



Welcome to DCVMN AGM 2020, Hanoi, Vietnam

VABIOTECH



The Company for Vaccine and Biological Production No 1



WWW.WEBSITE.COM





The embalmed body of President Ho Chi Minh is preserved in the cooler, central hall of the mausoleum, which is protected by a military honour guard. The body lies in a glass case with dim lights. The mausoleum is generally open to the public every day except Mondays and Fridays.

1.

Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

The President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum (Vietnamese: *Lăng Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh*) is a mausoleum which serves as the resting place of Vietnamese Revolutionary leader & President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi, Vietnam.^{[1][2]} It is a large building located in the center of Ba Đình Square, where Ho, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Vietnam from 1951 until his death in 1969, read the Declaration of Independence on 2 September 1945, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is also known as Ba Đình Mausoleum (Vietnamese: *Lăng Ba Đình*) and is open to the public.

WWW.WEBSITE.COM

2.

Literature temple - Vietnam first university



The **Temple of Literature** or **Temple of Culture** (Vietnamese: *Văn Miếu*, *Hán-Nôm*: 文廟 (文廟)) is a **Temple of Confucius** in **Hanoi**, northern **Vietnam**. The temple hosts the **Imperial Academy** (*Quốc Tử Giám*, 國子監), Vietnam's first national university. The temple was built in 1070 at the time of Emperor **Lý Thánh Tông**. It is one of several temples in Vietnam which is dedicated to **Confucius**, sages and scholars. The temple is located to the south of the **Imperial Citadel of Thăng Long**. The various pavilions, halls, statues and stelae of doctors are places where offering ceremonies, study sessions and the strict exams of the **Đại Việt** took place

3. Hoan Kiem Lake

Hoan Kiem Lake (Vietnamese: *Hồ Hoàn Kiếm*, Hán tự: 湖還劍, meaning "Lake of the Returned Sword" or "Lake of the Restored Sword"), also known as **Hồ Gươm** (Sword Lake), is a fresh water lake, measuring some 12 hạ in the historical center of Hanoi, the capital city of Vietnam. In the past, the lake was variously name "Luc Thy Lake" (Vietnamese: *Hồ Lục Thủy*, meaning "Green Water Lake" - aptly named for the water's color) or "Thuy Quan Lake" (Vietnamese: *Hồ Thủy Quân*, meaning "Mariner's Lake"). The lake is one of the major scenic spots in the city and serves as a focal point for its public life.



4.

Tran Quoc Pagoda

Trần Quốc Pagoda

The Trần Quốc Pagoda in Hanoi is the oldest pagoda in the city, originally constructed in the sixth century during the reign of Emperor Lý Nam Đế (from 544 until 548), thus giving it an age of more than 1,450 years. When founded the temple was named Khai Quoc (National Founding) and was sited on the shores of the Red River, outside of the Yen Phu Dyke. When confronted with the river's encroachment, the temple was relocated in 1615 to Kim Ngu (Golden Fish) islet of Ho Tay (West Lake) where it is now situated. A small causeway links it to the mainland.

“

Trần Quốc Pagoda (Vietnamese: *Chùa Trần Quốc*, chữ Hán: 鎮國寺), the oldest Buddhist temple in Hanoi, is located on a small island near the southeastern shore of Hanoi's West Lake, Vietnam.





5. Imperial Citadel of Thăng Long

The royal enclosure was first built during the Lý dynasty (1010) and subsequently expanded by the Trần, Lê and finally the Nguyễn dynasty. It remained the seat of the Vietnamese court until 1810, when the Nguyễn dynasty chose to move the capital to Huế. The ruins roughly coincide with the Hanoi Citadel today.

The royal palaces and most of the structures in Thăng Long were in varying states of disrepair by the late 19th century with the upheaval of the French conquest of Hanoi. By the 20th century many of the remaining structures were torn down. Only in the 21st century are the ruin foundations of Thăng Long Imperial City systematically excavated.

In mid-1945 the Citadel was used by the Imperial Japanese Army to imprison over 4000 French colonial soldiers captured during the Japanese coup d'état in French Indochina in March 1945.^{[1]:19-20}

The central sector of the imperial citadel was listed in UNESCO's World Heritage Site July 31, 2010 at its session in Brazil, as "The Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thăng Long – Hanoi".^{[2][3]}



Vietnamese painter [Bùi Xuân Phái](#) has created many paintings of the Old Quarter, pioneering a particular school of Vietnamese painting.



The 36 streets Hà Nội



6. Old Quarter, Hanoi

The **Old Quarter** (*Vietnamese: Phố cổ Hà Nội*) is the name commonly given to the historical civic urban core of Hanoi, located outside the [Imperial Citadel of Thăng Long](#). This quarter used to be the residential, manufacturing and commercial center, where each street was specialized in one specific type of manufacturing or commerce.

Another common name referring to approximately the same area is **the 36 streets** (*Vietnamese: Hà Nội 36 phố phường*), after the 36 streets or guilds that used to make up the urban area of the city.

7. One Pillar Pagoda

The temple was built by Emperor Lý Thái Tông, who ruled from 1028 to 1054. According to the court records, Lý Thái Tông was childless and dreamt that he met the bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara, who handed him a baby son while seated on a lotus flower. Lý Thái Tông then married a peasant girl that he had met and she bore him a son. The emperor constructed the temple in gratitude for this in 1049,^[1] having been told by a monk named Thiền Tuệ to build the temple, by erecting a pillar in the middle of a lotus pond, similar to the one he saw in the dream.^[2]

The **One Pillar Pagoda** (Vietnamese: *Chùa Một Cột* 一柱禪, formally *Diên Hựu tự* [延祐寺] or *Liên Hoa Đài* [蓮花臺]) is a historic **Buddhist** temple in **Hanoi**, the capital of Vietnam. It is regarded alongside the **Perfume Temple**, as one of Vietnam's two most iconic temples.^[1]





8. Dong Xuan Market

Đồng Xuân Market (Vietnamese: *Chợ Đồng Xuân*; chữ Nôm: 同春; Springfield Market) is a market in the center district Hoàn Kiếm of Hanoi, Vietnam. Originally built by the French administration in 1889, Đồng Xuân Market has been renovated several times with the latest in 1994 after a fire which almost destroyed the market. Nowadays, Đồng Xuân Market is the largest covered market of Hanoi where the wholesale traders sell everything from clothes, household goods to foodstuffs.



Besides the commercial activities, Đồng Xuân Market is also a frequent destination of tourists during their visit in Hanoi, where they can find gifts or souvenirs for themselves or their family or friends.^[12]



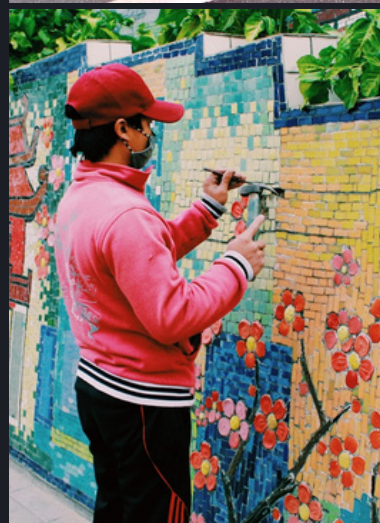
Saturday and Sunday evenings so that they can expand the scope of Dong Xuan night market, where thousands of small items can be found at a nice price.^[16]

9. Hanoi Ceramic Mosaic Mural

Hanoi Ceramic Mosaic Mural, or Hanoi Ceramic Road (Vietnamese: *Con đường Gốm sứ*), is a ceramic mosaic mural along the walls of the Red River dike system in the city of Hanoi, northern Vietnam.

The Hanoi Ceramic Road originated with the journalist Nguyễn Thu Thủy, who won a prize in the Hanoi architecture contest for her idea of transforming the dike system around Hanoi into a ceramic mosaic. The work of decoration began in 2007 for the dike wall of about 6.000m in length and 0.95m in height which runs along the road of Âu Cơ, Nghi Tâm, Yên Phụ, Trần Nhật Duật, Trần Quang Khải, Trần Khánh Dư and terminates at the pier of the Long Biên Bridge. She was supported by the Ford Foundation, which funded the first 450 metres (1,480 ft) of the wall; and the planning, training, and infrastructure needed to complete the project.^[1] The Ceramic Road was planned to be finished in 2010 to commemorate the Millennial Anniversary of Hanoi in October 2010.^[4]

WWW.WEBSITE.COM



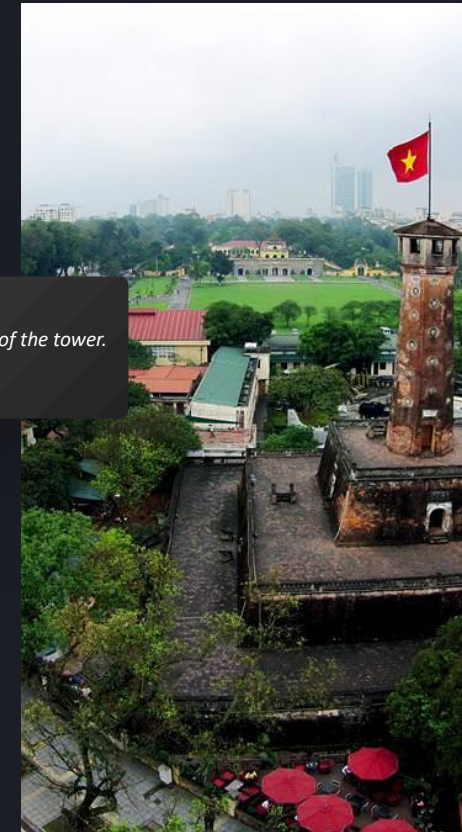
10.

Flag Tower of Hanoi



“
The National Flag of Vietnam is on top of the tower.”

Cột cờ is composed of three tiers and a pyramid-shaped tower with a spiral staircase leading to the top inside it. The first tier is 42.5 m wide and 3.1 m high; the second - 25 m wide and 3.7 m high and the third - 12.8 m wide and 5.1 m high. The second tier has four doors. The words "Nghênh Húc" (English: "To welcome dawn's sunlight") are inscribed on the eastern door; the words "Hồi Quang" ("To reflect light") - on the western door and "Hướng Minh" ("Directed to the sunlight") - on the southern door. The tower is lighted by 36 flower-shaped and 6 fan-shaped windows. The National Flag of Vietnam is on top of the tower.





FOR A HEALTHIER LIFE



11.

The Company for Vaccine and Biological Production No 1

The Company for Vaccine and Biological Production No.1 is a State-Owned Company which used to belong to The National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE), Hanoi-Viet Nam. Since May 25th, 2007, VABIOTECH was separated from the NIHE and became an independent company under the direction of the Ministry of Health of Viet Nam. In June 2010, VABIOTECH has been transformed into a State Owned One Member Limited Company.

“

VABIOTECH has been maintaining its high commitment, continuing to devote more for a healthier life of Vietnamese people and for the better World as well.

✓ MISSION

We – VABIOTECH – are devoted to provide a wide range of safe, effective and highest quality products at reasonable price for diseases prevention and treatment.

✓ VISION

At VABIOTECH, we do our best to become the leading firm in South East Asia in researching and developing as well as producing and commercializing Vaccine and Biological products. We transfer our product values from Research and Development to practical usage in order to serve public health improvement.

**THANK
YOU! FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION**



WWW.VABIOTECH.COM.VN