

On Restrictive Factors and Countermeasures of China's Green Development from the Perspective of Rural Governance

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Abstract

Rural green development is an important part of China's green development and Rural Revitalization Strategy. Rural governance is an important guarantee for rural green development, and rural green development is an inevitable requirement of rural governance. At present, although China's rural green development has achieved certain results, it still faces some problems, such as unreasonable rural industrial structure, further strengthening of agricultural green production, destruction of rural natural resources, inadequate environmental protection and so on. The factors restricting rural green development are not single, among which the most critical factors are that the grass-roots government and Party committee do not pay enough attention to green development in the process of rural governance, the publicity of rural publicity departments is not in place, the lack of multi-subject governance model, and the imperfect legal system of rural green development and so on. Therefore, China's rural green development requires grass-roots governments to establish the concept of green development, strengthen the publicity of green development knowledge and concept, build a multi-subject governance model, and improve the legal system of rural green development.

Keywords

Rural Governance; Green Development; Multi-subject Governance Model.

1. Introduction

The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed five development concepts. Among them, the green development concept is one of the important contents of the new development concept, leading China's economy and society to a new journey of green development. "Green development, in terms of its essence, is to solve the problem of harmonious coexistence between man and nature." [1] Green development is "high-quality economic growth, realizing efficient, clean and flexible production process, minimizing pollution and environmental damage, and eliminating environmental risks." [2] As an important part of China's green development strategy, rural green development plays a fundamental role in China's green development practice. Fundamentally, rural green development is also to solve the problems of harmonious coexistence between people and nature and high-quality development of rural economy. Around this core issue, rural green development mainly includes the coordination of rural industrial structure, green and safe agricultural production, the protection and rational development and utilization of natural resources, and the beautiful and harmonious rural environment. Around this core issue, rural green development mainly includes the coordination of rural industrial structure, green safety of agricultural production, protection and rational development and utilization of natural resources, beautiful and harmonious rural environment, etc. The coordinated development of rural

industry is related to the prosperity of national rural industry; whether agricultural production is green and safe is related to people's life and health; whether natural resources are safely protected and reasonably developed and utilized is related to the sustainable development of agriculture. Therefore, the country attaches great importance to rural green development, and regards it as an important part of the strategic goal of Rural Revitalization.

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly puts forward the Rural Revitalization Strategy, and its goal is set as "industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance and rich life". Rural governance plays a very important role in promoting rural green development. Rural governance contributes to the implementation and practice of the concept of green development. On the one hand, it provides policy support, institutional support and organizational mechanism guarantee for rural green development. On the other hand, it can integrate multiple subject forces and provide personnel guarantee for rural green development. With the continuous improvement of rural governance level, China's rural green development also presents a positive trend. The rural green industry has developed. In recent years, organic vegetables, pollution-free fruits and green food have been emerging. The rural ecological environment has been improved, the rural green environmental protection infrastructure has been improved, and garbage delivery points have been added in the countryside, resulting in new changes in the appearance of the village. The protection of natural resources has been strengthened, and farmland and water conservancy facilities have been repaired. Nevertheless, China's rural green development still faces many problems, such as uncoordinated rural industrial structure, insufficient protection of natural resources, green development infrastructure needs to be improved, farmers' awareness of green development is relatively indifferent and so on. There are many reasons for these problems, and the weak awareness of green development in rural governance, the lack of green development system, the inadequate publicity of rural green development policies, and the multi-subject governance model of green development has not been formed. These have become the key factors restricting rural green development. This paper intends to start from the perspective of rural governance, expounds the factors restricting rural green development from the perspective of rural governance from four aspects.

2. The Restrictive Factors of Green Development from the Perspective of Rural Governance

2.1 Insufficient attention to green development in rural governance

Rural governance is mainly the responsibility of township governments, rural party branches and villagers' committees for rural public affairs, mainly including rural economic development, social medical treatment, culture and education, rural spiritual civilization construction, ecological civilization construction and public infrastructure construction. The purpose of rural governance is to achieve township governance and people's safety, and villagers' life is happy and healthy. Since China's reform and opening up, the rural governance model, governance capacity and governance level have been improved, which has an important impact on the development of rural society. With the renewal of the rural governance model, the living standards of rural people have been improved, health care, culture and education have been improved, infrastructure construction has made progress, and the living environment has been improved. With the development and progress of rural production and life, people's demand for a better life is becoming stronger and stronger. Ecological livability has become the expectation of villagers, and green development has also become an important content of rural development. Rural green development is mainly implanted into rural production and life through rural governance. In rural governance, township government plays a vital role. The importance of township government to green development directly affects the implementation of rural green development. In recent years, as the Communist party of China Central Committee attaches great importance to green development, Xi Jinping's "Green water and green mountains are golden and silver mountains" is leading the development of China's social economy. Some township governments have responded positively to the call of the Central Committee of the

Communist party of China and taken corresponding measures to promote green development. However, some township governments do not pay enough attention to green development, and their awareness of green development is not strong. The reason is that in order to pursue political achievements, township leading cadres are eager for quick success and short-sighted. They often regard improving local GDP as the top priority and ignore green development. The main manifestations are as follows: Firstly, the protection of ecological resources is weak. Because they can not correctly balance the relationship between economic interests and ecological benefits, some township governments let go of the illegal exploitation of mine resources, indiscriminate deforestation, indiscriminate turf, and indiscriminate hunting and killing of wild animals. Secondly, the ecological environment protection is not enough. Compared with cities, rural natural environment has advantages, rural greening coverage is high, and the air is relatively fresh. However, in recent years, with the development of township enterprises and the increase of investment attraction by local governments, industrial parks continue to emerge. The development and construction of the park constantly encroaches on rural grain fields, and the trees around the fields are damaged. What follows is that the rural ecological environment, whether water resources or air, is polluted to varying degrees. In order to improve local economic benefits, some county and township governments do not interfere with enterprises that discharge pollutants arbitrarily. Thirdly, the improvement of rural green living infrastructure is not enough. Green development is not only reflected in production, but also in life. Green life is the purpose and important part of green development. Green life is inseparable from the hardware guarantee of green infrastructure. Green living facilities mainly include garbage, fecal treatment facilities and sewage discharge facilities. Due to the lack or insufficient improvement of rural green living facilities, specifically, most villages in China have increased garbage cans and garbage delivery points, and are equipped with garbage cleaners. However, due to the lack of scientific management, the garbage cans are placed at random and scattered, which makes it inconvenient for villagers to dump garbage. In addition, there is a lack of public drainage facilities, and domestic sewage flows everywhere, which can not be discharged in time "in many rural areas, domestic sewage pollution has increased, which has a serious impact on agricultural production. The pollutants discharged from raising livestock and poultry are directly discharged into the rural environment without sewage treatment, seriously polluting the rural environment." [3] Due to the lack of drainage pipes, most villagers in rural areas still use dry latrines, the feces can not be treated in time, the smell is discharged into the air, and the unclean transmission of mosquitoes seriously pollutes the living environment and affects the improvement of villagers' quality of life.

2.2 The publicity of green development in rural governance is not in place

The practice of rural green development is inseparable from the publicity and guidance of green development theoretical knowledge. The concept and knowledge of green development is mainly under the leadership of the township party committee and the village Party branch committee, led by the functional departments of the township government and the villagers' committee, to publicize and instill into the villagers, township enterprises and rural social organizations, obtain the recognition and approval of the villagers, township enterprises and social organizations, guide their own behavior, and finally implement it into the practice of production and life. At present, the publicity of green development in rural governance is not optimistic. Many villages and towns do not publicize the knowledge of green development to villagers and township enterprises. During the investigation, it was found that many villagers did not know what green development was? What are pollution-free vegetables and fruits? What is green food? Farming depends on experience. If there are insects, apply medicine, and if there is lack of fertilizer, apply chemical fertilizer. There is no awareness of green environmental protection at all. There are many reasons for this situation: first, the township government does not pay enough attention to green publicity. Because the township government pays attention to the immediate economic interests and despises the green development with strategic and long-term benefits. Therefore, there are basically no reports on ecological resource protection, ecological environment construction, green industry development, green product cultivation and other relevant information on local news television stations and township government websites.

Second, there is a shortage of professional propagandists. The cultural quality of the personnel of the township government and the two village committees is not high, the knowledge related to rural green development is not comprehensive and systematic, and they lack professional quality, so they can not undertake the publicity task well. Third, the way of publicity is relatively single. Some township governments use government websites to briefly introduce the relevant documents and requirements of green development. It did not convey the importance, basic requirements and specific practices of green development to the villagers in a popular and easy to understand way in combination with local rural agricultural production, villagers' living consumption, development and utilization of ecological resources and ecological environment protection. Fourth, the situation of left behind villagers affects the publicity effect. In recent years, with the rapid advancement of the tide of migrant workers working in cities, most of the young and middle-aged rural labor force go out to work. The left behind villagers are mainly middle-aged women, the elderly and children. The middle-aged women and the elderly are older and have a low educational level. In particular, they lack e-learning skills. Even if the township government and the village committee publicize the knowledge of green development through the website, they are difficult to learn, accept and understand effectively.

2.3 The multi-subject governance model in rural green development has not been formed

The content of rural green development involves all aspects of rural development and everyone's survival and development in the countryside. Therefore, rural green development is a public welfare undertaking with the participation of multiple subjects, which requires the coordinated governance and joint management of multiple subjects such as township governments, two village committees, social non-governmental organizations, township enterprises and villagers. At present, it is the township government and the two village committees that really participate in the governance of rural green development, and the participation of other subjects is not enough. The main reasons for this situation are as follows: first, it is affected by the traditional governance model. The traditional governance model is mainly a top-down governance model. The township government mainly assigns tasks to the villagers through the villagers' committee and the village Party branch to manage rural affairs according to the requirements of the superior government. Such a governance model forms the management and managed relationship between the power department of the township government and the two village committees and the villagers. The villagers become the managed objects, resulting in the lack of subjectivity of the villagers to participate in rural governance. Second, the development of rural social organizations is not perfect, and the mechanism of participating in governance is not perfect. Rural social organizations are the backbone of rural green development. Rural social organizations play a role in condensing strength and stabilizing people's hearts. Villagers can join rural social organizations in different forms, such as agricultural production cooperation organization, environmental protection organization, pollution-free product production organization, green product marketing organization, etc. These social organizations can offer advice and suggestions for green development through the villagers' autonomy system and according to their own social functions, and take green actions in the industries they are responsible for. At present, although the development of these rural social organizations has made some progress, it is still in the initial stage. It is mainly reflected in the small number, small scale, loose organization and lack of scientific and standardized organization and management. Both in quantity and quality, it is in an imperfect and imperfect state. Therefore, their role in rural green development is very limited.

2.4 The relevant systems of green development in rural governance are not perfect

The relevant system of green development in rural governance is not perfect. The first is the lack of laws, regulations and management system for rural green development. Green development not only needs ideological attention, understanding in place, moral self-discipline, but also needs the protection of relevant legal systems. At present, the relevant laws, regulations and system construction on rural green development are still in an imperfect state. China's laws and regulations related to green development mainly include environmental protection law, air pollution prevention law, circular economy promotion law, cleaner production promotion law and energy conservation

law. However, these laws and regulations talk about environmental protection, resource conservation and recycling in a general sense, and focus on industrial development and enterprise production, Regulations for rural green development are scarce. Based on the needs of China's green development, on March 11, 2020, the national development and Reform Commission and the Department .The Ministry of Justice issued the opinions on accelerating the establishment of laws and policies system for green production and consumption, which was deliberated and adopted by the central comprehensive Deepening Reform Commission *Article 8 of the Opinions* refers to the formulation and implementation of policy guarantee, system guarantee and management measures related to accelerating agricultural green development *The Opinions* closely focuses on the theme of how to promote green agricultural development, takes green ecology as the guidance, innovates the system and mechanism of green agricultural development, carries out the construction of supporting system for green agricultural development, innovates the technology system, improves the standard system, extends the industrial system, strengthens the management system and improves the policy system, so as to provide guarantee for green agricultural development. From the laws and regulations on the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, to the use mechanism of organic fertilizer for livestock and poultry, the management method of plastic film, the anti pollution reuse mechanism of straw, and the land rotation fallow system. *The Opinions* covers specific and comprehensive contents and provides practical guidance for the formulation of relevant systems and policies for agricultural green development. However, *the Opinions* is limited to providing guidance for the relevant governance, policies and management methods of green development in the field of agricultural production, and does not mention the relevant systems and management methods of green development in rural farmers' green consumption, village appearance and infrastructure construction. In addition, *the Opinions* does not cover the reward and punishment incentive system, assessment and supervision system for rural green development. Although the state has always attached great importance to the assessment and supervision of green development, and incorporated green development into the main content of the assessment of local governments. This is more obvious in industrial production and urban construction. However, there is no clear reward and punishment incentive system and assessment and supervision system for rural green development, especially the lack of specific assessment and supervision standards and operation rules.

3. Countermeasures of Green Development from the Perspective of Rural Governance

3.1 In the process of rural governance, grass-roots governments should establish the concept of green development

In the process of rural governance, people's governments at county and township levels should attach great importance to rural green development and establish the concept of green development. The concept is the forerunner of action, and the concept of green development is the guide to the practice of green development. Only by earnestly establishing the concept of green development can grass-roots people's governments implement and implement the green development guidelines and policies promulgated by the central government in their practical work. To this end, the grass-roots people's government has made great efforts to establish the following important concepts in rural governance and effectively implement the concept of green development in all aspects of rural development. Firstly, establish a scientific outlook on development. In the process of rural governance, the grass-roots people's government adheres to the scientific concept of "people-oriented", comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development, fundamentally reverses the one-sided development concept of GDP, and regards human survival and development as the foundation. Secondly, establish the concept of agricultural ecological benefits. In the process of agricultural production and management, we should give priority to ecological benefits, and economic and social benefits depend on the realization of ecological benefits. "Because the 'green development concept' highlights the ecological value and environmental value, and is to develop the economy within the scope of natural environmental resources, rather than the "compromise" between economic development and

environmental protection.”[4] The ecological view of "green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains" is the best explanation of the priority of ecological benefits. Thirdly, establish the scientific concept of industrial structure. In rural governance, efforts should be made to adjust the industrial structure, with appropriate proportion and coordinated development among planting, forestry, animal husbandry, aquaculture and rural enterprises. Take the road of combining production and maintenance, land cultivation and rotation, and form an industrial structure model with reasonable industrial structure, mutual promotion and balanced development. Finally, establish the concept of natural environmental protection. In the process of rural governance, grass-roots people's governments should strengthen the protection of natural resources and environment and take the road of sustainable development. On the one hand, for the green development of agriculture, the protection of land resources is urgent. Adopt rotation system and apply organic fertilizer to protect soil quality and promote the continuous increase of soil fertility. On the other hand, strengthen the protection of the natural environment, reduce the use of pesticides, reduce water pollution, increase the planting of flowers and trees, and create a comfortable and livable living environment with blue sky, clear water, birds and flowers, and fresh air for the villagers.

3.2 Strengthen the publicity of green development knowledge and concept in the process of rural governance

The grass-roots people's government should establish the concept of green development and implement the concept of green development in rural governance. Villagers should understand and be familiar with the relevant knowledge of green development. Only in this way can the concept of green development take root and produce practical results. Therefore, it is necessary to publicize the knowledge and concept of green development to the villagers, and the grass-roots people's government plays an important role in this process. The publicity of rural green development should be carried out from the following aspects: Firstly, publicize the significance and value of rural green development. When publicizing the knowledge of green development, the grass-roots people's government should introduce the significance and value of green development in agricultural production and rural life to the villagers. News agencies and departments publicize the significance of rural green development to make villagers understand that green development is related to the sustainability of agricultural development and the safety of agricultural products. When carrying out green development publicity, let the villagers really understand that rural green development is closely related to the villagers' own life. Rural green development is related to the improvement of farmers' own living environment and the improvement of life quality. Farmers benefit a lot from green development. Secondly, publicize the knowledge and ideas related to green development. Since farmers do not know much about green development knowledge and concepts, grass-roots governments should cooperate with county and rural publicity departments and news agencies to introduce green development concepts and related knowledge to villagers in some popular and easy to understand ways. At present, with the popularity of the Internet and mobile communication equipment, rural publicity departments and news organizations can make use of modern information technology to produce vivid and visual small videos, which is convenient for villagers to watch and learn at any time by using mobile phones, so that villagers can intuitively and empirically accept the knowledge of rural green development. Finally, publicize the specific implementation path of the concept of green development. It is important for grass-roots rural governments to organize publicity departments and news agencies to publicize green development knowledge, but action is more important. Only when the villagers put the concept and knowledge of green development into practice can they truly realize the purpose of green development. Therefore, when organizing propaganda departments and news agencies to publicize green development knowledge, grass-roots rural governments should focus on transmitting the specific operation, implementation methods and methods of rural green development to the villagers. The specific implementation of rural green development involves the use mode, amount and type selection of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and plastic film in the process of agricultural green production, as well as the protection of ecological and natural environment, the improvement of village appearance and environment, etc. These require the

villagers to carry out practical operation under the guidance of relevant grass-roots government departments and scientific researchers. At the same time, they should also rely on the strong publicity of news agencies and publicity departments to obtain the correct operation methods and make the concept of green development achieve practical results.

3.3 Constructing the governance model of rural green development with multiple subjects

"Green development is a public affair involving many fields such as economy, politics, society and culture. It can not be realized only by the wishful thinking of the state or the efforts of a local government, an enterprise or an individual. It can only be realized by relying on the joint participation and efforts of officials, non-governmental and multiple stakeholders." [4] Building a multi-subject rural governance model can provide a strong main force for rural green development and produce a collective effect. With the development of modern society, the situation of multiple subjects participating in social development and social construction has gradually formed. The top-down traditional rural management model has not adapted to modern rural development. It is imperative to build a multiple subjects rural governance model. The multi-agent rural governance model is different from the traditional rural management, which is mainly reflected in the multi-agent participation in rural management, which breaks the situation of relying only on the Party committee and grass-roots government to manage rural development. The multi-subject rural governance model integrates the multi-subject forces such as grass-roots people's governments, Party organizations, non-governmental organizations, non-governmental associations, township enterprises and villagers to jointly govern and share the governance achievements based on the principles of equality and justice and relying on democracy and the rule of law. The status and role of multiple subjects in the governance model of rural green development are different, which is embodied in the following aspects: Firstly, give full play to the guiding role of grass-roots party committees. Give play to the guiding role of grass-roots party committees and make it clear that grass-roots party committees are the backbone and navigator of rural green development. The grass-roots Party committee is mainly responsible for guiding the formulation of rural green development policies and systems, pointing out the correct direction for rural green development, and effectively ensuring that the fundamental interests of rural people are not infringed. Secondly, give full play to the fighting fortress role of the grass-roots people's government. The grass-roots people's government is the organizer and implementer of rural green development. The grass-roots people's governments shall formulate specific implementation plans for rural green development in line with local realities mainly in accordance with local conditions and the requirements of green development guidelines, policies, laws and systems, lead villagers and non-governmental organizations to earnestly implement the guidelines, policies and legal systems for rural green development, and earnestly fulfill the responsibilities and obligations of organizers and implementers, It acts as a battle fortress. Thirdly, give full play to the link and coordination role of non-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Non governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations are mainly spontaneous organizations organized by farmers themselves, such as environmental protection association, green consumption Association, green production association, high-quality grain Association, Green Sales Association, animal protection association and so on. Non governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations have the characteristics of spontaneity, informality and freedom. It plays a role in organizing farmers, gathering strength, coordinating and communicating the relationship between farmers and the government, and assisting the government in the governance of rural green development. Giving full play to the link and coordination role of non-governmental organizations is not only conducive to the stability of rural order, but also conducive to the implementation and implementation of specific plans for rural green development. Finally, fully mobilize farmers' subjective initiative. Farmers are the new force and main force of the diversified rural green development governance model. The concept and policy of rural green development ultimately depend on Farmers' production and life practice. Therefore, only by fully mobilizing farmers' enthusiasm and improving farmers' awareness of consciously participating in green development, can rural green development be possible.

3.4 Improve the relevant systems of green development in the process of rural governance

Improving the relevant system of green development in the process of rural governance is an important guarantee for promoting the green development of rural areas. As Xi Jinping said, "promoting green development, building ecological civilization, focusing on building up chapters and regulations, and using the strictest system and the most strict rule of law to protect the ecological environment".[5] Firstly, formulate the legal system related to rural green production. Rural green production is the top priority of rural green development. Rural green production is related to the sustainable development of agriculture and people's life and health. The formulation of rural green production legal system can restrict and restrict the production behavior of breaking the green development in production, and protect the natural fertility of agricultural cultivated land and the green safety of agricultural products. Secondly, formulate the legal system related to rural environmental protection“ At present, the content of rural green development is only scattered in laws such as environmental protection law, air pollution prevention law and so on. Many specific details about rural green development have not been determined in the form of law. "[6] The rural environmental protection law is different from the general environmental protection law. The rural environmental protection law mainly focuses on rural natural resources and rural natural environmental protection, mainly including land resources, water resources, trees, lakes, fish ponds, air, mineral resources, etc. The rural natural environment protection law plays an important role in protecting the rural environment, making the rural environment beautiful and clean, and the safety of ecological natural resources. The rural natural environment protection law can protect the rural natural environment and natural resources from damage with the dignity of law, and then provide villagers with a green, livable, harmonious and beautiful living environment. Thirdly, formulate the legal system related to green consumption. Like green production, green consumption is also an important part of green development. Green production is the source and green consumption is the terminal. They are in the relationship of unity of opposites. Green consumption law is to protect the natural environment and natural resources from the terminal of green development and promote the sustainable and beautiful development of the natural environment. Finally, formulate the reward and punishment assessment system related to green development. The reward and punishment assessment system for green development is mainly aimed at grass-roots township government managers and responsible comrades of enterprises and institutions. The assessment standards for the managers of grass-roots township governments and the main principals of township enterprises and institutions should refer to the provisions of relevant legal systems of green development, and incorporate the implementation and implementation effect of rural green development into the formulation of assessment standards. According to the relevant legal systems of rural green development and the provisions of assessment performance standards, assess whether they are rewarded or punished according to their actions and results in the specific implementation of rural green development. This will urge grass-roots government managers and heads of township enterprises to earnestly assume the responsibility and obligation of maintaining rural green development.

4. Conclusion

Rural green development is the inevitable requirement of China's Rural Revitalization and ecological civilization construction. At present, although China's rural green development has achieved certain results, the task of rural green development is still arduous at present and in the future. The grass-roots Party committee and the grass-roots people's government must attach great importance to the implementation of the concept of green development, actively publicize and introduce the great significance of rural green development to the villagers, and convey the relevant knowledge and practical operation methods of rural green development. We will build a multi-agent governance model for rural green development and pool the strength of more social interest subjects. Formulate a strict legal system and assessment system for rural green development to provide a sound legal system guarantee for rural green development. With the continuous implementation of China's Rural Revitalization Strategy and the sustainable development of modern society, the continuous

strengthening of rural governance, the awareness of green development of rural multiple subjects will be strengthened, and the enthusiasm and consciousness of participating in rural green development will be continuously improved. Rural green development will help China present a new form of rural ecological civilization.

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