

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,

Recommending 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. *Recommits* 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. 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.

3. 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;
4. *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;
5. *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;
6. *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.