

R2P REFERENCES IN UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions

Date and Document	Situation or Issue	Text
13. A/RES/72/191 19 December 2017	Syria	<p>“<i>Demands</i> that all parties immediately put an end to all violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, recalls, in particular, the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilians and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks and all attacks against civilians and civilian objects, further demands that all parties to the conflict take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, in compliance with international law, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools and water stations, and refrain from militarizing such facilities, seek to avoid establishing military positions in densely populated areas and enable the evacuation of the wounded and all civilians who wish to leave besieged areas, and recalls in this regard that the Syrian authorities bear primary responsibility for protecting its population;”</p> <p>“<i>Demands</i> that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians and persons hors de combat, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities;”</p>
12. A/RES/72/188 19 December 2017	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> the responsibility of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and recalling also that the commission of inquiry urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and brought to justice,”</p>
11. A/RES/71/203 19 December 2016	Syria	<p>“<i>Demands</i> that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians and persons hors de combat, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities...”</p>
10. A/RES/71/202 19 December 2016	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> the responsibility of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and recalling also that the commission of inquiry urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and brought to justice...”</p>

9.	A/RES/71/130 9 December 2016	Syria	“...the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities...”
8.	A/RES/70/234 23 December 2015	Syria	“..the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities...”
7.	A/RES/70/172 17 December 2015	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	“ <i>Recalling</i> the responsibility of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity...”
6.	A/RES/69/323 2 September 2015	International Day of Commemoration and Dignity for Victims of the Crime of Genocide and the Prevention of This Crime	“ <i>Reiterating</i> the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means, and that fighting impunity for the crime of genocide is an important factor in its prevention...”
5.	A/RES/69/189 18 December 2014	Syria	“Also <i>demands</i> that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities...”
4.	A/RES/69/188 18 December 2014	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	“ <i>Recalling</i> the responsibility of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity...”
3.	A/RES/67/262 15 May 2013	Syria	“ <i>Demands</i> that all parties immediately put an end to all violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks against civilians, also demands that the Syrian authorities immediately end all violations of international human rights law and meet their responsibility to protect the population...”
2.	A/RES/63/308 14 September 2009	The responsibility to protect	“1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the timely and productive debate organized by the President of the General Assembly on the responsibility to protect, held on 21, 23, 24 and 28 July 2009, with full participation by Member States; 2. Decides to continue its consideration of the responsibility to protect.”

1.	A/RES/60/1 16 September 2005	World Summit Outcome Document	<p data-bbox="813 161 1537 428">“138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.</p> <p data-bbox="813 459 1537 1146">139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out.”</p>
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