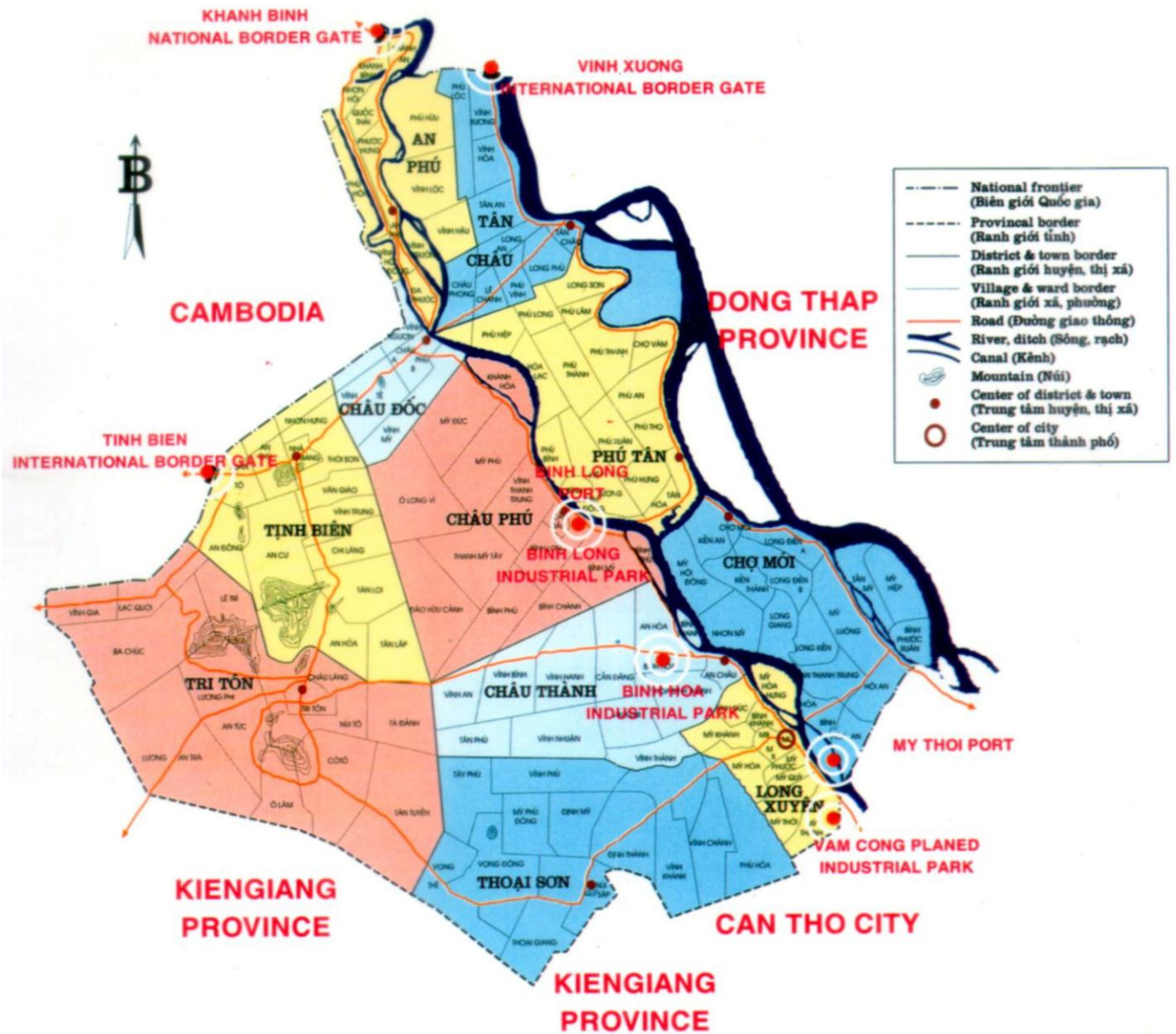
- Apply the tax rate of 20% during 10 years for income of enterprises implementing investment projects in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi.

Form of exemption

- Exempt from the income tax for 4 years and reduced by 50% within the next 9 years for income of enterprises implementing new investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau district;

- Exempt from the income tax for 2 years and reduced by 50% within the next 4 years for enterprises implementing new investment projects in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi.

MAP OF INDUSTRIAL ZONES



INDUSTRIAL ZONE - ECONOMIC ZONE

BINH HOA INDUSTRIAL PARK

Geographical location:

Binh Hoa Industrial Park is located at the junction of Highway, next to National Route 91 and Provincial Road 941, in Chau Thanh district, An Giang province. Located 15 km from Long Xuyen city, 23 km from My Thoi port; 205 km from Ho Chi Minh city.

Total area: 132 ha, of which industrial land can be leased: 100 ha.

- Leased area: 97 ha.
- The remaining area for lease: 03 ha

Current status: Completed infrastructure in the industrial zone:

- Power supply system: using the national grid from 110 kV transformer station in the industrial zone.

- Clean water supply system: Water plant with capacity of 5,000 m³/day in the industrial zone.

- Central wastewater treatment system in stage 1, with capacity of 2,000m³/day: completed and put into use first quarter in 2017.

- Telecommunication systems: telecommunication network is capable of providing services such as telephone connections via the Internet, e-commerce network, high - speed Internet connection.

- Traffic road of 500m from the industrial zone to Hau River Pier: completed and put into use in the fourth quarter in 2015.

Sectors calling for investment:

Producing, processing sports shoes, garments; producing consumer goods; producing animal feed; processing agricultural product - seafood - animal products, food, fruits and vegetables; mechanical industries of machinery and equipment; construction materials and interior decoration...

Unit price of land lease: Accordance to the current unit price of People's Committee of province

XUAN TO INDUSTRIAL PARK

Geographical location:

Located near National Route 91, 1 km from Tinh Bien international border gate, in Tinh Bien town, Tinh Bien district, 120 km from Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia.

Total area: 57 ha, of which industrial land can be leased: 32 ha.

Current status: Completed transport, power, stormwater drainage system and put into use since 2009.

Sectors calling for investment:

Producing, processing agricultural products, food and beverages; packaging industry, electronics assembly.

Unit price of land lease: Accordance to the current unit price

EXPANDED BINH HOA INDUSTRIAL PARK

Geographical location:

Binh Hoa Industrial Park is located at the junction of Highway, next to National Route 91 and Provincial Road 941, in Chau Thanh district, An Giang province. Located 15 km from Long Xuyen city, 23 km from My Thoi port; 205 km from Ho Chi Minh city.

Total area: 85 ha.

Current status:

- + Detailed planning scheme was approved,
- + Calling for investment in infrastructure of the industrial park and service area,

Planning of key industries:

- Production area: garments, footwear, household plastics, electronics, mechanical industry, manufacturing machines for domestic consumption and export, prioritizing application of advanced technologies, supporting industries for garment, mechanical, machinery manufacturing industry.

- Service area includes cafeteria, post office, BTS, fire protection, bank insurance, product exhibition space, job center, cafeterias,...

EXPANDED BINH LONG INDUSTRIAL PARK

Geographical location: Located near National Route 91 and adjacent to Hau River, in Chau Phu district, An Giang province, 220 km from HCM.

Total area: 120 ha; of which industrial land can be leased: 83 ha.

Current status: Detailed planning scheme was approved, is calling for investment in infrastructure of the industrial park and service area, workers' housing of 25 ha.

Planning of key industries:

Producing feed, seafood, pharmaceutical products, veterinary drug; processing food; producing consumer goods, crafts, biotechnology, high - tech construction materials; mechanical manufacture for agriculture; manufacturing garments, shoes, sandals,...

HOI AN INDUSTRIAL PARK

Geographical location: Located in Hoi An commune, Cho Moi district, An Giang province; adjacent to Cuu Hoi channel and Provincial Road 944, about 13 km from Long Xuyen city.

Total area: 100 ha; of which industrial land can be leased: 69 ha.

Current status: Detailed planning scheme was approved, is calling for investment in infrastructure of the industrial park.

Planning of key industries:

Vegetable processing industry, bio - technology (biochemical product research), production of fertilizers, milling - polishing rice, frozen seafood processing.

VAM CONG INDUSTRIAL PARK

Geographical location: Located in Long Xuyen city, An Giang province; 10 km from Long Xuyen city to Can Tho.

Total area: 200 ha; of which industrial land can be leased: 126.5 ha.

Current status: Detailed planning scheme was approved, is calling for investment in infrastructure of the industrial park.

Planning of key industries:

Processing agricultural products and seafood; clothing and footwear; construction materials, traditional handicraft, information technology; power - electronics and other industries.

TINH BIEN BORDER GATE AREA

Geographical location: Located in Tinh Bien border gate area, close to the border between Vietnam and Cambodia, on the north bank of Vinh Te canal, under the portside and starboard of National Route 91.

Total area: 31 ha

Current status: with cleared land, calling for investment in infrastructure.

Planning of key industries:

Trade and mixed service zone; Cultural Tourism Zone; special entertainment service zone; Parking area; goods collection and inspection point for awaiting import; waterway goods station.

VINH XUONG TRADE - INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Geographical location: Located in Vinh Xuong border gate area, Tan Chau district, bordering Bay Xa channel and Tien river, very convenient for transportation.

Total area: 18 ha.

Current status:

- Stage 1: 08 ha, completed technical infrastructure, is expected to put into use in the third quarter of 2015.

- Stage 2: 10 ha, in leveling stage, calling for investment in infrastructure.

Planning of key industries:

Cage - shaped house market; goods import area; bonded warehouse; truck station, passenger car of 04 wheels; gas station; harbor; customs.

KHANH BINH BORDER GATE TRADE - SERVICE AREA

Geographical location: Located in An Phu district, at the junction of Hau river and Binh Di River, 80 km from Phnom Penh - the capital of Cambodia.

Total area: 31 ha.

Current status: with cleared land, calling for investment in infrastructure.

Planning of key industries: Industrial trade - service area; market.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES AND SUPPORT

I. In the industrial zones:

1. Corporate income tax incentives in Chau Thanh, Chau Phu and Cho Moi districts

1.1. The tax rate: Depending on the investment fields, enterprises are allowed to apply tax rates:

- The corporate income tax rate of 17% is applied for a period of 10 years, calculated continuously from the first year the enterprise has revenue from new investment project.

- Preferential tax rate of 10% of period 15 years, calculated continuously from the first year the enterprise has revenue from new investment projects.

- Tax rate of 10% during project implementation.

1.2. Tax exemption period: Depending on the investment fields, enterprise will be entitled to tax exemption for the first 2 years after the taxable income is generated and 50% reduction of the payable tax amount for 4 subsequent years; or tax exemption for first 4 years since the taxable income and 50% reduction of the tax payable for next 9 years.

2. Land rental:

- Land rental exemption is for 07 years from the date of project completion and operation.

- Land rental exemption is for 11 years from the date of project completion and operation (projects in the list of investment incentive sectors).

- Land rental exemption is for 15 years from the date of project completion and operation (the project in the list of special investment incentive sectors, including preferential agricultural investment projects under Decision No.37/2014/QĐ - UBND of the People's Committee of province).

3. Import exemption for creating fixed assets of investment projects.

Exemption of import tax on imported commodity to create fixed assets of investment projects in fields eligible for preferential import tax or areas entitled to import tax preferences under the Government's Decree No.134/2016/ND-CP dated 01/9/2016 detailing some of articles and measures to implement Law on Export and Import Tax

4. Infrastructure use fees:

Exempt from infrastructure use fees for 03 years from the date of commencement, then pay annual fees (not including wastewater treatment fees): 3,800VND/m²/year (If investors pay the sum of infrastructure use fees for the

entire land lease term of 30 years or more, it will be reduced by 40% the infrastructure use fees).

II. In the border gate economic zones:

1. Corporate income tax incentives:

1.1. The tax rate

- The preferential tax rate of 10% applied for period of 15 years, calculated continuously from first year that enterprise has revenue from new investment project.

- Tax rate of 10% during project implementation.

1.2. Tax exemption period:

Exemption for first four years from the date of taxable income, 50% reduction of payable tax for next 9 years. The duration of tax exemption and reduction will be calculated continuously from first year of generating taxable income from investment projects.

2. Land rental:

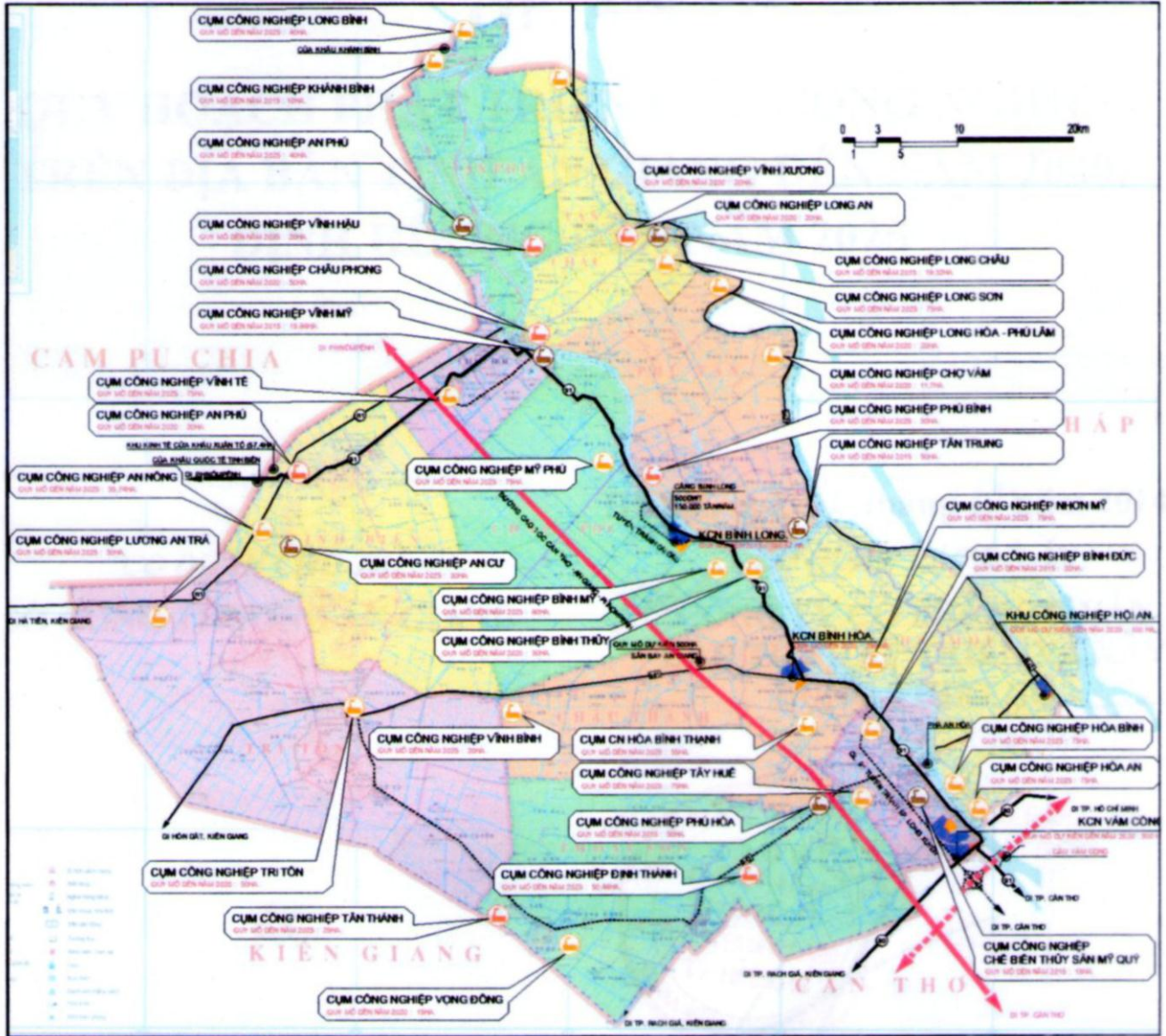
- Land rental exemption is for 11 years from the date of project completion and operation;

- Land rental exemption is for 15 years from the date of project completion and operation (projects in the list of investment incentive sectors).

- Land rental exemption is for 15 years from the date of project completion and operation, including preferential agricultural investment projects under Decision No.37/2014/QĐ - UBND of the People's Committee of province.

3. Import exemption for creating fixed assets of investment projects.

MAP OF INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS (Cụm công nghiệp)



INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

I. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

- The development objectives of industrial cluster have been to increase the production value of the industries - handicraft, contributing to the local economy restructuring, as part of socio - economic development planning orientation, in accordance with the planning, land use planning, sectoral planning in each period, stage of the province.

- Strengthening the State management innovation in the industry;

- The development objectives of centralized industrial clusters are to create the most favorable conditions of infrastructure and economic mechanisms for all economic sectors inside and outside the province in order to participate in the process of industrialization - modernization of province;

- Developing industrial clusters is essentially organizing redistribution of industrial production facilities in harmony way between urban and rural areas, between regions, a precondition for implementing the industrialization - rural modernization;

- Determining location, scale development and distribution of industrial clusters in the locality, territory reasonably, in accordance with the master plan on socio - economic development of the province by 2020 and orientations to 2025;

For reaching effective solutions for infrastructure development investment and management of INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER, sustainable industrial development, ensure better production environment for production and business facilities in the region.

- For reaching general solutions and orientation for human resources training and development for industrial development in the coming years.

II. CONTENT OF PLANNING

Orientation by 2025 is that the province has 35 industrial clusters with total area 1,328.87 ha.

Development orientation of industrial clusters is based on reasonable distribution of investment capability and investment attraction. on the basis of the world economy at risk of recession and debt crisis in europe, which has a direct influence on vietnam, so the ability to attract investment and capital investment from the state will face difficulty in the first period as the inception period (2011 - 2015), the breakthrough period is oriented on the period from 2015 to 2020. during the inception period, the priority is given to industrial clusters in implementation stage and industrial clusters with great investment potential.

Based on the current situation and list registered industrial clusters in the province, the layout of industrial clusters as follows:

INVESTMENT DEMAND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

No.	Name of industrial clusters	Location	Total capital (million dong)
<i>Long Xuyen city</i>			
1	My Quy processing industrial cluster	My Quy Ward	105,000
2	Tay Hue industrial cluster	Tay Hue Ward	364,000
3	Binh Duc industrial cluster	Binh Duc Ward	117,000
<i>Chau Doc town</i>			
4	Vinh My industrial cluster	Vinh My ward	72,000
5	Vinh Te industrial cluster	Vinh Te ward	437,000
<i>Tan Chau town</i>			
6	Long Chau industrial cluster	Long Chau Ward	76,000
7	Long Son industrial cluster	Long Son Ward	437,000
8	Vinh Xuong industrial cluster	Vinh Xuong commune	117,000
9	Chau Phong industrial cluster	Chau Phong commune	175,000
10	Long An industrial cluster	Long An commune	117,000
<i>Thoai Son district</i>			
11	Phu Hoa industrial cluster	Phu Hoa commune	222,000
12	Dinh Thanh industrial cluster	Dinh Thanh commune	294,000
13	Vong Dong industrial cluster	Vong Dong commune	87,000
14	Tan Thanh industrial cluster	Vong The commune	146,000
<i>Tinh Bien district</i>			
15	An Cu industrial cluster	An Cu commune	175,000
16	An Nong industrial cluster	An Nong commune	208,000
17	An Phu industrial cluster	An Phu commune	117,000
<i>An Phu district</i>			
18	An Phu industrial cluster	An Phu town	170,000
19	Long Binh industrial cluster	Long Binh commune	233,000
20	Khanh Binh industrial cluster	Khanh Binh commune	58,000
21	Vinh Hau industrial cluster	Vinh Hau commune	117,000
<i>Phu Tan district</i>			
22	Tan Trung industrial cluster	Tan Trung commune	209,000
23	Phu Binh industrial cluster	Phu Binh commune	175,000
24	Cho Vam industrial cluster	Cho Vam town	68,000
25	Long Hoa - Phu Lam industrial cluster	Long Binh commune, Phu Lam	117,000
<i>Cho Moi district</i>			
26	Nhon My industrial cluster	Nhon My commune	437,000
27	Hoa An industrial cluster	Hoa An commune	437,000
28	Hoa Binh industrial cluster	Hoa Binh commune	437,000
<i>Tri Ton</i>			
29	Tri Ton industrial cluster	Tri Ton town	175,000
30	Luong An Tra industrial cluster	Lac Quoi commune	175,000
<i>Chau Phu district</i>			
31	Binh My industrial cluster	Binh My commune	350,000
32	industrial cluster Binh Thuy	Binh Thuy commune	175,000
33	My Phu industrial cluster	My Phu commune	437,000
<i>Chau Thanh district</i>			
34	Hoa Binh Thanh industrial cluster	Hoa Binh Thanh commune	321,000
35	Vinh Binh industrial cluster	Vinh Binh commune	117,000
Total			7,473,000

4. Information of industrial clusters

*** Tan Trung industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located in Trung Hamlet 2, Tan Trung commune, Phu Tan district, An Giang province; near to Vam Nao river, located 36 km from Long Xuyen city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 50 ha, including industrial land to be leased 38 hectares.

- Enterprises in operation: GAVI company and JIC company (Japan) with the total area of 18.1 ha.

- The remaining area: about 20 ha.

- Current status: industrial cluster has been invested in infrastructure of transport, fence, power, communications, ...

- Sectors for investment calling: processing rice, agricultural products, seafood.

*** Phu Hoa industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located in Phu Huu hamlet, Phu Hoa town, Thoai Son district, An Giang province; bordering the provincial road 943, located 8 km from Long Xuyen city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 50 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 36 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: Chau Long Facility, Van Nhu Co.,Ltd, Quach Thanh Private Company, An Giang Food Company and An My Seafood Import and Export Joint Stock Company with the total area of 10.5 ha.

- The remaining area: about 25 ha.

- Current status: industrial cluster has been invested in infrastructure of transport, drainage system, green trees, ...

- Sectors for investment calling: processing rice, agricultural products, processing products with export potential and for serving domestic consumption.

*** Tan Thanh industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located in Tan Thanh hamlet, Vong The commune, Thoai Son district, An Giang province; bordering the provincial road 943, located 40 km from Long Xuyen city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 25 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 19 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: none.

- The remaining area: 19 ha

- Current status: attracting infrastructure investment, reimbursed clearance for 19 ha

- Sectors for investment calling: processing agricultural products and seafood, processing local products with export potential and for serving domestic consumption.

*** Tay Hue industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located in My Hoa Ward, Long Xuyen city, An Giang province; bordering the provincial road 943, located 1 km from Long Xuyen city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 75 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 55 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: none.

- The remaining area: 55 ha

- Current status: attracting infrastructure investment.

- Sectors for investment calling: garment, food processing, mechanical repairs, building materials, paper, wood, rubber, electromechanical manufacture, ...

*** Luong An Tra industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located in Luong An Tra commune, Tri Ton district, An Giang province; bordering Tam Ngan channel and the Provincial Road 958, located 50 km from Chau Doc city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 30 ha, industrial land to be leased: 22 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: Mekong Agricultural JSC (microbial organic fertilizer factory) and HCM city Food Company Limited with the total area of 10 ha.

- The remaining area: 12 ha.

- Current status: attracting infrastructure investment.

- Sectors for investment calling: garment, processing food and animal feed.

*** An Phu industrial cluster:**

- Geographical location: located in An Thanh Hamlet, An Phu town, An Phu district, An Giang province; the Provincial Road 957, located 17 km from Chau Doc city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 40 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 30 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: Tuynel brick factory belonging to An Giang Construction Company with the area of 2.75 ha.

- The remaining area: about 27 ha.

- Current status: attracting infrastructure investment.

- Sectors for investment calling: production and business of construction materials, kiln stockpile, processing agricultural products and seafood.

*** Long Chau industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located in Long Chau ward, Tan Chau town, An Giang province; bordering Tien River, located 22 km from Chau Doc city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 19.32 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 14.49 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: Phu Thinh Import & Export JSC, An Giang Food Company with the total area of 12.46 ha.

- The remaining area: about 02 ha.

- Current status: invested in infrastructure of transport, green trees, power, communications, ...

- Sectors for investment calling: processing food, agricultural products and seafood, processing local products with export potential and for serving domestic consumption.

*** Vinh My industrial cluster**

- Geographical location: located at Chau Long 1 cluster, Vinh My ward, Chau Doc city, An Giang province; bordering Hau River, located 2 km from the Centre of Chau Doc city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 15.66 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 12 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: Chau Long Facility, Van Nhu Co.,Ltd, Quach Thanh Private Company, Northern Food Company, Khiem Nhuong Company, Ky An Company and Thu Lieu Private Company with the total area of 10.94 ha.

- The remaining area: 01 ha.

- Current status: invested in infrastructure of transport, green trees, power, communications, ...

- Sectors for investment calling: production and business of construction materials, processing food, wood.

*** My Quy industrial cluster:**

- Geographical location: located in Dong Thanh B Hamlet, My Quy Ward, Long Xuyen city, An Giang province; bordering Hau River, located 2 km from the Centre of Long Xuyen city.

- The total planning area by 2025: 18 ha, including industrial land to be leased: 13,5 ha.

- Enterprises in operation: Cuu Long, Tuan Anh, Nam Viet, An Xuyen factory.

- The remaining area: 02 ha.

- Current status: invested in infrastructure of transport, green trees, power, communications, ...

- Sectors for investment calling: sectors in relation to seafood processing and animal feed processing.

TRADE

I. TRADE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. *Common goals*

- Maintaining fast and sustainable growth for the trade sector to continue to be the service sector with high quality, greater added value in the GRDP of the province.

- Promoting and improving export performance, considering import and export activities as a key factor of economic development of the province.

- Developing strongly domestic trade sector based on the logical and modern structure; performing connection tasks, orienting and meeting the increasingly diverse needs of production and consumption, ensuring a healthy and market development.

- Developing border economic zones, trade zones, urban centers of the province (Long Xuyen, Chau Doc and Tan Chau) into the trade - service centers of the region and inter - regions.

2. *Specific goals*

- Contribution of trade sector to GRDP of the province reaching 23.5% by 2020. The added value of the trade sector in 2020 is 12,420 billion dong.

- Total retail sales of goods and consumer services revenue in 2020 is and 198,062 billion VND respectively. The average growth rate reaches 17.1%/year in 2016 - 2020.

- Export turnover 2.0 billion dollars in 2020. The growth rate of annual export turnover reaches 11.38%/year for the period of 2016 - 2020.

- The proportion of retail sales by type of modern business 40 - 45% by 2020.

II. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION OF TRADE SECTOR OF AN GIANG IN 2011 - 2020 AND 2025

1. **Development orientation of import - export**

- *Development orientation of import and export goods:*

+ Maintaining the export growth for the key products with competitive advantage (rice, fish, frozen vegetables,...), and, focusing on the goods restructuring by increasing clean products with deep processing, high added value.

+ Focusing on development of potential export products, with high added value or high growth rate.

+ Export development is based on rational exploitation of natural resources (land, water...) and limiting environmental pollution, meeting regulations and standards of importing markets.

+ Prioritizing to import materials, especially equipment and technology, advanced business - production processes meet product innovation requirements and price suitability, faster capital recovery, and ensuring environmentally friendly standards and energy saving.

- *Development orientation of export market:*

+ Exploiting export markets towards multilateralisation and diversification, expanding export markets for many different market segments.

+ Stabilizing traditional markets, and developing new markets. For rice market, it can be exploited towards EU, Africa, Middle East, Canada, USA, Central America, Caribbean, etc. For seafood (catfish) market such as Russia, Ukraine, Middle East, etc.; studying and developing new markets for new products, paying attention to markets with average income and more.

- Developing import - export through Cambodia and ASEAN countries by building capacity of trade infrastructure in border gate economic zones in An Giang.

- Expanding export markets, focusing on promising markets for the province's export goods for seeking export opportunities.

- Curbing illegal import - export of goods through border gates with Cambodia.

- *Development orientation of import and export business methods:*

+ Developing service export and goods export in place on the basis of the development of trade infrastructure forms and strengthening the supply of goods and services in the areas, tours of many foreign visitors, supporting tourism to attract international visitors.

+ Boosting export support services, facilitating enterprises to access to world markets.

+ Incorporating between direct export and entrusted export via large export point (by sea and road through border), especially the export points of Ho Chi Minh city, Can Tho, provinces in Mekong Delta key economic region and northern border provinces. In the long term, developing relationship with partners in import countries to switching from entrusted export to direct export.

2. Development orientation of domestic market

2.1. Market of industrial consumer goods

* *In urban areas:*

- Formation and development of professional goods distribution channels (wholesale and retail), apply advanced business processes and technologies, development of business methods or agent forms or franchise transfer.

- Developing forms of modern trade infrastructure, attracting a strong goods brand, famous distributors of business network construction investment in key consumer areas such as Long Xuyen, Chau Doc, Tinh Bien Trade Zone.

- Adjusting types of traditional trade in the direction to ensure commercial civilization requirement and national identity preservation:

+ Implementing standardization, limiting rampant development of small scale, fragmented facilities (store, grocery...).

+ Implementing business linkage, unifying to buy and sell with the goal of supplying goods with good price and quality.

+ Applying additional methods of modern business and gradually converting to modern forms as enough conditions.

- Developing trade - services areas in cities, towns, residential areas to form a trade - services area network of the province.

** In countryside*

- Developing sales network of trade enterprises to rural areas and/or selecting experienced business households to form the distribution network of industrial consumer goods in the market area; supporting households on mountains, border to open stores themselves under postpaid payment method.

- Upgrading and renovating traditional commercial network (public market, shops ...), gradually developing modern commercial forms of small scale (convenient stores, self - service stores, specialized supermarkets).

- Establishing goods trading alliance between business households. Besides traditional business method, applying additional forms of modern transaction, ancillary services, primarily in wholesale.

2.2. Market of production materials

- Consolidating and developing system of agents, business facilities of production and business entities, developing enterprises of large - scale wholesale.

- Developing and diversing forms of wholesale towards bidding for procurement of large quantities and direct supply of goods.

- Developing wholesale transaction centers of raw materials for product sectors, strengthening network of production materials markets.

2.3. Market of agricultural products

- Forming consumption system of large - scale in which enterprises play a core role in centralized commodity production areas, building key product consumption pilots such as rice , vegetables, fish ...

- Developing direct distribution channels of agricultural products and aquatic products: producers, farmers, suppliers, etc. sell agricultural and aquatic products to retail system (specialized stores, supermarkets) or sell directly to processing facilities, hotels, restaurants, canteens workers,...

- Building economic linkage between farmer households and processing facilities, or between production and processing facilities and trade enterprises, linking enterprises to agricultural producers.

- Encouraging purchase contracts between farmers, traders and customers with large and stable demand; supporting commercial enterprises, manufacturers joining term transaction market; completing business method of professionally agricultural product wholesale.

- Developing trade infrastructure for agricultural consumption: forming specialized markets in rice, seafood, vegetables, etc. in centralized production and distribution areas; developing convenient stores, specialized supermarkets in agricultural products and food in urban and residential areas; modernizing markets of agricultural and aquatic products in urban markets; upgrading and renovating specialized markets of agricultural products in rural areas, particularly paying much attention to trade areas of fresh agricultural products and seafood.

3. Development orientation of economic sectors with trade activity

The economic sectors participate in trade activities following development orientation:

- *Trade with State capital:* State trading enterprises or enterprises funded by the State perform a pivotal role in a number of distribution systems of some important and specific sectors, focusing on sectors or localities in which other economic sectors have no trading conditions.

- *Trade cooperatives:* Focusing on modeling agricultural - trade - services cooperatives for agricultural production/or developing multi - functional cooperatives or synthetic trade - services cooperatives.

- *Private trade:*

+ Developing specialized wholesale and retail enterprises which are responsible for organizing distribution system of key commodity. Developing private trade in trade centers, shopping malls, markets, gate economic zones and trade streets with appropriate forms as private enterprises, joint stock companies, limited liability companies, partnerships, business combinations and business households.

+ Supporting private trade for accumulation and concentration of capital, developing some strong trade enterprises with enough competitiveness and conditions for effective cooperation with domestic and foreign distributors, implementing assignment and cooperation on the basis of member's strengths, building distribution brand of each system....

+ For small business households: Participating in business system of enterprises through form of agent, sale contract; involving in distribution chain with linkage, joint venture, franchise transfer; self - developing, or linking, consolidating into a company or retail cooperative; applying gradually retail distribution model chain and franchise transfer, converting business method from the traditional business method into business modern method, first of all in urban areas...

- *Foreign investment:*

+ Investing in distribution services of high quality, large scale such as supermarkets, trade centers, shopping centers, wholesale markets of agricultural products...

+ Investing in distribution services of high quality, large scale such as supermarkets, trade centers, shopping centers, wholesale markets of agricultural products.

+ Developing form of association between foreign distribution companies and domestic suppliers.

4. Development orientation of ancillary services of trade industry

- Centralizing auxiliary service areas, focusing on developing in gate areas, trade centers, wholesale centers, shopping centers, wholesale markets, large scale markets (6 markets class II of the province).

- Professionalizing auxiliary services in line with the process of professionalization, modernization of trade sector, promoting adoption of method, equipment and advanced technology.

5. Development orientation of e-commerce

Development of electronic commerce in the province's enterprises needs to focus on the following matters:

- Increasing use of e-commerce types and tools for marketing, advertising and transaction, purchase and sale of goods and supply management, signing export contract with foreign partners...

- Human Resources Development of e-commerce, training of specialization and skill of e-commerce application in manufacturing, trading.

- Creating a favorable legal environment for e-commerce enterprises: dissemination and promulgation of standards and regulations used in e-commerce; information security in e-commerce transaction.

- Improving the capacity of state management of e-commerce. Providing online public services relating to production and business activities in accordance with international trade commitments

6. Development orientation of trade space

6.1. Urban markets

- Developing retail and wholesale trade to supply goods for retail facilities, residents in and outside urban areas; organizing import - export activities. Integrating various types, many scales, many different capabilities in an urban area. Thereby, forming trade space in the model of "trade urban area" to achieve investment efficiency as well as business efficiency.

- In urban area centers, developing and diversifying forms, organizations of wholesale, retail trade, import and export, in particular rapid development of modern trade forms, forming trade - service areas for centralized procurement, distribution logistics area and cargo flows, providing ancillary services. Central

urban market can be connected to form shopping space, major transaction in the province.

- In towns: developing types of retail, retail trade organizations of small and medium scale, receiving goods from the central market to serve the needs of consumers and producers in the province. The more important goal is to become the head unit in mining and organization sources of goods in the district and surrounding areas to supply the central urban area of the province and the markets outside the province.

6.2. Rural markets

- Focusing on developing trade activities to generate sources of agricultural products for export targets, especially the key products of the province. Market organization is incorporated with protection policy, insurance of agricultural production in order to facilitate developing the intensive production area, farm and household economy.

- Developing the trade infrastructure for providing raw materials for agricultural production and consumption of agricultural products and aquatic products.

- Consolidating agricultural product retail system, wholesale market in line with the focus of rural production and consumption, improving gradually trade civilization and applying new ways of business, support services in the wholesale markets, large - scale markets.

6.3. Border markets

- Developing trade in border economic zones: An Giang border economic zone was formed in 2007 under Decision 65/2007/QĐ - TTg of the Prime Minister dated 11/5/2007 on promulgating operation regulations of border economic zone of An Giang province. Trade activities should be continued towards the planning period: 1) Making use of, maximizing incentives to organize the production, sales and develop into the focal point of import and export to Cambodian market. 2) Developing trade types for large scale transshipment of goods, providing import and export services.

- Organizing the distribution system of essential goods for ethnic groups, deep - lying and remote areas, border areas.

- Organizing supply of goods for domestic and foreign tourists who visit the border or transit through the gates in Tinh Bien, Chau Doc, Tan Chau, An Phu, Triton district.

7. Development orientation of trade infrastructure system

7.1. Wholesale infrastructure system

- Planning rice farming areas, aquaculture areas, vegetable farming areas of large scale, etc., providing goods for the domestic market and export.

- Planning urban development, focusing on big urban areas such as Long Xuyen, Chau Doc and Tan Chau as the big consumer market of the province due to high population density and large tourist flow.

- Planning processing industrial zones and clusters of agricultural products for export, planning transportation points of the province, particularly inter - regional transport and orienting development of import and export infrastructure, focusing on convenient locations for collection and transshipment of goods at the borders.

The types of main wholesale infrastructure system in the province by 2020 will include: wholesale markets; Wholesale centers; Commodity trading floor; Public warehouses.

7.2. Retail infrastructure system

- In Long Xuyen city and Chau Doc city: in addition to maintaining and renovating traditional retail facilities, it will prioritize the development of new convenient stores, specialized stores, supermarkets and trade centers. After 2020, building and expanding the scale of trade centers, supermarkets when these urban areas is upgraded and built into more developing urban areas. (Type I and Type II).

- In Tan Chau town and the towns (urban area type IV and V): developing traditional retail facilities, and encouraging new development of convenience stores, specialized stores, supermarkets. To the period of 2016 - 2020 and after 2020, taking new development and alternative development of forms of modern trade, continuing development of commercial centers, shopping malls in the towns for achieving the population standards, income levels...

- In rural areas: continuing and focusing on developing traditional markets (public markets) and encouraging rural households to open retail points/retail outlets in residential areas. For the period of 2015 - 2020 and after 2020, it will take alternative and new development of specialized stores, specialized supermarkets and convenient stores.

- In mountainous areas, border: continuing and focusing on developing traditional markets in the communal centers and encouraging households to open retail points/retail outlets in small residential clusters with convenient locations for purchasing of neighboring households. After 2020, along with the process of socio - economic development and concentration of population, it will encourage the new development of convenient stores, specialized stores.

- In the tourism areas: developing characteristic trade infrastructure types for purchasing needs of tourists such as tourism market, food market, night market, souvenir shops, specialty showrooms; renovating and upgrading traditional shops towards integration of trade civilization and cultural identity. For the period of 2016 - 2020 and after 2020, with the development of tourist routes and the number of tourists, developing gradually specialized stores, specialized supermarkets, improving the quality of goods and services to meet the purchasing needs of tourists.

7.3. Import and export infrastructure system

Basically, the export - import infrastructure system will be distributed mainly in the port area and the border of the province. Also, additional planning is necessary for gathering, distribution and transshipment of export - import goods infrastructure. This type will be distributed reasonably to the main traffic routes connecting between centralized production areas with ports and border gates.

The main infrastructure type of import - export is in An Giang province by 2020 will include: storage system, yard of export - import goods; stores, duty - free supermarkets; wholesale markets, wholesale centers; trade expo center.

III. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OF TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM IN AN GIANG PROVINCE

1. Development planning of market system

- Public markets (synthetic retail markets) in communes, wards; the general orientation is to implement clearance, relocation, renovation, upgrading and expansion of new markets in order to ensure enough public markets for the lives of the people. In particular, new construction should be limited public markets in urban areas. In rural areas, the market network is still the main circulation channel of goods during the period of 2008 - 2020. Currently, An Giang province has many narrow markets; therefore, it needs to switch gradually markets with unqualified area to other types of retail, such as supermarket, food store, convenient store, primarily in urban areas, on the other hand, because the population density of Giang province is pretty crowded, the number of people serving per market is relatively high while the serving average radius is low, it needs to expand the scale (increase the business area, the number of point of sale) of markets to meet the flow of people and goods across these markets.

- Synthetic wholesale and retail markets type I: upgrading, expanding and completing conditions of technical facility as well as the operation of the central market in city, town, district center. Limiting relocation and rampant opening of new markets. These synthetic wholesale and retail markets type I play a role in delivering the goods flow to the public markets and other trade forms.

- Specialized markets: developing the agricultural product markets or industrial consumer markets (fresh food markets, clothing markets) primarily in urban areas, densely populated areas - to meet increasingly diverse trend of supply and demand of goods.

- Wholesale market of agricultural products: forming wholesale markets of agricultural products (specialized or synthetic) in production areas or center of attraction and goods flows - in line with the process of production concentration, distribution and consumption.

- Upgrading, renovating and constructing markets in border communes, gate markets or markets in border economic zones as planned. Encouraging and supporting enterprises to expand the network to the border markets. Preserving and promoting the cultural characteristics of the mountainous area, the border during the operation of the border market network.

2. Development planning of supermarkets, trade centers

- Building trade centers in the central urban areas with large demand and purchasing power, scalability of goods exchange with other regions in the province, other provinces; in the border gate economic areas to expand good exchange with Cambodian market.

- Building shopping centers in districts

- Building supermarkets in cities, towns, townships, border gates and residential areas. Focusing on building new facility or renovating the old markets.

- Taking additional development of other trade forms, depending on specific conditions in each locality.

3. Development planning of warehouse system, wholesale center, commodity exchange floor, trade expo center

3.1. Warehouses

- *Public warehouses:*

Public warehouses will be planned in centralized agricultural production areas with large scale, mainly in farm size, highly seasonal feature and highly seasonal price volatility, attractive location for goods movement flow inside and outside the province. For An Giang, prioritizing public warehouse planning for grain. Currently, the province has stockpile system for milling operation with a fragmented small scale. Therefore, it needs to orient trade warehouse system planning with large scale on the basis of reorganization of rice export enterprises, creating accumulation mechanism in milling, processing and storing to improve business efficiency and protect the interests of farmers.

In terms of location: the warehouse will be located close to the rice wholesale markets (according to planned network of provincial market) and in centralized rice production areas in association with processing and export, for districts which do not have the wholesale markets, the warehouse construction area planning will be supplemented.

Based on the output of the main rice crops (winter - spring and summer - autumn) of the province in 2010 and outlook to 2020, in the coming years, An Giang province may need more warehouses with storage capacity for 400 - 500 thousand tons or more. The number of public warehouses under the output depends on the distance between the warehouses and the construction area of warehouse.

Planning of public warehouse:

- + Building the public warehouses and the agricultural products wholesale markets in Vinh Binh, Vinh Thanh (Chau Thanh), An Nong rice Market (Tinh Bien).

- + Building the public warehouses in Phu Tan, Thoai Son and Tri Ton districts.

- *Warehouse and yard of import goods:*

In An Giang, the export - import goods flow will be mainly transported in the east - west corridor, from the localities in the regions under road and waterway to the border gates such as Tinh Bien, Vinh Xuong and Khanh Binh. For export goods to other markets, it will be shipped and gathered at the river ports or roads to other ports outside the province to make export procedures.

Therefore, the main characteristics to determine import and export warehouse system planning are association with the main traffic routes (waterways, airline, roads); primary import - export gateways (the port area and the border gate by road with Cambodia); favorable location and geographical conditions for combining multi - modal transport.

Import - export goods warehouse system has been identified in the planning for border gate areas and port system in the province. In particular:

- Warehouse in Vinh Xuong border gate - Tan Chau town. Area: 2.9 ha
- Goods warehouse in Long Binh border gate - An Phu district. Area: 40 ha.
- Bonded warehouse, goods yard in Tinh Bien border gate - Tinh Bien district. Area: 13 ha

Encouraging investment in developing warehouse system in the nation and international gate areas of the province.

3.2. Wholesale center

- Wholesale center of agricultural products:

Planning for the areas which are the center of major agricultural production of the province of the region, have developed infrastructure conditions, favorable location for goods movement flow in the province and in the region, the ability to provide key services (financial, banking, telecommunications, transport services, etc.).

For An Giang, all kinds of agricultural products which are produced under the large scale are mainly fresh products (seafood, rice, vegetables, etc.) will be sold under wholesale in wholesale markets of agricultural products according to the planning of the provincial network of markets, including Vinh Binh rice market (Chau Thanh district), Hoi An fruit and vegetable market (Cho Moi district), My Phu seafood market (Chau Phu), Khanh Binh vegetable export wholesale market (An Phu district).

- Industrial consumer wholesale center:

Planning in the areas is for large consumption market, the industrial production area of the province, good infrastructure conditions, favorable location to attract consumers, distributors and manufacturers in the province, the region and the country. Industrial consumer wholesale center is used for gathering and distributing consumer goods to retail facilities.

Industrial consumer wholesale center is planned mainly in urban areas type I or above. Or It can be constructed in urban areas type II, but it must meet certain conditions on population size, administrative nature (municipality under the

central government) and the economy (urban areas under development orientation of trade, services, tourism).

Based on the development prospect of urban system in An Giang province to 2020, Long Xuyen city will be oriented to the urban development of type I, the service and industry account for a large proportion of city's economic structure (68.0% and 30.0%). Thus, orient the planning for 01 consumer wholesale center in the suburban area of Long Xuyen city in the period after 2020, an area of about 3 - 5 ha.

3.3. Commodity Exchange Floor

Location on which the commodity trading floor is placed must be in the centralized and large - scale commodity trading markets with favorable infrastructure conditions, the ability to provide key services (financial, banking, telecommunications, logistics, transport services) of high quality. The scale of the commodity trading floor is from 1,000 - 5,000 meters square.

The current situation and prospect of production and exchange of products of the province shows that the rice, seafood under the production scale and large transaction in the country, are the main goods for export. Therefore, the development orientation of commodity trading floor is associated with the rice and seafood wholesale markets when it meets the necessary economic - technical conditions.

3.4. Trade Expo Center

Focusing on developing exhibition centers with the main function as a fair but it still has exhibition area for introduction of products, goods and tourism promotion of enterprises inside and outside the province, Cambodian enterprises. And, developing the fair points from time to time, season, holiday, or in combination with cultural, sports activities...

Expo center distribution orientation period 2016 - 2020 and in 2025:

- Developing International Expo Center in Tinh Bien border gate
- Developing Provincial Expo Center in Long Xuyen city.
- Developing fair points widely to other districts: commercial - residential area of Phu My urban area (Phu Tan district), residential - commercial area in Tri Ton town (Tri Ton district) and Cho Moi district.

IV. CAPITAL NEED

1. Investment capital needs of development of trade

The forecast investment need of the entire trade in the period of 2016 - 2020 is about 6,396 billion dong.

To achieve expected trade GRDP growth and to meet needs to build commercial infrastructure as planned, the expected investment capital for construction of trade infrastructure system accounts for 30 - 35% of total investment capital needs for trade sector.

The capital for business development and trade infrastructure construction is

mainly from loans and mobilized capital from the economic components (domestic and foreign components). The State budget supports only building trade infrastructure in special areas such as rural markets in poor communes, with difficult socio - economic conditions, supports partially (ground, road, water supply and drainage, etc.) for projects on main and important commercial infrastructure construction such as wholesale markets, exhibition centers and warehouses in the gates

2. List of key investment projects

During the planning period, to carry out the development goals, the trade industry determines that An Giang needs to focus on creating a favorable investment climate and raising the maximum investment capacity from multiple sources, many economic sectors for trade activities and trade buildings. However, it needs to determine the order of reasonable investment priority, primarily focuses on key, breakthrough projects. The following list refers to trade buildings that need to be prioritized to invest, upgrade and expand by 2020.

LIST OF TRADE BUILDINGS TO BE PRIORITIZED

Works	Address	Scale (market/ ha)	Investment capital (bil dong)	Remarks
1/. Public market	The whole province	78 markets	1,427	
2/. Supermarket				
Supermarket of Chau Thoi 1 residential area	Chau Phu B Ward - Chau Doc town	72	18	
An Chau supermarket	An Chau town - Chau Thanh district	0.2	10	
Cai Dau supermarket	Cai Dau town - Chau Phu district	0.2	10	
Long Binh supermarket	Long Binh town - An Phu district	0.3	12	
Shopping mall				
My Xuyen, My Binh, Vinh Tra shopping mall	Long Xuyen city	30.75	721	
Cho Vam Shopping Center	Cho Vam town-Phu Tan district	2	200	
Khanh Binh border gate economic zone	An Phu district	200	800	
Management and trade - services area in Vinh Xuong border gate	Vinh Xuong commune - Tan Chau district	22	200	
Long Xuyen Expo Zone	Long Xuyen city	5	200	

3./Public Warehouse				
Regional Wholesale distribution center	Long Xuyen city	56.27	554	
Wholesale center for agricultural products and agricultural materials in Vinh Thanh commune	Vinh Thanh commune - Chau Thanh district	5	15	
Wholesale center for agricultural products and agricultural materials in Vinh Binh commune	Vinh Binh commune - Chau Thanh district	5	15	
Warehouses in Vinh Xuong, Khanh Binh, Tinh Bien, Vinh Gia border gate; ...	Tan Chau town - An Phu district	3 - 40 ha	30	

3. Incentives

*** Land rental**

According to Decree No.46/2014/ND - CP, dated 15/05/2014; Decree No.135/2016/ND - CP of the Government dated 09/9/2016 on land rental and water surface rental, investors are entitled to the exemption and reduction as follows:

- Eleven (11) years for investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau district;
- Seven (7) years for investment projects in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi district;

*** Corporate income tax incentives**

According to the amendment and supplement law to some articles of the Law on Corporate Income Tax No.32/2013/QH13, and Decree No.218/2013/ND - CP; and Decree No.12/2015/ND - CP of the Government providing the amendment and supplement to Corporate Income Tax details, investors enjoy the following incentives

*** Form of exemption**

- Apply the tax rate of 10% during 15 years for income of enterprises implementing investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau;
- Apply the tax rate of 20% during 10 years for income of enterprises implementing investment projects in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi.

*** Form of exemption**

- Exempt from the income tax for 4 years and reduced by 50% within the next 9 years for income tax of enterprises implementing new investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu district, Tan Chau town;

- Exempt from the income tax for 2 years and reduced by 50% within the next 4 years for enterprises implementing new investment projects in Chau Doc city and Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi district.

Bà Chúa Xứ's shrine festival on Sam mountain



TOURISM

I. DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

1. Overall goals:

It brings the tourism into a spearhead economic sector as soon as possible, increasing contribution rate in GRDP of the province, contributing to the economic restructuring, development of service sector, creating jobs for the society. Building brand and striving to develop An Giang province as a tourism center of Mekong Delta and the country.

Promoting the resources for tourism development; diversification of tourism products, promotion of joint ventures, associating with domestic and foreign tourism units. Developing the tourism sites and routes: Nui Sam, Nui Cam, Nui Co To, Nui Giai, Oc Eo - Ba The, Uncle Ton Memorial Area; Long Xuyen - Cho Moi - Phu Tan - Tan Chau - An Phu tours; Long Xuyen - Chau Thanh - Chau Phu - Chau Doc - Tinh Bien - Tri ton - Thoai Son tours and tours outside the province and foreign countries.

Developing diverse forms of tourism such as sightseeing tourism, resort tourism, ecotourism, sports tourism, recreation, cultural tourism, spiritual tourism; travel associated with souvenir, handicrafts and cuisine product shopping. Developing O Ta Soc attraction point, Tri Ton district tourism combined with That Son (Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son district), in association with resort, traditional medicine cures by medicinal plants grown at That Son.

2. Specific goals:

Striving to 2015 attracting 6,000,000 visitors to the tourist destinations (of which the number of staying visitors is estimated at 540,000 arrivals, including 73,000 international visitors and 467,000 domestic visitors). By 2020, attracting 6.5 million visitors (of which, the number of staying visitors is estimated at 905,000 arrivals, including 117,000 international visitors and 788,000 domestic visitors). By 2030, attracting 8.3 million visitors (of which the number of staying visitors is estimated at 1,689,000 arrivals, including 279,000 international visitors and 1,410,000 domestic visitors).

Regarding employment, based on the amount of staying guests and increase in the number of rooms over the periods, forecast labor need to participate in tourism activities is around 7,704 people in 2015, about 11,742 people in 2020 and 19,416 people in 2030.

Total estimated revenue generated from tourism in 2015 is about 1,103 billion dong, 2,032 billion in 2020, 6,598 billion in 2030. The proportion of tourism sector's contribution in the overall GRDP of the province is estimated at 4% in 2015, 7% in 2020 and 13% in 2030.

II. ORIENTATION TO 2020 AND VISION TO 2030

1. Exploitation orientation to tourist market

Domestic tourist market: Focusing on tourists from Ho Chi Minh city, the Southeast region, the central region - Highland, provinces of Mekong Delta and the northern provinces are very potential; in particular, focusing on attracting travelers who are in favor of spiritual tourism, eco - tourism combined with resort.

Foreign tourist market: Continuing to attract visitors from countries such as USA, France, Australia, Germany, Japan, Korea, Cambodia, etc. In the future, it will attract more tourists from countries such as Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, India and visitors of other countries who need a long winter break such as England, the Netherlands, Russia on the basis of promoting the association, tourism in these markets.

2. Tourism product orientation

Increasing in the tourism quality associating with traditional cultural festivals, beliefs, religion, ethnic groups: Via Ba Chua Xu Nui Sam Festival - Chau Doc city; Don - ta ceremony - Bay Nui cow race festival, Chol - chhnam - thmay Festival of Khmer in Tri Ton district, Tinh Bien; Bung Binh Thien cultural festival - Holy month of Ramadan, Roya Haji Festival of the Cham people in An Phu district; Enlightening Ceremony of Hoa Hao Buddhism - 18/5 under lunar calendar in Phu Tan district; Anniversary festival for date of death of Tran Van Thanh, Chau Phu district...

Developing types of tourism associated with river, mountain, forest and countryside ecosystem: raft village sightseeing tour in Hau river; tour in Tien River to visit Gieng isle, Tan Chau silk village, Vinh Xuong international border gate under waterway; tour of Tra Su cajeput forest, That Son; countryside homestay tour at Ong Ho isle, Gieng isle; Bung Binh Thien tour, Giong Cay Da, Bau Nau...

Consolidating, expanding and improving the quality of forms of tourism associated with historical, cultural monuments: Tour of Uncle Ton Memorial Area, Long Xuyen city; Oc Eo - Ba The archaeological monument and art architecture area in Thoai Son district; Tuc Dup Hill historical monument, Ba Chuc sepulcher in Tri Ton district; Nui Sam relic in Chau Doc city...

Diversifying the tourism products associated with the cultural life of the community: An Giang is inhabited by four communities Kinh, Hoa, Cham, Khmer with a very rich and diverse culture. Hence it needs to expand, exploit tours for learning the cultural life of the residents, especially the traditional villages such as forging, weaving, weaving from hyacinth; producing jaggery, crackers, etc., especially enjoying the special cultural forms of peoples as Du Ke singing, drumming, Dance Ogre at Khmer Krom; folk singing, drumming of Paranung, Cham's Saranai...

Combining types of tourism with fairs, trade activities in border areas: Chau Doc Tour for specialty shopping and duty - free supermarkets in Tinh Bien international border gate.

Developing the forms of tourism associated with traditional and modern sports: sailing tour in Bung Binh Thien, periodical cow racing in Chau Doc,

parachuting on Nui Cam peak for visiting That Son and Long Xuyen Quadrangle, sliding on Nui Cam peak...

Promoting the development of forms of tourism associated with shopping and culinary specialties: An Giang is a land with many specialties prepared from the naturally agricultural products, seafood that have been famous long time ago such as Chau Doc fish sauce, the dry products (made from fish, eel, snake, etc.), fried fish - paste balls, fried sticky rice, neem tree salad, steamed chicken with bamboo leaf, Bay Nui's fried chafer, sponge cake made from jaggery, beef sausage, Ni rice with Ca Pua, curry (cow or goat, lamb, chicken, fish, etc.) and many cakes as *din - pa - gon*, *ha - nam - can* of Cham people.

Developing types of tourisms associated with exploring resort and area of medicinal plants of That Son: Nui Cam is 716m in height, the average ideal temperature of 18 - 20°C and rarely exceeds 25°C, it should be known as "Western Dalat". These are the suitable climatic conditions for cultivating the medicinal plants used for healing, relaxation of tourists, this is the characteristic of Mekong Delta. Besides the vast rice fields, An Giang has many cajeput forests with an area of approximately 3,800 ha, typically Tra Su famous cajeput forest above 583 ha, with 154 rare species belonging to 54 families. Wild animals in An Giang is plentiful and there are many kinds of rare animals.

Bay Nui medicinal plants have been used for a long time, highly effective in prevention and treatment of diseases due to high medicinal property, estimated about 680 species, including many rare species such as *Moringa oleifera Lamk* as a medicine just as food, *Couroupita surinamensis Mart. Ex Berg* as medicinal plant just landscape tree...

3. Brand orientation

Building positively brand of destinations to create a comparative advantage in tourism with the provinces in the Mekong Delta, this is what to do now to make a "lever" for development, creation of added value during the process of tourism industry. Building the brand of destinations by promoting the dissemination and tourism promotion on the basis of surveying, measuring the performance of An Giang's tourism sector.

4. Tourism promotion orientation

Focusing on publishing and distribution of publications for promoting the tourism such as tourism maps, travel guides, VCDs, travel newsletters, postcard, website to introduce An Giang tourism. These publications are required to include attractive image and rich content.

5. Strategic orientation for maintaining tourism competitiveness

Constructing, updating and improving the tourism information; considering the spiritual tourism, forest ecology, river, mountain, field and culture of ethnic communities (festivals, craft villages) as An Giang's leading tourism products; focusing on maintaining and expanding the market share, domestic and international tourist attraction to enjoy these festivals. Improving the provision of

information, widespread introduction of An Giang's tourism products to domestic and foreign tourists. Sorting and ranking standard tourism facilities, eliminating gradually poor services. Calculating travel service price so that it is competitive compared to the regional and national service price.

Developing effective management mechanism for the province's tourism industry, facilitating organizations and individuals to participate in tourism activities. Building Visitor Center, establishing and notifying the "hot line" to receive information and support travelers in time. Training and attracting qualified and professional tourism human resources to meet development needs of An Giang tourism. Preparing scripts to cope with crisis, fluctuation of tourism environment.

6. Orientation for tourism infrastructure development

Prioritizing development of transport infrastructure, yards for shipping and welcoming visitors.

Preparing statistical plan, connecting accommodation facilities to meet the quantity and improving the tourists service quality.

Planning, developing tourist attraction system and commercial service facilities, dining, entertainment areas towards civilization, politeness.

7. Orientation for tourism human resources development

By 2020, it is expected that An Giang needs to add about 2,000 direct employees and 4,200 indirect employees to participate in activities of travel services. Trained labor with elementary and middle level will account for about 70%, especially for professional reception, preparation, housekeeping, waitress, Europe - Asia kitchen, travel instruction and explanation. Therefore, there should be appropriate human resources training and development plan, especially professional tourism employees.

8. Tourism development orientation under space and territory

Determining the priorities for tourism development in the province; including major tourist attractions; the specific tourism products; local, inter - regional and international tourist route, network; towards investment in infrastructure for tourism development.

9. Sustainable Development Orientation

Planning the provincial tourism development towards sustainability is the goal, the task that should be prioritized for implementation in the near future. Defining clearly the tasks of planning that are to promote the province's tourism development and to meet current and long term needs. It needs to develop the tourism on the basis of ensuring the economic environment, the natural environment and the social environment.

10. Orientation for tourism completion improvement

Completing the province's tourism environment to attract more and more tourists, including completing the natural environment and social environment.

For the natural environment: it needs to solve polluted areas, especially in the tourist attractions, taking the environmental protection measures at the green, clean, pretty tourist attractions.

For the social environment: educating, propagating to raise awareness of people about social responsibility for tourism activities in the locality. Organizing, managing religious, spiritual activities of local people and tourists well. And taking more resolute measures to repel social evils, soliciting victim, raising prices at the festival, pilgrims in the tourist destinations.

11. Development cooperation orientation

The importance of tourism products is to include combination, make the tourists not limited in geographical scope while traveling, these tourists tend to want to experience different places in one trip. Therefore, the cooperation is the core and survival activity of the tourism industry. In recent years, the cooperation between the regions and localities in the tourism takes place quite exciting, should be continued to promote.

For An Giang tourism sector, determining the cooperation direction is an important task to motivate the quick, proactive and prompt development of the entire sector. For comprehensive and effective cooperation, An Giang needs to cooperate in building products, promotion and market promotion, research, human resources training and development, and development management.

III. LIST OF PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS

No.	List of projects	Project location	Scale	Total	Budget	Socialization	Remarks
	Total			301	161	140	
1	Implementing new rural and ecological tourist attractions, routes of My Hoa Hung isle with 9 tourist attractions and 3 tourist routes	Long Xuyen		45	25	20	Socialization from households participating in tourist investment
2	Oc Eo tourist attraction	Thoai Son	38 ha	36	36	0	Roads connecting to the relics
4	Ecotourism Development in 03 communes on Gieng isle	Cho Moi	10 ha	15	10	5	Household socialization in 03 communes participating in tourist investment
5	Nui Sam tourist resort infrastructure (road up the mountain, tourist attractions ...)	P. Nui Sam	20	60	30	30	Socialization from Mieu Ba capital

6	Bung Binh Thien tourist resort infrastructure	An Phu		30	30		Roads connecting to tourist attractions
7	Investment in cow racing golf for tourists in Chau Doc	Chau Doc		20	15	5	Socialization from enterprises, households participating in exploitation and investment
8	Infrastructure of dining venues and craft villages for tourists in Chau Doc	Chau Doc		10	0	10	Calling for investment
9	Nui Cam ecotourism area	Tinh Bien	3.100 ha	60	0	60	Investment capital of enterprises
10	Infrastructure of Tra Su cajeput forest ecotourism area	Tinh Bien	30 ha	25	15	10	Investment capital of enterprises

* **Remarks:** Design capacity, the total investment, investment capital of projects mentioned above will be calculated, selected and specified during the preparation and submission of investment projects, depending on demand and capacity for balancing and mobilizing investment capital for each period./.

TRAFFIC MAP



TRAFFIC

I. GOALS

Creating gradually a continuous and synchronous transport system with sustainable development capacity. Ensuring rapid, convenient and safe circulation and meeting the increasing transportation demand and diversification for the socio-economic development strategies of the province, security and defense, adaptation in terms of climate change and sea level rise.

II. PLANNING ROAD SYSTEM AND WATERWAY

1. Road system

1.1. National transport system in the province:

- Soc Trang - Can Tho - Chau Doc Expressway: Section through the province from the border of Can Tho city to the intersection with National Route 91 Chau Doc city is 60 km in length with 4 lanes.

- National Route 80: Upgrading to reach the minimum standard level III with 2 lanes, completed before 2020.

- National Route 91: Upgrading to reach the minimum standard level III with 2 lanes, completed before 2020. And building bypass routes of Long Xuyen city, An Chau town (Chau Thanh), Cai Dau town (Chau Phu), Chau Doc city (coinciding with Route N1) and bypass from Binh My bridge to Cay Duong bridge, completed before 2020.

- National Route 91C: Upgrading to reach the minimum standard level IV with 2 lanes.

- National Route N1: From Tan Chau bridge to the border of Kien Giang province: 67.3 km in length. Planning under the minimum standard level IV with 2 lanes.

- National Route 80B: It is expected to be built and upgraded from provincial road 942, provincial road 952, district road: Than Nong channel (Tan Phu District). The first point of Dong Thap border, the end point of Vinh Xuong international border, 74.7 km in length. Planning under the minimum standard level III with 2 lanes, completed after 2020.

1.2. Border patrol road

The border patrol road in An Giang province is located 50 - 100m from the national border under planning, with a total length of 85 km. It is divided into 3 sections as follows: the border road from Vinh Xuong border gate to Nhon Binh border post (937) in Tan Chau town and An Phu district; the border road from the border post 937 to Tinh Bien border post in An Phu district and Chau Doc city; the border road from Tinh Bien border post to the border of Kien Giang in Tinh Bien district and Tri Ton.

1.3. Provincial road system

- Provincial road 955A: section from Chau Doc city to the channel 10, proposed to change into urban road. Section from the channel 10 to the intersection with the old national route 91, planned into the national route N1.

- Provincial road 942, Provincial road 952: after 2020, planned as the national route 80B.

- Provincial road 941: 39 km in length, the first point intersects with the national route 91 in the provincial road junction, the end point intersects with the provincial road 943 in Tri Ton town. The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width. Completed in the period before 2015. For the period to 2030, it will upgrade to reach the standard equal to level III.

- Provincial road 942: 28.7 km in length, the first point is in Cai Tau Thuong bridge in the border of Dong Thap province, the end point intersects the provincial road 954 in the cross - road of Phu My, Phu Tan district. For the period before 2020, it will upgrade the section from the border of Dong Thap to Thuan Giang ferry into the national route 80B, reaching level IV at least, 2 lanes. The remaining section from Thuan Giang ferry to Phu My cross - road intersecting with the Provincial road 954 is changed into the urban road.

- Provincial road 943: the entire route is 64.0 km in length, the first point intersects with the national route 91 in Long Xuyen city, the end point is at the Provincial road 941, Tri Ton town. The section from the intersection with the national route 91 to Thoai Giang bridge is 22.5 km in length, the plastic surface is 14m in width, the foundation is 20 - 26m in width, reaching the standard level III, completed before 2015. The remaining section from is 41.5 km in length, reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in length, the foundation is 9m in width, completed in 2016 - 2020. After 2020, upgraded to reach the standard equal to level III. Building the bypass of Nui Sap town from the bridge of channel F to Thoai Giang bridge.

- Provincial road 944: 11.2 km in length, the first point is in An Hoa ferry (Hoa Binh, Cho Moi), the end point intersects with the Provincial road 942 at Cuu Hoi junction. The planning of plastic surface is (or asp halt concrete) 11m in width, the foundation is 12m, level IV, the road limit is 32m, completed before 2020.

- Provincial road 945: 42 km in length, from the intersection with the national route 91 near Vinh Tre bridge, ending at the bridge near Kien Giang. The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m. It is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020. For the period after 2020 upgraded to reach the standard level III.

- Provincial road 946: 31.5 km in length, the first point is the People's Committee of Hoa An commune (Cho Moi town), the end point intersects with Provincial road 942 (Cho Moi town). The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m. It is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020. (The section across the town is

built under the standard of urban road). For the period to 2030 upgraded the entire route to reach the standard level III.

- Provincial road 947: 35.0 km in length, the first point intersects with the national route 91 in Cay Duong bridge (Chau Phu), the end point is in the border of Thoai Son - Kien Giang. The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m. It is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020. For the period to 2030 upgraded the entire route to reach the standard level III.

- Provincial road 948: 22.3 km in length, the first point intersects with the national route 91 in Nha Bang town (Tinh Bien), the end point intersects with the route N2 in Tri Ton town. The planning reaches the standard IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m, each side is 14.5 m from the center of existing road. It is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020. For the period to 2030 upgraded the entire route to reach the standard level III.

- Provincial road 951: 29.7 km in length, the first point intersects with the Provincial road 953 in Tan Chau town, the end point is in Nang Gu ferry. The section from the intersection with the Provincial road 953 to the border of Hoa Lac - Phu Binh (Phu Tan district) is 15 km in length, the planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m, it is expected to be built in 2016 - 2020. The remaining section is only repaired. For the period to 2030 upgraded the entire route to reach the standard level III.

- Provincial road 952: 19.0 km in length, the first point intersects with the Provincial road 953 in Long Thanh ward (Tan Chau town), the end point is in Vinh Xuong border gate (Tan Chau town). For the period before 2020: repair. For the period after 2020 changed into the urban road from the old provincial road 953 in Long Thanh ward (Tan Chau town) to Tan An ferry; the section from Tan An ferry to the road to Tan An bridge is transferred to management level and connected to the route to form the provincial road 61B (Tan Chau town). The remaining section is upgraded to the national route 80B.

- Provincial road 953: the section from Chau Giang ferry to the national route 80B (the road to Tan An bridge is 12.7 km in length. The planning reaches level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m. The remaining from the national route 80B to the old provincial road 952 is changed to the urban road.

- Provincial road 954: 45.7 km in length, the first point intersects with Ton Duc Thang road in Tan Chau town, the end point is Nang Gu ferry (Phu Tan district). The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m, the right side is 13.5m, the left side is 15.5m from the center of existing road, it is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020. (the sections across the town are built under the standard of urban road). Building the bypass of Cho Vam town, Phu Tan district and the local bypass sections is at landslide areas.

- Provincial road 955b: 22.0 km in length, the first point intersects with the Provincial road 948 in Tri Ton town, the end point intersects with the national route N1 in Lac Quoi, Tri Ton. The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m, each side is 14.5 m from the center of existing road. Completed after 2020.

- Provincial road 957: 33.2 km in length, the first point is in Da Phuoc commune, An Phu district, the end point intersects with the national route 91C in Long Binh town (An Phu). Before 2020, upgrading the entire land road into the plastic surface of 7m in width, the foundation of 9m, the road limit of 29m, each side is 14.5 m from the center of existing road.

- Provincial road 958 (Tri Ton - Vam Ray): 18.8 km in length, the first point intersects with the Provincial road 948 in Tri Ton town, the end point is in the border of Kien Giang in Ninh Phuoc bridge. Before 2020, repair only. After 2030 upgraded, expanded the entire route to reach level III.

- Provincial road 949: 21.9 km in length, the first point intersects with the national route 91 in Tinh Bien town, the end point intersects with the Provincial road 955B in Tri Ton district. The route is formed on the base of upgrading 2 district routes (HL.17 of Tinh Bien and Tri Ton). The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m, it is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020.

- Provincial road 950: 10.8 km in length, the first point intersects with the national route 80B in Vinh Xuong commune, Tan Chau town, the end point intersects with the Provincial road 957. The route is formed on the base of upgrading the commune road close to the east branch c hannel (Tan Chau town) and the district road 205, 206 and 217 (An Phu district), only building a section of 1 km in length across isle. The planning reaches the standard level IV, the plastic surface is 7m in width, the foundation is 9m in width, the road limit is 29m, it is expected to be completed in 2016 - 2020.

- Provincial road 960: The route is formed on the base of upgrading 104 km of the district road of Western Rach Gia, Long Xuyen (Thoai Son district), the first point intersects with the national route 943 close to Thoai Giang bridge, the end point is in the border of Kien Giang. For the period before 2015, repair to reach the standard level VI. In 2016 - 2020: the planning reaches the standard level V, the plastic surface is 5.5m in width, the foundation is 7.5m in width, the road limit is 27.5m.

1.4. District road system: Upgrading and building new district roads connecting to the district center and commune centers to meet the travel needs of the people, as a prerequisite for development of new rural roads.

1.5. Bridge system:

- For the provincial road system: maintain the existing bridges to ensure 18T or more, the new - built bridges reach the load HL.93.

- For the district road system: maintain the existing bridges with the load or 8T or more. Reinforced concrete or prestressed concrete with design live load $\geq 0,5HL.93$ is used to build the bridges to meet the needs of the period after 2030.

- For areas where no bridge construction takes place, ferries are built to serve the travel needs of the people.

1.6. Bus station system:

- Long Xuyen bus station: in the construction stage at the end of prolonged Pham Cu Luong street, My Quy Ward, Long Xuyen city to replace Long Xuyen old bus station in Long Xuyen. Serving as the province's main bus station.

- Binh Duc bus station: its location is in Binh Duc Ward, Long Xuyen city. The station is built to replace Binh Khanh bus station, acting as the intercity bus station. The planning reaches the standard type 2 with an area of 1 ha.

- Mai Linh bus station: maintaining the current status.

- Chau Doc bus station: upgraded to reach the standard of bus station type 1 with an area of 2.5 ha. Acting as the central bus station of the northern region of the province.

- Tan Chau Bus Station: moving the existing bus station close to the route N1, Long Thanh ward. The planning reaches the standard of bus station type 2 with an area of 1 ha.

- Cho Moi bus station, Phu My bus station, Hoa Lac bus station, Cho Vam bus station, Khanh Binh bus station, Xuan To bus station, Chi Lang bus station, Nui Sap bus station, Oc Eo bus station, Tri Ton bus station, Chau Thanh bus station, Cai Dau bus station, Vinh Xuong bus station, Con Tien vans station, Vinh Xuong international border gate vans station.

1.7. Rest station: 6 stations T han Tai, T hai Han, An Phu, Vinh Gia, Cuu Hoi, Tri Ton

1.8. Public passenger transport by bus:

Organizing and restructuring the current network of 12 bus stations, reorganizing some bus routes that do not meet the criteria in order to keep stable operation. Also based on travel demand, the situation of socio - economic development of each district, town and city to give proposals to build new bus routes reasonably.

2. Airport construction: An Giang Airport is located in Can Dang Commune, Chau Thanh District.

- For the period by 2020: Receiving ATR72 aircraft or equivalent type, reaching the airport standard level 3C (ICAO) for civil mining operations and the airport with standard type III for military operations.

- For the period after 2020: Receiving A321 aircraft and equivalent type, reaching the airport standard level 4C for civil mining operations and the airport standard type II for military operations, the number of passengers reached about

300 passengers/peak hour and about 300T/year, the landing access equipment is exact under the standard Cat I of ICAO.

3. Inland waterway system:

* **Inland waterway route:** Renovating rivers, canals managed by the province under Vietnam standard 5664 - 2009 on technical decentralization of waterway.

*** Ports:**

- My Thoi seaport: Renovating and constructing two jetties to receive vessels with 10,000 DWT. Completing the entire warehouse on the expanded land to increase the total capacity of the port to 3.5 million tons/year, of which the number of container is approximately 130,160TEU/year.

- Binh Long Port: By 2020, upgraded to reach a capacity of 0.3 million tons/year. Consisting of 2 areas: area for packaged goods and bulk cargo. Including 1 dock up to 500 tons, 50m in length and upgrading 1 dock up to 1,000T, 70 m in length. Maintaining the warehouse scale. After 2020, investing in expanding the cargo yard, upgrading the unloading equipment quality, upgrading dock up to 3,000T; capacity of 0.6 million tons/year.

- An Giang Port for cargo handling: Ensuring receiving vessels \leq 1,000T, capacity up to 300,000T/year in 2020 and 500,000T/year in 2030.

- Tan Chau port belongs to Long Chau ward, Tan Chau town, which acts as a focal point for inland waterway vehicles in relation to trading with Cambodia. By 2020, constructing new facility to receive vessels \leq 2,000T to reach 500,000T/year. By 2030, ensuring the operation of vessels \leq 5,000T to reach 1 million tons/year.

- Chau Doc port is close to the junction of Hau River and Chau Doc River in Da Phuoc Commune, An Phu district. Constructing new facility to ensure the operation of vessels up to 1,000T to reach 300,000T/year.

- Vinh Te Port, Cho Moi, Phu Tan, Vinh Hoi Dong: 200 - 1,000 tons

- Long Xuyen and Chau Doc Guest Port

Also, considering for upgrading and perfecting the specialized port for export and import of petroleum, cement products, etc., such as: An Giang Cement Factory Port; Vinh Tre, Long Xuyen, Thoai Son, My Thoi Petroleum Port, Port of An Giang Centrifugal Concrete Joint Stock Company, Phu Tan Port; Chi Lang, Tri Ton, Nui Sap, Chau Thanh, Binh Duc, Vam Cong Ferry, ...

III. INVESTMENT CAPITAL

1. The total investment capital need under the planning of road and waterway of An Giang province in 2020 is about 16,843 billion dong.

List of prioritized projects

No.	List of investment projects	Construction site	Scope of project	Total investment	Remarks
1	Soc Trang - Can Tho - Chau Doc Expressway	ST - CT - AG	200 km, Road limit: 95 m	35,000	
2	An Giang airport	Chau Thanh	245 ha	3,417	Stage 1: 1,418 bild
3	An Hoa bridge	Long Xuyen - Cho Moi	2,500 m	3,000	
4	Cho Moi town - Tan Long bridge	Cho Moi	300m	30	
5	Vinh Loc - An Phu bridge	An Phu	320m	46	
6	Tan Chau port	Tan Chau	Jetties, warehouses	200	
7	Upgrading An Hoa ferry (Tam Nong district) - Cho Vam (Phu Tan district)	Phu Tan	Bridge: 27.18m; direction road at 2 sides: 82.4m	43	
8	Binh Hoa - Binh Thanh bridge	Chau Thanh	(100 - 300 - 100)m	30	
9	Construction project of bridge 13 for Nam Vinh Tre route.	Tri Ton, Tinh Bien.		149,690	ODA
10	Upgrading project of provincial road 947	Chau Phu, Chau Thanh, Thoai Son	35 km	918,995	ODA
11	Upgrading project of provincial road 949	Tri Ton, Tinh Bien	30 km	726,293	ODA
12	Upgrading project of provincial road 952	Tan Chau	15 km	479,230	ODA
13	Upgrading project of provincial road 954	Tan Chau, Phu Tan	46 km	994,830	ODA
14	Improvement project of Vinh Te cannal	Chau Doc, Tri Ton	87 km	405,134	ODA

2. Investment incentives

According to Decree No.15/2015/ND - CP of the Government dated 14/02/2015 on investment in the form of public - private partnerships, investors, project enterprises that enjoy incentives:

- Corporate income tax under the provisions of the law on corporate income tax.

- Import goods for implementation of preferential projects under the provisions of the law on export tax and import tax.

- Investors, project enterprises subject to exemption or reduction of land use fees for the land allocated by the State or exempt or reduced the land rental during project implementation in line with the provisions of the law on land.

- Investors, project enterprises enjoy other incentives as prescribed by law.

CONSTRUCTION - URBAN AREA

I. OVERALL GOALS OF SECTOR

- Urban development under the planning, determining areas for urban development that is motivated for pervasive developmental to focus on the investment resources in early stage.

- Constructing the planning under orientation to mobilize social investment resources for planning implementation. Covering the general planning for construction of new urban area and planning new rural area to create sustainable development orientation and adaptation to climate change.

- Synchronous development of technical infrastructure system to create a sustainable living environment for residents, avoiding the negative effects caused by the process of urbanization such as pollution, destruction of natural ecosystem.

- Social housing development for enabling low - income people to have shelter and stable development. Solving the real estate inventory, developing the real estate market suitable for the market needs. Continuing implementation of housing programs for the poor, housing for people with meritorious service to the revolution and housing for residents in flooded areas.

- Raising the level of investment and construction management of the participants in the project, according to the construction schedule and disbursement of projects and improving the quality of construction works.

II. KEY INDICATORS OF SECTOR

- Urbanization ratio to 2020: about 40%. Developing Chau Doc into the urban area level II, Tan Chau into the urban area level III, developing Tinh Bien into a town, creating basis to develop Long Xuyen into the urban area level I in early 2020. Developing some eligible towns, districts into the urban area level IV and forming 8 urban areas level V from communes of satisfactory urbanization level.

- The average housing area of the province is about 18 m²/person (the average area of urban housing is approximately 20 m²/person, the average area of countryside is about 16 m²/person);

- The covering percentage of the general planning of urban construction: reaching 100%;

- The percentage of new rural planning: 100%;

- The percentage of urban population provided with clean water: 100%;

- The percentage of the rural population provided with clean water: 100%;

- The percentage of current industrial zones, export processing zones

equipped with centralized wastewater treatment system under the environmental standards: 100%;

- The percentage for collection and treatment of urban solid waste: 75%.

III. ORIENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS

1. Urban Development

1.1. Specific goals

- Improving Chau Doc city into the urban area level II, Tan Chau town into the urban area level III, Tinh Bien town into the township and An Chau, Nui Sap, Phu My, Cho Moi, Cai Dau, Tri Ton into the urban area level IV. Recognizing 8 new urban areas level V: An Hao, Thanh My Tay, Vinh Tre, Can Dang, Hoa Lac, Vinh Xuong, Chau Phong, Co To.

- Ensuring the renovation, refurbishment and upgrading of urban area under the planning and urban development towards sustainability, promoting the cultural identity in local urban architecture.

1.2. Implementation solutions

- Making urban development program for municipalities: Long Xuyen and Chau Doc, Tan Chau, Tinh Bien, An Chau, Nui Sap, Cai Dau, Phu My, Cho Moi, An Phu and Tri Ton.

- Implementing Program to Respond to Climate Change for Long Xuyen city.

- Making the urban upgrading program for Long Xuyen and Chau Doc.

2. Planning and architecture management

2.1. Specific goals

- Focusing on the resources for zoning planning, detailed planning, urban design, planning management regulations, urban architecture as a basis for construction investment management under planning and plan.

- Coordinating with the People's Committee of districts, towns and cities to review, adjust and approve the construction planning projects; Up to 2020, preparing and adjusting 22 construction planning projects, including: adjusting 12 projects, preparing 10 projects.

- Implementing 04 work items under Plan No. 50/KH - UBND of the People's Committee of province dated 16/07/2014 to enhance resilience of the construction sector to natural disasters, climate change; efficient energy use, climate change mitigation; development of construction sector towards green and sustainable growth.

2.2. Implementation solutions:

- Implementing the planning and reviewing the planning of urban area system based on the overall planning of socio - economic development of the province by 2020, orientation to 2030.

- Preparing plans, proposing design solutions of construction investment projects and construction planning projects to ensure adaptation to climate change scenario.

- Showing transparency of all information on urban planning, enhancing the accountability of competent persons to decide the approval and adjustment of urban planning.

- Accelerating implementation and strict management of urban design under approved construction planning projects. Improving the architectural design quality of the urban works.

- Focusing on investment and development of key urban infrastructure projects to ensure consistency and efficiency for urban development.

- Diversifying investment and construction forms for urban development as planned.

- Coordinating and integrating with other national project programs to attract investment capital.

- Creating the clean land bank, calling for domestic and foreign investors to invest in the urban infrastructure construction.

- Improving effect and efficiency of management and administration of the State on the planning and management of urban development; training cadres and civil servants who are capable of managing, building and developing the urban areas in the province.

3. Infrastructure management and construction material

3.1. Specific goals

- Maintaining the development of construction and investment in the urban infrastructure in a reasonable and sustainable level, ensuring the resources to complete the construction and investment projects on technical, social infrastructure and environmental protection.

- Ensuring clean water supply for the urban areas and rural areas.

- Increasing green tree area for urban public service.

- By 2020 eliminating completely manual furnaces, advanced craft furnaces, continuously vertical furnaces and round furnaces that use fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) in the province.

- The construction works funded by the State capital use 100% unburned materials.

3.2. Implementation solutions

- Implementing new investment and construction plan for renovating and

upgrading the urban infrastructure system, urban sanitation funded by many resources: State budget, provincial budget, ODA and other funds.

- Strengthening calling for private economic sectors to invest in building and upgrading the urban infrastructure system, urban sanitation.

- Concentrating resources to invest in construction of urban and rural waste treatment plant, water supply system.

- Submitting the planning to the People's Committee of province for approving and setting the land bank for 03 industrial clusters which produce the construction materials as a basis for investment in infrastructure construction and facility arrangement into production.

- Checking, urging the districts, towns and cities to implement Plan No.05/KH - UBND of the People's Committee of province dated 23/01/2014. Completing the Development Planning Project for Construction Materials in the province by 2020, vision to 2030 as a basis for building construction investment projects of construction materials development.

- Creating the fresh land bank for investment in cemetery area construction in the districts.

- Preparing socialization project of urban tree development as a basis for calling for social sectors to participate in the urban green development under the standards.

4. House and real estate market management

4.1. Specific goals:

- Developing the real estate market in the direction of stability and soundness in relation to social needs.

- Raising the average housing area to 18m²/person (urban area: 20m²/person, rural area: 16m²/person); Striving to solve housing needs for students to reach 60%, and workers to reach 50%; Providing housing for low - income households wishing to purchase, lease around 50% of households in need.

- Supporting the housing for the poor under Program 167 in stage 2.

- Supporting the people with meritorious service to the revolution under Decision 22/2013/QĐ - TTg.

- Investing in developing program of flood overcoming residential cluster (stage 3).

4.2. Implementation solutions:

To implement effectively the project of social housing development in An Giang province in the period 2014 - 2020, focus some of the following solutions:

- + The State creates the fresh land bank to attract investment in social housing construction through reviewing, adjusting and supplementing the planning, land use plan.

+ Using 20% of total land area from commercial housing projects, new urban areas in urban areas level 3 or higher, and the planning area as urban area level 3 upward for social housing construction.

+ Supporting investors in borrowing registration for social housing construction.

5. Management of construction activities

5.1. Specific goals:

- Improving the staff's capacity to perform the State management in construction investment to meet the requirements of new situation and in line with international practices.

- Improving the quality of construction projects in the province.

5.2. Implementation solutions:

- Consulting the People's Committee of province to issue Decision on management of construction work quality; Maintain buildings.

- Organizing the training, implementation and dissemination of legal documents.

- Organizing regular inspection of construction quality of key construction projects in the province. Making good inspection and acceptance of works to put into use in accordance with the regulations.

- Implementing the monitoring and evaluation of investment for projects funded by the State budget in the province.

- Checking, evaluating the capability of Project Management Unit of construction investment and specialized laboratory in the construction sector.

- Continuing implementation of administrative reform in the field of management of construction activities.

6. Investment capital

Total investment capital in the period 2016-2020: **8,271,696 million dong.**

In which:

- Official development assistance (ODA) : 5.990,000 Million dong.

- Loans, mobilized capital, other : 493,893 Million dong.

List of prioritized projects

Unit: million dong

No.	List of investment projects	Written policy	Total capital	Remarks
1	Long Xuyen city Development to cope with climate change	2623/QĐ-TTg 31/12/2013	1,000,000	ODA
2	Urban upgrading program in Long Xuyen	758/QĐ-TTg 08/6/2009	1,500,000	ODA

3	Urban upgrading program in Chau Doc	758/QĐ-TTg 08/6/2009	1,000,000	ODA
4	Renovation and upgrading project of technical infrastructure & environmental sanitation in Nguyen Du dune		160,000	ODA
5	Renovation and upgrading project of technical infrastructure & environmental sanitation in Bac Ha Hoang Ho		137,000	ODA
6	Renovation and upgrading project of technical infrastructure & environmental sanitation in Chau Doc city (Bac Thuong Dang Le),		160,000	ODA
7	Renovation and upgrading project of technical infrastructure & environmental sanitation in Tan Chau town (Northern Vinh An canal)		80,000	ODA
8	Wastewater treatment system of Tan Chau town		1,113,000	ODA
9	Wastewater treatment system of Cai Dau, Chau Phu district		840,000	ODA
10	Housing support program for poor households (Program 167 in stage 2).	167/QĐ-TTg 12/12/2008	436,040	Multiple sources
11	Program of flood overcoming residential cluster and housing (stage 3).		529,565	Multiple sources

HEALTH

I. GOALS - ORIENTATION

1. Specific goals to 2020

- Strengthening and completing the preventive health network, as well as the forecast and early detection, controlling proactively disease, controlling better risk factors affecting public health and improving people's health.

- Consolidating and developing the examination, treatment and rehabilitation network to meet the increasingly diverse requirements of medical examination and treatment of the people, overcoming gradually the patient overloading situation in hospitals. Consolidating, building and completing the emergency system to meet the requirements of timely emergency of all people everywhere.

- Developing and improving the quality of health care services for older people, women and children. Improving the quality of reproductive health services, family planning in order to improve population quality and durability for the people.

- Consolidating and improving the quality of the primary health network to create the best conditions for the people to be served and cared.

- Developing and strengthening center on testing, medical expertise, international medical quarantine, food hygiene and safety to meet the needs in healthcare, preventive medicine, etc.

- Continuing to promote health socialization, mobilizing the active participation of society, social organizations, international organizations in health care. Encouraging and facilitating incentives on mechanisms and policies, land for building general hospitals, private specialized hospitals, in line with the development needs of the Sector Planning.

2. Orientation to 2030

- By 2030, the health system from the provincial level to commune/ward/township level is complete, modern and diverse. Combining public health and private health, in which the public health plays a pivotal role; combining modern medicine with traditional medicine; strengthening and improving the primary health care network and developing intensive health care, spearhead health, improving the quality of technical expertise, on a par with the advanced countries in the region, to meet best the protection, health care and health improvement need of the people.

- After 2020 the hospital system is evaluated primarily according to the quality standards. In the province, the hospitals are entitled to receive the patients switched from commune health stations, family doctors or hospitals that are responsible for primary medical examination and treatment in the health insurance

system and can transfer the patients to general medical facilities with higher and appropriate specialist qualification under the central or provinces, cities.

- Expanding the network of family doctor for medical examination and treatment and prevention in the community.

- Financing the health mainly from the health insurance and the State budget. All the people living in the community are safe, well developed physically and mentally; improving fitness, increasing longevity, contributing to improving the life quality, population quality to meet the human resources requirements for industrialization and modernization, construction and defense of the Fatherland.

3. Basic indicators to be achieved by 2020 and orientations to 2030

Indicators	2020	2030
Input indicators:		
The number of doctors/10,000 people	8	12
The number of university pharmacists/10,000 people	1.4	1.8
The percentage of communes having doctors (%)	100	100
The percentage of commune health station having obstetrical physicians/midwives (%)	100	100
The percentage of hamlets having medical staff (%)	100	100
The number of beds/10,000 people (excluding Health Station)	25.43	29.4
<i>In which:</i>		
- <i>Public hospital beds:</i>	22.91	25.48
- <i>Private hospital beds:</i>	2.52	3.92
Operation indicators:		
The percentage of children under 1 year old fully vaccinated (%)	≥ 95	≥ 95
The percentage of communes reaching national criteria on health (%)	100	100
The percentage of population participating in health insurance (%)	> 80	85
Output indicators:		
Average life expectancy:	75	76
Size of population (million)	2,300	2,500
The percentage of natural population growth (%)	0.9	0.87
Birth rate decline (‰)	0.2‰	0.2‰
The sex ratio at birth (son/100 girls)	≤110	≤110
The percentage of maternal deaths/100,000 live births	30/100,000	30/100,000
The mortality rate of children under 1 year old/1,000 live births	6/1,000	6/1,000
The mortality rate of children under 5 years old/1,000	10/1,000	9/1,000

Indicators	2020	2030
live births		
The percentage of underweight children under 5 years old (weight/age) (%)	10	08
The percentage of HIV/AIDS infection in the community (%)	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.3

II. CONTENTS OF PLANNING

1. Preventive health network

1.1 Orientation

- Continuing to implement activities to minimize, control and eliminate infectious diseases in the locality: infectious diseases under the digestive tract (cholera, dysentery, typhoid, etc.), diseases transmitted by insects (dengue fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis, etc.). Also applying active measures to prevent effectively dangerous diseases and emerging diseases (HIV/AIDS, hand, foot and mouth disease, influenza A/H5N1, Influenza A/H7N9, etc.); ready to deal with the bioterrorism, chemical risk.

- Continuing to promote The Expanded Programme on Immunization to eradicate common infectious diseases of childhood, such as Rubella, Diphtheria, Pertussis, viral hepatitis, etc. while expanding the use of vaccines to prevent other diseases.

- Preventing and controlling noncommunicable diseases, diseases in relation to the environment, occupation, school, nutrition, harmful lifestyles, accident and injury.

- Consolidating the network, improving the preventive health network's capacity towards modernization. Constructing provincial preventive health center, district health centers, strengthening and improving preventive health capacity.

- Researching and preparing the conditions for establishment of provincial disease prevention and control agency after 2015, on the basis of consolidating some preventive health centers.

1.2. Basic indicators for preventive health

a. Basic indicators: Polio, Neonatal tetanus, cholera, plague, dengue fever, malaria, hand, foot and mouth disease, typhoid, virus encephalitis, etc.

b. Controlling non - communicable diseases: diabetes, cardiovascular, etc.

c. Preventive indicators for nutrition and food safety: malnutrition of children, pregnant women with anemia, food poisoning

d. Indicators of environmental health and occupational health: water use under sanitary standards; school health; existing occupational disease, etc.

1.3. Organization of preventive health network

Investing in upgrading infrastructure, specialized equipment and personnel for Provincial Preventive Health Centre; district, town or city health center; reproductive health care network; prevention network of HIV/AIDS; health education communication network; Centre for International Health Quarantine.

2. Examination, treatment and re habilitation network

2.1. Planning principle of examination, treatment and re habilitation network and emergency

- Developing the medical examination and treatment network to ensure the systematic and sorting according to population, not necessarily according to administrative boundary; medical facilities are developed reasonably on specialist, scale according to the characteristics of geography and allocation situation of medical examination and treatment network in the area to ensure that all people can access the quality healthcare service in the convenient way, implementing fairly, effectively and developing the health care in order to contribute to the socio - economic development, border stability.

- Enhancing universal health care development at the primary level and specialized health at the provincial level, combining the modern medicine with the traditional medicine. The expansion, renovation and upgrading of the hospital should ensure synchronous infrastructure, be complete with high quality in accordance with the criteria for rating hospitals and environmental protection of the Ministry of Health.

- Accelerating implementation of the policy to diversify the types of medical examination and treatment, encouraging the formation of foreign - invested medical facilities, as well as economic corporations, private hospitals and other private facilities.

- Making technical development so that the provincial general hospitals reach the intensive qualification to treat illnesses, disabilities in the locality. Ensuring the provincial general hospital to reach level 1, the regional general hospitals to reach level 2. Striving to bring the Cardiovascular Hospital to reach level 2 in 2016 and level 1 in 2020.

- At the district level, unifying establishment model for district hospitals to provide medical examination and treatment service; rehabilitation and assessment service; hospitals can stand up under the direct guidance of the Department of Health or under the district health centers. By 2020 most of the district general hospitals reach level 3 or higher, in which at least 20% the hospitals reach level 2. No hospital is not rated.

- Developing the medical examination and treatment network should ensure good handling of medical wastes, the standards, the national technical regulations on environment.

2.2. Network organization

a. Provincial hospitals

- Provincial central general hospital: Completing new construction with the scale of 600 beds towards internal and surgical subspecialty development. Currently, reaching level 2, striving to reach level 1 by 2020 with the scale of 800 beds and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 1,000 beds.

- Chau Doc General Hospital: Completing Chau Doc General Hospital with the scale of 500 beds. Currently, reaching level 2, striving to reach level 1 by 2020 with the scale of 700 beds and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 800 beds.

- Developing Tan Chau town general hospital into the provincial general hospital, reaching the scale of 200 beds, striving to reach level 2 by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 300 beds.

- Investing in developing Cardiovascular Hospital to reach the scale of 600 beds, reaching the hospital standard level 1 by 2020, to become high technology center in which the techniques of major cardiovascular intervention are conducted, by 2030 developing the scale up to 700 beds.

- Establishing Maternity and Pediatric Hospital with 600 beds, on the base of investment and upgrading of current central general hospital, reaching level 2 by 2020, by 2030 developing the scale up to 700 beds.

- Establishing and building Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Hospital with the scale of 100 beds, both ensuring the function of specialized treatment and management of Tuberculosis prevention project, reaching the hospital standard level 3 by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 150 beds.

- Establishing and building Psychiatric hospital with 100 beds in new location, both ensuring the function of treatment and management of community's mental health protection project, reaching the hospital standard level 3 by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 150 beds.

- Establishing Traditional Medicine Hospital with the scale of 100 beds, reaching the hospital standard level 3 by 2020, and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 200 beds.

- Continuing the investment in developing Eye - Otorhinolaryngology - stomatological hospital towards specialties and high technologies with the scale of 150 beds by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 250 beds.

- Investing in developing re habilitation hospital with the scale of 100 beds by 2020, reaching level 3.

- Developing the Oncology department of the provincial central general hospital, ensuring implementing four treatment units: radiotherapy, chemotherapy, surgical treatment and pain relief.

- Strengthening the orthopedic department at the Provincial Central General Hospital and Chau Doc General Hospital, ensuring the implementation of surgery for traumatic brain injury, orthopedic injury and femoral head fracture.

b. District hospitals

- Completing the construction of Chau Thanh District General Hospital with the scale of 100 beds in 2015, with the scale of 120 beds by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 160 beds.

- Investing in upgrading Long Xuyen city General Hospital to reach the hospital standard level 3 with the scale of 100 beds, with the scale of 120 beds by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 150 beds.

- Continuing the investment and upgrading of Chau Doc city General Hospital to reach the hospital standard level 3 and the scale from 50 beds (2011) to 100 beds by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 120 beds.

- Striving to developing Phu Tan District General Hospital to reach level 2, with the scale of 200 beds by 2020 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 250 beds.

- Other district general hospitals reach level 3, no hospital reaches level 4.

- Upgrading, maintaining regularly district general hospitals, investing in developing the technical expertise, improving the professional quality.

- Continuing the investment and completion of regional general clinics for infrastructure, equipment and staff ...

c. Non - public medical examination and treatment facilities

In the next stage, continuing to encourage the private general hospitals to invest in and upgrade the infrastructure, developing the scale. In 2015 the number of non - public beds accounted for 1.97 beds/ 10,000 people, 2.52 beds/10,000 people by 2020 and orienting to 2030 to reach 3.92 beds/10,000 people. The public hospitals play a dominant role in effective implementation of technical assistance and training for non - public medical facilities, prompt detection and timely processing of violations to help these facilities operate in discipline and improving the quality.

Continuing to encourage the development of non - public hospitals such as Happiness Hospital, Affordable Hospital, Nhat Tan Hospital, Vuong Tron Hospital. By 2020, developing 2 - 3 private hospitals with the scale of from 200 - 300 beds and orienting from 2021 to 2030 developing 02 private hospitals with the scale of 200 beds.

d. Development of traditional medicine examination and treatment facilities:

- Consolidating activities of Association of Traditional Medicine.

- Investing in building Provincial Traditional Medicine Hospital with the scale of 100 beds, striving to reach the hospital level 3 and orienting to 2030 with the scale of 200 beds;

- Traditional medicine departments of general hospitals have sufficient means to apply the techniques of traditional medicine treatment. By 2020, 100% of traditional medicine departments have the traditional medicine specialist, in particular, 15% have post - graduate qualification.

- Encouraging people to plant and conserve precious medicinal herbs on the basis of medicinal area planning. Developing pharmaceutical processing facilities.

e. Development of rehabilitation hospitals

Building and developing the rehabilitation hospital, striving by 2020 to reach the hospital level 3 with the scale of 100 beds; it should focus on the hospital investment in the specialized equipment and training, improving the staff qualification on specialized nursing - rehabilitation to meet the need of specialized medical examination and treatment in the province. Training the university degree and postgraduate medical staff positively in the clinical department, preclinical department and guaranteeing labor standards in rating units.

f. Emergency system: strengthening emergency groups outside and inside hospitals

3. Maternal and child health care

Investing in improving the maternal and child health care system, improving the quality, improving the maternal and child health, reducing diseases, maternal mortality and infant mortality. Replicating the reproductive health care model for adolescents, promoting communication activities, providing the reproductive health care for adolescents in health facilities. Enhancing the role and participation of men in decision on reproductive health and family planning. Strengthening the pregnancy management and care at commune health stations, promoting the pregnancy care. Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of maternal mortality, infant mortality, prenatal screening, newborn screening, early detection and control of women's genital cancer, making maternal and child health monitoring book.

4. Health network of communes, towns and equivalent facilities:

Continuing to strengthen and completing the primary health network for functions, responsibilities, facilities, equipment and medical personnel to ensure by 2020; 100% of communes, wards and towns achieve the national criteria for commune health; 100% of the health stations are eligible for medical examination and treatment of health insurance; 70% of physicians working at the commune health stations are certified in family medicine.

III. CAPITAL NEEDS

1. Total investment capital needs

The total investment capital needs for the health sector in 2015 - 2020 is **5,981** billion dong (including the socialization capital: 428.2 billion dong), including the budget for preventive medicine investment, medical examination and treatment - rehabilitation, primary health, training of human resources, the capital structure as follows:

Unit: million dong

No.	Category	Investment plan in 2015 - 2020					
		Total	In particular				
			Gov bonds	The Central's Support	ODA	Provincial Budget	Other capital
1	Hospitals	4,792,941	2,868,371	519,645	516,308	865,375	23,242
2	Provincial health units	264,211		52,227		211,984	
3	District health centers	4,214			4,214		
4	Regional facilities	34,235				34,235	
5	Commune health station	315,469			6,522	303,947	5,000
6	Medical waste treatment	169,881		59,200	43,268	67,413	
7	Private health	400,000					400,000
	TOTAL	5,980,951	2,868,371	631,072	570,312	1,482,954	428,242

2. List of prioritized investment projects:

Unit: million dong

Category	2016 - 2020				
	Total	Gov bonds	The Central's Support	Provincial Budget	ODA
TOTAL	3,944,038	2,447,993	493,272	448,745	530,786
An Giang Central General Hospital with 600 beds	184,465	170,880		13,585	
Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Hospital with 100 beds	150,000		150,000		
Psychiatric hospital with 100 beds	70,000		70,000		
An Giang Cardiovascular Hospital with 600 beds	2,277,113	2,277,113			
Maternity and Pediatric Hospital with 500 beds	50,000			50,000	
Traditional Medicine Hospital with 100 beds	60,000		60,000		
Chau Doc General Hospital with 500 beds	45,000			45,000	
Re habilitation Hospital	60,000			60,000	
An Phu District General Hospital	26,892			26,892	
Tri Ton General Hospital (stage 2)	30,000		24,000	6,000	
Tan Chau town General Hospital (stage2)	50,000		40,000	10,000	
Equipment for An Giang Central General Hospital	232,424				209,182

Equipment for Chau Doc General Hospital	307,348		62,257		245,091
Equipment for Tan Chau General Hospital	84,023		21,988		62,035
Headquarters for 04 Centers: preventive medicine, testing P harmaceuticals - cosmetics, health assessment center, medical assessment	117,219			117,219	
Center for HIV/AIDS prevention	47,417		38,264	9,153	
Department of Food Hygiene and Safety	27,475		13,963	13,512	
An Giang province Forensic Center	14,000			14,000	
Department of Population - Family Planning	27,700			27,700	
Medical College	30,000			30,000	
Medical waste treatment	52,962		12,800	25,684	14,478

3. Incentives

According to Decree No. 69/2008/ND - CP dated 30/5/2008 and Decree No. 59/2014/ND - CP dated 16/06/2014 of the Government on socialization encouragement policy).

* Tax rates - time and form of exemption

- Applying the tax rate of 10% within 15 years for income of enterprises implementing investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu, Tan Chau district;

- Exempt from the income tax for 4 years and reduced by 50% within the next 9 years for income of enterprises implementing new investment projects in Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Thoai Son, An Phu district, Tan Chau town;

* Land rental

- Organizations which perform the socialization, are leased by the State have completed site clearance for construction of socialization works in the form of land lease and exemption of rental for the entire lease term, unless otherwise specified in clause 2 below:

- Organizations which perform the socialization, use urban land (in the urban limit of wards and towns) are exempt from and reduced the land rental, as follows::

+ *Land lease and lump sum payment for the entire lease term:*

. In areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions (including Tri Ton, Tinh Bien, An Phu and Tan Chau): exempt from the land rental for the entire lease term.

. In areas with difficult socio - economic conditions (including Chau Phu, Chau Thanh, Cho Moi, Phu Tan): reduced by 50% of the land rental.

. In Long Xuyen city: reduced by 30% of the land rental.

+ ***Land lease and annual rental payment:***

. In areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions: exempt from the annual land rental.

. In areas with difficult socio - economic conditions: exempt from the land rental for 11 years ((from the date the project is completed and put into operation) after the rental exemption period of basic construction.

. In Long Xuyen city: exempt from land rental for 7 years (from the date the project is completed and put into operation) after the rental exemption period of basic construction.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. Re - planning of educational institution system

Over the past years, through the schemes, projects and programs invested by the central and province (Solidification of schools and public houses for teachers; development project of boarding schools, specialized schools; school construction scheme under the national standards; Early Childhood Education for children at 5 years old...) with the sector's implementation of the planning scheme of education network in An Giang province in 2008 - 2020 approved by the People's Committee; the teaching infrastructure and equipment of the education sector have been significantly enhanced to meet better the operational and development needs of the sector. The education and training sector also reviews and supplements the infrastructure for Early Childhood Education facilities and general education to meet the minimum requirements when implementing new educational program. Also, An Giang province has many guidelines and policies to promote the socialization of education and vocational training. In particular, the province has established the socialization fund to facilitate individuals and enterprises to get loans at low interest rates to invest in developing the system of non - public schools, vocational training facilities; applies the tax incentives in the lease of premises to build the system of non - public schools, vocational training facilities. The size of schools of the education and training sector has been relatively stable in recent years:

- Kindergarten: the province has 04 preschools, 196 kindergartens (181 public schools, 15 private schools).

- Primary School: the province has 334 primary schools, reduced by 12 public schools compared to the same period of the previous year (by merging small schools), including 02 private schools. There are also multi - level schools such as Pedagogical Practice School (under An Giang University), Children with Disabilities, GIS International School, Long Xuyen General iSchool.

- Secondary School: 156 schools (public schools).

- High School: 51 schools (48 public schools, 03 private schools), equivalent to the same period of the previous year.

However, in spite of getting interest, the development of non - public school network has been slow. The reason is that the investment in the education requires huge capital, but slow recovery, high risk. The private schools invest slowly in completing its infrastructure, have not supplemented the teaching equipment as prescribed; so the quality of teaching and learning is not guaranteed, it does not really attract students. Although the facilities and equipment are invested considerably, in fact it does not fully meet the operation and development requirements of the sector. Many schools still do not have private room for each subject; the preschool sector lacks classrooms, so teaching two sessions/day is difficult. The application of IT in teaching in some schools is still limited (because of lack of machinery and equipment, timely replacement).

2. Promoting the decentralization, autonomy assignment and increasing the accountability of the facility; adjusting and adding professional titles of managers and teachers, training organization scheme, training and improving the profession towards integration, improving the teacher ethics; planning the teachers.

Continuing decentralization, autonomy assignment and self - responsibility requirement of the educational institutions in a uniform and effective manner in staff organization, financial management and professional work. Promoting developing scheme and implementing the autonomy school model under Decree 16/2015/ND - CP of the Government. In this year, the sector continues to promote implementation of the scheme for improving the quality of teachers and management staff of education and training in An Giang province in 2011 - 2015, orienting to 2020; the scheme for decentralization of officer recruitment in the education and training.

So far, the staff, teachers at all levels have met the standards of professional qualification. This number of staff and teachers beyond the benchmark continues to rise, with 80.61% of the staff, teachers on the benchmark (increased by 0.77% over the same period of the previous year), in particular, kindergarten: 90.66%, Primary school: 93.69%, Secondary school: 89.09%, High school: 9.57%, Technical and economic schools: 37.50%). Coordination between the education and training sector and a number of relevant sectors, committees, local government at all levels in the field of education is implemented quite well, creating a high consistency in the process of implementation of Education and Training tasks.

The scheme is registered for new implementation:

- *Scheme and implementing the autonomy school model under Decree 16/2015/ND - CP of the Government.*

3. Strengthening the quality control, information declaration about the school quality through strengthening the quality inspection

Each school year, based on the guidelines of inspection tasks of the Ministry of Education and Training, Department of Education and Training directs the inspection plan implementation, focuses on building the appropriate, effective and feasible quality improvement plan in accordance with the actual conditions of the locality to ensure the requirements of the Ministry of Education and Training; prevent achievement obsession in the inspection. Using effectively the inspection software for kindergarten granted by the Ministry of Education and Training. Implementing gradually the inspection software for high schools and continuing education centers.

4. Implementing the common program renovation towards the streamlining; developing the capacity and quality of the learner; practising adoption of knowledge skills into practice; developing the creativity and sense of self - study; enhance the creative experience; focusing on educating ideals, traditions, ethics, strengthening social activities, legal respect consciousness and civic responsibility to students. Expanding and implementing the model of new school for grade 6 of 15 schools in 11 districts, towns, cities.

Building “Friendly school, positive student” in association with the sector's campaigns to focus on the ethical education requirements and responsibilities of students, for example, the flag - raising ceremony must be truly serious and solemn; telling stories about Uncle Ho, school radio to facilitate the students to learn traditions, laws, learning the moral example of Ho Chi Minh ... Directing the schools to concretize the life skills education, vocational orientation, practical skills, building the cultural codes of conduct for teachers and students; holding symposium on student morality education. In morality, personality, value of life, life skills education for students, the Department has directed the education and training institutions to promote fostering the ideology, life style for students, building trust, orienting proper value; building the cultural lifestyle for students.

The Department directs implementing the program and scheme system implemented by 2020 and vision for 2030 to perform the task of human training for comprehensive development of human qualities, responsibilities and skills in the new period, in particular: *Education Scheme to transform family building behavior and family violence prevention by 2020; Overall development scheme of physical education and school sports in 2016 - 2020; Scheme of strengthening revolutionary ideals, morality, lifestyle education for youth and children in 2015 - 2020; Scheme of Information and communication on adaptation to climate change and prevention of natural disasters in the school in 2013 - 2020; National strategy of disaster prevention and reduction of the education and training sector in 2011 - 2020.* And programs in collaboration with the relevant departments, sectors in the province.

5. Improving the quality of teaching and learning English; applying information technology in management of training - learning activities

Implementing a pilot English teaching program in the National Foreign Language Scheme by 2020. The People’s Committee of province has invested funds for training and retraining English teachers at all levels. In particular: coordinating with the Center for community human resources development - An Giang University to hold 7 classes with 248 English teachers of primary, secondary and high school with level A1, A2 to B1; coordinating with SEAMEO center in Vietnam to organize 02 training classes with 154 core English teachers, 02 classes with 48 high school teachers from the standard B2 to C1. At the end of 2011 until now, the Department has trained English teachers under the scheme 1400: 1268/1,697 teachers, reaching 74.72%; 830/1,697 English teachers reaching the standards under the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, with 48.69%. Developing a roadmap for teachers to self - foster the minimum English language qualification B1, preparing the knowledge to implement bilingual teaching in some schools when meeting conditions.

Accelerating the application of IT in management and organization of educational activities. Organizing effectively the professional activities on the network “Connected Schools”.

The People’s Committee of province has approved the scheme on development of rural information and communication in An Giang province in

2016 - 2020, the department submits The People's Committee of province to request investment guidelines for the project on computer system and writing management software and directs in the education network environment in 2017 - 2020; it is expected that the total project investment is about 3.6 billion. Maintaining operations, upgrading and editing the electronic Portal (website) of the Department are performed regularly to ensure operation 24/24 in all days.

6. Ramification solution associated with the development of students' professional skills after secondary school, ramification after high school.

The Education and Training Sector coordinates with the sectors and unions in order to implement solutions to curb students' dropout under Directive 30 of Provincial Standing Committee and Plan No.15 of the People's Committee of province; accelerates Education and talent promotion movement.

Continuing consolidation and development of continuing education centers, merging these continuing education centers into vocational training institutions; diversifying the study program content and form of study to meet the lifelong learning needs of the people. Organizing the culture classes under continuing education program in conjunction with vocational training in order to promote effective implementation of scheme of student ramification after graduating from high school in 2016 - 2020. The division of education and training and continuing education centers select actively the content, coordinate with local newspapers, radio to promote the meaning and content of lifelong learning and building a learning society; the role of continuing education in improving people's knowledge, contributing to improving the quality of human resources, the life quality of all classes of people. However, in fact, the ramification situation after the secondary school is still progressing slowly.

For ramification after high school, the majority of high school graduates get into universities, colleges and a small number of them go to industrial zones to study, vocational training Schools; due to difficult socio - economic conditions, the investment of the state and society in vocational education development is limited.

Vocational education in schools is not very good, so it is difficult for students to orient career, then to determine the motivation, good academic orientation. The content of vocational education in high schools is poor, inefficient; infrastructure for implementing the vocational education is poor. Professional consultancy work is only erformed once a year, mainly at the time of enrollment for students who are recruited into universities, colleges, and only in some metropolitan areas. The career consultancy and vocational education in high schools and continuing education centers are not good.

Enrollment of continuing education centers, vocational training centers is limited, not dynamic, creative, mainly depending on the self - registration of learners. The rate of students in continuing education centers and vocational training centers remains low. The investment in infrastructure, teaching equipment in continuing education centers, vocational training centers has not met the requirements yet, in spite of mobilizing more resources.

In the next phase, in the field of vocational training, the province also encourages the cooperation between education and training institutions and vocational training centers; coordination between these institutions and vocational training centers and individuals and reputable enterprises in the country to improve the quality of education and training.

Expanding the training scale of universities, colleges, professional secondary schools. Investing, upgrading, consolidating, standardizing gradually and modernizing school facilities, classrooms, public vocational training centers. The Department of Education and Training in coordination with the Department of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs direct the schools to coordinate with stakeholders to hold employment festival day, vocational consultancy for students; combine with secondary schools, high schools for counseling career, visiting training institutions to improve the efficiency of ramification, vocational education.

7. Reorganizing and strengthening illiteracy eradication, education, building a learning society.

Completing the scheme of *preschool education for children at 5 years old in 2010 - 2015*. Implementing asynchronous assessment of children at 5 years old in accordance with Circular 23/2010/TT - BGDDT. The preschool education facilities comply with the regulations on health care for children, implementing preschool education program in accordance with Circular 17/2009/TT - BGDDT and apply well the child - centred teaching methods. 100% of children in school are absolutely safe physically and mentally, no children get injuries and food poisoning. 100% of them get periodic health examination and the health monitor by the annual chart.

Accelerating the implementation of the scheme of “Building a learning society in 2013 - 2020”. Continuing to coordinate with provincial Study Encouragement Association to implement effectively Directive 11 - CT/TW of the Politburo dated 30/04/2007 and Directive 02/2008/CT - TTg dated 08/01/2008 of Prime Minister on the Study Promotion, Building a learning society. Strengthening the propaganda to raise awareness of all strata on the purpose and significance of lifelong learning, building a learning society in the province. Collaborating with An Giang Radio - Television, An Giang Newspapers to perform 02 reports and 03 articles every month on building a learning society. Organizing the lifelong learning responding week in the locality on Vietnam Study Promotion Day - 02/10/2015 under the guidance of the Ministry of Education and Training and People’s Committee of province.

8. Accelerating the administrative reform; Strengthening the propagation, promoting the education socialization; mobilizing the participation of political associations investing in the education career.

Continuing to promote the operation efficiency of the Department's apparatus; Consolidating and improving gradually the operation quality of the departments. Continuing to facilitate civil servants of the Department to participate in training courses, professional training courses, political theory

courses, public management courses, information technology and foreign languages courses in order to fulfill political tasks of the unit. Each department performs well the family planning; developing and implementing effectively the academic plan under month, week; accelerating the application of IT in the management, striving to reduce gradually the manual work. Implementing well guidelines on savings practice and combating wastefulness. Making publicity and transparency of the activities funded by the State fund, state property./.

LABOUR, VOCATIONAL TRAINING

I. INDICATORS IN 2016 - 2020

On average, each year there are 25,000 candidates, for 05 - year period (2016 - 2020) enrollment for vocational training is 125,000 candidates, including: vocational college qualification: 4,500 students; vocational qualification: 7,000 students; primary vocational training qualification and vocational training qualification under 3 months: 113,500 learners, raising the rate of trained labor up to 50%.

II. TASKS AND SOLUTIONS:

In coming years, the social - economic situation may be still difficult and challenging. The shortage of jobs in rural areas, the unemployment in urban areas are serious; educational level, workmanship and quality of labor resources are limited; labor relation is not really stable; social security also has many pressing problems; rich - poor gap occurs more and more deeply, etc. Vocational training associated with job creation, employee life stabilization, improvement of human resources quality are one of the key tasks concerned by the provincial leaders, functional departments and also one of the important political tasks of the sector that has been interested. Therefore, some basic tasks and solutions should be implemented, as follows:

Strengthening the propagation of Party's guidelines, policies and laws of the State on vocational training at facilities, households, workers ...

Implementing well the scheme of vocational training for rural workers in An Giang province according to the plan by 2020.

Continuing to support the construction of facilities, schools, vocational education centers for efficient operation.

Promoting the vocational training socialization and encouraging organizations and individuals to invest in establishing CSDN; mobilizing private CSDN, training institutions and enterprises engaging in vocational training for LDNT. Strengthening linkage between vocational training institutions to support expertise, training equipment for each other.

In addition to the types of regular training at the school, apply various types of training in order to create vocational training opportunities, enhancing the practical skills for everyone, especially the poor, those living in rural and mountainous areas, border areas and areas of ethnic minorities.

Continuing to build, supplement and develop programs, curricula, learning materials of vocational training for workers as required by the labor market, making regular technical, new technology updates.

Strengthening the coordination between schools, vocational training centers with the enterprises, production and business facilities to implement Decision 1593/QĐ - UBND of the People's Committee of province on the issuance of

support policies for implementation of vocational training mechanism under orders of employer unit, trying to organize from 30 to 35% of the total vocational courses in year. Also, keeping track of the progress of implementation in localities to redress promptly limitations, errors and removing difficulties and obstacles in the implementation process. Prioritizing to use the fund from the scheme of vocational training for rural workers to sign vocational training contract under the order.

Training the teachers of vocational training to meet the requirements of quantity and quality and structure of vocational training; Mobilizing artisans, technicians, engineers, skilled labor to engage the vocational training for rural labor. Continuing to improve the capacity of vocational training management staff at all levels.

Implementing well and timely fee exemption and support policies to facilitate labor of poor households, rural labor, ethnic minorities, demobilized soldiers, those who are subject to changing occupation and women in especially difficult communes to join the vocational training.

The vocational training institutions need to have business relation and job introduction department for students, graduates. Besides, also monitoring, making statistics, aggregating employment situation of students to support consultancy, job introduction after they graduate.

Integrating the vocational training plans in the national target programs for sustainable poverty reduction, building new rural area, employment program, program of industrial promotion, agricultural extension, etc. to promote greater efficiency.

III. SUPPORT POLICIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING MECHANISM UNDER ORDERS

1. Application object

a) Employers units include enterprises (enterprises in industrial zones, industrial clusters); production and business facilities; farm; cooperatives; etc. collectively called as the employer unit which is operating in An Giang provinces with the demand for trained labor.

b) Authorities have to implement the State management of vocational training for rural labor (occupation under the non - agricultural sector: the provincial level is Department of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs, the district level is Division of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs; occupation under the agricultural sector: the provincial level is Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the district level is Division of Agriculture and Rural Development (Economic Chamber for towns and cities).

c) Vocational training schools, centers and facilities involving in vocational training (referred to as vocational training institutions).

d) Labor who is working in enterprises, but they are untrained, have no diploma, certificate or people of working age (men at 15 to 60 years old, women at

15 to 55 years old) who are unskilled, have no job, register to join the vocational training so that employer unit receive those after the end of course.

2. Implementation conditions and procedures:

2.1. Conditions:

a) For enterprises wishing to provide vocational training for their employees:

- Enterprises need the vocational training for labor (untrained, unemployed labor) before recruitment. Every profession needs to recruit at least 30 employees and does not to control the maximum number.

After the training is completed, labor has to participate in exams, if their results are satisfactory, the certificate will be issued to them. Enterprises must carry out signing the labor contract immediately (with a minimum working time of 06 months or more) for the employees who are trained by the order, the minimum recruitment rate reaches over 90% the total number of certified people. If enterprises fail to comply with their commitments, the support fund settlement for vocational training will not be implemented as prescribed.

- Enterprises need the vocational training, improvement and transfer for untrained labor working in these enterprises, each profession needs to recruit at least 60 employees and does not control the maximum number.

Enterprises must commit to create jobs and stable income for labor after vocational training, vocational improvement, job transfer.

b) For vocational training institutions:

- When authorities choose an institution to sign vocational training contract under the order, it must satisfy the following conditions: the physical facility, equipment; vocational trainers, course managers; programs, learning materials, etc. and vocational training institution according to approved training program.

- Organizing examinations, recognizing graduation, granting certificates in accordance with the provisions.

- Making management forms and books for learning and teaching for vocational classes according to the system of management form and book in accordance with the provision.

- Implementing fully the commitments specified in the vocational training contract with the authority and employer unit; managing, using and settling the fund in accordance with the current regulations; making statistics, aggregating the statement of vocational training result as prescribed.

c) Those who enjoy vocational training, improvement and transfer defined at Point d, Clause 1, Article 1 must have permanent residence in An Giang province; Application for registration for vocational training (in the prescribed form) included by the certification of People's Committee of commune.

2.2. Implementation procedures:

- The employer unit needs the vocational training for employees before employing them or the vocational improvement, transfer and training for those who have been recruited but they are untrained, have no diploma or certificate, the employer unit has to send an application for registration for labor demand on vocational training (called Application for vocational training needs or Order) to the authority assigned by the People's Committee of province for State management of vocational training for rural labor.

Application for vocational training needs (or Order) should include fully the following contents: Occupation to be trained; the size of each vocational training; training qualification (say clearly skills and techniques of practice), training time; gender, age (for labor who would be employed after finishing vocational courses) etc.

- After receiving the application for registration (or Order), the authority assigned for State management of vocational training for rural labor makes plan to work with the employer unit to agree some requirements as follows: Support capacity (or coordination) of the employer unit with vocational training institution in the vocational training for labor, such as: Financing fund of vocational training; supporting equipment, practice materials; allowing the labor to practise at the unit's factory; appointing technical staff to participate in the vocational training, compiling learning materials; notifying recruitment, receiving the labor to work after ending vocational courses, etc.

- Based on the content exchanged with the unit, the authority will choose eligible vocational training institutions and ensure the vocational training quality, sign a vocational training contract under the order of the employer unit. The vocational training contract is signed by 03 parties (the authority assigned for State management of vocational training, the vocational training institution and the employer unit).

- The employer unit, if participating in, coordinates with the vocational training institution in the vocational training for employees, it shall be supported the fund corresponding to that cooperation. The fund is agreed by 02 parties (with separate contract) but it must be obtain the state management authority's agreement of vocational training.

3. Support policy:

The list of supported vocational groups, the level of vocational training support, vocational training qualification (primary and vocational training less than three months), training in the vocational training institution, enterprise or business and production facility under the order of the employer unit.

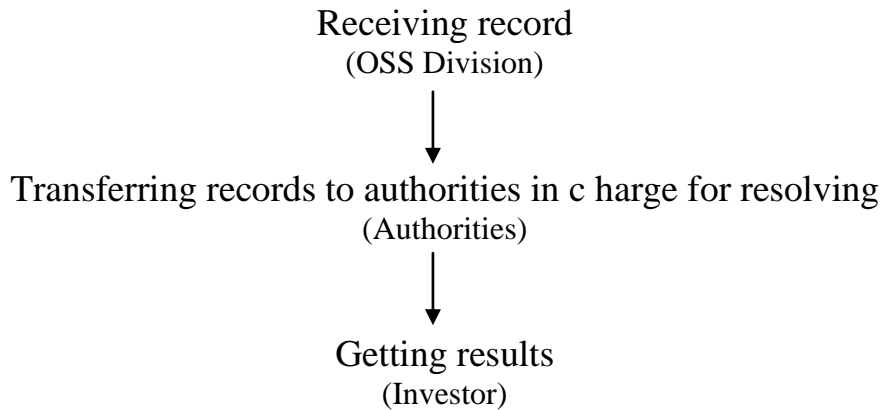
Based on the signed vocational training contract, the vocational training institution issues written request for advance payment of vocational training fund (70% of the fund under the signed contract).

Part III

**INVESTMENT PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES
POLICIES INVESTMENT INCENTIVES**

INVESTMENT PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

1. Investment processes and procedures



2. Record of investment procedures

The papers and requirements for record content for each procedure is guided by the authorities in writing, listed publicly in “One stop shop” Division, posted on the electronic portal of An Giang and Department of Planning and Investment (<http://angiang.gov.vn> ; <http://sokhdt.angiang.gov.vn>)

The relevant investment procedures include:

- Decision making for investment policy, adjusting the investment policy decision of People’s Committee of province.
- Granting, adjusting the certificate of investment registration.
- Establishing economic organizations of foreign investors; capital contribution and share purchase, contributed capital to the economic organization of foreign investors.
- Depositing to ensure the implementation of investment project.
- Land allocation, land lease, allowing to change the land use purpose.
- Environmental procedures in relation to investment project
- Procedures for fire prevention and fighting, licensing construction and connection of water supply and drainage systems; accessing to the power for the medium voltage grid.
- Procedures for registering ownership of other assets attached to land.

3. Investment procedures

* Investment policy decision under the decision jurisdiction of People’s Committee of province.

+ Objects: projects which are allocated and leased land by the State without auction, bidding or receiving an assignment; projects which require change of land

use purposes; projects which use the technology under the restricted technology portfolio transferred in accordance with the law.

- + Composition of record: as prescribed by the current law.

- * Granting the Certificate of investment registration under the jurisdiction of Department of Planning and Investment.

- + Objects: projects of foreign investors; projects of economic organizations with capital contribution, share purchase of foreign investors, business cooperation of foreign investors with more than 51% of the charter capital; projects not to be granted the certificate but investors have requested.

- + Composition of record: as prescribed by the current law.

- * Establishing economic organizations of foreign investors

- + Procedures: performing the procedures for investment registration; procedures for economic organization establishment to implement the project

- + Records and establishment procedures: in accordance with the law on enterprises.

- * Other investment procedures:

- Land allocation, land lease, allowing to change the land use purpose;

- Environmental procedures in relation to investment project;

- Procedures for fire prevention and fighting, licensing construction and connection of water supply and drainage systems; accessing to the power for the medium voltage grid...;

- + Composition of record: as prescribed by the current law.

LAND REGULATIONS

1. Land price table

Issued in conjunction with Decision 45/2014/QĐ - UBND dated 29/12/2014

The land price table is applied primarily for the purposes of land use charging in the recognition of the right to use residential land within household and individual; land use charging when households and individuals change the land use purpose to the residential purpose within specified limit; charging non - agricultural land use tax of land users; charging land use management; charging support for job transition for households and individuals directly using agricultural land when the State recovers.

Locations are divided into as follows:

- For rural residential land, with two positions: position no.1: 100% of the land price, position no.2: 60% of the land price of position no.1, the remaining area is specified in the land price table (only 1 position).

- For urban residential land, with four positions: position no.1: 100% of the land price, position no.2: 60% of the land price of position no.1, position no.3: 40% of the land price of position no.1, position no.4: 20% of the land price of position no.1, the remaining area is specified in the land price table (only 1 position).

- For the trading, service land in the urban and rural area: the land price equal to 80% of the adjacent land price.

- For the land of non - agricultural manufacture facility in the urban and rural area: the land price equal to 60% of the adjacent land price.

- For the agricultural land at the distance of 150m from the foot of road, river bank, channel bank: position no.1; from 150 m to 450 m: position 2; the remaining area is specified in the land price table.

2. Determining the land price for collection of land use fee when state land allocates, lease land and allows to change the purpose of use

The land price for collection of land use fees and land rental for enterprises who implement investment projects is specific as determined according to methods: adjustment coefficient, direct comparison, extraction, surplus income not depending on the land price of land price table. In terms of the sequence the determining method depends on value of defined land:

a - Where the land value is subject to the land price table below 20 billion, the land price that is used for calculating land use fees, the land rental is determined by the land price of the table multiplied by the land price adjustment coefficient (K coefficient).

The land price adjustment coefficient is advised by Department of Finance for the People's Committee of province to issue annually for applying in the year. In 2016, the land price adjustment coefficient is equal to 1 (K = 1) in accordance

with Decision No.26/2016/QĐ - UBND dated 31/05/2016 of the People's Committee of province.

In terms of procedure of execution, to determine the land price for collection, based on declaration dossiers of land users, land registration office provides relevant cadastral information, records for Department of Finance to determine an amount to be deducted from the payable land use fees. Based on the amount to be deducted as determined by Department of Finance, the Department of Taxation of province determines the amount payable and notifies the land users to pay.

b. Where the land value is subject to the land price table over 20 billion, the land price that is used for calculating land use fees, the land rental is specified by Department of Natural Resources and Environment organization by the methods above through the Council of land valuation of the province and submitted to People's Committee of the province for decision.

The Council of land valuation: Chairman of People's Committee of the province as the Chairman of Council, leaders of Department of Finance as Permanent Council, members include: leaders of Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Taxation, Department of Construction and People's Committee of districts.

In terms of procedure of land valuation carried out as follows:

- Department of Natural Resources and Environment has hired the consulting unit of land valuation for investigation, survey of land price according to the methods of determining land prices above.

- Based on the findings of the consulting unit, Department of Natural Resources and Environment assesses results to land valuation, and then submits to the Council of land valuation of province for land valuation.

- After obtaining the valuation results of the Council of land valuation, Department of Natural Resources and Environment submits to the People's Committee of province.

- Department of Finance determines an amount to be deducted from the payable land use fees. Based on the amount to be deducted as determined by Department of Finance, the Department of Taxation of province determines the amount payable and notifies the land users to pay.

c. If the land rental is paid annually, the land price is also determined by the organization according to the case a and b above. After the land price is approved by the People's Committee of province, according to each area as stipulated in Decision No.20/2015/ QĐ - UBND of the People's Committee of province dated 1/7/2015, Department of Taxation determines the land lease price that is paid annually and notifies the land users, as follows:

- In urban areas (wards and towns) the annual rental is equal to 2% of the land price under the purpose of land use. Particularly for My Khanh commune,

Hoa Hung My - Long Xuyen Long Xuyen the annual rental is by 1% of the land price under the purpose of land use.

- In the areas of Chau Doc city, Tan Chau town and districts, the annual land rent rate is at 0.75% of the land price under the purpose of land use.

For the land lease cases under the annual rent payment, the land price is stable within 05 years, after that it needs make adjustment to the land price.

3. Compensation and assistance when the state recovers the land

Land price for compensation when the State recovers the land is the actual price in the market. For support for job transition by households and individuals when the State recovers the agricultural land, the support price is of the price table.

In terms of support, it will depend on land area to be recovered, it has different levels of support, in particular: it shall be supported by 5 times, 4 times and 3 times of the land price of the land price table for land in ward, town and commune, respectively.

The compensation land price is implemented as follows:

- After the People's Committee of province notifies of land recovery, the People's Committee of districts organizes survey of land prices in the market or hires the consulting unit to perform.

- After the land price survey is completed, the People's Committee of districts consult the district compensation council, then send the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in collaboration with the Department of Finance, the People's Committee of districts evaluate and submit to the People's Committee of province for approval.

The compensation land price and the support policy according to existing regulations ensure the rights of people whose land is recovered, limiting the complaints. However, it also affects the creation of enterprise's land in recent years.

4. Regulations of administrative procedures for land in the locality

- According to regulations issued in conjunction with Decision No.39/2015/QĐ - UBND of the People's Committee of province dated 07/11/2015 for administrative procedures for land in the locality in the direction to shorten 7 - 10 days compared with the provisions of the Central.

- Land Registration Office (of Department of Natural Resources and Environment) 01 is established and put into operation from 02/2016.

REGULATIONS
CUSTOMS PROCEDURES - COLLECTION OF TAX AND OTHER
RECEIVABLE ACCOUNTS FOR EXPORT, IMPORT GOODS

I. Customs procedures; customs inspection, supervision regimes (as defined in Chapter III of the Law)

This chapter is built on the basis of the provisions of Chapter III of the current Customs Law and supplements some additional new content and re-arranges on the basis of customs management regime standardization for goods. Amendments and supplements as follows:

1. Section 1. General provisions

This section includes 26 Articles that consist of the general provisions for customs procedures, inspection and supervision which focuses on amendment and supplement with the following contents:

- a) Application of risk management in customs management (Article 17)
- b) Agents making customs procedures (Article 20)
- c) Location of customs procedures (Article 22)
- d) Duration of customs procedures for customs authorities (Article 23)

To ensure transparency and reduce the time of administrative procedures, facilitate the import and export activities, Article 23 of the Customs Law 2014 provides clearly that customs officers inspect records at least 2 working hours from the time on which customs authorities receive adequate customs records; real-time for goods inspection is 8 working hours from the time on which declarers produce fully the goods to the customs authorities (according to current customs law, it is 02 working days); If it is necessary to renew, the extension period shall not exceed 2 days. Clause 4 of Article 23 of the Customs Law 2014 stipulates that: the customs authorities carry out the customs procedures for goods on holidays, weekends and after working hour to ensure timely loading and unloading of import and export goods, the exit or entry of passengers, vehicles or on the proposals of the declarers and it is consistent with the actual conditions of customs operation areas.

- d) Customs records (Article 24), the deadline for submission of customs records (Article 25)

- Customs records

To facilitate to simplify the documents of the customs records, Customs Law 2014 provides the common regulations for the customs records: customs declaration is only required documents when making customs procedures; for other documents of the customs records, the law requires Ministry of Finance to specify cases which must submit or present in conformity with the relevant provisions of law (Article 24).

For cases which apply One - Stop Shopping, Clause 3, Article 24 of the Customs Law 2014 provides for state management agencies send export, import license, written notice of inspection results, exempted checking in electronic format through integrated information systems (the declarers do not pay this voucher).

- Duration of customs procedures submission

Customs Law 2014 does not specify that the declarers must submit the documents accompanying with the declaration as soon as the registration of electronic customs declaration, which only provides for the filing of such documents when customs authorities conduct checks the customs records. Such regulations have facilitated reform of administrative procedures, simplified the records for cases not subject to actual goods inspection, making import and export activities easier.

e) Classification of goods (Article 26)

Customs Law 2014 adds the concept of classification of goods in Article 4 and makes amendment of regulations for classification of goods in Article 26 that specifies the classification of goods and the application scope of classification of goods, accordingly:

- Classification of goods aims to determine product code as the basis for tax calculation and implementation of cargo management policy.

- When making classification of goods, it must be based on the customs records, technical documents and other information in relation to export, import goods to define the name, the code of goods according to the list of export and import goods of Vietnam.

To ensure consistency between the list of export and import goods of Vietnam with the management and operation of export, import, Clause 3, Clause 4 of Article 26 provide clearly:

- Minister of Finance issues the list of export, import goods of Vietnam for nationwide consistency.

- On the basis of the list of goods banned from export and import, the list of export and import goods under permits issued by state agencies, the list of goods subject to the specialized inspection by the Government regulations, Minister of Finance issues product code consistent with that in the list of export and import goods of Vietnam.

Above provisions will overcome the state of the list of goods banned from export or import or subject to specialized management issued by the ministries without product code, associated by late announcement of product code or product code not consistent with that in the list of import and export goods of Vietnam, which makes difficulty for customs authorities and enterprises when implementing; supplement regulations to define the responsibilities of Ministry of Finance for issuing the list of export and import product code nationwide in accordance with international treaties to which Vietnam is a member.

g) Determining the origin of goods (Article 27)

For legalizing the international treaties to which Vietnam is a member, creating a legal basis for self - certification of origin of exporters, producers, Article 27 of Customs Law 2014 stipulates:

- For export goods: In case of the origin doubt, the customs authorities require the customs declarant to provide proof and documents in relation to the origin of export goods, inspect, verify origin of goods in production facilities of export goods. While waiting for the inspection and verification results for the origin of goods, export goods is enjoyed customs clearance as prescribed.

- For import goods: the customs authorities must inspect, verify the origin on the basis of the statement of the customs declarant, certificate of origin, documents of the customs records and actual goods inspection results. Certificate of origin for import goods is issued by competent authorities of exporting country or certified by producers, exporters or importers according to the international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member;

+ If there is doubt about the origin of import goods, the customs authorities shall inspect, verify the origin of goods in the country of origin according to international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member. Inspection and verification results are legal to determine the origin of import goods.

+ While waiting for the inspection and verification results, export goods is enjoyed customs clearance as prescribed, but they do not enjoy special preferential tax rates. Payable official tax amount is based on the inspection and verification results for origin of goods.

h) Determining the code, origin, customs value of export or import goods before making customs procedures (Article 28)

To help enterprises pre - determine import and export policy, tax obligations for goods to be expected to be exported, imported, premeditate business efficiency, Article 28 of the Customs Law has supplemented customs mechanisms for enterprises to pre - determine code, origin, customs value:

- Provisions for pre - determining code, origin, customs value of goods (Article 4);

- Regulation for the rights and obligations of the customs declarants in relation to predetermining in the entry customs (Article 18);

- Regulations for procedures of pre - determining code, origin, customs value (Article 28). Accordingly, in the case that the customs declarant proposes the customs authority to pre - determine code, origin, customs value for goods to be expected to export and import, the customs declarant provides information and relevant documents, goods sample to be expected to export and import or relevant technical documents for the customs authority so that the customs authority pre - determine code, origin, customs value. The pre - determining results are notified in writing by the customs authority, legal so that the customs authority makes the

customs procedure when the actual goods is exported and imported in line with the information and relevant documents, the goods samples which the customs declarant provides.

Customs Law 2014 also provides for the settlement of cases where the customs declarant does not agree with pre - determining results.

i) Customs declaration (Article 29)

- Method of customs declaration

With the implementation of wide application of information technology in the customs procedures and customs management, Clause 2, Article 29 of Customs Law 2014 stipulates fundamental change in customs procedures mode from the traditional, semi - electronic mode to electronic mode, whereby: the customs declaration is made by the electronic declaration mode, paper declaration is only applied for some specific cases stipulated by the Government.

- In terms of additional declaration

On the basis of reference stipulated in Kyoto Convention and the Customs Law of countries such as European Union, South Korea, China and Japan, Article 29 of the Customs Law 2014 provides the additional declaration to ensure to cover the cases arising in fact. In particular:

- For the goods is in customs procedures: before the customs authority notifies direct inspection of customs records;

- For the goods that has been enjoyed customs clearance: within 60 days from the date of customs clearance and before the customs authority makes inspection decisions after customs clearance, inspection, except where the additional declaration content is relevant to export, import license; specialized inspection for product quality, health, culture, quarantine of animals and plants, food safety;

- Exceeding the time, the customs declarant can make additional declaration, but they are fined under the provisions of the tax law, the law for handling of administrative violations.

Simultaneously, Clause 3 of Article 101 of Customs Law 2014 amends regulations for additional declaration of Clause 2, Article 34 of the Law on Tax Administration towards the additional declaration to tax records in accordance with the provisions of Customs Law.

k) Registration of customs declaration

Article 30 of Customs Law 2014 has provisions as follows:

- Place of registration of customs declaration: Location of customs procedures at border of destination; location of customs procedures where the goods is transferred to the border of destination; location of customs procedures where the goods is stored.

- Registration method of customs declaration: The electronic form is registered in the electronic form, the paper declaration is registered directly at the customs authority.

- The customs declaration is registered after the customs authority accepts the declaration of the customs declarant. Registration time is indicated on the customs declaration.

In the absence of acceptance of customs declaration registration, the customs authority notifies in writing the reason or via electronic method for the customs declarant.

l) Customs inspection during customs procedures (Article 31 to Article 34)

To ensure state management of customs and facilitate enterprises in line with the electronic customs procedures; Articles 31 to Article 34 of the Customs Law 2014 stipulates the customs inspection as follows:

- Based on the analysis, risk assessment and information in relation to goods, the head of the customs authority where the customs records are handled decides to inspect the customs records, the actual inspection of goods (Article 31);

- Specify regulations for records inspection, the inspection is via electronic customs data processing system or directed by customs officers (Article 32);

- In terms of actual inspection of goods:

+ Regulating objects that are exempt from actual inspection, the actual inspection of goods is in line with risk management principles (Article 33).

+ Supplementing provisions for actual inspection of goods when the customs declarant is absent through forms: non - intrusive inspection through scanner, inspection through technical equipment, and other professional measures to create legal foundation to help the customs authority detect violations for timely treatment (Article 34).

m) Responsibilities for inspecting the goods, means of transport in the customs area (Article 35)

To ensure the monitor requirements while awaiting the inspection results; and define clearly the responsibility of the customs authority and specialized inspection body in monitoring goods during inspection, inspection result notification, procedures for clearance of goods, Article 35 of Law Customs 2014 specifies:

- If it is necessary to perform specialized inspection for quality, health, culture, quarantine of animals and plants, food safety, based the inspection results of the specialized inspection body, the customs authority decides on clearance.

- Goods that is subject to specialized inspection s shall be kept at the border until it is enjoyed the customs clearance. In case that the goods is brought to another location to conduct specialized inspection or goods owners request to take the goods for storage, the storage location must meet the conditions of customs

supervision and such goods is subject to supervision of the customs authority until clearance.

- The goods owner is responsible for preservation and storage of goods in specialized inspection location or location that all cargo stored until making customs clearance decision.

- Specialized inspection body has the responsibility for notifying the inspection results to the customs authority within 02 working days from the date of inspection result.

n) Release of goods, Customs clearance of goods (Article 36, 37)

Customs Law 2014 has added 01 article (Article 36) specifying for release of goods, amendment and supplement to the clearance concept (Article 4) and the provisions of Article 37. Specific clearance as follow:

- *Release of goods* is the permit of the customs authority to export and import of goods when all the following conditions are met: the goods is eligible to be exported or imported, yet officially payable tax amount is not determined; the customs declarant has paid the tax or the tax is guaranteed by credit institution on the basis of tax self - declaration and tax calculation of the customs declarant.

- *Clearance* is applied to the goods to which relevant customs procedures are finished.

Article 37 of the Customs Law 2014 also specifies the clearance for some special cases such as not paying taxes, being sanctioned for administrative violations, etc. It stipulates that:

- For goods subject to inspection, analysis and assessment to define whether it is exported, imported or not, the clearance of goods is allowed by the customs authority after identifying the goods is allowed for export, import on the basis of inspection, analysis conclusion and assessment in accordance with the law or it is exempt from inspection through notice under the provisions of law.

o) Customs supervision (Article 38 to Article 41)

Customs Law 2014 amends concept of customs supervision in Article 4; and specifies provisions for customs supervision with amendments and supplements to monitor methods, monitor time, responsibility of the customs authority in the supervision and responsibility of the declarant, commander or operator of means of transport, warehousing and port business enterprises in the customs supervision (Article 38 to Article 41).

2. Section 2. Priority mode for enterprises

In order to facilitate enterprises to comply with the law well, enterprises with large import - export turnover, good governance regime are applied favorable customs procedures; Customs Law 2014 adds 01 section including 04 articles (42, 43, 44, 45) stipulating the priority mode for enterprises. Accordingly, the priority mode specified in Article 43 includes:

- Exempt from inspection of relevant documents in customs records, exempt from actual inspection of goods in the course of implementation of customs procedures, unless there are illegal signs or except for random inspections to assess law compliance.

- Making the customs procedures in incomplete customs declaration or documents substituting customs declarations.

- Receiving the priority when implementing tax procedures for goods under the provisions of tax law.

Customs Law 2014 also specifies the application conditions for priority mode (Article 42), the priority mode application for enterprises of countries which signed an agreement with Vietnam for mutual recognition for priority enterprises; rights and responsibilities of the customs authority (Article 44), of enterprises which are applied priority mode (Article 45).

3. In terms of customs procedures, customs inspection and supervision for export or import goods (Section 3 and Section 7)

In order to ensure transparency and facilitate application of information technology to modernize customs management mode, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 of Chapter III Customs Law 2014 stipulates the customs procedures for goods, accordingly: the types of export and import with the same nature will be applied same customs procedures, and adding regulations for customs procedures for some goods that have not been defined in the current law but in fact they are regulated by the commercial law and tax law such as import of raw materials and supplies for processing or manufacturing goods for export; some kind of temporary export and temporary import, etc, in particular:

- a) Inspection, customs supervision for goods, movable assets, luggage (Section 3)

This section consists of 13 articles (from Article 46 to Article 58) built on the basis of inheriting the current regulations that have been stable, supplemented with some kind of export and import goods that have been stable in secondary legislation, such as:

- Customs inspection, supervision over goods that is temporarily imported - re - export (Article 46); customs inspection, supervision over goods sold in duty - free shops (Article 47); customs inspection, supervision over goods that is temporarily imported or exported (Article 48); customs inspection, supervision over goods for urgent requirements, specialized goods for defense and security (Article 50); customs inspection, supervision over foreign currency in cash, Vietnam dong in cash, negotiable instruments, gold, precious metals and precious stones of the exit and entry of export and import (Article 55).

- In terms of customs inspection, supervision, handling inventory (Article 58)

Customs Law 2014 specifies the types of export and import goods, inventory that are stored in the storage area, warehouse in the customs area, including:

+ Goods that goods owners declare to abandon or implement acts to prove the abandonment;

+ Goods is imported exceeding 90 days from the date of arriving at the gate but no one comes to get;

+ Goods that enterprises that trades ports, warehouses collect during cargo loading and unloading;

+ Goods that is imported from outside of bill of lading, cargo declaration, but no one comes to get.

The law also specifies handling methods for inventory, processing time, responsibility of the customs authority and relevant organizations in dealing with the inventory.

b) Customs inspection, supervision over goods that is imported for processing or manufacturing export goods (Section 4)

Section 4 of Customs Law 2014 stipulates customs inspection, supervision over goods that is imported for processing or manufacturing export goods including imported raw materials, fuel for processing, manufacturing export goods; defines clearly this is subject to customs inspection, supervision from the time of import, during production process until products are exported or changed in use purposes. Accordingly, goods management and monitor are not made on the basis of liquidity for each declaration, it is made on the basis of the amount of import goods - export goods - inventory. The customs authority shall check processing, production facilities; processing and production capacity; use of imported raw materials and supplies; settlement, management and use of imported raw materials and supplies for manufacturing or processing export goods (Article 59); enterprises have responsibility for implementing management regime, accounting, statistics, documents, books storage and merc handise data brought into processing, production facilities; implementing reports for settlement of management, use of imported raw materials and supplies, exported goods; presenting books, documents and goods when the customs authority inspects (Article 60).

c) Customs inspection, supervision over goods in bonded warehouses, retail collection sites (Section 5)

For transparency of procedures and removing obstacles mentioned above, creating adequate legal basis to implement, the Customs Law 2014 adds concept of retail sites in Article 4 and Section 5 amended and supplemented the specific provisions for the goods that is stored in the bonded warehouse, retail collection sites; duration of goods storage in the bonded warehouse, retail collection sites; conditions to establish the bonded warehouse, retail collection sites; responsibility of the warehouse owners, the goods owners and traders of retail collection sites.

d) Customs procedures, customs inspection and supervision over transported goods subject to customs supervision (Section 6)

Section 6 of Chapter III of the Customs Law 2014 stipulates the customs procedures, customs inspection and supervision over transported goods subject to customs supervision. In particular:

- The transported goods subject to customs supervision includes goods in transit and goods transferred over gate.

- In terms of customs procedures:

- + When transporting the goods that is subject to customs supervision, the customs declarant shall declare cargo declaration. Submit or present customs records.

- + The customs authority receives cargo declaration, inspects documents and goods presented by the customs declarant for decision to permit the goods transport under customs supervision.

- + During the goods transport under the customs supervision, if the declarant makes transit, transshipment, warehousing, batch separation, change in modes of transportation or other work, he must notify and obtain consent of the customs authority before implementation. The customs authority shall respond within 02 hours after receiving notice.

- + Freight route over gate and transit is registered by the customs declarant and accepted by the customs authority.

đ) The customs procedures, inspection and supervision for means of transport (Section 7)

This section is built on the basis of inheriting the provisions of the current Customs Law. However, to ensure the adequacy and transparency in line with international practice, the Customs Law 2014 stipulates:

- In terms of information notification of means of transport (Article 66)

The Customs Law has no provisions for information declaration for import and export goods, passenger who immigrate before means of transport exit, but this is only piloted under Decision No.19/2011/QĐ - TTg dated 23/3/2011 of the Prime Minister.

To ensure the legal basis to receive declaration and electronic clearance for means of transport, Customs Law 2014 adds 1 article (Article 66) in terms of the information notification of means of transport, which regulates owner of means of transport, driver of the transport means, authorized person of owner of means of transport or transport document issuer shall provide information directly to the customs authority or through the national one-stop information system for export, import goods and exit and entry passengers on the means of transport before entry and exit.

- In terms of the customs procedures for means of transport (From Article 67 to Article 72)

This content inherits mainly the provisions of the current Customs Law and is amended as follows:

+ Defining clearly the customs procedures for: commercial means of transport and foreign means of transport not intended for trade (eg personal automobile, yacht, etc.)

+ Detailed regulations of customs declaration time for means of transport by road, sea, rail, inland waterway, airline upon exit and entry for transparency of procedures.

4. Section 8. Pause the customs procedures for export and import goods with request to protect intellectual property rights

This section consists of 04 articles for principle of inspection and supervision, suspension of customs procedures; procedures for inspection and supervision recommendation, suspension of customs procedures; receiving and handling application for inspection, supervision, suspension of customs procedures:

- Specify the inspection and supervision proposal records; deadline for applying supervision measures;

- Procedures for suspension of customs procedures, duration of suspension of customs procedures.

5. Section 9. Post - clearance inspection (From article 77 to article 84)

Article 77 to Article 82 of the Customs Law 2014 provides clearly regulations for post - clearance inspection, focusing on some of the followings:

- Post - clearance inspection if there are signs of violation of customs law and legislation in relation to export and import; inspect on the basis of risk management applied to other cases; inspect law compliance of the customs declarant (Article 78).

- Inspection location: At the head office of customs authority, office of customs declarant (Clause 2 of Article 77).

- Inspection duration: 05 years from the date of registration of customs declarations (Clause 3 of Article 77).

- Competence for inspection decision: Director of Customs Department, Head of Customs Branch issue decision on inspection after customs clearance at the head office of customs authority (Clause 1, Article 79). General Director of General Department of Customs, Head of Inspection Department, after customs clearance, Director of Customs Department issue a decision on post - clearance inspection at the head office of declarant (Clause 1 Article 80).

Customs Law 2014 also specifies the inspection procedures, inspection duration, handling of inspection results; rights and responsibilities of the customs authority, the head of inspection team; rights and obligations of the customs declarant in post - clearance inspection.

To ensure uniform regulation for post - clearance inspection, Article 101 of the Law stipulates repealing some provisions for post - clearance inspection at the Tax Administration Law.

II. Organization for collecting taxes and other receivable accounts for export and import goods (C hapter IV)

Content of the Customs Law 2014 inherits the provisions of Chapter V of the current Customs Law, amends 4 articles with the following contents to suit the relevant legislation. In particular:

1. Replacing the phrase “tax arrears” in Article 69 of the current Customs Law by “tax assessment” in line with the Tax Administration Law;

2. Remove the provisions of Clause 2, Article 68 of the current Customs Law regarding confusion notification in the customs declaration for the customs authority because this is in additional declaration provided in Article 29 of the Law.

3. Specify determination of tariffs for export and import goods: Based on the code of goods and taxation on export and import goods in force at the time of tax calculation (Article 85)

4. In terms of customs value

To reflect the nature of customs value consistent with General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), facilitate taxpayers to determine accurately dutiable value of import and export goods, while ensuring the legal basis in determination of taxable rate, the Law adds the concept of “customs value”; Article 86 of the Law specifies the content of customs valuation in the direction of customs valuation that is used as the basis for tax calculation and statistics for import and export goods, remove customs valuation “under contract”

Customs Law 2014 specifies responsibilities of the customs declarant in declaration, calculation and payment of taxes and other receivable accounts (Article 83); Responsibilities of the customs authority in collection of taxes and other receivable accounts (Article 84); Determining tax rate, calculation time and tax payment deadline for export and import goods (Article 85) and Customs Value (Article 86).

TAX EXEMPTION POLICIES, INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

I. EXEMPTION AND REDUCTION OF LAND USE FEES:

- Decree No.45/2014/ND - CP of the Government dated 15/05/2014;
- Decree No.135/2016/ND - CP of the Government dated 09/9/2016 (*taking effect from 15/11/2016*)

Type of Project	Exemption and Reduction of land use fees
Economic organizations, households and individuals allocated land by the State with collection of land use fees in the form of auction of land use rights.	The payable land use fees is the amount of winning bids.
Economic organizations shift from agricultural land, non - agricultural land allocated free of charge to residential land; from agricultural land, non - agricultural land allocated free of charge to cemeteries, graveyards.	Collect 100% of land use fees under the price of land as moving land use purpose.
Households and individuals move from garden and pond land in the same parcel of land with residential housing in residential land to residential land; from the land originated from garden, ponds associated with housing because land users separate to transfer the rights or measurement units split into separate plots themselves as cadastral mapping of land prior to 01/7/2014 to residential land.	Collect the land use fees by 50% of difference between the land use fees calculated under the residential land price with the land use fees calculated under agricultural land price at the time of decision to change purposes.

II. EXEMPTION AND REDUCTION OF LAND RENTAL, WATER SURFACE RENTAL:

According to Decree 46/2014/ND - CP dated 15/05/2014; Decree 135/2016/ND - CP dated 09/9/2016, taking effect from 15/11/2016)

1. Exemption of land rental, water surface rental:

Type of Project	Exemption of land rental, water surface rental
Exemption of land rental, water surface rental during basic construction.	Exemptions shall not exceed 03 years from the date of decision on lease

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing construction investment project for workers in industrial zones, export processing zones that are leased by the State or construction employers in trading infrastructure of industrial zones and export processing zones in order to comply with the approved planning. - Building student dormitory by the state budget. - Agricultural production land for ethnic minorities; land for project of protective forest and encroaching plantation. - Land for public construction of public service organizations; land for construction of scientific research facility of scientific and technological enterprises. - Agricultural cooperatives use land as ground for building headquarter, play ground, warehouse; building direct service establishments for production. - Land for building maintenance and repair station and car parking area for public passenger transport. - Land for building water supply facilities. - Land for building infrastructure used in industrial zones, industrial clusters and export processing zones under the planning approved by competent authorities. - The State leases land for building, trading infrastructure of industrial zones, industrial clusters and export processing zones, economic zones, high - tech zones that are exempt from land rental after the rental exemption period of basic construction duration if investing in district - level localities in the list of areas with extremely socio - economic difficulty. 	<p>Exemption of land rental, water surface rental</p>
<p>The State leases land for building, trading infrastructure of industrial zones, industrial clusters and export processing zones, economic zones, high - tech zones that are exempt from land rental after the rental exemption period of basic construction</p>	<p>15 years</p>

duration if investing in district - level localities in the list of areas with extremely socio - economic difficulty.	
Investment projects in the list of investment incentive sectors are invested in areas with extremely socio - economic difficulty	Exemption of land rental, water surface rental
Investment projects in the list of sectors subject to investment incentives; in new production and business facilities of economic entities implementing relocation as planned, due to environmental pollution	03 years
Investment projects in areas with extremely socio - economic difficulty	07 years
Investment projects in areas with extremely socio - economic difficulty; investment projects in the list of special investment incentive sectors; investment projects in the list of investment incentive sectors with socio - economic conditions difficult in areas with socio - economic difficulty	11 years
Projects in the list of investment incentive sectors in areas with extremely socio - economic difficulty; projects in the list of investment incentive sectors in areas with socio - economic difficulty;	15 years
Leasing land or water surface to use for purpose of agricultural production, forestry, aquaculture or salt affected by natural disaster, fire causing damage from 40% upwards.	Exemption of tax for year of loss

2. Reduction of land rental or water surface rental:

Type of Project	Reduction of land rental or water surface rental
Cooperatives lease land for use as business premises	Reduced by 50%
Leasing land or water surface to use for	Considered corresponding rental

purpose of agricultural production, forestry, aquaculture or salt affected by natural disaster, fire causing damage below 40% yield	reduction
Leasing land or water surface to use for purpose of production and business, not agricultural production, forestry, aquaculture and salt production, leasing land in economic zones, high - tech areas affected by natural disaster, fire, force majeure	Reduced by 50% in downtime of business.

III. SOCIALIZATION ENCOURAGEMENT POLICIES

(According to Decree No.69/2008/ND - CP dated 30/5/2008 and Decree No.59/2014/ ND - CP of the Government for socialization encouragement policies dated 16/06/2014).

Conditions, type of project	Exemption, reduction of land use fees, land rental
In the list of type and meeting the criteria, scale and standards issued with Decision 1466/QD - TTg dated 10/10/2008 and Decision 693/QD - TTg dated 06/5/2013 of the Prime Minister.	
Organizations which perform the socialization, are leased by the State have completed site clearance for construction of socialization works in the form of land lease except for using urban land.	Exemption of land rental during the entire lease term.
Organizations which perform the socialization use urban land.	Based on local real conditions, the People's Committee of province specifies exemption, reduction of land rental by region, sector.

IV. RENTAL EXEMPTION AND REDUCTION POLICIES FOR SOCIALIZATION ENCOURAGEMENT BY LOCALITY

(Decree No.69/2008/ND - CP and Decree No.59/2014/ND - CP assign the People's Committee of province, based on local real conditions, to specify exemption, reduction of land rental to implement encouragement socialization policies, the People's Committee of province issues Decision No. 18/2016/QD - UBND dated 04/4/2016).

Organizations which perform the socialization, are leased by the State to perform the socialization under the provisions of Law on Land s shall be considered for exemption or reduction of land rental, depending on the region; as follows:

1. Organizations which perform the socialization, are leased by the State have completed site clearance for construction of socialization works in the form of land lease and exemption of rental for the entire lease term, unless otherwise specified in clause 2 below:

2. Organizations which perform the socialization, use urban land (in the urban limit of wards and towns) are exempt from and reduced the land rental, as follows:

a) Land lease and lump sum payment for the entire lease term:

- In areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions: exempt from land rental for the entire lease term.

- In areas with difficult socio - economic conditions: exempt from 50% of land rental.

- In Long Xuyen city: reduced by 30% of land rental.

b) Land lease and annual rental payment:

- In areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions: exempt from the annual land rental.

- In areas with difficult socio - economic conditions: exempt from land rental for 11 years (from the date the project is completed and put into operation) after the rental exemption period of basic construction.

- In Long Xuyen city: exempt from land rental for 7 years (from the date the project is completed and put into operation) after the rental exemption period of basic construction.

- For the time organizations are exempt from land rental in basic construction time: the organizations which perform the socialization are exempt from land rental during the basic construction under projects approved by competent authorities but not exceeding 03 years from the date of decision to lease land; the land rent exemption during the basic construction is implemented under projects in association with the new land lease of the State, transferring from land allocation without collection of land use fees to land lease, excluding investments in building, renovation and expansion of business and production facilities on land that the State leases.

3. Where projects are granted an extension of lease term by competent state agencies, they s shall not be entitled to land incentives.

4. Where investors receive the legal land use right transfer themselves to implement investment projects for construction of socialization, but it must change the purpose of land use in accordance with the planning, land use planning, the investors are allowed to lease by State under the land law and are entitled to exemption, reduction of land rental as stipulated in this decision.

V. POLICIES FOR CORPORATE INCOME TAX

A. Preferential policies for corporate income tax

(According to Decree 218/2013/ND - CP dated 26/12/2013 and Decree 12/2015/ND - CP of the Government).

1. Preferential tax rates for corporate income tax:

Type of Project	Preferential tax rate, preferential time	
	Tax rate	Time
New start - up enterprises in areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions	10%	15 years
New start - up enterprises invest in economic zones, high - tech zones	10%	15 years
New start - up enterprises in the field of high - tech; scientific research & technology development; software production; investment in developing water plant, power plant, water supply and drainage system; bridge, road, railway; airport; seaport and river port; railway station and other particularly important infrastructure.	10%	15 years
New investment projects in the field of advanced steel production; production of products energy - saving products; manufacturing of machinery and equipment for agriculture, forestry, fishery and salt production; manufacturing of irrigation equipment; production, refinement of animal feed, poultry and seafood; development of traditional industries (including construction and development of traditional industries of handicraft goods, processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs, cultural products) and new start - up enterprises in areas with difficult socio - economic conditions	17%	10 years
Income from activities in the field of Socialization and Environmental Protection; publishing activities in	10%	During operation time

accordance with the provisions of the Law on Publication. Income from planting, caring and protecting forest; farming, livestock breeding, aquaculture, processing agricultural products, fisheries in areas with socio - economic difficulties; cultivating forest products in areas with socio - economic difficulties; producing, breeding and crossbreeding plant seeds, livestock breeds; manufacturing, mining and refining salt; investment in agricultural product preservation after harvest, preservation of agricultural product, fisheries and food.		
People's Credit Fund, Cooperatives Bank and Microfinance Organization.	17%	During operation time
Income from farming, livestock breeding and processing in the field of agriculture and fisheries in areas other than areas with difficult socio - economic conditions or areas with special difficult socio - economic conditions".	15%	During operation time

2. Incentives of reduction and exemption duration for corporate income tax:

Type of Project	Tax reduction and exemption duration	
	Exemption	Reduction
New start - up enterprises in extremely difficult areas	4 years	50% for the next nine years
New start - up enterprises in the economic zones, high - tech zones	4 years	
New start - up enterprises in high - tech zones; scientific research & technology development; software production; investment in developing water plant, power plant, water supply and drainage system; bridge, road, railway; airport; seaport and river port; railway station and other particularly important infrastructure.	4 years	
New start - up enterprises in the field of	4 years	

socialization in areas with difficult socio - economic conditions or extremely difficult socio - economic conditions		
New start - up enterprises in the field of socialization in areas other than areas with difficult socio - economic conditions or extremely difficult socio - economic conditions	4 years	50% for the next nine years
New start - up enterprises in the list of areas with difficult socio - economic conditions	2 years	50% for the next nine years

B. Preferential policies for environmental activity support

(According to Decree No.04/2009/ND - CP of the Government dated 14/01/2009 and Circular No.230/2009/TT - BTC dated 08/12/2009 of the Ministry of Finance.

1. Corporate income tax incentives:

1.1. Tax rate incentives:

Type of Project	Preferential tax rate, preferential duration	
	Preferential tax rate	Preferential duration
For the income of enterprises, the cooperatives from investment projects in the field of environmental protection.	10%	During operation time

1.2. Incentives of reduction and exemption duration for corporate income tax:

Type of Project	Reduction and exemption duration for corporate income tax	
	Exemption	Reduction
New start - up enterprises, cooperatives from investment projects in the field of environmental protection carried out in areas with difficult socio - economic conditions or extremely difficult socio - economic conditions.	4 years	50% for the next nine years

New start - up enterprises, cooperatives from investment projects in the field of environmental protection carried out in areas other than areas with difficult socio - economic conditions or extremely difficult socio - economic conditions.	4 years	50% for the next five years
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2. Incentives for land use fees and land rental:

Type of Project	Reduction and exemption of land use fees and land rental
In Section I, Part A, the list of special incentives and support with Decree No.04/2009/ND - CP	Exemption of land use fees and land rental
In Section I, Part B, the list of incentives and support with Decree No.04/2009/ND - CP	Reduced by 50% of land use fees, rental and enjoyed deferred payment of land use fees, rental but the time for late payment s hall not exceed 5 years from the date of allocation.

C. Incentive policies for investment and management and exploitation of rural water supply projects

(According to Decision No.131/2009/QĐ - TTg dated 02/11/2009 of the Government).

1. Corporate income tax incentives:

Type of Project	Reduction and exemption of Corporate income tax
Organizations and individuals obtaining income from managing, mining projects, rural water supply projects	Apply corporate income tax incentives under Decree No.69/2008/ND - CP dated 30/5/2008 and Decree No.59/2014/ND - CP dated 16/6/2014 of the Government.

2. Land lease incentives:

Type of Project	Exemption of land rental
Rural water supply projects for communities	The State allows land lease; enjoy land rental exemption.

D. Preferential policies for investment in the agricultural, rural sector

(According to Decree No.210/2013/ND - CP of the Government dated 19/12/2013)

1. Exemption and reduction of land use fees:

1.1. For objects allocated land by the State:

Type of Project	Exemption and reduction of land use fees
Agricultural projects subject to special investment incentives if allocated by the State	Exemption of land use fees
Agricultural projects subject to investment incentives if allocated by the State.	Reduced by 70%
Agricultural projects subject to investment incentives if allocated by the State.	Reduced by 50%

2. For objects changing the purpose of land use:

Agricultural projects subject to special investment incentives in the planning approved by the competent the state agency.	Exemption of land use fees as changing the purpose of land use
Agricultural projects subject to investment incentives in the planning approved by the competent the state agency.	Reduced by 50% land use fees as changing the purpose of land use

2. Exemption and reduction of land rental and water surface rental:

Type of Project	Exemption and reduction of land rental and water surface rental
Agricultural projects subject to investment incentives, agricultural projects subject to investment encouragement if leasing land and water surface of the State .	Apply the lowest price of the corresponding type of land in land price table stipulated by the People's Committee of province.
Agricultural projects subject to special investment incentives	Exemption of land rental and water surface rental from the date of project completion and operation.
Agricultural projects subject to investment incentives	Exemption of land rental and water surface rental in the first 15 years.
Agricultural projects subject to investment encouragement	Exemption of land rental and water surface rental in the first 11 years.

E. Support policies for reducing post - harvest losses of agricultural products, seafood

(According to Decision No.65/2011/QĐ - TTg dated 02/12/2011 of the Government for amending and supplementing Decision No. 63/2010/QĐ - TTg of the Government dated 15/10/2010).

1. Corporate income tax rate incentives:

Type of Project	Preferential tax rate, preferential duration	
	Preferential tax rate	Preferential duration
Newly established enterprises perform construction project of stockpile of 4 million tons of rice, cold storage warehouse of vegetable, seafood and coffee warehouse as planned in areas with difficult socio - economic conditions	20%	10 years
Newly established enterprises perform construction project of stockpile of 4 million tons of rice, cold storage warehouse of vegetable, seafood and coffee warehouse as planned in areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions.	10%	15 years

2. Incentives of reduction and exemption duration for corporate income tax:

Type of Project	Reduction and exemption duration for corporate income tax	
	Exemption	Reduction
Newly established enterprises perform construction project of stockpile of 4 million tons of rice, cold storage warehouse of vegetable, seafood and coffee warehouse as planned in areas with difficult socio - economic conditions.	2 years	50% for the next four years
Newly established enterprises perform construction project of stockpile of 4 million tons of rice, cold storage warehouse of vegetable, seafood and coffee warehouse as planned in areas	4 years	50% for the next nine years

with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions.		
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F. Exemption policy of land rental for construction projects of stockpile of 4 million tons of rice, corn, cold storage warehouse of vegetable, seafood and coffee warehouse as planned

(According to Decision No.57/2009/QĐ - TTg of the Government dated 17/09/2010).

Type of Project	Exemption of land rental
Enterprises of all economic sectors investing in construction projects of stockpile of 4 million tons of rice, corn, cold storage warehouse of vegetable, seafood and coffee warehouse as planned	Exempt from land rental for land used for investment projects within 05 years, since the project starts up.

G. Investment encouragement policies in the form of public - private partnerships

(According to Decree No.15/2015/ND - CP of the Government dated 14/02/2015)

1. Tax incentives:

Type of Project	Reduction and exemption of tax
Enterprises investing in projects in the form of public - private partnerships	Enjoy corporate income tax incentives under the provisions of law on corporate income tax.
Goods imported for implementation of projects	Enjoy incentives under provisions of the law on export duty, import duty.

2. Incentives of land use fees, land rental:

Type of Project	Reduction and exemption of land use fees, land rental
Investors, enterprises of projects	Enjoy exemption or reduction of land use fees for land allocated by the State or exemption or reduction of land rental during project implementation.

H. LIST OF INVESTMENT INCENTIVE AREAS: AN GIANG PROVINCE

(Issued with Decree No.118/2015/ND - CP of the Government dated 12/11/2015)

- Areas with extremely difficult socio - economic conditions include: An Phu district, Tri Ton district, Thoai Son district, Tinh Bien district and Tan Chau town.

- Areas with difficult socio - economic conditions include: Chau Doc city and the remaining districts of the province.

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Name of units	Address	Website and email
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2. Board business support	No. 16C Ton Duc Thang, Long Xuyen city, An Giang Tel: 8476 3 854 164	email: hotrodoanhnghiep@angiang.gov.vn
3. Department of Planning and Investment	No. 03 Le Trieu Kiet, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city, AG TEL: 84 76 3 852913 Fax: 84 76 3 853380	web: http://sokhdt.angiang.gov.vn email: sokhdt@angiang.gov.vn
4. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	No. 07 Le Trieu Kiet, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city, AG Tel: 84 76 3 852164; Fax: 84 76 3 856705	web: http://sonongnghiep.angiang.gov.vn email: sonnptnt@angiang.gov.vn ;
5. Department of Trade and Industry	No. 10 Le Trieu Kiet, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city. TEL : 84 76 3 952638 Fax : 84 76 3 846498	web: http://socongthuong.angiang.gov.vn email: socongthuongag@vnn.vn
6. Economic Zone Management Unit of An Giang province	No. 45 Nguyen Van Cung, My Long Ward, Long Xuyen, AG Tel: 84 76 3 941583 Fax: 84 76 3 943623	web: http://bqlkkt.angiang.gov.vn Email: banqlkkt@angiang.gov.vn
7. Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism	No. 14 Le Trieu Kiet, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city. TEL : 84 76 3 952541 Fax : 84 76 3 956703	web: http://sovhttdl.angiang.gov.vn/ email: angiang.tourism@vnn.vn
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9. Department of Construction	No. 1 Tran Hung Dao, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city. TEL : 84 76 3 852105 Fax: 84 76 3 856513	web: http://soxaydung.angiang.gov.vn email: soxaydung@angiang.gov.vn
10. Department of Natural Resources and Environment	No. 169 Tran Hung Dao, Binh Khanh Ward, Long Xuyen city TEL: 84 76 3 853709 Fax: 84 76 3 853217	web: http://sotainguyenmt.angiang.gov.vn email: sotainguyenmt@angiang.gov.vn
11. Department of Health	No. 15 Le Trieu Kiet, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city, AG TEL: 84 76 3 852640 Fax: 84 76 3 856154	web: http://soyte.angiang.gov.vn email: soyte@angiang.gov.vn
12. Department of Education and Training	No. 2 Le Trieu Kiet, My Binh Ward, Long Xuyen city, AG TEL: 84 76 3852 578 Fax: 84 76.3857798	web: http://sogddt.angiang.gov.vn/ email: banbientap@angiang.edu.vn
13. Department of	No. 50B Ly Thuong Kiet, My	

Name of units	Address	Website and email
Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs	Binh Ward, TP. Long Xuyen, TEL: 84 763 852 851 Fax: 84 763 856 618	web: http://soldtbxh.angiang.gov.vn/ Email: soldtbxh@angiang.gov.vn
14. An Giang Customs	No.21 Phan Dinh Phung, Chau Doc, An Giang TEL: 84 76 3868 678 Fax: 84 76 3 867055	web: http://www.haiquanangiang.gov.vn email : hqangiang@customs.gov.vn
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16. An Giang Trade and Investment Promotion Center	No.2A Ngo Gia Tu, Long Xuyen City, An Giang TEL: 84 76 3 945001 Fax: 84 76 3 945002	http://atpic.angiang.gov.vn email: ttxtmdldt@angiang.gov.vn