

Power Company No. 3 covers the provinces in the centre of Vietnam between Dong Hoi in the north and Cam Ranh in the south, and is the most poorly served area in the country. The area is lacking a unified grid and the power network is hampered by unconnected localized networks. Much of the power is generated by diesel generators originating from various countries, which makes it difficult to acquire spare parts.

Overall, the power sector is in major need of renovation and improvement. Transmission and distribution systems have limited capacity and are in poor condition. Power shortages and disruptions are constraining industrial output. In the past, the inability to receive external assistance has also played a role in slowing down the development of large-scale networks. Substantial investments will be required to ensure that power supply constraints do not inhibit industrial and commercial development.

Some of the priority areas for development include:

- Completion of the North-South transmission lines linking cities and grids.
 - Ya Li Hydropower Plant with a capacity of 600 MW.
 - Vinh Son Hydropower Plant with a capacity of 66 MW.
 - Rehabilitation of existing diesel generators and plants.
 - Increasing power capacity in the central and southern regions.
 - Expansion of the capacity of distribution networks in urban areas.
 - Expansion of power facilities in rural areas with high irrigation capacity.
- 350 Million USD from World Bank to upgrade the power system in Ho Chi Minh City

Mining

One of the growth opportunities in Vietnam that the government is promoting is mining, an industry where Canadian technology ranks with the best in the world. The mining sector is under the responsibility of the General Department of Mines & Geology and the MOHI. The MOHI also administers the metallurgy, chemical, mechanical, oil and gas, and electronics industries.

The majority of the identified mineral resources in Vietnam are located in the north, but even these remain underdeveloped. Vietnam's principal mineral resource is anthracite coal and is mined in Hou Gai, near Haiphong, while steel and iron are located in Thai Nguyen in the north. The minerals that offer the highest exploitation ratios are tin, zinc, and antimony with a 33 percent known reserve, and coal and apatite with a 5 percent known reserve. Other minerals such as iron, titanium, copper, nickel, bauxite, rare earths, chromite, gold, and kaolin are unexploited.

There has been limited investment in Vietnam's mining sector primarily due to a lack of awareness concerning the strategic metals that are available and the poor infrastructure facilities that make it difficult to obtain the information. The majority of the strategic metals surveyed are alluvial, so heavy outlays of capital for activities such as shaft-sinking and underground mining are not required to gain access to the metals.

Long-term development remains promising, particularly in the North; however, the industry is constrained by a lack of infrastructure resulting in small-scale investments.

The following is a list of unexploited mining areas in Vietnam:

- Tin and tungsten alluvial ore located in Qui Hop and Dalat.
- Gold Deposits in Tra Nang, Na Tum, Cam Tam, and Lang Neo.
- Mineral sands.