

R2P REFERENCES IN UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions

Date and Document	Situation or Issue	Text
83. 11 October 2024 A/HRC//RES/57/35	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
82. 10 October 2024 A/HRC/RES/57/21	Syria	“...demanding that the Syrian regime meets its responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
81. 9 October 2024 A/HRC/RES/57/2	Sudan	“...recalling that the Sudan has the responsibility to act in accordance with international humanitarian law, as well as to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,” ... “ <i>Urges</i> the United Nations, together with the African Union, to accelerate consideration of practical options for enhancing the protection of civilians in the Sudan, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in full recognition of the obligation of the Sudan to act in accordance with international humanitarian law and to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;”
80. 4 April 2024 A/HRC/RES/55/22	Syria	“...demanding that the Syrian regime meets its responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
79. 4 April 2024 A/HRC/RES/55/21	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, and noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 78/218, recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators were prosecuted and brought to justice,”
78. 3 April 2024 A/HRC/RES/55/13	Prevention of Genocide	<i>“Taking</i> note of the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes, 2 developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, as one of the tools to assess the risk of genocide in any situation, and encouraging Member States and regional and subregional organizations to use relevant frameworks, as appropriate, for guidance in their prevention work,”

...
“*Reiterates* the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means;”

...
“*Reiterates* the importance of its universal periodic review mechanism, which is an important instrument for advancing human rights, and invites States to include, where appropriate, information on the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in their national reports;”

...
“*Urges* all States to implement accepted universal periodic review recommendations relating to the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity;”

...
“*Reiterates* the importance, when addressing complex situations that might lead to genocide as defined in the Convention, of a prompt and comprehensive examination of a set of multiple factors, including legal factors and possible warning signs as identified in, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Five-Point Action Plan and the framework of analysis for atrocity crimes developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, such as the existence of groups at risk, the massive, serious and systematic violation of human rights, the resurgence of systematic discrimination and the prevalence of expressions of hate speech targeting persons belonging to national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, especially if they are uttered in the context of an actual or potential outbreak of violence;”

...
“*Invites* States as a preventive measure to provide appropriate ways, which may include the establishment of national days of remembrance of victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, that will ensure that such horrendous crimes are never forgotten and will provide an opportunity for everyone to learn lessons from the past and to create a safer future;”

...
“*Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect and with relevant entities of the United Nations system, Governments and other stakeholders, to help to ensure the success of the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and the Prevention of This Crime and to assist Member States, upon request and in compliance with the provisions of resolution 69/323 relating to funding, in organizing activities for the observance of the International Day;”

76.	12 October 2023 A/HRC/RES/54/31	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
75.	11 October 2023 A/HRC/RES/54/2	Sudan	“...recalling that the Sudan has the responsibility to act in accordance with international humanitarian law, as well as to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
74.	13 July 2023 A/HRC/RES/53/18	Syria	“demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
73.	4 April 2023 A/HRC/RES/52/30	Syria	“demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
72.	4 April 2023 A/HRC/RES/52/28	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, and noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 77/226, recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators were prosecuted and brought to justice,”
71.	3 April 2023 A/HRC/RES/52/1	South Sudan	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
70.	7 October 2022 A/HRC/RES/51/37	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
69.	7 October 2022 A/HRC/RES/51/26	Syria	“demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
68.	7 October 2022 A/HRC/RES/51/23	Human rights and transitional justice	<i>“Recognizes</i> that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the responsibility to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;”
67.	8 July 2022 A/HRC/RES/50/19	Syria	“demands that the Syrian Arab Republic meet its responsibility to protect its population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families, in particular those who are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence,”

66.	1 April 2022 A/HRC/RES/49/27	Syria	“demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
65.	1 April 2022 A/HRC/RES/49/22	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, and noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 76/177, recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators were prosecuted and brought to justice,”
64.	31 March 2022 A/HRC/RES/49/9	Prevention of Genocide	<p>“<i>Taking note</i> of the framework of analysis for atrocity crimes developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect as one of the tools to assess the risk of genocide in any situation, and encouraging Member States and regional and subregional organizations to use relevant frameworks, as appropriate, for guidance in their prevention work,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reiterates</i> the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reiterates</i> the importance of its universal periodic review mechanism, which is an important instrument for advancing human rights, and invites States to include, where appropriate, information on the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in their national reports;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Urges</i> all States to implement accepted universal periodic review recommendations relating to the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reiterates</i> the importance, when addressing complex situations that might lead to genocide as defined in the Convention, of a prompt and comprehensive examination of a set of multiple factors, including legal factors and possible warning signs as identified in, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Five-Point Action Plan and the framework of analysis for atrocity crimes developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, such as the existence of groups at risk, the massive, serious and systematic violation of human rights, the resurgence of systematic discrimination and the prevalence of expressions of hate speech targeting persons belonging to national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, especially if they are uttered in the context of an actual or potential outbreak of violence;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Invites</i> States as a preventive measure to provide appropriate ways, which may include the establishment of national days of remembrance of victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, that will ensure that</p>

			<p>such horrendous crimes are never forgotten and will provide an opportunity for everyone to learn lessons from the past and to create a safer future;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect and with relevant entities of the United Nations system, Governments and other stakeholders, to help to ensure the success of the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and the Prevention of This Crime and to assist Member States, upon request and in compliance with the provisions of resolution 69/323 relating to funding, in organizing activities for the observance of the International Day;”</p>
63.	31 March 2022 A/HRC/RES/49/2	South Sudan	“ <i>Recalling</i> that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
62.	11 October 2021 A/HRC/RES/48/19	Central African Republic	“ <i>Recalling</i> that the authorities of the Central African Republic have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
61.	8 October 2021 A/HRC/RES/48/15	Syria	“ <i>Condemning</i> the grave situation of human rights across the Syrian Arab Republic, and demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families,”
60.	8 July 2021 A/HRC/RES/47/18	Syria	“demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,”
59.	8 July 2021 A/HRC/RES/47/13	Tigray, Ethiopia	“ <i>Reiterating</i> the responsibility of States...to protect their populations, in line with their commitments under international human rights law and international humanitarian law,”
58.	24 March 2021 A/HRC/RES/46/29	South Sudan	<p>“recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its populations from crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“recalls that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>
57.	24 March 2021 A/HRC/RES/46/23	South Sudan	<p>“recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“recalls that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>

56.	24 March 2021 A/HRC/RES/46/22	Syria	<p>“demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“highlights the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the Syrian civilian population,”</p>
55.	23 March 2021 A/HRC/RES/46/17	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 noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 75/190, recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators were prosecuted and brought to justice,”</p>
54.	7 October 2020 A/HRC/RES/45/35	Central African Republic	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> that the authorities of the Central African Republic have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>
53.	6 October 2020 A/HRC/RES/45/21	Syria	<p>“<i>Condemning</i> the grave situation of human rights across the Syrian Arab Republic, and demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,”</p>
52.	24 July 2020 A/HRC/RES/44/14	Responsibility to Protect	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> the 2005 World Summit Outcome on its fifteenth anniversary, especially paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“1. <i>Decides</i> to convene, before its forty-seventh session, an intersessional panel discussion to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as enshrined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, on the exchange of best practices on strengthening national policies and strategies to implement the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity through national mechanisms and other stakeholders;</p> <p>2. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and regional human rights mechanisms, and the Global Network of the Responsibility to Protect Focal Points, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion, and to make the panel discussion fully accessible for persons with disabilities;”</p>

51.	23 July 2020 A/HRC/RES/44/21	Syria	<p>“<i>Condemning</i> the grave situation of human rights across the Syrian Arab Republic, and demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,”</p>
50.	22 June 2020 A/HRC/RES/43/29	Prevention of Genocide	<p>“<i>Taking note</i> of the framework of analysis for atrocity crimes developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect as one of the tools to assess the risk of genocide in any situation, and encouraging Member States and regional and subregional organizations to use relevant frameworks, as appropriate, for guidance in their prevention work,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reiterates</i> the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reiterates</i> the importance, when addressing complex situations that might lead to genocide as defined in the Convention, of a prompt and comprehensive examination of a set of multiple factors, including legal factors and possible warning signs as identified in, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Five-Point Action Plan and the framework of analysis for atrocity crimes developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, such as the existence of groups at risk, the massive, serious and systematic violation of human rights, the resurgence of systematic discrimination and the prevalence of expressions of hate speech targeting persons belonging to national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, especially if they are uttered in the context of an actual or potential outbreak of violence;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect and with relevant entities of the United Nations system, Governments and other stakeholders, to help to ensure the success of the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and the Prevention of This Crime and to assist Member States, upon request and in compliance with the provisions of resolution 69/323 relating to funding, in organizing activities for the observance of the International Day;”</p>
49.	22 June 2020 A/HRC/RES/43/28	Syria	<p>“...demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“recalls the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the civilian population;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Strongly</i> condemns violence against persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses</p>

			that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;”
48.	22 June 2020 A/HRC/RES/43/27	South Sudan	<p>“...recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect all of its population in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“recalls that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect all of its population in the country from any violations that may amount to crimes against international law, including war crimes and crimes against humanity;”</p>
47.	22 June 2020 A/HRC/RES/43/25	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 noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 74/166 recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators were prosecuted and brought to justice,”</p>
46.	27 September 2019 A/HRC/RES/42/36	Central African Republic	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> that the authorities of the Central African Republic have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>
45.	27 September 2019 A/HRC/42/27	Syria	<p>“<i>Demanding</i> that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“...recalls the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the civilian population, and deplores the long-term consequences of such attacks for the population and health-care systems of the Syrian Arab Republic;”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Also strongly condemns</i> violence against persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands 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;”</p>
44.	26 September 2019 A/HRC/RES/42/17	Human Rights and Transitional Justice	<p>“<i>Recognizes</i> that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the responsibility to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;”</p>

43.	12 July 2019 A/HRC/RES/41/23	Syria	<p>“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Strongly condemns violence against persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands 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;</p>
42.	22 March 2019 A/HRC/RES/40/20	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	<p>“Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 73/180 recalled that the commission of inquiry had 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>
41.	22 March 2019 A/HRC/RES/40/19	South Sudan	<p>“Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights, and recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect all of its population in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>
40.	22 March 2019 A/HRC/RES/40/17	Syria	<p>“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Strongly condemns violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands 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,”</p>
39.	28 September 2018 A/HRC/RES/39/20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>“Recalls that the primary responsibility to protect all civilians within its territory lies with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo...”</p>
38.	28 September 2018 A/HRC/RES/39/19	Central African Republic	<p>“Recalling that the authorities of the Central African Republic have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity...”</p>
37.	28 September 2018 A/HRC/RES/39/15	Syria	<p>“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Strongly condemns violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands 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,”</p>

36.	6 July 2018 A/HRC/RES/38/16	Syria	<p>“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Strongly condemns violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands 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,”</p>
35.	23 March 2018 A/HRC/RES/37/31	South Sudan	<p>“Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights, and recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect all of its population in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>
34.	23 March 2018 A/HRC/RES/37/29	Syria	<p>“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Strongly condemns violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, including the indiscriminate use of car and suicide bombs, snipers and hostage-taking, demands 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;”</p>
33.	23 March 2018 A/HRC/RES/37/28	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	<p>“Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 72/188 recalled that the commission of inquiry had 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>
32.	23 March 2018 A/HRC/RES/37/26	Prevention of Genocide	<p>“Taking note of the framework of analysis for atrocity crimes developed by the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect as one of the tools to assess the risk of genocide in any situation, and encouraging Member States and regional and subregional organizations to use relevant frameworks, as appropriate, for guidance in their prevention work,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Reiterates the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means;”</p>
31.	5 March 2018 A/HRC/RES/37/1	Eastern Ghouta, Syria	<p>“Calls upon all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, to meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to end immediately all attacks against civilians in Eastern Ghouta, while the growing number of civilian casualties in Damascus are also of concern, as delays in the implementation of the ceasefire cause more suffering on all sides;”</p>

30.	29 September 2017 A/HRC/RES/36/30	Democratic Republic of the Congo	“ <i>Recalls</i> that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears the primary responsibility to protect all civilians within its territory...”
29.	29 September 2017 A/HRC/RES/36/20	Syria	“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,” ... “Demands 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;”
28.	23 June 2017 A/HRC/RES/35/33	Democratic Republic of the Congo	“Recalls that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears the primary responsibility to protect all civilians within its territory, and urges it to exercise maximum restraint and proportionate lawful use of force in its efforts to restore order, in accordance with international law...”
27.	23 June 2017 A/HRC/RES/35/26	Syria	“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,” ... “Demands 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;”
26.	20 March 2017 A/HRC/RES/34/26	Syria	“ <i>Demanding</i> that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,” ... “Demands 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;”
25.	20 March 2017 A/HRC/RES/34/25	South Sudan	“ <i>Recalling</i> that the Government of South Sudan has the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
24.	20 March 2017 A/HRC/RES/34/24	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...”
23.	30 September 2016 A/HRC/RES/33/23	Syria	“ <i>Demanding</i> that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population...” ... “ <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...”

22.	30 September 2016 A/HRC/RES/33/19	Human Rights and Transitional Justice	<p><i>“Recalling</i> the 2005 World Summit Outcome, especially paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof, in which all Heads of States and Governments affirmed that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and that this responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes...”</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Taking note</i> of the overall work developed by the Office of the Special Advisers of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect, including the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes as one of the tools to assess the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in any situation,</p> <p><i>“Reiterates</i> the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, which entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means...”</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Calls upon</i> States to work to prevent potential situations that could result in gross violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, in particular genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and, in relevant contexts, to timely and efficiently address the legacy of past atrocities in order to prevent their recurrence, including through cooperation with the Office of the Special Advisers of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect...”</p>
21.	1 July 2016 A/HRC/RES/32/25	Syria	<p><i>“Demanding</i> that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian Population...”</p> <p>...</p> <p><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...”</p>
20.	23 March 2016 A/HRC/RES/31/17	Syria	<p><i>“Demanding</i> that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian Population...”</p> <p>...</p> <p><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...”</p>

19.	1 October 2015 A/HRC/RES/30/10	Syria	<p>“Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian Population...”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Demands 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...”</p>
18.	27 March 2015 A/HRC/RES/28/34	Prevention of Genocide	<p>“Reiterates the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means...”</p>
17.	25 September 2014 A/HRC/RES/27/16	Syria	<p>“Demands that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibilities to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
16.	27 June 2014 A/HRC/RES/26/23	Syria	<p>“Demands that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
15.	28 March 2014 A/HRC/RES/25/35	Guinea	<p>“Recalling that it is the primary responsibility of the Government of Guinea to protect its population, to conduct inquiries into allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and to bring perpetrators to justice.”</p>
14.	28 March 2014 A/HRC/RES/25/23	Syria	<p>“Demands that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
13.	14 June 2013 A/HRC/RES/23/26	Syria	<p>“Demands that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
12.	29 May 2013 A/HRC/RES/23/1	Syria & Al-Qusayr	<p>“Calls upon the Syrian authorities to meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to put an immediate end to all attacks against the civilians of Al Qusayr...”</p>
11.	12 April 2013 A/HRC/RES/22/24	Syria	<p>“Reiterates its call upon the Syrian authorities to meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
10.	22 March 2013 A/HRC/RES/22/22	Prevention of Genocide	<p>“Reiterates the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means...”</p>
9.	24 September 2012 A/HRC/RES/21/26	Syria	<p>“Reiterates its call upon the Syrian authorities to meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
8.	6 July 2012 A/HRC/RES/20/22	Syria	<p>“Reiterates its urgent call upon the Syrian authorities to put an immediate end to all violence and all human rights violations, and to meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p>
7.	1 June 2012 A/HRC/RES/S-19/1	Syria & El-Houleh	<p>“Reiterates its urgent call upon the Syrian authorities to put an immediate end to all violence and all human rights violations, and to meet their responsibility to protect their populations...”</p>

6.	23 March 2012 A/HRC/RES/19/22	Syria	<p>“<i>Deploring...</i>the fact that the Syrian authorities have manifestly failed in their responsibility to protect the Syrian population...”</p> <p>“<i>Demands</i> that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect their population...”</p>
5.	2 December 2011 A/HRC/RES/S-18/1	Syria	“ <i>Urges</i> the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to meet its responsibility to protect its population...”
4.	17 June 2011 A/HRC/RES/17/17	Libya	“ <i>Urgently reiterates its call</i> on the Libyan authorities made at the special session of the Human Rights Council on 25 February 2011 to immediately cease all violations of human rights, to meet its responsibility to protect its population...”
3.	25 February 2011 A/HRC/RES/S-15/1	Libya	“ <i>Strongly calls upon</i> the Libyan Government to meet its responsibility to protect its population...”
2.	26 March 2010 A/HRC/RES/13/21	Guinea	“ <i>Recalling</i> that it is the primary responsibility of Guinea to protect its civilian population and to conduct inquiries into violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and bring the perpetrators to justice.”
1.	28 March 2008 HRC/RES/7/25	Prevention of Genocide	“ <i>Reiterates</i> the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means...”