



Vietnam's AI Agenda: Policy, Infrastructure & Adoption



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AI is becoming part of Vietnam's wider push into technology and higher-value industries. The government is working across infrastructure, skills, data, and regulation to support its use.

Six trends are shaping how AI develops and is adopted across the country.

1. Vietnam's AI policy framework is taking shape

1.

NATIONAL STRATEGY

Top 3 AI R&D in SE Asia, AI support for 100% of online public services, 5 shared national AI platforms, and 10 local AI brands.

2.

AI LAW

First AI Law introduces risk-based governance, human oversight, regulatory sandboxes, and a National AI Development Fund.

3.

DATA POLICY

The National Data Strategy calls for greater integration of national and sectoral databases and shared computing resources.

For organisations, the policy environment will shape how AI can be built, deployed, and scaled.

2. Data & computing capacity are central to the AI strategy

Priority data. Identified 15 datasets covering healthcare, education, agriculture, transport, legislation, languages, and digital infrastructure

Data centres. Installed capacity is around 104MW — projected to reach nearly 600MW by 2030

Investment. Projects include around USD 2B involving G42 and Vietnamese partners, plus a separate USD 2.1B AI data-centre project

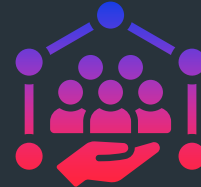
Data and compute are becoming part of Vietnam's AI sovereignty strategy.

3. Public administration is an early area of AI deployment



Digital government

National plans include AI-enabled provincial operations centres, interconnected databases, and AI assistants for public servants.



Public services

An AI kiosk combining conversational AI, voice recognition, OCR, VNeID, and online public services (Thanh Hoa); integrating AI into administrative processes (Can Tho)

Public administration is becoming a practical test bed for Vietnam's approach to governed AI, particularly where AI interacts with citizen data and administrative decisions.

4. AI skills are becoming a national workforce priority

The AI workforce program aims to:

Train 10,000 AI researchers, engineers, and experts.

Train 100,000 teachers and education administrators in AI.

Upskill around 10 million workers in basic AI use.

Develop 50,000+ graduates able to apply AI in priority sectors.

AI capability is part of Vietnam's national capacity-building agenda, spanning specialist talent, education, and workforce adoption.

5. AI regulation is becoming risk & sector-specific

Vietnam is moving from broad AI governance to more specific requirements for higher-risk applications.

High-risk AI

46 AI systems across six sectors, including healthcare, education, banking, transport, and judicial affairs, face enhanced oversight

Banking applications

The State Bank of Vietnam developing AI risk-management requirements for credit scoring, fraud detection, and eKYC

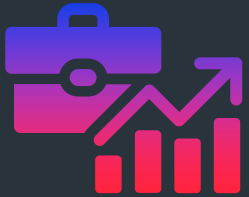
How AI is used will determine the level of oversight, controls, and accountability required.

6. International partnerships are supporting domestic AI capability



TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS

NVIDIA has proposed cooperation across 4 areas: a Vietnamese-owned sovereign LLM, GPU & AI infrastructure, talent & startup development, and links to regional and global markets.



BUSINESS ADOPTION

A NATIF pilot is funding around 10 AI projects across Hanoi, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, and Thai Nguyen, covering up to 50% of project costs.

International partnerships provide a route to strengthen domestic AI capability while retaining control over strategic assets and capabilities.

Ecosystem Opinion

Vietnam is treating AI as part of a wider industrial and digital strategy, with data, compute, skills, and domestic capability at its core. For organisations, these factors will shape where AI systems are hosted, what data they use, who can build and manage them, and how specific applications can be deployed.

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