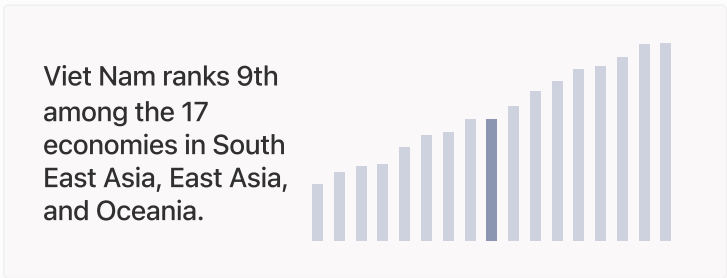
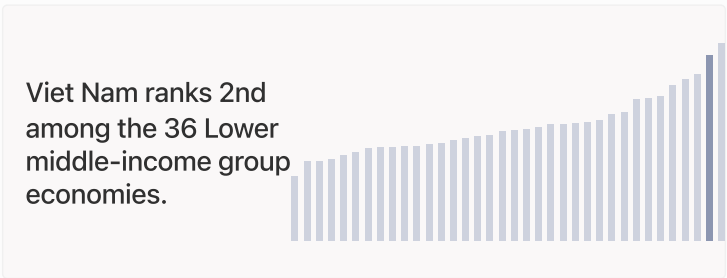
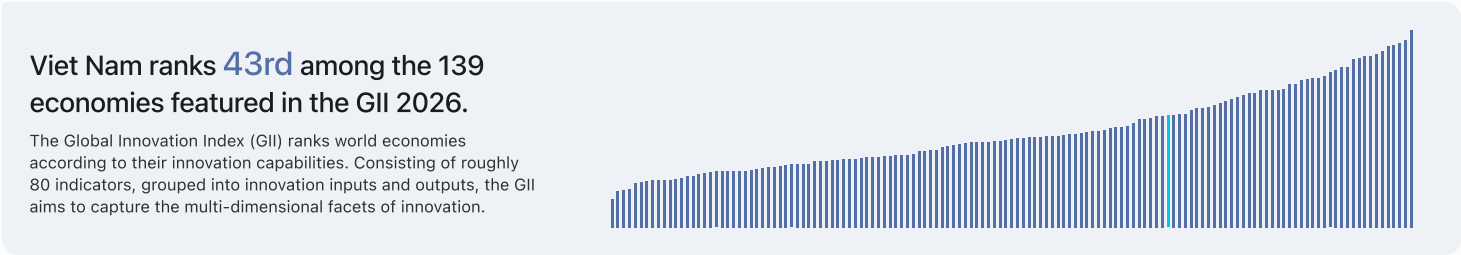




Viet Nam ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



> Viet Nam GII Ranking (2020-2026) The table shows the rankings of Viet Nam over the past seven years. Data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Viet Nam in the GII 2026 is between ranks 40 and 45. <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>GII Position</th><th>Innovation Inputs</th><th>Innovation Outputs</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>42nd</td><td>62nd</td><td>38th</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>44th</td><td>60th</td><td>38th</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>48th</td><td>59th</td><td>41st</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>46th</td><td>57th</td><td>40th</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>44th</td><td>53rd</td><td>36th</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>44th</td><td>50th</td><td>37th</td></tr><tr><td>2026</td><td>43rd</td><td>54th</td><td>35th</td></tr></table>				Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs	2020	42nd	62nd	38th	2021	44th	60th	38th	2022	48th	59th	41st	2023	46th	57th	40th	2024	44th	53rd	36th	2025	44th	50th	37th	2026	43rd	54th	35th
Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs																																
2020	42nd	62nd	38th																																
2021	44th	60th	38th																																
2022	48th	59th	41st																																
2023	46th	57th	40th																																
2024	44th	53rd	36th																																
2025	44th	50th	37th																																
2026	43rd	54th	35th																																
> World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters Viet Nam has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.																																			
Viet Nam performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026. This year Viet Nam ranks 54th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year. Viet Nam ranks 35th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.																																			

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in Viet Nam, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Viet Nam, 8 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 14 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 7.1 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -21.9 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -33.3 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 15.5 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 9.7 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -6.6 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -1.4 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 2.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 5.2% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 9.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 154.5% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 14.8% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 30% 2014 - 2024	▲ 886.3% 2020 - 2025
Penetration	45.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	23.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	25.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	10 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 6.8 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 0.8 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5.3 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2015
Level	32,118.1 USD in 2025	74.7 years in 2024	n/a

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.



Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.



Relative to GDP Viet Nam performs above expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





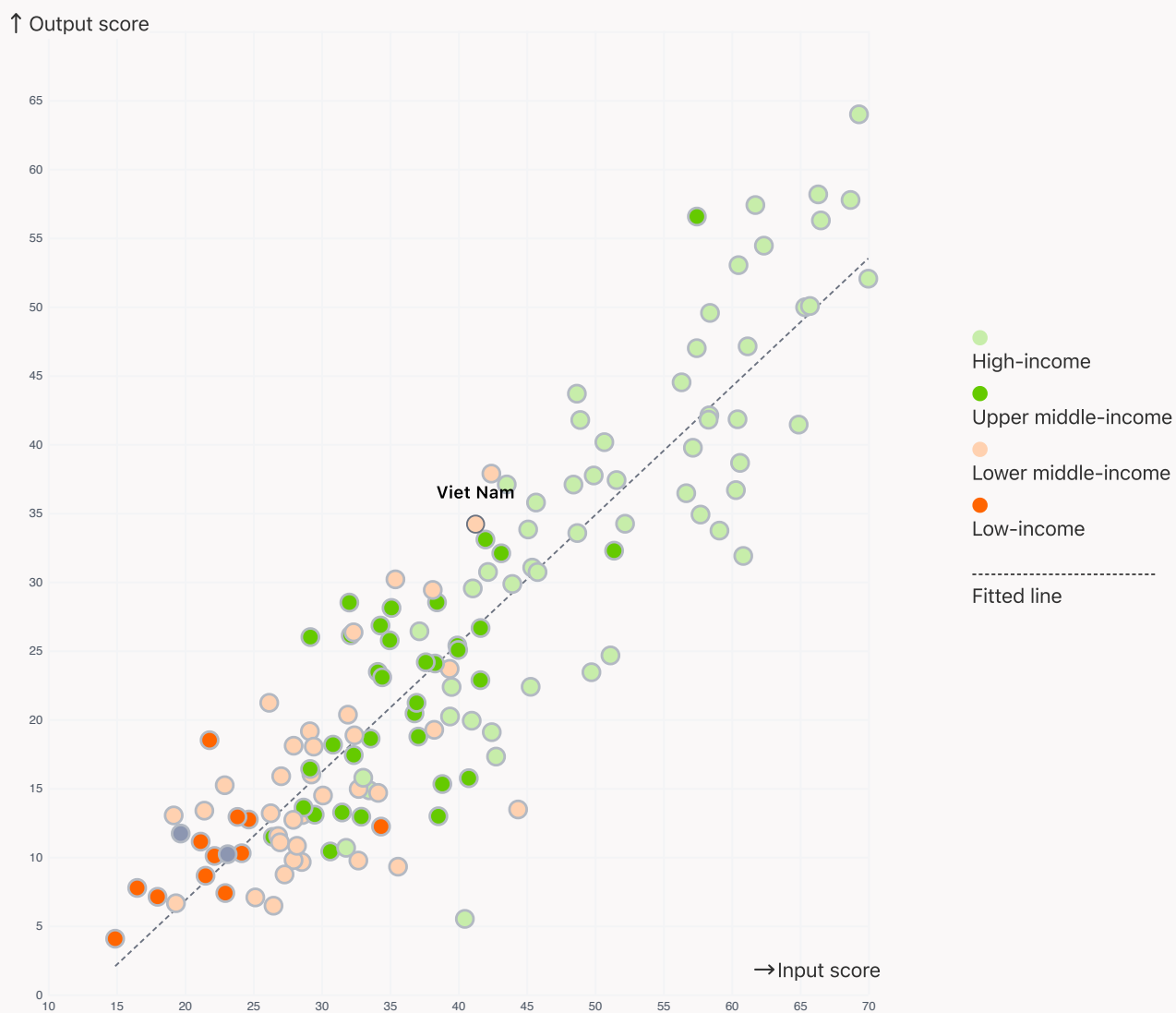
Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.



Viet Nam produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

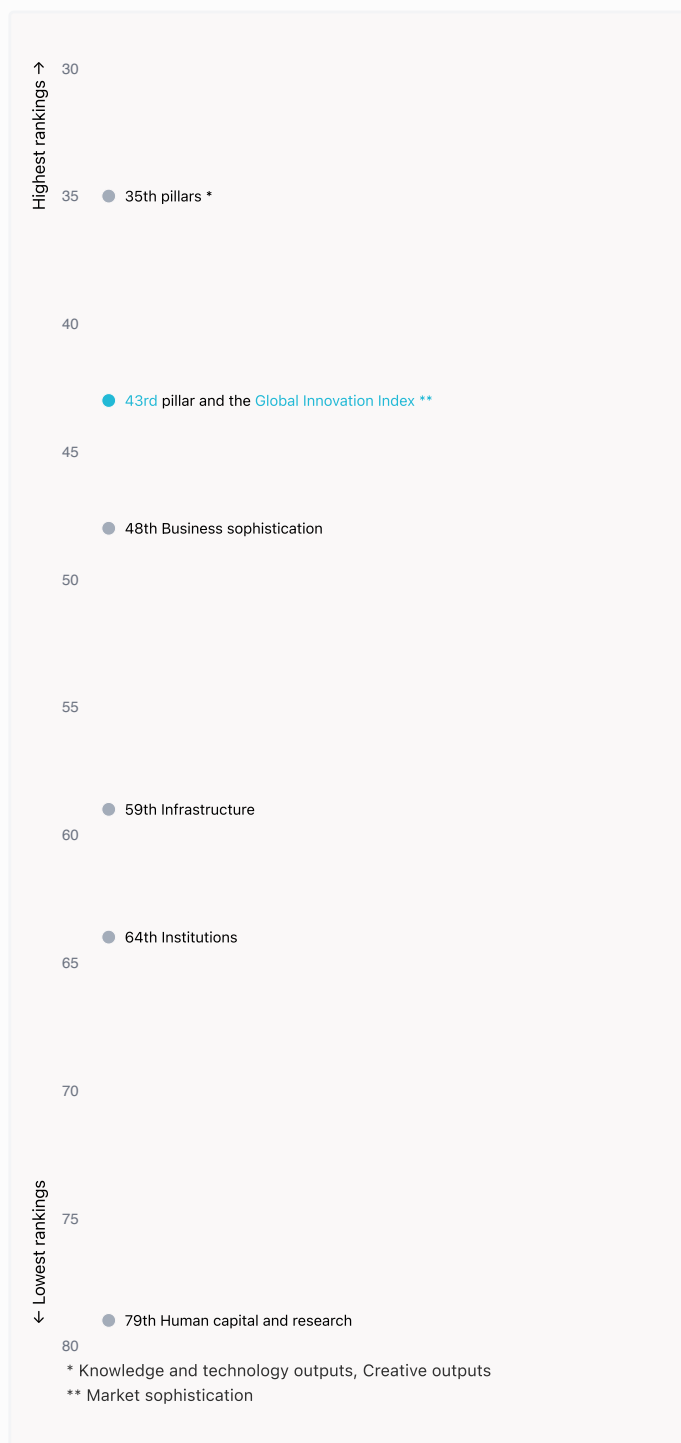
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Viet Nam's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Viet Nam are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Viet Nam ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs (35th) and Market sophistication (43rd).



Lowest Rankings

Viet Nam ranks lowest in Human capital and research (79th), Institutions (64th) and Infrastructure (59th).



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Viet Nam can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/vn.pdf>



Benchmark of Viet Nam against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index



Lower middle-income economies

Viet Nam performs above the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.



South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Viet Nam performs above the regional average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

SEAO | Score: 61.03

Viet Nam | Score: 52.19

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

SEAO | Score: 41.00

Viet Nam | Score: 31.11

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

SEAO | Score: 50.60

Viet Nam | Score: 48.56

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

SEAO | Score: 48.53

Viet Nam | Score: 42.39

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

SEAO | Score: 38.07

Viet Nam | Score: 32.18

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Viet Nam | Score: 30.89

SEAO | Score: 30.87

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Viet Nam | Score: 37.46

SEAO | Score: 33.66

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Viet Nam

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Viet Nam in the GII 2026.



Viet Nam’s best-ranked innovation strengths are **High-tech exports, % total trade** (rank 1), **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 1) and **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 3).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
1	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
3	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
5	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
6	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
13	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
14	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
15	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
19	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
19	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
57	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
86	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
96	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
100	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
106	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
106	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
110	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
111	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
112	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
134	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade

Global Innovation Index 2026



Viet Nam's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Viet Nam



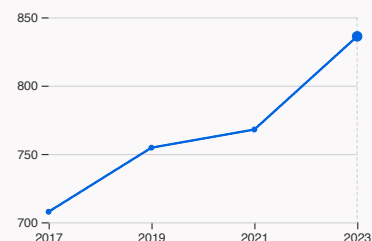
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.89 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



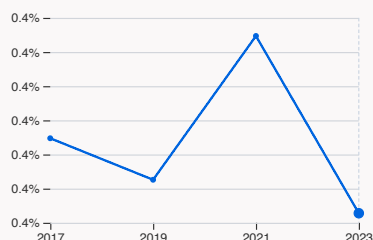
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 22.68 % of total graduates in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 836.11 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 8.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.41 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 27.4 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 46.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.091 in 2023, up by 3.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 19.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 10.69 % in 2024, up by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.

Global Innovation Index 2026

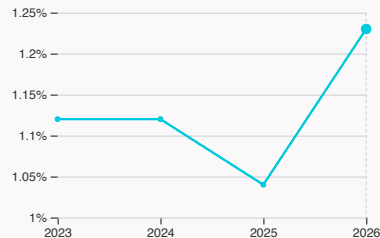


> Innovation outputs in Viet Nam



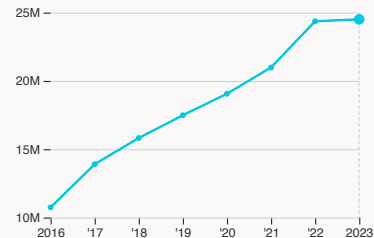
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1.23 thousand patents in 2024, up by 24.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.23 % GDP in 2026, up by 0.19 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



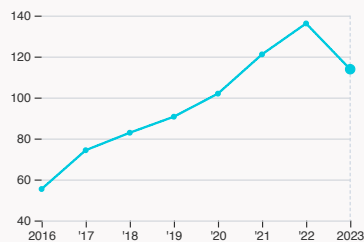
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 24505329.76 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, up by 0.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



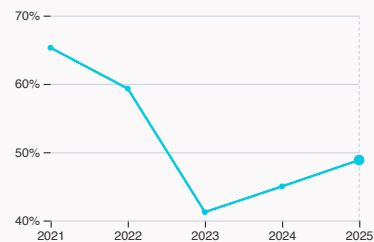
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.63 in 2024, up by 18.87% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



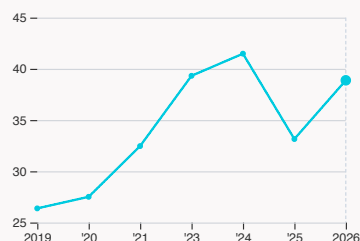
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 113.84 billion USD in 2023, down by 16.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 48.86 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 3.86 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



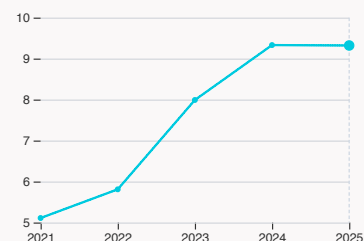
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 38.88 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 17.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 41 films in 2024, up by 20.59% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 9.32 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 0.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



Viet Nam's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Viet Nam

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1632	VINGROUP JOINT STOCK	Others	98	0.3	1.37

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2025-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>) and Orbis database (<https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html>).
Note: Data is based on the 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Viet Nam's top universities

Rank	University	Score
482	DUY TAN UNIVERSITY	33.00
684	TON DUC THANG UNIVERSITY	25.80
761-770	VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HANOI	n/a

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings>).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UEH UNIVERSITY	51.85
2	HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	50.70
3	HANOI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	46.15

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.



5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Viet Nam

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Amkor Technology	Semiconductors	US-based Amkor Technology, a provider of outsourced semiconductor packaging and test services, has plans to expand the production capacity of its factory in the Yen Phong district of Bac Ninh province, Viet Nam. The company plans to complete the expansion of the factory in September 2025, increasing its annual capacity from 1.2 billion items to 3.6 billion items. It will create 7,200 new jobs.
2	Nguyen Tin Industrial Investment	Automotive components	Nguyen Tin Industrial Investment, a manufacturer of parts for automobile factories and a subsidiary of China-based GoldenSun Group, along with China-based Bach Tan Technology and Viet Nam-based Geleximco, have plans to establish a 2,000,000 m ² plant in Thai Binh province, Viet Nam. The USD 400 million auto parts factory is expected to commence operations in 2027. It will create between 2,000 and 3,000 new jobs and supply parts for car factories in Viet Nam.
3	Toyota Motor Vietnam	Automotive OEM	Toyota Motor Vietnam, a subsidiary of Japan-based Toyota Motor, has announced plans to invest VND 9.46 trillion in the first phase of an expansion of its plant in Phuc Yen, Viet Nam. The expansion will add a 35,000 m ² manufacturing facility, increasing capacity by 15,000 vehicles per year, and will focus on developing electrified vehicle models, including hybrids. Construction is set to begin in 2026 and operations are expected to start by the fourth quarter of 2028. The company also plans a further 40,000 m ² expansion for a vehicle assembly and inspection line to scale up production, expected to open in 2029.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Viet Nam

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Sky Mavis	Media & Entertainment	Ho Chi Minh City	3.00
2	MoMo	Financial Services	Ho Chi Minh City	2.27
3	VNLIFE	Financial Services	Hanoi	1.00

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.

Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Viet Nam

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	VINGROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY	52.51
2	JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE OF VIETNAM	52.97
3	FPT CORPORATION	80.73

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.



7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Viet Nam with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Viettel Group	Diversified	7,854.4
2	Vinamilk	Food	2,603.9
3	Vietcombank	Banking	2,543

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME
Deep science entrepreneurship in Viet Nam

The GII 2026 special theme examines deep science entrepreneurship — startups and spinouts built on scientific and engineering breakthroughs in fields such as advanced materials, energy, genomics, quantum technologies and synthetic biology, which take far longer and far more capital to reach the market than digital ventures do. Drawing on the Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker, the tables below identify this economy's most valuable venture capital-backed deep science firms and, separately, those that originated in university or public research.

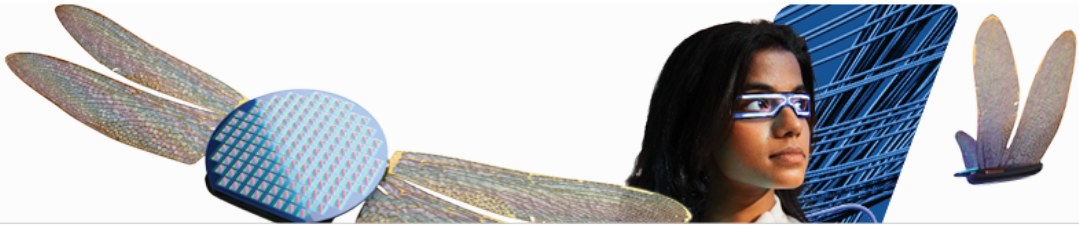
Top deep science startups in Viet Nam

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Gene Solutions	Life Sciences	Hồ Chí Minh City	2018	21.0	0.08

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (<https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation>).

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
35	54	Lower middle	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	101.6	1,807	17,688.3
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				52.2	64	
1.1 Institutional environment				54.7	75	◆
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				69.1	56	◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				40.3	82	
1.2 Regulatory environment				42.6	86	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				40.5	91	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				44.7	81	
1.3 Business environment				59.2	35	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				70	28	◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				● 48.5	27	
 Human capital and research				31.1	79	
2.1 Education				49.4	[81]	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				● 2.9	112	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				n/a	n/a	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				467.9	36	◆
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				● 21.4	106	○
2.2 Tertiary education				22.8	93	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				37.6	87	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				● 22.7	65	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.3	111	○
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				21.2	49	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 836.1	62	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 0.4	65	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				42.8	44	◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				27.7	55	◆
 Infrastructure				48.6	59	◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				78.4	65	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*				86.6	66	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*				83.6	58	◆
3.1.3 Government online service*				64.9	74	◆
3.2 General infrastructure				50.2	41	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,033.3	66	◆
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				2.4	59	◆
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				54.5	42	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				31	19	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability				17.1	71	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				13	69	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				10.2	77	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.1	47	◆
 Market sophistication				42.4	43	◆
4.1 Credit				34.8	52	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				● 50.9	44	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				● 125	14	●◆
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.08	57	○
4.2 Investment				6.3	68	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				42.5	38	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.04	73	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.05	40	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.08	67	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				86.1	12	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				● 1	15	●◆
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				95.7	19	●
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				1,807	24	◆
 Business sophistication				32.2	48	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers				31.9	85	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				● 10.7	100	○
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 8.5	84	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				36.4	69	◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				● 0.3	49	◆
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				58.1	13	●◆
5.2 Innovation linkages				36	43	◆
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.8	50	◆
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				60.7	24	◆
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				26.4	61	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				71.4	28	◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.04	64	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				28.6	53	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.4	75	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				● 24.3	3	●◆
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.2	134	○◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				4.3	35	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				1	60	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				● 27.5	49	◆
 Knowledge and technology outputs				30.9	35	◆
6.1 Knowledge creation				11.1	78	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.7	63	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.03	77	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	33	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				7	106	○
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				15.8	56	
6.2 Knowledge impact				41.9	18	◆
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				5.2	6	●◆
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				1.2	34	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	59	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				39.1	25	◆
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				39.7	31	◆
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.008	110	○
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				79.7	44	◆
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				● 31.6	1	●◆
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.6	103	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.7	58	◆
 Creative outputs				37.5	35	◆
7.1 Intangible assets				40.5	32	◆
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				48.9	54	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				52.1	29	◆
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				7.6	28	◆
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.4	48	
7.2 Creative goods and services				34.9	21	◆
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.1	96	○
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.6	86	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				● 10.6	1	●◆
7.3 Online creativity				33.9	44	◆
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				2.3	77	◆
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				14.8	51	◆
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				84.7	5	●◆

Notes: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ● indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash – indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds. Examine the underlying data further via the [GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en](https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en).



Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Viet Nam.



Viet Nam has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for sixteen indicators.

Missing data for Viet Nam

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2025	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for Viet Nam

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	2017	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2016	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	2017	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2022	2024	International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank.
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2023	2024	World Trade Organization
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization

Global Innovation Index 2026



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2023	2024	United Nations Comtrade Database; Trade Data Monitor; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2023	2024	United Nations Comtrade Database; Trade Data Monitor; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2023	2024	United Nations Comtrade Database; Trade Data Monitor; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

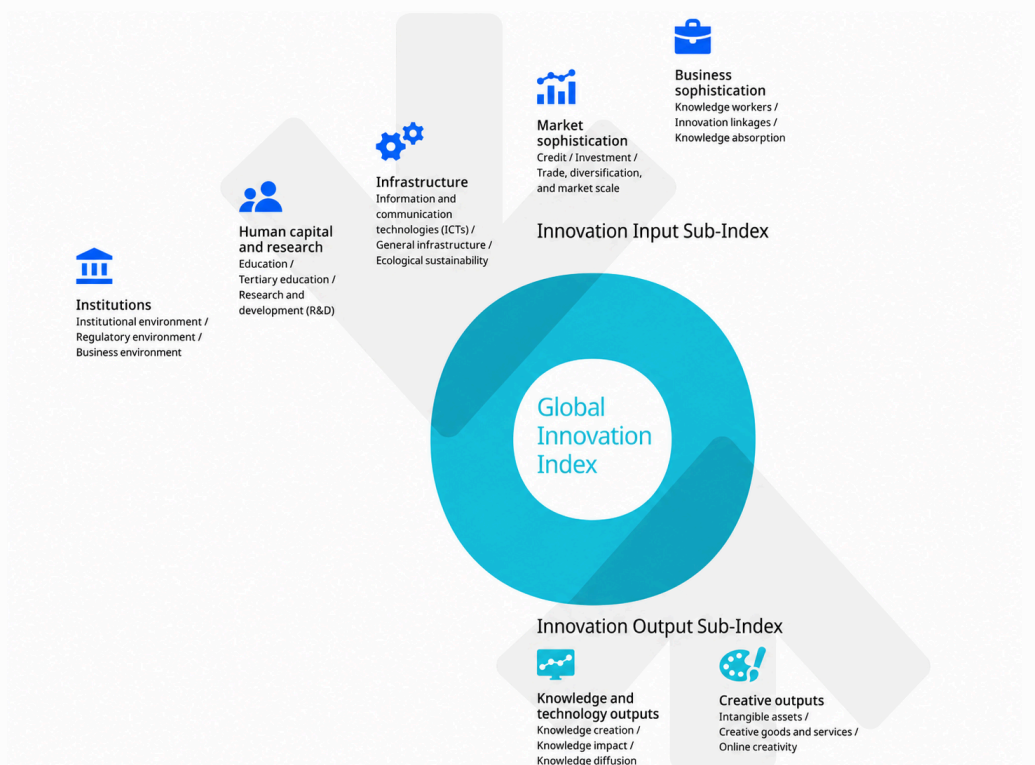
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Global Innovation Index 2026



About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 140 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages, the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.