

PRIME MINISTER

No: 153/QD-TTg

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Hanoi, February 27, 2023

DECISION
APPROVAL OF THANH HOA PROVINCE PLANNING PERIOD 2021 -
2030, VISION TOWARDS YEAR 2045

PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on Government Organization dated June 19, 2015; Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Government Organization and the Law on Local Government Organization dated November 22, 2019;

Pursuant to the Planning Law dated November 24, 2017;

Pursuant to the Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of 11 Laws related to planning dated June 15, 2018;

Pursuant to the Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of 37 Laws related to planning dated November 20, 2018;

Pursuant to Resolution No. 61/2022/QH15 dated June 16, 2022 of the National Assembly on continuing to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing policies and laws on planning and solutions to remove difficulties and obstacles, accelerate the progress of planning and improve the quality of planning for the period 2021 - 2030;

Pursuant to Decree No. 37/2019/ND-CP dated May 7, 2019 of the Government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Planning Law;

Pursuant to Resolution No. 11/NQ-CP dated February 5, 2018 of the Government on implementing the Planning Law;

Pursuant to Resolution No. 119/NQ-CP dated September 27, 2021 of the Government on tasks and solutions to improve the quality and accelerate the progress of planning for the 2021 - 2030 period;

Pursuant to Decision No. 1629/QD-TTg dated November 14, 2019 of the Prime Minister approving the task of planning Thanh Hoa province for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2045;

According to the request of the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province in Report No. 03/TTr-UBND dated February 7, 2023 on approving Thanh Hoa Provincial Planning for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2045; Appraisal report No. 3796/BC-HDTD dated June 9, 2022 and results of reviewing Thanh

Hoa Provincial Planning documents in document No. 7238/CV-HDTD dated October 11, 2022 of the Provincial Planning Appraisal Council for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2050; Opinions of the Ministry of Planning and Investment in document No. 421/BKHDT-QLQH dated January 14, 2023.

DECISION:

Article 1. Approval of Thanh Hoa Provincial Planning for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2045 with the following main contents:

I. SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES OF PLANNING

The boundary scope of Thanh Hoa province planning includes the entire mainland territory of Thanh Hoa province and marine space determined according to Vietnam's Sea Law 2012, Decree No.40/2016/ND-CP dated May 15 2016 of the Government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment.

II. VIEWPOINTS, DEVELOPMENT TARGETS AND DEVELOPMENT BREAKTHROUGHS OF THE PROVINCE

1. Development perspective

a) Thanh Hoa province's planning for the period 2021 - 2030, with a vision to 2045, must be consistent with the policies and development guidelines of the Party and State; unified and synchronized with the goals and strategic orientations of the country's socio-economic development and the national strategy on green and sustainable growth; ensure democracy, compliance, continuity, inheritance, stability, and compliance with the national master plan, national sector plan, and regional plan.

b) Promoting the province's particularly important strategic position and distinct potential and competitive advantages for rapid and sustainable socio-economic development, harmonious and balanced development among regions and regions, especially the delta and coastal areas with the mountainous areas, between urban and rural areas; Well solve the relationship between rapid development and sustainable development, between reasonable development in breadth and development in depth, in which in-depth development is the key; making Thanh Hoa a new growth pole, along with Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Quang Ninh to form a development quadrilateral in the North of the country.

c) Self-reliance, self-reliance, innovation, attracting talents, improving the quality of human resources and capacity for international economic integration; Carry out digital transformation, use digital government as a driving force to develop the digital economy, digital society, create breakthroughs in administrative reform and improve the business investment environment. Arrange space for development of industries and fields to ensure harmony and reasonable use of resources for development, focusing on developing circular economy and green economy, in accordance with the ability to meet economic outcomes. socio-economic infrastructure to improve growth quality and economic restructuring.

d) Economic development associated with achieving social progress and justice, reducing poverty and improving the quality of cultural, spiritual and material life for the People; ensuring harmony in economic, social and environmental benefits throughout the development process. Environmental protection, ecological balance, rational, economical and effective use of resources and adaptation to climate change; associate the urbanization process with building new, civilized, modern rural areas in harmony with nature.

d) Closely combine socio-economic development with firmly ensuring national defense and security; In which ensuring solid national defense and security is a strategic and important task, economic development is the focus. Proactively grasp the situation, do not be passive and surprised in all situations, especially focusing on strategic areas, border areas, and islands. Expand foreign relations, proactively integrate internationally to create a favorable environment for socio-economic development cooperation.

2. Development goals until 2030

a) General goal

Strive to turn Thanh Hoa into one of the major centers of the region and the country in terms of heavy industry, energy industry, processing and manufacturing; large-scale, high-value-added agriculture; logistics services, tourism, education and training, specialized healthcare, culture and sports. By 2025, Thanh Hoa will be among the leading provinces in the country - a new growth pole. has a fast and sustainable growing economy, together with Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh forming a development quadrilateral in the North of the country; By 2030, it will become a modern industrial province with people having a standard of living higher than the national average; National defense and security are firmly guaranteed; maintain stability and social order and safety.

b) Specific goals

- Economically: The growth rate of gross regional product (GRDP) in the period 2021 - 2030 reaches 10.1% or more. Structure of economic sectors in GRDP: By 2030: Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries account for 5.1%; industry - construction accounts for 57%; services account for 33.3%; Product tax accounts for 4.6%.

+ GRDP per capita by 2025 will reach about 4,200 USD or more; by 2030 it will reach 7,850 USD or more.

+ Total social investment capital mobilization in the period 2021 - 2025 reaches 750,000 billion VND or more; The period 2026 - 2030 reaches 900,000 billion VND or more.

+ Average annual food output is stable at 1.5 million tons.

+ Export value by 2025 reaches 8 billion USD and reaches 15 billion USD by 2030.

- + The urbanization rate by 2030 reaches 50% or more.
- + By 2025, the rate of communes meeting new rural standards will reach 88%; By 2030, the rate of communes meeting new rural standards will reach 100%.
- + Labor productivity increases on average annually in the period 2021 - 2025 reaching over 9.6%; The period from 2026 to 2030 will reach over 8.1%/year.
- + The contribution of total factor productivity (TFP) to the growth of gross regional product (GRDP) in the period 2021 - 2025 reaches 40%; period 2026 - 2030 reaches 45%.
- About society:
 - + The average annual population growth rate is maintained at 0.5 - 0.75%.
 - + The proportion of agricultural workers in total social workers in 2025 accounts for less than 30%; by 2030, it will account for less than 20%.
 - + The number of doctors/10,000 people in 2025 will reach 13 doctors; By 2030, there will be 15 doctors. The proportion of the population participating in health insurance in 2025 will reach over 92%; by 2030 it will reach over 95%.
 - + The rate of trained workers by 2025 reaches 75%; by 2030, it will reach 80%.
 - + The rate of poor households decreased by an average annual rate of 1.5% or more.
- About the environment:
 - + Forest coverage rate in 2025 reaches 54%, in 2030 reaches 54.5%.
 - + The proportion of the rural population using hygienic water by 2025 will reach 98.5%; by 2030 it will reach 99.5%.
 - + Strive for the rate of daily solid waste collected and treated to meet standards by 2030 in rural areas reaching 90%, in urban areas reaching 98%.
- Regarding national defense and security: The rate of communes, wards and towns meeting social security standards annually reaches 70% or more. Ensuring national defense and security, maintaining border sovereignty, political stability and social order.

3. Development breakthroughs

a) Completing synchronous socio-economic development institutions, focusing on administrative reform, improving the business investment environment, creating a favorable, transparent and fair environment for development; develop mechanisms and policies to encourage investment attraction in accordance with the provisions of law; Build a team of civil servants with strong political ideology, clear moral qualities, ability, responsibility,

prestige, and dedication associated with building a streamlined, efficient and effective administrative apparatus. effectively serving people and businesses.

b) Mobilize, use effectively and economically all resources, create breakthroughs in building a synchronous and modern socio-economic infrastructure system; The focus is on key and pervasive projects, transport infrastructure projects, economic zones, industrial parks, and urban infrastructure adapting to climate change. Develop information and telecommunications infrastructure, build the province's database in sync with the national data infrastructure, create a digital transformation platform, develop digital economy and digital society.

c) Research, apply, transfer and strongly develop science - technology and innovation. Develop human resources, especially high-quality human resources, to serve the province's key economic sectors.

4. Vision to 2045

By 2045, Thanh Hoa will become a rich, beautiful, civilized and modern province; The province develops comprehensively and is a model for the whole country. Develop Thanh Hoa province according to an economic growth model based on digital economy, intellectual economy, creativity with high quality human resources; The industry has high technological content, high added value, and is environmentally friendly; modern service industry infrastructure, synchronously connected with national infrastructure and countries in the region; Advanced, modern agricultural industry, safe products; Smart infrastructure system compatible with smart citizens.

III. INDUSTRY AND FIELD DEVELOPMENT

1. Directions for developing important sectors of the province (development pillars)

a) Processing and manufacturing industry: Develop Thanh Hoa to become one of the major centers of the North Central region and the whole country in terms of processing and manufacturing industry, as a foundation for economic restructuring towards industrialization and modernization. Focus on prioritizing the development of industries with strengths, competitive advantages, value and high productivity; Orienting some main industries as follows:

- Petrochemical industry, chemicals and petrochemical product processing: Create the most favorable conditions for Nghi Son Refinery and Petrochemical Plant to maximize capacity and expand and increase capacity; Accelerate the progress for the Duc Giang Chemical Complex project and Radial Auto Tire Factory to come into operation and continue to invest in expansion; Promote the attraction of post-refinery and petrochemical projects.

- Electricity production and supply industry: Maintain stable operation of existing hydroelectric and thermal power plants; accelerate the implementation progress of solar power projects; Attracting the development of LNG gas power plants, forming an LNG gas power center in Nghi Son economic zone.

- Mechanical industry, electronics and metal production: Encourage investment in industrial projects supporting the mechanical industry, equipment manufacturing, industrial machine spare parts, electronics - telecommunications. Maintain stable operation of Nghi Son Steel Factory phase 1, phase 2 and accelerate the implementation progress of phase 3 of the project.

- Construction materials production industry: Create conditions for Dai Duong Cement Factory to put lines 1 and 2 into operation; Deploying lines 3 and 4. Long Son Cement Factory completed lines 3 and 4.

- Textile, garment, and footwear industry: Develop Thanh Hoa to become the largest textile, garment, and footwear industry development area in the North Central region. The period 2021 - 2025 attracts a number of textile and garment investment projects and supporting industries for the textile, garment and leather shoe industries with large scale, advanced technology, and standard environmental treatment technology. Period 2026 - 2030, limit and stop attracting new investment in garment and footwear projects in the delta and coastal areas; Encourage garment and footwear businesses to innovate technology, production lines, and management processes to improve productivity, quality and product value.

b) Agriculture: Restructuring the agricultural sector, with a focus on developing large-scale crop and livestock farming models with high added value, closely linked with the food processing value chain to improve production efficiency, apply high technology and organic technology to agricultural activities to improve land use efficiency, increase crop and livestock productivity and labor productivity. Development orientations for some major agricultural sectors are as follows:

- Cultivation: Promote land accumulation and large-scale production; Production of specialized, high-tech goods associated with preservation, processing and consumption of products.

- Livestock: Develop livestock farming towards concentrated industrial farms, high technology along the value chain; Closely linked with high-tech food processing. Improve the efficiency of farming in a safe and sustainable way.

- Forestry: Sustainable forestry development associated with biodiversity conservation and ecological environment protection. Promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of special-use forests, protection forests, production forests, and develop medicinal plants and understory trees.

- Fisheries: Develop fisheries into a large, quality commodity production industry along the value chain from production to processing and consumption; Protect and regenerate sustainable aquatic resources, preserve biodiversity, and adapt to climate change.

c) Tourism: By 2030, Thanh Hoa will become one of the major tourism centers of the country with high quality tourism products, affirming its brand and

competitiveness. Focus on tourism development on three main types of tourism, which are:

- Marine tourism: Concentrated in coastal districts, the focus is Sam Son coastal tourism urban area, Hai Tien tourist area, Hoang Truong (Hoang Hoa), Hai Hoa tourist area (Nghi Son town) and Hai Tien tourist area (Hoang Hoa). coastal area of Quang Xuong district. Developing tourism products to explore the sea and islands in the Hon Ne and Hon Me island areas; seabed exploration tourism and other types of combined tourism services such as resorts, conferences, seminars...

- Community ecotourism: Focused in areas allowed for tourism development in national parks, nature reserves and surrounding areas; The focus is on Ben En National Park, Pu Luong and Pu Hu Nature Reserves, Cam Luong Fish Stream, Ham Rong - Nui Do area and ecotourism destinations in mountainous districts...

- Tourism to learn about culture and history: Focus on developing tourism at cultural and historical relics combined with famous landscapes and landscapes of the province such as: World Cultural Heritage of Ho Dynasty Citadel; zones Special national relics Lam Kinh, Le Hoan, Ba Trieu, Hang Con Moong, Sam Son, Am Tien temple - Nua mountain, Phu Na, Cua Set and cultural festivals are classified and recognized in the province .

2. Plans for development of other industries and fields

- a) Service industry: Developing rapidly, diversifying types of services; high quality products and services with great added value. Building a Grade I regional logistics center in Nghi Son economic zone. Associate tourism development with preserving and promoting cultural and ethnic values; preserve landscape and protect the environment. Develop transportation and warehousing services, trade, education and training, information and communication, real estate business, science and technology transfer, creating motivation to promote growth and economic development. socio-economic status of the province.

- b) Science and technology: Improve science and technology capacity and innovation; Promote research, application and transfer of advances, science, techniques and new technologies of the fourth industrial revolution. Focus on investing resources for science and technology development, especially high-quality science and technology human resources.

- c) Education and training: Innovate and improve the quality of comprehensive education, narrow the gap in educational quality between regions; maintain and promote key educational achievements among the leading groups in the country; Developing an open and flexible education system, diversifying training models, educational programs, learning methods, strongly applying information technology and digital transformation in teaching and learning. Build a team of teachers and administrators with sufficient numbers, ensuring structure and qualifications. Review and reorganize the network of preschool and general education establishments; Increase investment to ensure enough schools, classrooms and teaching equipment as required.

Develop a network of continuing education institutions towards open education; Expand the system of specialized educational establishments for people with disabilities and the system of centers to support the development of inclusive education.

Prioritize investment in developing higher education institutions, training and vocational institutions in the province. Encourage the establishment of non-public vocational education institutions; develop a number of vocational colleges that train key occupations that meet national and ASEAN regional standards. Coordinate with major universities in the region to establish a branch in Thanh Hoa.

d) Health and people's health care: Developing a modern and sustainable health system; combining modern medicine with traditional medicine; promote the development of high and specialized techniques; Rapidly develop high-quality medical services, socialize a number of high-quality service hospitals, strive to become one of the centers of high-tech medical services in the North Central region.

d) Culture and sports: Build and develop culture and people of Thanh Hoa to meet the requirements of rapid and sustainable development; Strengthen links, cooperation, exchange and development between regions and regions; Sustainable cultural development, in harmony with socio-economic development, national defense -security and environmental protection. Comprehensive development of physical education, sports for everyone, high-performance sports and professional sports; Improve health, longevity, and prevent diseases for people and develop the physical strength and stature of adolescents; Focus on investing in breakthrough development of a number of key sports, striving to maintain the top position in physical education and sports in the country.

e) Labor, employment and social security: Create favorable conditions for people to access and enjoy social assistance services. Implement social policies well and take care of people with meritorious services; Support vulnerable people to integrate into the community. Socialize investment, create conditions for organizations and individuals to develop networks and participate in vocational education activities. Focus on synchronous and effective implementation of programs, projects and policies to support poverty reduction and increase the poor's ability to access basic social services.

g) National defense and security: Building an all-people national defense associated with the people's security posture, proactively preventing and fighting hostile forces and all types of crime, maintaining territorial sovereignty and security. political security, social order and safety in all situations.

3. Transport network development plan

a) National transport infrastructure development plan

- Expressways, national highways, coastal roads, railways, waterways: Implemented according to the National Plan.

- Airport: Implemented according to the Tho Xuan International Airport Planning for the period 2021- 2030, with a vision to 2050 approved by competent authorities.

b) Provincial transport infrastructure development plan

- Road:

- + Planning to adjust 63 current provincial roads with a total length of 1,499.67 km, including: Raising 02 routes and 01 route section with a length of about 100 km to national highways; Convert 03 routes to urban roads, length 20.5 km.

- + Upgrade 99 district and urban roads to provincial roads and convert 02 routes from national highways to local roads with a total length of about 2,044.35 km.

- Inland waterways: By 2030, 818.5 km of inland waterways will be put into operation and management; Of which 249.5 km of inland waterways are centrally managed, 569 km of inland waterways are managed locally.

- Inland waterway port: Planning of 7 ports includes 01 Ham Rong passenger port and 06 general cargo ports: Hoang Ly, Do Len, Hai Chau, Binh Minh (Lach Bang), Lach Truong, Mong Giong.

- Inland waterway wharf system: Planning 80 inland waterway wharves to serve socio-economic development, travel needs, and goods transportation.

- Dry port and logistics center: Build a Grade I regional logistics center in Nghi Son economic zone; Provincial logistics center in the western area of Thanh Hoa city with a minimum scale of about 10 hectares and a logistics center in Lam Son - Sao Vang industrial park with a minimum scale of about 20 hectares.

4. Plan for developing power sources and power supply networks

Power source development is associated with the province's socio-economic development orientation, in accordance with the national electricity planning. Continue to build new, upgrade and renovate transformer stations and power lines of 500kV, 220kV and 110kV, medium voltage and low voltage lines connected to new power sources to meet increased load needs, especially in economic zones, industrial parks, and industrial clusters; Focus on upgrading the 10kV grid to 22kV or 35kV; Gradually eliminate intermediate transformer stations and replace them with 110kV stations or new medium voltage feeders; Gradually underground the existing middle and lower power networks; Ensuring safe and stable power supply for remote areas.

5. Plan for developing information and communication infrastructure

a) Public telecommunications service provision points: Install about 230 public Wifi points (or new wireless access technology) in central areas and crowded public areas such as shopping centers, shopping malls, supermarkets, bus stations, airports, railway stations, parks, museums, tourist areas, entertainment areas, schools and hospitals.

b) Telecommunications station infrastructure: Develop about 110 - 130 fixed telecommunications stations in the centers of districts, towns, cities, economic zones, and industrial parks; converting the infrastructure of fixed switching stations and building telecommunications stations to install NGN network access equipment with a total of about 400 - 450 stations; New construction of 1,700 - 2,000 mobile information reception and broadcasting station locations, bringing the total number of BTS station locations in the province to about 4,700 - 5,000 stations.

c) Infrastructure of mobile information reception and broadcasting antenna columns: Build an additional 1,700 - 2,000 BTS antenna columns, bringing the total number of BTS antenna columns in the province to 4,700 - 5,000 columns; renovate and convert 850 - 900 bulky type A2 antenna columns to non-bulky type A1 antenna columns, increasing the number of non-bulky type antenna columns to 1,650 or more (accounting for more than 35%).

d) Telecommunications cable network: The underground rate of intra-provincial and inter-provincial peripheral cable network infrastructure across the province reaches 35-40%; Urban areas reach 60-65%; National highways, provincial roads, and district roads reach 40-45%; 100% underground for new urban areas, economic zones, and industrial parks. Complete the renovation and embellishment of the telecommunications cable network for the entire peripheral cable network infrastructure in the province.

d) Digital transformation infrastructure: Developing information and telecommunications infrastructure to create a digital transformation platform; Deploy a specialized data transmission network to 100% of Party and State agencies; connecting internal network systems of agencies and units; Investing and upgrading Data Centers to meet digital transformation requirements. Investing in infrastructure, deploying Internet of Things technology applications and analytics Integrating sensors and digital technology into essential infrastructure such as: Transportation, environment, agriculture, energy, urban management, security and order...; popularize fiber optic broadband Internet services, 5G mobile network services and next generation technologies.

e) Press, radio, television, and basic information networks: Maintain the current number of 5 press agencies. Applying and innovating technology and digital transformation in content management and production, building a multimedia press agency, combining various types of media and OTT applications to provide and transmit information, image, gradually shifting traditional operating methods to a converged editorial model; modernize the basic information system.

6. Commercial infrastructure development plan

a) Markets, shopping centers

- By 2025, the whole province will have 420 markets, including 14 grade 1 markets, 43 grade 2 markets, 363 grade 1 markets. By 2030, there will be 486 markets, including 14 grade 1 markets, 44 grade 2 markets, 428 grade 3 markets.

- By 2025, the whole province will have at least 15 commercial centers, of which: Class I urban areas will have 07 commercial centers; Class III urban area has 02 shopping malls; Class IV urban areas have at least 02 shopping malls; Class V urban area has 04 newly built shopping malls; Other class V urban areas shall study and arrange land funds to attract investment in the following stages. By 2030, there will be 36 shopping malls, of which: Class I urban areas will have at least 10 shopping malls; Class III urban areas have at least 08 shopping malls; Class IV urban areas have at least 08 shopping malls; Class V urban areas have at least 10 shopping malls.

b) Convention and exhibition centers: The whole province has 02 provincial-level fairs, exhibitions and advertising centers; including: Maintaining the planning of 01 provincial advertising exhibition and fair center in Dong Hai ward, Thanh Hoa city. Attracting investment in fair, exhibition and advertising centers in Lam Son - Sao Vang urban area with a scale of 20 hectares of land or more.

c) Petroleum storage, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) storage

- Petroleum warehouses: By 2025, 20 warehouses are planned (including: Maintaining 06 operating warehouses; building 05 new warehouses with approved investment policies; adding 09 new petroleum warehouses in Bim Son town, Ngoc Lac, Nhu Xuan, Thach Thanh, Ba Thuoc, Tho Xuan, Cam Thuy, Vinh Loc, Trieu Son districts). By 2030, 20 depots are planned (including: Maintaining 11 petroleum depots that have been established and put into operation before 2025; attracting new investment in 09 petroleum depots).

- Liquid petroleum gas warehouse: By 2025, planning 12 warehouses (including: New investment in 09 warehouses in Nghi Son economic zone, Thanh Hoa city, Bim Son town, Ngoc Lac, Nhu Xuan, Thach districts Thanh, Ba Thuoc, Tho Xuan; planning 03 warehouses in Cam Thuy, Vinh Loc, Trieu Son districts). By 2030, remaining as planned for the 2021 - 2025 period, attracting investment in 03 warehouses.

7. Plan for developing irrigation and water supply networks

a) Divided into 7 regions, including: Region 1 (Upper Ma River, including districts: Quan Hoa, Quan Son, Ba Thuoc, Muong Lat and Cam Thuy; water source comes from Ma River); Region 2 (Buoi River Basin, including districts: Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc; water source comes from Ma River and Buoi River); Region 3 (North of Ma River, including districts: Ha Trung, Nga Son, Hoang Hoa, Hau Loc, Bim Son town, Thanh Hoa city; water source is from Len river, Hoat river, Bao Van river and Ma river); Region 4 (South of Ma River - North of Chu River, including districts: Yen Dinh, Ngoc Lac, Thieu Hoa; water supply for the area is taken from the Cau Chay river system and pumping stations on the main streams of Ma and Chu rivers); Region 5 (Am River basin, mainly Lang Chan district; water source comes from Am and Chu rivers); Region 6 (Upper Chu River to Bai Thuong, mainly Thuong Xuan district; water source is from Chu River upstream to Bai Thuong dam); Region 7 (South of Chu River, including

districts: Trieu Son, Nong Cong, Dong Son, Tho Xuan, Nhu Xuan, Quang Xuong, Nhu Thanh, Sam Son city, Nghi Son town; water source comes from the Bai dams system Thuong, Yen River, Bang River).

b) Water logging drainage zones

Divided into 6 regions, including: Region 1 (Upper Ma River, including high mountainous districts: Muong Lat, Quan Hoa, Quan Son, Ba Thuoc, Cam Thuy, Ngoc Lac); Region 2 (Upper Chu River, including Thuong Xuan district, part of Nhu Xuan and Lang Chanh district); Region 3 (Bui River Basin, including Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc districts); Region 4 (North of Ma River, including the entire Nga Son district, Hau Loc district and part of Ha Trung, Hoang Hoa, Vinh Loc districts and Thanh Hoa city); Region 5 (South Ma River Delta - North Chu River, including Yen Dinh district, part of the northern communes of Tho Xuan district and northern Thieu Hoa district); Region 6 (South of Chu River, including a subdivision of districts and towns of Nghi Son, Nhu Thanh, Nhu Xuan, Nong Cong, Quang Xuong, Trieu Son, Dong Son, Thanh Hoa city, Sam Son city and the rest of Tho Xuan district and Thieu Hoa district).

8. Water supply network development plan

a) Zoning for domestic water supply

- Rural water supply is divided into 2 regions: Regions in mountainous districts; areas in the delta and coastal districts.

- Urban water supply: Implement according to approved technical and specialized planning.

b) Plan to develop inter-district water plants

- Ham Rong water plant in Ham Rong ward, Thanh Hoa city: Supplying water to Thanh Hoa city, Sam Son city and Dong Son district.

- Mat Son water plant in Ngoc Trao ward, Thanh Hoa city: Supplying water to Thanh Hoa city and Sam Son city areas.

- Quang Thinh water plant in Quang Thinh ward, Thanh Hoa city: Supplying water to Thanh Hoa city and Quang Xuong district.

- Thang Tho water plant in Thang Tho commune, Nong Cong district: Supplying water to Nong Cong district and Nghi Son town.

- Hoang Vinh water plant in But Son town, Hoang Hoa district: Supplying water to Hoang Hoa district and Thanh Hoa city.

- Trieu Son water plant in Trieu Son town, Trieu Son district: supplies water to Trieu Son district and Nong Cong district.

- Nui Go water plant (Tan Chau) in Tan Chau commune, Thieu Hoa district: Supplying water to Thieu Hoa district and Dong Son district.

- Nam Nga Son clean water plant in Nga Thang commune, Nga Son district: Supplying water to 07 communes in the south of Nga Son district and 02 communes in Hau Loc district.

- Water plant in Cam Van commune, Cam Thuy district: Supplying water to 02 communes of CamThuy district and 01 commune of Yen Dinh district.

9. Plans for developing waste treatment areas

a) The inter-district waste treatment area includes 03 areas: (1) Solid waste treatment area in Dong Namcommune, Dong Son district; (2) Inter-district solid waste treatment area in Truong Lam commune, Nghi Sontown; (3) Inter-district solid waste treatment area in Dong Son ward, Bim Son town.

b) The whole province arranges 29 treatment zones for each district; In which, the delta, coastal andlow mountainous districts each have 01 treatment area using incineration technology or mixedtechnology (Yen Dinh district alone has 02 treatment areas); High mountainous districts (Lang Chanh,Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Quan Son, Muong Lat), each district has 02 sanitary landfills.

10. Social infrastructure development plan

a) Plan for developing cultural and sports institutions

- Cultural institutions: Build a standard library for each district, town and city; build 310 commune level libraries. Invest in modern and synchronous physical and technical facilities for theProvincial Library, capable of supporting connectivity for district and commune level libraries.

+ Period 2021 - 2025: Construction of 01 Children's Cultural Palace; Provincial Literature and Art ExhibitionHouse; Provincial Cultural and Cinema Center; Strive to have 100% of district-level administrative units and80% of communes, wards and towns have cultural and sports centers; 90% of villages, hamlets andresidential groups have cultural houses; 80% of villages (60% in mountainous areas only) have culturalhouses and sports areas, invested in equipment according to criteria and regulations. Preserving,embellishing and promoting values: World Heritage Site of Ho Dynasty Citadel; special national relics: LamKinh, Hang Con Moong and its surroundings, Ba Trieu; Historical and cultural relics: Ham Rong, Trieu TuongMausoleum, Trinh Palace,...

+ Period 2026 - 2030: Invest in building provincial cultural institutions such as: ProvincialTraditional Arts Theater, Provincial Museum, Thanh Hoa Cultural Park. Invest in multi-functionalgeneral cultural institutions in districts, towns and urban areas, upgrade district cultural centers.Building cultural institutions in communes, villages and hamlets associated with the New RuralConstruction Program. By 2030, 100% of delta and coastal districts and 80% of mountainousdistricts will have village cultural houses. Investing in the construction of general chemical panelfacilities with 1 to 3 functions (theaters, cinema complexes; theaters, exhibition houses) in SamSon city, Bim Son town, Nghi Son urban area, Ngoc Lac urban area, high-tech industrial parkassociated with Lam Son - Sao Vang urban area.

Invest in building cultural and sports institutions for workers in industrial parks/industrialclusters/economic zones; Cultural and sports center for the community in the Westernmountainous region.

Planning and investing in the construction of key projects, cultural and sports institutions on aregional scale (05 inter-district regional centers of the province).

Developing 13 golf courses associated with the development of resorts, high-class ecological urbanareas and a number of other locations with suitable conditions.

- Sports institutions

+ Period 2021 - 2025: Complete the Thanh Hoa Football Training Center project; build a30,000-seat Central Stadium; Build a number of projects in the Provincial Sports Complex and3 District Sports Centers. Each district, town and city has at least 02/03 basic physical trainingand sports facilities (including stadiums, training and competition houses, swimming pools) andother sports facilities.

+ Period 2026 - 2030: Complete the 30,000-seat Central Stadium; Build Thanh Hoa AthletesTraining Center (North Central scale); Continue to build a number of projects in the ProvincialSports Complex and District Sports Centers. Each district, town, and city has 3/3 basic physicaltraining and sports facilities and other sports facilities.

b) Science and technology infrastructure: Focus on building Hong Duc University; University of Culture,Sports and Tourism; Thanh Hoa Agricultural Institute has become a major training and research center in theCentral region. Encourage the development of University Branches in the province, non-public researchfacilities to invest and conduct scientific research, and improve the capacity of the system of science andtechnology service organizations; Build a centralized database, synchronized with the national database,creating a foundation for the development of the digital economy.

c) Education and training infrastructure: Invest and improve the quality of school network infrastructure,striving to have 95% of primary schools, 87% of secondary schools and 70% of secondary schools by 2030.High school meets national standards. By 2030, Thanh Hoa province will have 2,090 schools, including: 771preschools, 585 primary schools, 98 primary and secondary schools. elementary schools, 530 middle schools, 88 high schools, 10 middle schools and high schools, 8elementary schools - middle schools - high schools.

Stabilize existing higher education institutions, including 03 provincial universities and 02 universitybranches. Encourage socialization and development of educational and training facilities.

d) Medical infrastructure: Modernize 13 provincial hospitals. Upgrading and expanding 03 GeneralHospitals in Ha Trung, Quan Hoa, Tho Xuan districts (investment in facilities, equipment, humanresources) into 03 regional general hospitals. Establish a number of more specialized centers suchas the Kidney Dialysis Center, the Pre-Hospital Emergency Center, and the Stem Cell Center at theProvincial General Hospital. New establishment of Hanoi Medical University

Branch Hospital; Investing in the construction of Thanh Hoa Central Children's Hospital in the form of socialization, moving towards forming a medical center in Thanh Hoa.

By 2025, complete the construction, upgrading and expansion of medical centers at district, town and city levels. Maintain investment in facilities and equipment for district hospitals. Continue to invest in renovating, expanding and upgrading general hospitals to meet Grade II hospital criteria, ensuring 100% of district hospitals and regional general clinics in the area are invested in equipment. Medical equipment according to standards of the Ministry of Health. Enhance capacity for preventive health activities, ensuring disease prevention in the new situation.

d) Labor, employment, meritorious and social infrastructure:

- Vocational education infrastructure: By 2025, the whole province will have 57 establishments (including: 12 colleges, 16 intermediate schools and 29 vocational education centers). By 2030, there will be 56 establishments (including: 16 colleges, 12 intermediate schools and 28 vocational education centers).

- Infrastructure of social support facilities:

+ Period 2021 - 2025, invest in upgrading and expanding the operational scale of 4 existing public social assistance facilities; In the period 2026 - 2030, develop 6 new public social assistance facilities.

+ Continue to invest in upgrading the facilities of 02 existing drug detoxification facilities, including: Drug detoxification facility No. 1 in Hoang Giang commune, Nong Cong district; Drug addiction treatment facility No. 2 in Xuan Phu commune, Quan Hoa district.

+ Nursing and nurturing facilities for people with meritorious services to the revolution: Implement according to the approved National Plan.

+ Thanh Hoa province employment service center: Maintains its location in Phu Son ward, city

Thanh Hoa. Increase investment in facilities and equipment to improve the quality and efficiency of the Center's operations.

IV. TERRITORY SPACE DEVELOPMENT

1. Inter-district construction planning plan: Inter-district spatial zoning planning of the province into 5 regions, including:

a) Region 1, central inter-district, including: Thanh Hoa city, Sam Son city and Quang Xuong, Dong Son, Hoang Hoa districts.

b) Region 2, including: Tho Xuan, Trieu Son, Yen Dinh, Thieu Hoa, Thuong Xuan districts.

c) Region 3, including: Bim Son town and districts of Ha Trung, Nga Son, Hau Loc, Thach Thanh, Vinh Loc.

d) Region 4, including: Nghi Son town and districts of Nhu Thanh, Nhu Xuan, and Nong Cong.

d) Region 5, including: Ngoc Lac, Lang Chanh, Cam Thuy, Ba Thuoc, Quan Hoa, Quan Son, Muong Lat districts.

2. Development plan:

a) Dynamic economic centers: Develop 4 dynamic economic centers in the following order of priority:

- Southern driving force center (Nghi Son economic zone): Developing Nghi Son economic zone to become one of the key urban, industrial and coastal service centers of the country; a multi-industry, multi-sector development area, with a focus on heavy industry, basic industry, energy industry, processing, manufacturing, and services associated with effective exploitation of Nghi Son seaport.

- Dynamic Center of Thanh Hoa - Sam Son City: Developing multi-industry and multi-field services, focusing on high-quality service industries; develop clean, high-tech industries with great added value; training and developing high quality human resources; Developing marine tourism and cultural tourism, turning Sam Son tourist urban area into one of the key marine tourism destinations of the country.

- Western driving force center (Lam Son - Sao Vang): Develop the Lam Son - Sao Vang area to become a new driving economic region of the province associated with Tho Xuan Airport and Applied Industrial and Agricultural Park high technology; forming Lam Son - Sao Vang urban area; Developing heritage tourism associated with Lam Kinh and Le Hoan special national relic sites.

- Northern driving center (Bim Son - Thach Thanh): Develop the Bim Son and Thach Thanh area to become the northern driving economic center of the province associated with Bim Son industrial park.

b) Economic corridors: Developed in the following order of priority:

- Coastal economic corridor: Is a corridor connecting Thanh Hoa with northern coastal provinces and cities (Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh) and Nghe An province via coastal roads, sea and Highway 10.

- North-South economic corridor: Is the central axis of the province in the North-South direction, serving as the main link between Thanh Hoa and Hanoi Capital, the Northern and North Central provinces, through National Highway 1A and North-South Expressway.

- Central economic corridor: Is the central axis of the whole province in the East - West direction; plays a key role in regulating economic, urban and service activities of the whole province. Connecting Sam Son city - Thanh Hoa city - Tho Xuan district through South Ma River Avenue, Le Loi Avenue, the road from Thanh Hoa city to Tho Xuan Airport.

- International economic corridor: Is a corridor connecting Nghi Son Seaport - Tho Xuan Airport with the Northwest provinces and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, through the route from Tho Xuan Airport to Nghi Son economic zone, Ho Chi Minh road, national highway 15, national highway 217 and Na Meo International Border Gate.

- Ho Chi Minh Road Economic Corridor (Agricultural Highway): Is the axis connecting Thanh Hoa with Hanoi, the Northern provinces and Nghe An; especially the midland and mountainous districts of the province.

- Northeast economic corridor: Is a corridor connecting Lach Sung Port - Nga Son - Bim Son - Thach Thanh with the Northern provinces through National Highway 217B, National Highway 217 and Ho Chi Minh Road.

3. Plans for developing difficult and especially difficult areas

a) Arrange, arrange and stabilize population in necessary places; Solve the shortage of residential land, productive land, and water: By 2030, plan, arrange, and arrange 100% of households living in areas affected by natural disasters and scattered households. Free migrants in mountainous districts. Review and arrange land funds to allocate land to households that do not have productive land, lack productive land and households that do not have residential land, lack residential land.

b) Develop production, shift crop structure, agricultural, industrial, handicraft, and service economic structures; Promote the application of high technology. Promote the development of livestock and poultry farming under forest canopy in a safe and sustainable direction, gradually reducing small-scale farming to concentrated farming; Developing cage fish farming on irrigation and hydroelectric reservoirs.

Mobilize diverse resources for investment in infrastructure development. Continue to invest in building and perfecting traffic infrastructure systems, information technology and socio-economic infrastructure works to serve production and people's lives.

c) Construction of physical facilities, teaching and medical equipment, grassroots cultural and sports institutions. Pay attention to training and fostering to improve the quality of human resources. Preserve and promote the fine traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities in association with the development of eco-tourism and community tourism.

4. Plan for organizing the urban system and organizing rural territories

a) Urban development plan

- By 2025, the whole province will have 47 urban areas of all types; Of which, 01 city is a class I urban area (Thanh Hoa Urban Area: merged Dong Son district into Thanh Hoa); 02 class III urban areas (Sam Son city; Bim Son town); 01 class IV urban area (Nghi Son town); 43 class V urban areas.

- By 2030, the whole province will have 47 urban areas; Of which, 01 city is a class I urban area (Thanh Hoa Urban Area); 02 class III urban areas (Sam Son city; Nghi Son city); 04 class IV urban areas (Ha Trung district merged into Bim Son town; established 03 new towns including: Tho Xuan, Hoang Hoa, Quang Xuong); 40 class V urban areas.

b) Plan for organizing rural territories

Territorial organization of rural areas is associated with the urbanization process of the province and the socio-economic characteristics of each locality. The arrangement and arrangement of rural development space ensure savings in land funds, infrastructure investment costs, improves material conditions for people, is associated with concentrated agricultural production areas, and village, commune, and hamlet model levels, creating favorable conditions for production and being long-term, avoiding areas with high risk of landslides, areas where pipe floods and flash floods often occur.

5. Plan for spatial organization of development of economic zones, industrial parks, and industrial clusters

a) Economic zone: Focus on developing Nghi Son economic zone according to Decision No. 1699/QĐ-TTg dated December 7, 2018 of the Prime Minister on approving adjustments and expansion of the general planning for construction of the economic zone Nghi Son temple. Build Nghi Son economic zone to become one of the key urban, industrial and coastal service centers of the country. In the period after 2030, develop Na Meo international border gate into Na Meo border gate economic zone.

b) Industrial parks

- Continue to implement 8 industrial parks according to approved planning with a total area of 1,424.2 hectares, including: (1) Le Mon Industrial Park; (2) Dinh Huong Industrial Park - Northwest Ga; (3) Bim Son Industrial Park; (4) Hoang Long Industrial - Urban Park; (5) Lam Son Industrial Park - Sao Vang; (6) Thach Quang Industrial Park, Thach Thanh district; (7) Ngoc Lac Industrial Park; (8) Bai Tranh Industrial Park, Nhu Xuan district.

- New development of 9 industrial parks with a total area of 2,281.5 hectares, including: (1) Western industrial park of Thanh Hoa city; (2) Phu Quy Industrial Park, Hoang Hoa district; (3) Bac Hoang Hoa Industrial Park, Hoang Hoa district; (4). Ha Long Industrial Park, Ha Trung district; (5) Luu Binh Industrial Park, Quang Xuong district; (6) Tuong Linh Industrial Park, Nong Cong district; (7) Giang Quang Thinh Industrial Park, Thieu Hoa district; (8) Nga Tan Industrial Park, Nga Son district; (9) Da Loc Industrial Park, Hau Loc district.

After 2030, develop 02 new industrial parks with an area of 872 hectares, including: (1) Phong Ninh Industrial Park, Yen Dinh district; (2) Ha Linh Industrial Park, Ha Trung district.

c) Industrial cluster development plan: By 2030, the whole province will have 115 industrial clusters with a total area of 5,267.25 hectares. In the period

after 2030, there will be 126 industrial clusters with a total area of 5,893.65 hectares.

6. Plan for organizing space for trade and service development

Develop commercial centers in urban areas, towns, and commune centers, on the basis of ensuring compliance with land use planning, urban and rural planning. Developing logistics services in Nghi Son economic zone, western area of Thanh Hoa city, Lam Son - Sao Vang industrial park. Develop resort resorts, high-class ecological urban areas and a number of other locations with suitable conditions.

7. Spatial distribution of agriculture, forestry and fishery development

a) Agricultural production areas

- Concentrated rice production areas: Focus on developing high-yield, high-quality intensive rice areas in Yen Dinh, Trieu Son, Tho Xuan, Thieu Hoa, Quang Xuong, Nong Cong, Hoang Hoa, Hau Loc, Dong districts Son, Vinh Loc, Ha Trung, Nga Son. Rice seed production areas in Yen Dinh, Tho Xuan, Nong Cong, Hoang Hoa, Thieu Hoa districts.

- Industrial crop material areas: Intensive sugarcane is concentrated mainly in the districts of Thach Thanh, Ngoc Lac, Tho Xuan, Cam Thuy, Ba Thuoc, Thuong Xuan, Nhu Thanh, Nhu Xuan, Lang Chanh, Yen Dinh, Nong Cong, Trieu Son. Cassava raw material areas in the districts of Nhu Xuan, Ngoc Lac, Quan Hoa, Lang Chanh, Quan Son, Thuong Xuan, Ba Thuoc, Muong Lat, Tho Xuan, Nhu Thanh, Cam Thuy, Thach Thanh, Trieu Son, Vinh Loc, Yen Dinh, Ha Trung. Green hemp material areas in the districts of Cam Thuy, Ngoc Lac, Tho Xuan, Nhu Xuan, Thuong Xuan, Lang Chanh, Quan Son, Trieu Son, Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Ha Trung, Hoang Hoa...

- Fruit growing areas are concentrated in a number of districts such as Trieu Son, Nhu Thanh, Thach Thanh, Ba Thuoc, Tho Xuan, Ngoc Lac, Thuong Xuan, Nhu Xuan...

b) Develop concentrated livestock farming areas

- Lean pig raising areas: Concentrated in Nga Son, Ha Trung, Nhu Thanh, Hau Loc, Tho Xuan, Trieu Son, Vinh Loc, Yen Dinh districts, Nghi Son town...

- Dairy farming area: Concentrated in Yen Dinh, Ngoc Lac, Cam Thuy, Tho Xuan, Nong Cong, Nhu Thanh, Trieu Son, Nhu Xuan districts...

- High quality beef cattle raising areas: Concentrated in the districts of Ba Thuoc, Ngoc Lac, Thach Thanh, Lang Chanh, Thuong Xuan, Cam Thuy, Nhu Xuan, Yen Dinh, Thieu Hoa, Quang Xuong, Thach Thanh, Trieu Son and move towards development in most midland, mountainous and some delta districts.

c) Develop concentrated forestry production areas

- Development of large timber forests: Concentrated mainly in the districts of Muong Lat, Thuong Xuan, Quan Son, Nhu Xuan, Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Lang Chanh, Cam Thuy, Ngoc Lac.

- Area for exploiting medicinal herbs under forest canopy: Concentrated in Muong Lat, QuanSon, Ba Thuoc, Lang Chanh, Thuong Xuan districts.
- Medicinal plant production area: Mainly distributed in Thuong Xuan, Trieu Son, Thach Thanh districts.

8. Arrange space to ensure national defense and security

Arrange military zones, special points giving priority to national defense, points of high importance giving priority to national defense and security lands to perform tasks of ensuring national defense and security.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY; EXPLOITATION AND USE OF RESOURCES; DISASTER PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Plan to protect the environment and biodiversity

a) Environmental zoning: According to 03 main regions, including:

- Strictly protected zone: (1) Core zone of natural heritage (Ben En National Park, part of CucPhuong National Park in Thanh Hoa; Pu Luong, Pu Hu, Xuan Lien natural reserves ; Landscape protection area To Ba Trieu, Truong Le area, Lam Kinh area, Ham Rong area; 02 species and habitat conservation areas: Sen Tam Quy and Nam Dong (expanded) and other nature reserves); (2) Forest park at Ham Rong Cultural and Historical Area, Planning of the province's medicinal plant garden in Quang Thanh ward, Thanh Hoa city; (3) Domestic water supply areas specified in the water resource function zoning of Thanh Hoa province; (4) Concentrated urban residential areas: 30 wards in Thanh Hoa city, 8 wards in Sam Son city and 6 wards in Bim Son town; (5) Cultural heritage and historical relics conservation area.

- Emission restriction areas: (1) Buffer zones of conservation areas; (2) Suburban areas of Thanh Hoa city, Sam Son city, Bim Son town, and planned urban areas of type V or higher; Except for these urban areas, which are oriented as industrial development urban areas and belong to the expanded Nghi Son economic zone; (3) Tourism development area; (4) Mangrove forests, natural forests on limestone mountains and natural forests on dirt mountains; (5) Water resource protection corridor for upstream areas of large river systems (water resource protection area for domestic water supply).

- Other environmental areas: The remaining areas in the province are not listed in the above section.

b) Conservation of nature and biodiversity

- Ensure that important natural ecosystems, endangered, precious and rare species and genetic resources are preserved and developed sustainably; maintain and develop ecosystem services to adapt to climate change to promote sustainable development of the province; Build and raise community awareness in preserving the province's biodiversity.

- Complete the planning and put into operation the existing system of conservation areas including: Ben En National Park, part of Cuc Phuong National Park in Thanh Hoa province; Provincial-level conservation areas include Pu Luong, Pu Hu, Xuan Lien nature reserves; landscape protection areas: Ba Trieu Temple, Truong Le area, Lam Kinh area, Ham Rong area; 02 species and habitat conservation areas: Sen Tam Quy and Nam Dong (expanded).

- Develop and upgrade the system of botanical gardens and rescue stations in the National Park and nature reserves: Pu Luong, Pu Hu, Xuan Lien and plan 01 forest park in Ham Rong Cultural and Historical Area; Planning of the province's medicinal plant gardens in Quang Thanh ward, Thanh Hoa city and in the National Park, Pu Luong, Pu Hu and Xuan Lien conservation areas.

- Establish and put into operation 04 biodiversity corridors connecting the Pu Luong nature reserve - Cuc Phuong National Park; Pu Luong - Hang Kia - Pa Co; Xuan Lien - Pu Hoat and the corridor connecting two subdivisions of Pu Luong conservation area.

c) Environmental monitoring plan

- Water environment:

- + Surface water: Maintain 47 existing monitoring positions on rivers; 07 monitoring locations on the lake. By 2030, add 07 additional monitoring locations on the river (watershed areas and areas at risk of pollution).

- + Groundwater: Maintain 32 existing monitoring positions in 04 areas. By 2030, add 10 additional monitoring locations in key areas (industrial parks; concentrated livestock areas in Yen Dinh, Nhu Xuan, Hau Loc districts; Sam Son, Hai Tien, Hai Tien tourist areas). Hoa, Nghi Son island commune).

- + Coastal sea water: Maintain 03 existing monitoring locations along the coast. By 2030, add 05 monitoring locations at river estuaries (Lach Bang, Lach Hoi, Lach Sung, Lach Truong, Lach Gap); Build 03 automatic coastal sea water monitoring stations (deep-water port of Nghi Son economic zone, Lach Hoi, Sam Son city, Lach Bang, Nghi Son town).

- + Offshore sea water: Maintain 07 existing monitoring positions.

- Soil environment: Maintain 30 existing monitoring locations in 03 land regions. By 2030, add 03 locations (affected by mineral exploitation; industrial tree plantation forests and areas with general pollution risk such as industrial parks).

- Air - noise environment: Maintain 50 existing monitoring locations. By 2030, add 14 monitoring positions at major traffic intersections, build 02 automatic emission monitoring stations at traffic intersections on National Highway 1A in Thanh Hoa city and Nghi Son town; 08 monitoring locations in residential areas next to Nghi Son economic zone and industrial zones, building 01 automatic emission monitoring station in Nghi Son economic zone; 20 monitoring locations in residential areas in the center of Sam Son city, towns in

the remaining districts, building 02 automatic emission monitoring stations in Thanh Hoa city and Sam Son city.

- Biodiversity:

+ Aquatic ecosystem: Maintain 20 existing monitoring locations on the system and lakes. By 2030, add 13 monitoring locations on Hon Me island and hydroelectric reservoirs.

+ Forest ecosystem: Maintain 5 existing monitoring locations at Nga Tan mangrove forest, PuHu conservation area, Pu Luong nature reserve, Xuan Lien conservation area. By 2030, add 03 forest ecosystem monitoring positions at Sen Tam Quy species-habitat conservation area, CucPhuong National Park, and Nam Dong species-habitat conservation area.

d) Orientations for forest protection and development

- Special-use forests: Focus on management, conservation and sustainable development of existing special-use forest areas towards preserving the integrity of primary and rich forest ecosystems; Improve the quality and biodiversity of poor and medium forest areas. Promote the work of zoning and regenerating forests in bare land areas; planning a nature conservation system to effectively manage and conserve important natural ecosystems, biological species, and genetic resources.

- Protection forests: Stabilize the existing protection forest area, by 2030 review and adjust watershed protection forests, wave breakers, sea reclamation and environmental protection. Focus on building investment projects to protect and restore watershed protection forests, projects to protect, restore and develop mangrove forests in coastal areas to adapt to climate change.

- Production forests: Focus on building and forming material forest areas focused on intensive cultivation of large, high-yield timber forests for processing and export; Implement, exploit and manage forest resources effectively; Support businesses and forest owners to form chains in forestry production; Implement silvicultural measures to improve and restore forests. Promote new planting and reforestation. Improve productivity of exploitation of wood, bamboo, and cork.

2. Plan for exploiting, using and protecting resources

a) Areas where mineral activities are prohibited: Land areas with historical-cultural relics and scenic spots that have been ranked or zoned for protection according to the provisions of the Law on Cultural Heritage; protective forest areas, special-use forests, and nature reserves; geological conservation area; land areas used by religion; land areas belonging to traffic projects; land area within the petroleum and gas safety corridor; Areas of land planned for beaches and coastlines that can be exploited for tourism; Land areas planned for defense and security purposes.

b) Delineate detailed mine areas and types of mineral resources that need investment in exploration and exploitation

- Integrating 200 mines (187 stone quarries for common construction materials and 13 smallscattered mineral mines decentralized and licensed by the Ministry of Natural Resources andEnvironment to the Provincial People's Committee).

- Integrating 124 sand and gravel mines for common construction materials (including 116 locations for sand and gravel mines forconstruction materials; 08 areas of river routes that need to be dredged) and 100 locations for sand collection yards.

- Integrating 233 land mines for construction materials (including: 60 clay mines for bricks; 17 landmines for dike materials; 156 land mines for leveling).

3. Plan for exploiting, using, protecting water resources, preventing and overcoming harmful effects caused by water

a) Functional zoning of water sources: Water sources are divided into 7 functional regions as follows (in accordance with Thanh Hoa province's irrigation planning): Region I (Upper MaRiver); Region II (Buoi River Basin); Region III (North of Ma River); Region IV (South of MaRiver - North of Chu River); Region V (Am River Basin); Region VI (Upper Chu River to BaiThuong); Region VII (South of Chu River).

b) Allocation of water resources: Prioritize the allocation of water sources to exploiters and users in order, ensuring: (1) Enough water for daily use in both quantity and quality; (2) Minimum environmental flows to maintain aquatic ecosystems on the main rivers of each water use area; (3) Water requirements for industrial development, prioritizing concentrated industrial parks and industrial clusters that contribute great economic value to the province; (4) Providing water for the agricultural sector, with priority given to livestock and aquaculture.

c) Protection of water resources: Reasonable exploitation and use of surface water and undergroundwater resources; improve water quality, overcome pollution, build a monitoring network, monitor the exploitation and use of water resources; maintain and protect water quality in unpolluted river sections; restore and protect aquatic resources and water sources with conservation value; Strictly control the exploitation and use of underground water, limit the exploitation of aquifers at risk of saltwater intrusion, the amount of exploitation does not exceed the limit of potential reserves; control sources of pollution; Increase planting and protection of watershed forests, protective forest areas, special-use forests, and increase forest coverage rate.

d) Prevent and overcome consequences caused by water: Build and upgrade the monitoring network system for surface water, underground water and coastal sea water; increase afforestation area, paying special attention to protecting watershed forests, protective forests and improving forest quality; building a forecast warning system, works to prevent and control flash floods and floods in the upstream and downstream areas of rivers, works to prevent drought and saltwater intrusion; Focus on building domestic and industrial wastewater

collection and treatment systems; develop a risk management plan, a plan to prevent and mitigate flash floods and floods.

4. Plans to prevent and combat natural disasters and respond to climate change

a) Natural disaster risk zoning:

- Coastal areas directly affected by storms, tropical depressions, and storm surges: There are 49 communes and wards in 6 coastal districts, towns and cities.

- Mountainous areas often experience natural disasters such as floods, flash floods, and landslides: There are 17 districts (including 11 mountainous districts).

- Residential areas living on river banks (in 17 districts, towns and cities with dikes) are directly affected by floods and river bank erosion.

- Residential areas living along the river (where there are no dikes) are at risk of flooding when there is a flood: Concentrated mainly in the upper reaches of the Ma River (Ba Thuoc, Lang Chanh, Quan Hoa districts), upstream of the river Chu (Tho Xuan district), along the Lo and Luong rivers in Quan Son district.

- Residential areas living in low-lying areas at risk of flooding when there is heavy rain: Concentrated mainly in the basins of Yen and Bang rivers in Nghi Son town, Len river in Hau Loc district, Ma river in Nghi Son town. Ba Thuoc district, Muc river belongs to Nhu Thanh district.

b) Plan to prevent and control natural disasters and respond to climate change

- Continue to review, adjust, supplement and promulgate new legal documents and coordination regulations between levels and sectors to ensure synchronization and meet the practical requirements of the province; Develop mechanisms and policies to support and provide relief for areas frequently affected by natural disasters and floods in the province; promulgate policies to encourage socialization of natural disaster prevention and control, especially in the fields of scientific research, construction investment, and provision of natural disaster risk insurance services.

- Strengthen the organizational system of state management apparatus for risks, natural disasters, and climate change adaptation, focusing on the Steering Committee for natural disaster prevention and search and rescue at all levels in a synchronous and specialized direction. Professional, streamlined, efficient. Build a team of professional natural disaster prevention staff, regularly trained and trained to improve professional skills; Have a worthy remuneration mechanism for people in charge of natural disaster prevention and control.

- Invest in, improve capacity and resilience of infrastructure, consolidate and upgrade river dyke systems, sea dykes, reservoirs, and boat anchoring areas; Improve water drainage capacity, limit the creation of ponds, lakes, and internal drainage systems in urban and rural areas. Invest in equipment to ensure the reception and processing of information about risks and natural disasters;

Invest in modernizing the monitoring system, promote socialization of a number of hydrometeorological activities, and specialized monitoring systems for natural disaster prevention and control.

- Invest in equipment suitable for each region and region to ensure timely and highly accurate transmission of forecast information and warnings of risks and natural disasters; disseminating knowledge about prevention natural disasters in schools, socio-political and socio-professional organizations; Organize training to improve skills in preventing and combating risks and natural disasters appropriate to each region and region.

- Review and improve financial mechanisms and policies for natural disaster prevention and control; promote socialization, encourage and create favorable conditions for the private sector to participate in providing services related to meteorology, hydrology and natural disaster prevention; effectively use externally funded financial resources for the province.

- Research and apply advanced scientific and technological achievements in observing, monitoring, supervising, directing, operating and responding to natural disasters. Focus on applying automation and remote sensing technology in monitoring, surveillance, forecasting, real-time database transmission, application of new materials, new solutions in building room infrastructure, against natural disasters.

- Cooperate and share information and experience on natural disaster prevention and control with localities, especially neighboring provinces. Take advantage of international support and assistance in preventing, combating and overcoming the consequences of natural disasters.

c) Flood prevention plans for rivers with dykes, plans for developing dyke systems and natural disaster prevention and control infrastructure

- Ma River system: Maintain existing dykes; Additional construction of new right dyke of Ma River section from Quy Loc - Yen Lam, left dyke of Len River in Nga Bach commune and east dyke of Cung River. Adjusting the construction of a new dyke line on the left side of the Ma River to replace the existing dyke line on the left Ma River from K60+150-K65; New construction of left and right dykes of Can River through Hoang Cuong area (Nga Thien commune and Nga Dien commune, Nga Son district).

- Yen and Bang river systems: Maintain existing dykes; Additional construction of new dykes on Thi Long river, Nong Cong district; left and right of Tuan Cung river to lead floods to Bang river; The dyke lines of Bot Dot, Khe Luon, Cau Ban - Thang Binh streams serve water drainage and flood control for region III, Nong Cong district.

- Sea dyke system: Maintain existing sea dykes; additional construction of new dykes: Nga Son sea dyke phase II; dykes and sea embankments in Quang Thai commune, Quang Xuong district; Adjust and build a new dyke and sea embankment in Hoang Truong commune to replace the existing sea dyke in

Hoang Truong commune. In addition, build a coastal traffic route from the Fish Port area (Hoi gate) along the coast to the North to connect with the existing Hoang Phu sea dyke.

VI. METHODS FOR ALLOCATION AND ZONING OF LAND

1. Allocation of land use criteria

By 2030, the total natural area will be 1,111,471.36 hectares, of which: agricultural land area is 894,325.36 hectares; Non-agricultural land is 202,990.00 hectares; Unused land is 14,156.00 hectares.

2. Plan to recover, change land use purpose, and put unused land into use in the period 2021 -2030

Implemented the recovery of 27,240.04 hectares of agricultural land and 4,288.24 hectares of non-agricultural land to implement socio-economic development works and projects. Change the use purpose of 30,964.10 hectares of agricultural land to non-agricultural land; conversion of land use structure within agricultural land of 14,626.59 hectares; Conversion of land use structure within non-agricultural land of 1,191.14 hectares. The total area of unused land used for agricultural purposes is 8,327.13 hectares; The total area of unused land used for non-agricultural purposes is 1,176.44 hectares.

(Details in attached Appendix XV).

VII. LIST OF PROVINCIAL PROJECTS AND ORDER OF PRIORITY OF IMPLEMENTATION

VIII. SOLUTIONS AND RESOURCES FOR PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION

1. Capital mobilization solutions

Economical and effective use of public investment capital, focused investment in key industries and fields, key projects with breakthrough and pervasive power, and urgent projects. Effectively exploit land use rights auction projects and bidding for projects using land. Socialize and diversify investment forms to mobilize and effectively use capital from all economic sectors. Enhance the mobilization of investment capital in the form of public-private partnerships (PPP). Improve the ranking of Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI), Provincial Public Administration and Governance Performance Index (PAPI), Administrative Reform Index (PAR INDEX); Organize and well implement the Competitiveness Assessment Index at department, provincial and district level People's Committees (DDCI). Enhance the provision of level 3 and level 4 online public services on the Provincial Public Service Portal and electronic information pages of provincial departments and agencies.

2. Solutions on development linkage mechanisms and policies

Implement well the preferential mechanisms and policies issued by the Central Government; Review, amend, supplement and promulgate a number of new mechanisms and policies of the province to promote the development of

industries and fields in an open, regulated manner, attracting investors to promote development. socio-economic development. Continue to effectively implement cooperation programs with signed localities, and expand cooperation with other localities. Develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs; Propose the development of a cooperation program between provinces in the Northern key economic region (including Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh) and the North Central region.

3. Solutions for human resource development

Improve training capacity for training institutions and develop human resources, especially high quality human resources. Mobilize diversely and effectively use resources for training and vocational development. Promote socialization of training and vocational training; Apply a training model based on the mechanism of sharing training costs between schools and businesses. Strengthen cooperation and linkages between provincial training institutions and domestic and foreign institutions in training leading experts in key occupations.

4. Solutions for environmental protection

Strengthen the capacity of state management agencies on environmental protection. Diversify investment capital sources for environmental protection, especially waste treatment, pollution treatment and environmental restoration. Reasonable exploitation and economical and sustainable use of mineral resources. Increase budget spending for environmental protection, focusing on solving pressing and long-standing environmental problems. Promote investment attraction and development of industries and environmental protection services; Strengthen the search and mobilization of foreign non-governmental aid capital to support programs and projects on environmental protection.

5. Solutions for developing science, technology and innovation

Develop the province's science and technology information infrastructure in a modern direction, build a science and technology information database, Thanh Hoa technology and equipment trading floor. Investing in improving capacity and operational efficiency of Thanh Hoa Information and Technology Transfer Application Center. Strengthen the organization of the state management apparatus at all levels in science and technology

Coordinate and associate with leading domestic and international universities and research institutes to carry out a number of groundbreaking scientific and technological tasks. Support projects and startups to innovate, connect and use services at National Innovation and Startup Support Centers; Attracting advisors, experts, and investors for reputable innovative startups at home and abroad to support innovative startups.

6. Solutions for management and control of urban and rural development

Timely announce, publicize and implement plans. Review, inspect and urge the implementation of planning; promptly detect problems to synthesize and study planning adjustments. Develop an appropriate roadmap to expand urban boundaries and upgrade urban grades, after constructing and upgrading the quality of urban infrastructure in rural areas adjacent to urban boundaries. Invest in building and completing the land information system and cadastral records according to a modern, centralized and integrated model. Strictly implement publicity and transparency in land allocation and land lease; Continue to improve the system of economic financial tools, develop the real estate market healthily, strictly control and overcome land speculation.

IX. PLANNING MAP

Detailed list of Thanh Hoa Provincial Planning maps for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2045 in Appendix XVII.

Article 2.

1. Thanh Hoa province planning for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2045 approved in this Decision is the basis for implementing urban and rural planning, technical and specialized planning in Thanh Hoa province according to relevant laws.

2. Assign the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province to perform the following tasks:

a) Organize the announcement and publicization of the Provincial Planning after it is approved by the Prime Minister according to the provisions of law on planning.

b) Review and complete the system of diagrams, maps, databases, and Provincial Planning documents in accordance with the law and in accordance with the content of the Planning Approval Decision.

c) Develop and submit for promulgation a Plan to implement Thanh Hoa Provincial Planning; Organize and implement the Provincial Planning in association with directing the implementation of socio-economic development tasks in the area; Organize assessment of implementation of Provincial Planning according to the provisions of the Planning Law.

d) Research, develop and promulgate according to authority or submit to competent authorities to promulgate mechanisms, policies and solutions to attract investment, ensure financial resources, social security, national defense and security. , developing human resources, science, technology, and environmental protection to implement the goals, tasks and directions identified in the Provincial Plan.

d) Organize review and report to the Prime Minister to consider and decide on adjustments to the Provincial Planning to ensure consistency with national

planning and regional planning that have been decided or approved by competent authorities according to prescribed in Point c, Clause 1, Article 2 of Resolution No. 61/2022/QH15 dated June 16, 2022 of the National Assembly.

e) For investment planning projects after 2030, if there is an investment need to serve socio-economic development and mobilize resources, report to competent authorities for early investment approval. than.

3. The Chairman of the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province is fully responsible before the law for the accuracy of the content, information, data, documents, map system, and database in the Regulations file. Thanh Hoa province plan for the period 2021 - 2030, vision to 2045.

4. Approval or decision on investment policies and implementation of investment projects in the area must be in accordance with the contents specified in Article 1 of this Decision, the attached Provincial Planning dossier, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of this Decision. Other related planning, ensuring full and correct implementation of order, procedures, authority and relevant current legal regulations.

During the implementation of specific projects, the agency competent to approve or decide on investment policies is fully responsible before the law for determining the location, area, scale, and capacity of the project. , project investment phasing, ensuring compliance with practical development requirements of the province in each period and in accordance with current relevant legal regulations.

Article 3. Relevant ministries and branches, within their scope, functions, tasks and powers, are responsible for guiding the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province in the process of implementing the Planning; In case of necessity, coordinate with Thanh Hoa province to research, develop or submit to competent authorities for promulgation a number of appropriate mechanisms and policies to mobilize and effectively use resources to implement the Plan.

Article 4. This Decision takes effect from the date of signing.

Article 5. Ministers, Heads of ministerial-level agencies, Heads of Government agencies, and Chairman of the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province are responsible for implementing this Decision.

PRIME MINISTER
(signed)