## L-ng S-n looks back at 10 years of border demarcation

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内容：L-NG S-N The People’s Committee in the northern mountainous province of L-ng S-n met on Friday to review border demarcation and marker planting over the past decade and the implementation of three legal documents on the Vi-t Namchina mainland border. L-ng S-n Province has a border of 231.7km covering 21 communes with China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Since 2010, local border guards, militia and public security forces have conducted over 10,300 patrols. L-ng S-n and Chinese border guards have also held 17 joint patrols. The province has strengthened peopletopeople diplomacy in border areas, implemented legal documents on the Vi-t Namchina mainland border, and promptly dealt with violations, thus firmly safeguarding Vi-t Nam’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. Chairman of the provincial People’s Council Hoàng V-n Nghiêm asked authorities at all levels to follow the Party Central Committee’s resolutions on national border protection and abide by three legal agreements on the Vi-t Namchina mainland border, as well as the Law on National Borders. They were required to effectively fight crossborder crime, facilitate importexport and immigration activities, and improve lives in order to eradicate poverty. The province will intensify its friendship with Guangxi and effectively tap existing bilateral cooperation mechanisms. On the occasion, Nghiêm presented certificates of merit to 21 collectives and 17 individuals in recognition of their contributions to border demarcation and marker planting and the implementation of the three legal agreements. VNS Hà N-I Hà N-i's residents have been advised to be watchful of the applications they use to check the city's air quality. Hà --ng S-n, head of the Centre for Energy and Green Growth Research under the Vi-t Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations, said that some of the information available via apps was unreliable and unverified. He was speaking at a workshop themed “Understanding Correctly About Air Pollution in Hà N-i” coheld by the city’s Natural Resources and Environment Department and Live Learn for Environment and Community. S-n said people were overwhelmed because there was too much information compared to three years ago. Hà N-i had two types of air quality monitoring equipment. The first was a series of observation stations that met international standards and monitored air quality on a large scale. The second was a series of cheap sensors that only monitored on a small scale, he added. The city’s Environmental Protection Department used the stations to source reliable data, even though it was not available instantaneously. Meanwhile, unofficial monitoring sites such as Airvisual and Pam Air used the smaller devices which were inaccurate, S-n said. Professor Hoàng Xuan C-, a senior lecturer at the University of Science, said the poor air quality in Hà N-i recently was a consequence of economic development. This was common in countries where development was heating up, C- said. C- said there was a link between the adverse conditions and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, especially in developing countries like Vi-t Nam. “We are a developing country, we have to accept an exchange (for our growth), but the exchange should be at an acceptable level,” he added. According to C-, the Government and the city had taken positive steps to curb air pollution in recent years. For example, the Government had phased out leaded gasoline, improved emissions standards and promoted clean energy. However, the current system to monitor air quality needed to be improved, he said. VNS Professor Hoàng Xuan C-, senior lecturer at the University of Science