

for military installations, which could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

The Committee welcomed the important changes taking place in South Africa aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive constitutional negotiations and noted that, those developments notwithstanding, apartheid remained firmly entrenched and that as a result there was a continuing threat to the peace and security of the region. The Committee condemned the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, and called for an immediate end to all forms of such collaboration.

H. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

As in previous years, the Special Committee took into account the report of the Secretary-General on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system 17/ and the report of its Chairman on his consultations with the Acting President of the Economic and Social Council. 18/ The Committee adopted by 18 votes to 3, with one abstention, a resolution that it recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

In its resolution, 19/ the Special Committee requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee further requested those organizations and agencies, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories, and to provide, through an inter-agency framework, the necessary assistance to small island Territories in order to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of factors relating mainly to their size and geographical location. The Committee recommended to the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund that they draw the attention of their governing bodies to the resolution and to consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Committee urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 20/ in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there was clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes; also urged all States, especially those that had economic, financial or other links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid until the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

I. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

In its consideration of the item, "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter", the Special Committee reaffirmed that in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory. The Committee requested administering Powers concerned to transmit or to continue to transmit the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months after the end of the administrative year in the Territory to permit the timely preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned. The Committee also requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers.

J. Other matters

During the year, the Special Committee maintained a close working relationship with the other United Nations bodies that had related interests, in particular the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Special Committee followed closely the work of those bodies, and in its consideration of the various items on its agenda, took into account the relevant decisions that they adopted. The Committee drew the attention of the Security

Council to developments relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

## II. WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

### A. General

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in the disposition of agenda item 18 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", allocated to the Fourth Committee those chapters of the report of the Special Committee 21/ relating to particular Territories. The Assembly also referred to the Fourth Committee the following additional items:

- Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (98);
- Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (99);
- Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (100);
- Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (101).

The General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee. As at three previous sessions, the General Assembly on 10 November 1992, decided to defer consideration of the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (decision 47/408).

The General Assembly decided, as it did at nine previous sessions, to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (decision 47/402).

The Assembly considered other general aspects of decolonization in plenary meetings.

**B. Issues considered by the Fourth Committee**

**1. Organization of work**

At the outset of the session, the Fourth Committee elected by acclamation the following officers: 22/

**Chairman:** Mr. Guillermo Melendez-Barahona, Minister Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of El Salvador;

**Vice-Chairmen:** Mr. James Kember, New Zealand, and Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu, United Republic of Tanzania;

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker, Qatar.

In organizing its work for the session, the Fourth Committee decided to hold one general debate covering all the agenda items allocated to it.

In considering those items, the Fourth Committee took into account the related chapters of the report of the Special Committee, reports of the Secretary-General on aspects of the items and a number of related communications.

The Fourth Committee held a total of 9 meetings. Of the 49 statements in the general debate, 44 were made by delegations on the various items on the agenda, 23/ three by representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 24/ and two by representatives of Governors of Territories. Also 10 petitioners were heard. Following its consideration of all the items, the Fourth Committee submitted to the General Assembly five reports containing its recommendations. Eight of the 11 sets of recommendations had been prepared by the Special Committee; six sets of recommendations were adopted by the Fourth Committee by consensus.

## 2. General debate

The general debate in the Fourth Committee, as during the past two sessions, included references to the work of the Special Committee. The majority of speakers from Western countries stated that a fresh look must be taken at the work of the Committee with a view to bringing it in line with the reality of changing times. The statements emphasized the need for new approaches to the reformulation of the draft resolutions and decisions which were considered outdated and which contained confrontational language; close cooperation between the Special Committee and the administering Powers with reference to providing information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the question of visiting missions; and alteration of the language of resolutions in which reference is made to apartheid and selective name-calling occurs.

Several representatives from the African Group asserted that apartheid still existed and was still relevant to the Committee's work. However, several Western countries considered the continuing existence of apartheid irrelevant to the work of the Fourth Committee or the Special Committee, and especially so since the question was being discussed in other more appropriate forums at the United Nations.

As regards small Territories, most delegations underlined their conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population or lack of resources should not delay the process of self-determination. It was the responsibility of the administering Powers to promote the political, economic and social progress of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to protect their cultural and national heritage and to provide educational and training programmes for their educational advancement.

Many members emphasized the importance of visiting missions in securing firsthand information on Territories and ascertaining the true aspirations of the peoples concerning their future status; and called for the continued cooperation of the administering Powers with the Special Committee in that regard.

In considering the situation in each Territory, a number of delegations, including some administering Powers, expressed dissatisfaction at both the language and content of the recommendations made by the Special Committee of 24 to the Fourth Committee. They also insisted that self-determination should not automatically mean independence as some draft resolutions seemed to suggest. Other delegations emphasized the need for renewed support for the cause of decolonization at that late but decisive stage of the decolonization process. The majority of the speakers called for increased assistance to the remaining Non-

Self-Governing Territories, in particular the small island Territories, so as to create the economic and social conditions that would facilitate the exercise by the people of these Territories of their right to self-determination and independence.

The representative of France said that his delegation had kept the Fourth Committee informed of the situation in New Caledonia every year since the signing of the Matignon Accords, although France still questioned the competence of the United Nations to deal with that question. As the Territory was strictly under French sovereignty, France could not associate itself with the adoption of a United Nations resolution on it. However, since the resolution which was adopted in 1992 took into account the positive developments in the Territory and the dialogue established between the parties under the auspices of the French Government, his delegation would not object to that text and would not press for a vote. He mentioned the initiatives that his Government had taken to foster economic and social development in the Territory and recalled the main objectives of the Matignon Accords, which rested on the following three main principles: the right to self-determination, decentralization of the provincial and territorial institutions and economic and social development of the Territory. Many delegations were encouraged by the achievements recorded over the past four years under the Matignon Accords and were gratified to note that a new spirit of reconciliation and common purpose existed in the Territory.

The Fourth Committee adopted without objection a draft resolution on the question, 25/ which had been prepared by the Special Committee.

The representative of New Zealand, the administering Power for Tokelau, stated that the people of the Territory had accepted proposals that had been made by the Administrator to explore ways of giving the general councils a greater role in the development of policies and laws for the Territory, as well as of establishing an executive body comprised of the leaders of the three atolls. Consistent with its general policy, New Zealand would consider the most appropriate means of implementing Tokelau's requests for legislative change. But at that stage, nothing in the above proposals involved alteration of the relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. In that regard, the leaders and people of Tokelau had asked that a change in status be pursued at a slower pace. They considered economic progress and the development of an internal political framework to be of a higher priority.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that the guiding principle of his Government's policy was that the wishes of the people who lived in its dependent Territories remained of primary importance and that his Government continued to take most seriously its obligations under the Charter to develop self-government in those Territories. Each British dependent Territory held regular and free elections, in which all parties were free to advocate whatever constitutional proposals they wished. As regards the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), he stated that the United Kingdom would continue to work with Argentina to create an atmosphere of stability and cooperation in the South Atlantic and that considerable progress had been made in that respect. That progress was, however, predicated on the understanding that sovereignty was not a matter the United Kingdom was prepared to discuss.

The representative of the United States of America said that despite some progress, the changes effected by the Special Committee had been insufficient. Therefore, the United States had been forced earlier in 1992 to suspend its cooperation with the Committee. She said that the Committee clung to an anachronistic and ideological agenda, focusing on such issues as South Africa, apartheid or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. She called upon the Fourth Committee to scrutinize the Special Committee's texts and urged the Chairmen of both committees to bring the resolutions into line with reality.

In respect of Western Sahara, the representative of Algeria regretted that the implementation of the peace plan on Western Sahara remained frustrated. He said that the question of voter eligibility, which was delaying the proceedings, could only be resolved through the implementation of United Nations resolutions. Algeria renewed its support for the peace plan. It invited the United Nations to redouble its efforts to implement the plan and urged Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) to abstain from any acts which might further delay the peace process. The representative of Morocco stated that his Government had always shown the best will to cooperate with the Secretary-General to find a peaceful solution to the Western Saharan problem. It was that cooperation which had facilitated the establishment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the declaration of the cease-fire and the finalization of the arrangements for the holding of the referendum. The delay in the implementation of the peace plan should not be attributed to Morocco. Other delegations reaffirmed their support for the peace plan for Western Sahara and urged both parties to refrain from taking any action which might delay the peace process in the Territory.

The Fourth Committee adopted without objection a draft resolution on the question. 25/

The representatives of FAO, UNESCO and UNDP gave an account of the activities undertaken by their respective organizations in Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/70 of 11 December 1991. FAO was executing technical assistance programmes in the South Pacific, specifically in Tokelau and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, covering agricultural statistics, forestry, livestock and fisheries. In the Caribbean, it had cooperated with UNDP and the Caribbean Community Secretariat. FAO had been invited by UNDP to review and comment on the country development programme management plans, as well as on the draft country programmes for the Fifth Cycle, relating to Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. FAO had recently admitted Puerto Rico as an associate member. UNESCO had continued its assistance programmes in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The projects related to the development of teaching materials, provision of scholarships, restoration of historical sites, upgrading of information facilities and the eradication of illiteracy. UNDP supported the development efforts in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, focusing on enhancement of national capacities through assistance in areas such as public sector reform, human resources development and the services sector, particularly offshore financing. Allocations for the period from 1992 to 1996 would total \$4 million, with programme support concentrated on reconciling the increasingly complex problems of environmental degradation. By 1996, it was intended that only Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos Islands would qualify for grant technical assistance from UNDP, given current trends in economic performance.

In respect of the item relating to specialized agencies, many delegations noted that those agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations had played a positive role in contributing towards the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and they drew attention to the need to continue to provide that assistance on a more systematic basis. The Fourth Committee adopted a draft resolution on the item, submitted to it by the Special Committee. 26/

The representative of the Governor of Guam expressed support for the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on Guam, which he said was a marked improvement over the resolutions of previous years, as it recognized the existence of the indigenous population of Guam, the Chamorro people. He was gratified to note that due consideration had been given to Guam's discussions



with the administering Power on the issue of Guam's political status and right to self-determination.

The representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands stated that the direct participation by the Territories themselves in the decolonization review was important, as it was the people themselves who were in the best position to know what their needs were. During the Special Committee's proceedings, his Government had also emphasized the importance of the inclusion of Non-Self-Governing Territories in programmes and activities of the wider United Nations system.

The Fourth Committee also heard statements by petitioners, as follows:

<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Summary record</u>
<u>Activities of foreign economic and other interests</u>	
Mr. J.A. González-González	A/C.4/47/SR.3
<u>Guam</u>	
Mrs. Laura Torres Souder, on behalf of the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (OPI-R)	A/C.4/47/SR.3
<u>Western Sahara</u>	
Ms. Danielle Smith Western Sahara Awareness Project, Inc.	A/C.4/47/SR.4
Ms. Teresa K. Smith de Cherif Sahara Fund, Inc.	A/C.4/47/SR.4
Mr. Jarat Chopra Brown University	A/C.4/47/SR.4
Mr. Boukhari Ahmed, on behalf of the Frente POLISARIO	A/C.4/47/SR.4
<u>United States Virgin Islands</u>	
Mrs. Judith L. Bourne Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc.	A/C.4/47/SR.4

Petitioner

Summary record

Implementation of the Declaration  
by the specialized agencies

New Caledonia

Mr. Paul Neaoutyine, on behalf  
of FLNKS

A/C.4/47/SR.5

Mr. Jean Paul Tidjine, on behalf  
of the Congres populaire

A/C.4/47/SR.5

Mr. Carlyle Corbin, Working Group  
of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries  
of the Caribbean Development and  
Cooperation Committee

A/C.4/47/SR.5

3. Summary of resolutions and decisions

On 16 and 25 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted a number of resolutions and decisions (see the annex to the present bulletin for voting record), a brief summary of which is given below.

In respect of its resolution on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 47/17 of 16 November 1992), the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and to provide travel funds to prospective students. It urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination of information relating to offers of study and training facilities.

By its resolution 47/25 of 25 November 1972, relating to the question of Western Sahara, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, 27/ and paid tribute to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of the settlement plan; reiterated its support for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990 and 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council adopted the settlement plan for

Western Sahara; the Assembly endorsed the contents of the letter dated 31 August 1992 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, 28/ by which the members of the Council shared the views of the Secretary-General on the necessity of the two parties scrupulously abiding by the cease-fire and abstaining from any provocative behaviour endangering the settlement plan, and expressed their hope that both parties would extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative in their efforts to achieve speedy progress in the implementation of the plan and would make extraordinary efforts to ensure the success of the plan; requested the Special Committee to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

By its consensus on the question of Gibraltar (decision 47/411 of 25 November 1992), the General Assembly took note of the fact that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom had held annual meetings alternately in each capital, and urged both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar.

Summaries of General Assembly resolutions 47/14 to 47/16, 47/26 and 47/27 A and B, as well as decisions 47/409, 47/412 and 47/413 (see annex for titles), which were prepared by the Special Committee, are contained in section I of this bulletin.

### C. Issues considered in plenary meeting

In statements made in the general debate, delegations noted that the Special Committee should continue to carry out its responsibilities until the successful completion of its task; that it was time for translating into reality the principles of the Charter relating to human rights, dignity and self-determination; and that efforts towards that end must be a matter of priority for the United Nations.

Some delegations considered that the problems of most of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, most of which were small island Territories, were unique. It was evident that the inherent right of each of those Territories to decide its political future for itself was of utmost importance to the peoples concerned. It was the responsibility of the administering Powers to protect the vulnerable economies and ecologies of those islands, while providing the people with the opportunity to determine freely, from a well informed standpoint,

what they perceived to be in their best interest. The Special Committee was responsible for enabling the true interests of colonial peoples to be realized.

In the course of their statements, representatives made reference to the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 1990-2000, which had been declared by the General Assembly by its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988.

Many delegations addressed the need for re-evaluating the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization in connection with the remaining 18 Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. In that connection, the relationship between the Special Committee and regional and subregional organizations, such as the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community, should be strengthened. Delegations stressed the need for the dispatch of visiting missions to assess the situation in the Territories and the importance of the cooperation of the administering Powers in that regard. Seminars held in the areas where Non-Self-Governing Territories were concentrated could be major channels for the dissemination of information to the people of the Territories.

On 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted a 16-Power draft resolution (resolution 47/16) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by which, among other things, it renewed the mandate of the Special Committee in relation to the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining colonial Territories (resolution 47/23, adopted by 127 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions). On the same day, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/24, by 132 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions, a 17-Power draft resolution concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in which it called for a series of action-oriented programmes.

The General Assembly also adopted without objection a 10-Power draft resolution (resolution 47/22) relating to cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/L.1775.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1776.

3/ A/47/86.

4/ For the explanation of its non-participation, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

5/ A/AC.109/1131.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23), chap. IX, para. 31.

7/ Ibid., chap. XI, para. 12.

8/ Ibid., chap. X, para. 25.

9/ Ibid., para. 26.

10/ Ibid., chap. IV, para. 17.

11/ A/AC.109/L.1788.

12/ A/AC.109/L.1436, A/AC.109/L.1519, A/AC.109/L.1571, A/AC.109/L.1598, A/AC.109/L.1633, A/AC.109/L.1676, A/AC.109/L.1703, A/AC.109/L.1746 and A/AC.109/L.1768 and Corr.1.

13/ A/AC.109/L.1572 and Corr.1 and 2.

14/ A/AC.109/1104, A/AC.109/1117-1119, A/AC.109/1123 and 1124.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23), chap. V, para. 15.

16/ Ibid., chap. VI, para. 12.

17/ A/47/281 and Add.1.

18/ A/AC.109/L.1785 and E/1992/85.

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23), chap. VII, para. 15.

20/ General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, annex.

21/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23).

22/ See A/C.4/47/SR.1-3.

23/ See A/C.4/47/SR.3-7.

24/ See A/C.4/47/SR. 3 and 5.

25/ A/47/648, para. 24.

26/ A/47/646, para. 8.

27/ A/47/506.

28/ S/24504; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992, document S/24504.

Annex

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

A. Resolutions

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Voting result</u>
47/14	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	142-0-3
47/15	Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	95-34-12
47/16	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	100-30-19
47/17	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	without objection
47/22	Cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories	without objection
47/23	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	127-2-22
47/24	Dissemination of information on decolonization	132-2-17

47/25	Question of Western Sahara	without a vote
47/26	Question of New Caledonia	without objection
47/27 A and B	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	without objection

B. Decisions

<u>Decision</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Voting</u>
47/409	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementa- tion of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	98-39-10
47/411	Question of Gibraltar	without objection
47/412	Question of Pitcairn	without objection
47/413	Question of St. Helena	104-2-43