

## 1. International trade and development

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and its commitment to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Recommitting* to ensuring that no country or person is left behind and to focusing our effort where the challenges are greatest, including by ensuring the inclusion and participation of those who are furthest behind,

1. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for inclusive growth and poverty reduction and that it contributes to the promotion of sustainable development;
2. *Commits* to promoting a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization;
3. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations, that are inconsistent with the principles of international law or the Charter of the United Nations or that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system and that affect in particular, but not exclusively, developing countries.
4. *Calls upon* member states to take all necessary measures to support those disadvantaged by the consequences of opening markets in transitioning to new employment or enabling reinvestment in emerging industries.

## **2. Measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Korean peninsula.**

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the Joint Statement of President Donald J. Trump of the United States of America and Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Singapore Summit;

*Noting also* the Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in 1994; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 2003; the agreement reached as a result of the Six Party talks, which was signed in 2005 but abrogated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2009; and the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula of 27 April 2018;

*Recognising* the dangers posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's development of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles;

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the Korean conflict to specify concrete measures to achieve the complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula within a clearly defined timespan;
2. *Urges* that such measures foresee and support the adoption of a comprehensive peace treaty that definitively resolves the conflict on the Korean peninsula;
3. *Encourages* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to continue to build productive and peaceful state-to-state and people-to-people relationships, based on the principles of self-determination and non-interference by foreign powers.

### **3. International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply convinced* of the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point;

*Convinced* that space science and technology and their applications, such as satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development of all countries and regions of the world, and stressing in that regard the need to harness the benefits of space technology towards implementing and monitoring the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

*Seriously concerned* about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of Article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

*Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities:

1. To contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes by agreeing to extend the prohibition of arms in space under Article IV to conventional weapons;
2. To actively manage and report upon the measures they are taking to ensure the long-term sustainability of their outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris which is an issue of concern to all nations.

#### **4. The Situation in the South China Sea**

*The General Assembly,*

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, in order to fully achieve the goal of universal participation;
2. *Further urges* all Member States with territorial claims in the South China Sea to refrain from aggressively asserting those claims by placing permanent or semi-permanent structures for either military or commercial purposes on any maritime or terrestrial territory that is subject to dispute, but instead to pursue the resolution of their claims through the relevant international courts and tribunals;
3. *Encourages* States that do not have territorial claims in the region to refrain from inflaming the situation by commenting on the actions of specific claimants, or by unnecessarily or aggressively physically challenging those claims, including by the conduct of so-called “freedom of navigation” and other military exercises;
4. *Reminds* all States of the importance to international trade that international waters remain open to all States to use in accordance with international law and consequently insists upon the obligation of all States to observe the relevant laws, and respect the decision of the relevant international courts and tribunals, whatever their position on the claims advanced by others;
5. *Insists* that the rights of communities with traditional economic or cultural links to waters in their vicinity be upheld and that those communities not be subject to harassment or threat as they exercise those rights.

## **5. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**

### *The General Assembly*

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing and island countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, and emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;
2. *Urges* all Member States to undertake all necessary steps to continue to work towards keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C, including the ratification the agreements entered at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Paris, France in 2015, noting that these agreements still fall short of the desired limitation on temperature rises;
3. *Deplores* the decision by some Member States to withdraw support for the Paris agreements and urges these States to recommit to contributing positively to the efforts of the global community to avoid the disastrous consequences of inaction;
4. *Insists* that all agreements and funding arrangements recognise the responsibility of the developed world for much of the global emissions to date and hence their obligation to support climate change mitigation in the developing world, in particular by developed countries acting without delay on their collective goal to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 then extend this until 2025.

## **6. Regulating International Migration**

*The General Assembly,*

1. *Underlines* the important role that migrants play as contributors in the development of origin, transit and destination countries and encourages Member States to consider reducing the costs related to migration, such as the fees paid to recruiters, where applicable, lowering the transfer costs of remittances, enhancing the portability of social security entitlements and other acquired rights and promoting the mutual recognition of the educational and professional qualifications and competencies of migrants;
2. *Urges* Member States to cooperate fully to address, in a holistic and comprehensive manner, the challenges of irregular migration to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights as defined in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate on and appropriately fund mobility programmes that facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility, as well as programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society and that facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State;
4. *Expresses concern* about legislation adopted by some Member States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, especially those of women and children, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;
5. *Emphasizes* the obligation of Member States to contribute to the coordinated efforts of the international community to assist and support migrants stranded in vulnerable situations, including the provision of acceptable housing, accommodation, education and health care for refugees and displaced people during the time it takes to determine their status.

**7. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources**

*The General Assembly*

*Reaffirming* the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions,

*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

*Recalling* the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction:

- 1) *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and reminds Israel, the occupying Power, that the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion of, or endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, is contrary to international law and would justify claims for restitution;
- 2) *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to deal with the question of settlements in Occupied Palestinian Territory as part of final status negotiations;
- 3) *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people
- 4) *Urges* Member States to avoid inflaming the situation by taking premature anticipated positions on matters such as the location of the capitals of Israel and Palestine, which can only properly be determined in final status negotiations between the parties concerned.

## **8. The Situation in Yemen**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Yemen,

*Expressing* concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in the Republic of Yemen, including the ongoing and escalating violence, and threats arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons and the direct engagement of foreign forces;

1. *Calls for* all parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, and to reject acts of violence to achieve political goals;
2. *Further calls on* Member States in the region to refrain from provocation, in particular by supplying arms and other materiel directly or indirectly to combatants;
3. *Deplores* instances of direct engagement of Member States in the conflict including offensive air and missile strikes that frequently have disastrous consequences on already desperate civilian populations;
4. *Emphasises* the critical importance of effective implementation of the targeted arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, including the key role that Member States from the region must play in this regard, and encouraging efforts to further enhance cooperation to this end;
5. *Urges* all parties to remove all instances of and hindrances to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, including limitations on the delivery of vital goods to the civilian population, and take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties, and respect and protect the civilian population, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.



## 9. The Situation of Human Rights in Venezuela

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the report of the UN Human Rights Office of 31 July 2017, which found that there had been generalized and systematic use of excessive force during demonstrations; the arbitrary detention of protestors and perceived political opponents; and that these practices had been progressively escalating;

*Noting further* that the report of the UN Human Rights office of 22 June 2018 determined that the Venezuelan authorities had failed to hold accountable perpetrators of human rights violations, including killings, the use of excessive force against demonstrators, arbitrary detentions, ill-treatment and torture, and which drew attention to the grave impact of the economic and social crisis in the country on the rights to food and health.

1. *Calls upon* the government of Venezuela to immediately institute reconciliation measures, including the prompt, independent and effective investigations of the human rights violations allegedly committed by the security forces and of the abuses involving armed *colectivos* or violent protesters, and the removal of impunity in favour of security officers;
2. *Insists upon* the right of journalists and media workers to cover demonstrations free from attacks or obstruction by the security forces, and without being labelled ‘enemies’ or ‘terrorists’ by the authorities;
3. *Demands that* the Venezuelan government immediately cease the so-called “Operations for the Humanitarian Liberation of the People”, which have resulted in multiple credible reports of extra-judicial killings, and allow access for investigators to conduct monitoring under the auspices of the Human Rights Council;
4. *Urges* action by the government of Venezuela and the international community to prevent further deterioration of the supply of food and health-care in Venezuela
5. *Supports* the establishment of a UN Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry into the situation in Venezuela.

## **10. Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls**

*The General Assembly,*

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women and girls, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, including business enterprises, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;
2. *Stresses* that it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;
3. *Further stresses* that States have the obligation, at all levels, to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of violence against women and girls and eliminate impunity and provide for access to appropriate remedies for victims and survivors, and should ensure the protection and empowerment of women and girls, including adequate enforcement by police and the judiciary of civil remedies, orders of protection and criminal sanctions, and the provision of shelters, psychosocial services, counselling, health-care and other types of support services, in order to avoid re-victimization;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt concrete and appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, from the entry levels of the education system, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women of all ages in order to promote the development of respectful relations and to eliminate prejudices, harmful customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women.

## **11. The protection of journalistic freedoms**

### *The General Assembly*

*Recognizing* the importance of freedom of expression and of free media, online as well as offline, in building inclusive and peaceful knowledge societies:

1. *Calls upon* Member States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security or public order are in compliance with their obligations under international law and do not arbitrarily or unduly hinder the work and safety of journalists, including through arbitrary arrest, detention or intimidation or the threat thereof;
3. *Emphasizes that*, in the digital age, encryption and anonymity tools have become vital for many journalists to freely exercise their work and their enjoyment of human rights, including to secure their communications and to protect the confidentiality of their sources, and calls upon States not to interfere with the use of such technologies and to ensure that any restrictions thereon comply with States' obligations under international human rights law;
4. *Further urges* Member States to recognise the particular vulnerability of journalists to becoming targets of unlawful or arbitrary surveillance or interception of communications in violation of their rights to privacy and to freedom of expression, and take appropriate steps at law to ensure their practices fully conform to international law.

## **12. Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security**

*The General Assembly,*

*Affirming* that it progress in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication as giving the broadest positive opportunities for the further development of civilization, the expansion of opportunities for cooperation for the common good of all States, the enhancement of the creative potential of humankind and additional improvements in the circulation of information in the global community,

*Confirming* that information and communications technologies are dual-use technologies and can be used for both legitimate and malicious purposes,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to support the implementation of cooperative measures to address the threats emerging in this field and ensure an open, interoperable, reliable and secure information and communications technology environment consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information, in particular:
  - a. The establishment of binding norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour of States;
  - b. The negotiation of agreements that facilitate the application of international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States;
  - c. Ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies,
  - d. The establishment of confidence-building processes that promote trust and assurance among States and help to reduce the risk of conflict by increasing predictability and reducing misperception;
  - e. The establishment of capacity building measures in the area of information and communications technology security that improve the capacity of States for cooperation and collective action and promoting the use of such technologies for peaceful purposes.