



Secretariat
5th floor, 124-128 City Road
London, EC1V 2NJ
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7324 2975
Fax: +44(0) 20 7324 2977
Email: contact@idpc.net
Web: www.idpc.net

Extrajudicial killings in the Philippines:

Open letter from civil society calling on UN drug control agencies to take urgent action

To: Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

2nd August 2016,

Dear Mr. Fedotov,

We are writing to request that the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as global authorities with responsibility for international drug control, urgently take action to condemn the extrajudicial killing of people suspected of using or dealing drugs in the Philippines, and to call for an immediate halt to these killings.

704 people have been killed between the 10th of May 2016 to the 29th of July 2016, as reported by a media outlet monitoring the number of drug-related deaths, *ABS CBN News*.¹ These killings have reportedly taken place in several parts of the country, including Manila, Bulacan, Cebu, Rizal, Abra, Bataan, Pangasinan and Cavite, and carried out by police or “unidentified hitmen”.² The rapidly rising number of deaths occurring on a daily basis is the direct result of President Duterte’s campaign to eliminate drug-related problems in the country.

Mr. Rodrigo Duterte won the presidential election held in the Philippines on 9th May 2016, and was inaugurated as president on 30th June 2016. Since his election campaign, Mr. Duterte has repeatedly urged law enforcement agencies, the public at large and even the Communist-led New People’s Army (NPA) to kill people suspected of dealing or trafficking drugs as well as people who use drugs, as part of his pledge to end criminal activity within three to six months in the Philippines. Although Mr. Duterte said in his inauguration speech that “[my] adherence to due process and the rule of law is uncompromising” and “the Republic of the Philippines will honour treaties and international obligations,” he has made public statements which incite extrajudicial killings³ and contradict his stated intentions to comply with the Philippines’ human rights obligations.⁴

Instead of ensuring the protection and rights of people who use drugs, including the right to health and provision of voluntary, evidence-based drug treatment and harm reduction services, President Duterte has called for them to be killed. Instead of ensuring the rights of people suspected of committing drug-related crimes to due process and to a fair trial, the President has called for them to be executed on the spot. Despite reports of killings that involve no violent resistance, the President, Solicitor-General and Chief of Police have assured law enforcement officers that they will be protected against conviction of criminal offenses in the discharge of their anti-drug related duties, thereby implying impunity for extrajudicial killings.⁵

The outcome document of the UNGASS on the world drug problem⁶ that took place in April 2016, states the following:

4. (b) bis. Promote effective supervision of drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities by competent domestic authorities to ensure adequate quality of drug treatment and rehabilitation services and to prevent any possible acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with domestic legislation and applicable international law;

4. (o) Promote and implement effective criminal justice responses to drug-related crimes to bring perpetrators to justice that ensure legal guarantees and due process safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings, including practical measures to uphold the prohibition of arbitrary arrest and detention and of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to eliminate impunity, in accordance with relevant and applicable international law and taking into account United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, and ensure timely access to legal aid and the right to a fair trial;

UNODC and the INCB are committed to a human rights-based approach to drug control. The 2016 World Drug Report explicitly states that “Guaranteeing the rule of law needs to be viewed as a concept wider than mere coercion; it also encompasses inclusive access to justice delivered fairly, in full respect of human rights, through a robust system that places authority in the hands of relevant institutions, with appropriate safeguards.” The report adds that, “State authorities [should] act in compliance with the rule of law and international norms and standards concerning, inter alia, the use of force, the protection of victims and the treatment of offenders.”⁷ Similarly, Mr. Sipp’s foreword to the 2016 INCB Annual Report states that the drug control system should be based on the “principles of proportionality, collective responsibility and compliance with international human rights standards”.⁸

The approach taken by President Duterte clearly deviates from these important global norms for the implementation of drug control policies.

With many more lives at stake, it is of critical importance for the UNODC and INCB as global authorities on international drug control to demand an end to the atrocities currently taking place in the Philippines, and to state unequivocally that such actions do not constitute acceptable drug control measures. We call on the UNODC and INCB to communicate strongly with the Philippines government the following messages:

- a. President Duterte’s actions to incite these extrajudicial killings cannot be justified as being in line with global drug control. All measures taken to control drugs in the Philippines must be grounded in international law
- b. Request that President Duterte put an immediate end to incitements to kill people suspected of committing drug-related offences
- c. Encourage President Duterte to uphold the rule of law and ensure that the right to due process and a fair trial is guaranteed to all people suspected of committing drug-related crimes, in line with the conclusions of the 2016 UNODC World Drug Report⁹
- d. Promote an evidence-based and health-focused approach to people who use drugs, including voluntary treatment and harm reduction services, instead of compulsory detention, in line with UNODC’s guidance¹⁰
- e. In line with the international human rights obligations of the Philippines – and with the official position of both the UNODC and the INCB – call on the Philippines not to re-impose the death penalty for drug offences.

We look forward to your urgent response and action.

Yours sincerely,

1. A New PATH (Parents for Addiction Treatment & Healing), USA
2. Acción Semilla Boliviana, Bolivia
3. Acción Técnica Social (ATS), Colombia
4. ACON Health, Australia
5. Action for Health Initiatives, Philippines
6. Active Society Nepal
7. Advocacy, Research, Training and Services Foundation, Pakistan
8. AFEW International, Netherlands
9. Afghanistan Global Civil Society Collation, Afghanistan
10. African Law Foundation, Nigeria
11. Agencia Piaget para o Desenvolvimento, Portugal
12. AIDS Committee of Ottawa, Canada
13. Aids Orphan UK Trust, UK
14. Akei - Drug Policy Program, Philippines
15. A-Klinikasäätiö Terveys ja Sosiaalivontapiste Vinkki, Finland
16. akzept e.V., Germany
17. Alliance for Public Health, Ukraine
18. Alliance of Women to Advocate for Change, Uganda
19. Amitiel Welfare Society, Pakistan
20. Andean Information Network, Bolivia
21. Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice, Russia
22. ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, Indonesia
23. Asia Catalyst, USA
24. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, Thailand
25. Asian Harm Reduction Network, Myanmar
26. Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs, Thailand
27. Asia-Pacific Addiction Research Institute, Japan
28. Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervención en Drogas, Costa Rica
29. Association "Adaptation", Bulgaria
30. Association de Lutte Contre le Sida, Morocco
31. Association DrogArt, Slovenia
32. Association for Harm Reduction STIGMA, Slovenia
33. Association for Help and Self-help Želva Eureka, Slovenia
34. Association for promotion sustainable development, Hisar, India
35. Association Guyanaise de Réduction des Risques, French Guyana
36. Association Kralji ulice (Kings of the Street), Slovenia
37. Association Margina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
38. Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines
39. Association Prevent, Serbia
40. Association Projekt Človek, Slovenia
41. Association SVIT Koper, Slovenia
42. Association Zdrava pot Maribor, Slovenia
43. Associazione Luca Coscioni, Italy
44. ASTU Association of Substitution Treatment Advocates, Ukraine
45. Ateneo Human Rights Center, Philippines
46. Australian Drug Foundation, Australia
47. Australian Drug Law Reform Foundation, Australia
48. Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, Thailand
49. Australian Lawyers Alliance, Australia
50. Auto-Support des Usagers de Drogues, France
51. Bagong Kamalayan Prostitution Survivors Collective, Philippines
52. Balay Rehabilitation Center, Philippines
53. Bangladesh Apparels Workers Federation, Bangladesh
54. Beckley Foundations, UK
55. Beijing Yirenping Center, China
56. Blue Cross of Nigeria
57. Borok peoples' Human Rights Organisation, India
58. Bridges Across Borders South East Asia Community Legal Education, Thailand
59. Broken No More, USA
60. BrugerForeningen (Danish Drug Users Union), Denmark
61. Brugernes Akademi, Denmark
62. Buklod – Olongapo, Philippines
63. CACTUS Montréal, Canada
64. Campaign for a Life of Dignity (KAMP), Philippines
65. Canadian AIDS Society, Canada
66. Canadian Association of People Who Use Drugs, Canada

67. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition, Canada
68. Canadian Harm Reduction Network, Canada
69. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Canada
70. Canadian Treatment Action Council, Canada
71. Cannabis Alliance, USA
72. Caribbean Drug and Alcohol Research Institute, Saint Lucia
73. Carusel Association, Romania
74. CASO Portugal (Portuguese Drug User Union), Portugal
75. Center for Harm Reduction Therapy, USA
76. Center for Humane Policy, Bulgaria
77. Center for Studies on Public Security and Citizenship at the University Candido Mendes, Brazil
78. Center for Sustainable Community Development, Vietnam
79. Center for the Empowerment of Young People Who Are Living With HIV and AIDS, Serbia
80. Center for the Study of Cannabis and Social Policy, USA
81. Centre for Law Enforcement and Public Health, Australia
82. Centro Cáritas de formación para la atención de las farmacodependencias y situaciones críticas asociadas AC (CAFAC), Colombia
83. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CELS
84. Chicago Recovery Alliance, USA
85. China Against the Death Penalty, China
86. Chundevi Society Nepal
87. Civic Association Odysseus, Slovakia
88. Civil Society Organisations Forum on HIV and AIDS (FOCDHA), Serbia
89. Claimants 1081, Philippines
90. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women - Asia Pacific (CATW-AP), Philippines
91. Coalition for Medical Marijuana-New Jersey, Inc., USA
92. Colectivo por una política integral hacia las drogas, AC, Mexico
93. Collectif Urgence Toxida, Mauritius
94. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Mexico
95. Community Development Services, Sri Lanka
96. Community New Prevent (Association SVIT), Slovenia
97. Community of PLHIV, Uzbekistan
98. Contact centre SANANIM, Czech Republic
99. Corporación Humanas Chile
100. Corporación Humanas Colombia
101. Correlation Network, Netherlands
102. COUNTERfit Harm Reduction Program, Canada
103. Creative Media Centre For Development, Nigeria
104. Czech Psychedelic Society, Czech Republic
105. De Regenboog Groep, Netherlands
106. Dejusticia, Colombia
107. Delhi Drug Users Forum, India
108. Delhi Network of Positive People (DNP+), India
109. Denver Relief Consulting, USA
110. Dianova International, Spain
111. Diogenis, Greece
112. Doctors for Cannabis Regulation, USA
113. Dose of love Association, Bulgaria
114. Drazen Zegura, Montenegrin Harm Reduction Network Link, Montenegro
115. Drug Policy Advocacy Group, Myanmar
116. Drug Policy Alliance, USA
117. Drug Policy Australia
118. Drug Policy Committee of the National Lawyers Guild, USA
119. Drug Policy Network South East Europe, Serbia
120. Drug-Free and Preventive Healthcare Organization, Tanzania
121. Drugpolitician, Hungary
122. Društvo AREAL, Slovenia
123. Ecuador cannabico, Ecuador
124. Egyptian Development and Human Rights Institute, Egypt
125. Empower Cameroon
126. Empower India
127. ENCOD, Europe
128. Entheogenic Research, Integration, and Education, USA
129. Equal Health and Rights Access and Advocacy Initiative, Nigeria
130. Equis Justicia para las Mujeres A.C, Mexico
131. Estudiantes por una Política Sensata de Drogas, Mexico
132. Ethiopia Africa Diaspora Union Millennium Council aka Rastafari Millennium Council, Ethiopia
133. Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, Lithuania
134. European AIDS Treatment Group, Belgium
135. European Centre for Preventing Addictions Romania
136. European Economic and Social Committee, Hungary

137. European Network of People Who Use Drugs, UK
138. European Network of Red Cross and Red Crescent on HIV/AIDS, Kyrgyzstan
139. FAAAT, France
140. Families and Friends for Drug Law Reform, Australia
141. Families for Sensible Drug Policy, USA
142. Family Drug Support Australia
143. Federación Andaluza Enlace, Spain
144. Fédération Addiction, France
145. Fédération bruxelloise des Institutions pour Toxicomanes, Belgium
146. Federation of Hungarian Drug Therapeutic Institutes, Hungary
147. Fellowship of Reconciliation, USA
148. Fields of Green For All, South Africa
149. Foreningen for human narkotikapolitikk, Norway
150. Forum Droghe, Italy
151. Foundation "Shelter+", Ukraine
152. Foundation for AIDS Rights, Thailand
153. Foundation of Gifted Life Care, Nigeria
154. Franciscan Solidarity Movement for Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation, Philippines
155. Freedom Foundation-India (Centers of Excellence - Substance Abuse & HIV/AIDS), India
156. Gadejuristen, The Danish Street Lawyers, Denmark
157. Ganja Growers and Producers Association, Jamaica
158. Gateway Foundation Nepal
159. GCAP Burundi
160. GESTOS - HIV, Communication and Gender, Brazil
161. Global Drug Policy Program, Open Society Foundations
162. Global Exchange, USA
163. Global Network of Sex Work Projects, UK
164. GRIP Montreal, Canada
165. Grupo de Ativistas em Tratamentos, Portugal
166. Gruppo Abele Turin, Italy
167. Hands Off Cain, Italy
168. Harm Reduction Australia
169. Harm Reduction Coalition, USA
170. Harm Reduction Foundation, Poland
171. Harm Reduction International, UK
172. Health Officers Council of British Columbia, Canada
173. Health Poverty Action, UK
174. Help Not Handcuffs, USA
175. Help Not Harm, Ireland
176. Hepatitis Education Project, USA
177. Hepatitis, AIDS, Research Trust, Italy
178. Housing Works, USA
179. Human Rights Watch, USA
180. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union, Hungary
181. Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy, Roosevelt University, USA
182. In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (iDEFEND), Philippines
183. INA (Māori, Indigenous and South Pacific) HIV/AIDS Foundation, New Zealand
184. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
185. Indian Drug User Forum, India
186. Indigenous Nationalities Women Network, Makawanpur, Nepal
187. Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform, Indonesia
188. Initiative for Health Foundation, Bulgaria
189. Institute 7 (Ne-odvisen.si), Slovenia
190. Institute for Policy Studies, Drug Policy Project, USA
191. Institute for Research and Development "Utrip", Slovenia
192. Institute VIR, Slovenia
193. Institute VOZIM, Slovenia
194. Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz, Colombia
195. Integración Social, Verter A.C., Mexico
196. Intercambios Asociación Civil, Argentina
197. Intercambios Puerto Rico
198. International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service, Uruguay/Spain
199. International Centre for Science in Drug Policy, Canada
200. International Civil Society Support, Netherlands
201. International community of women living with HIV in Asia pacific
202. International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies, UK
203. International Drug Policy Consortium, UK
204. International Harm Reduction Development Program, Open Society Foundations
205. International HIV/AIDS Alliance, UK
206. International Network of People Who Use Drugs, UK
207. International Network of Women Who Use Drugs, global

208. International Partnership on Substance Abuse of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Italy
209. International Treatment Preparedness Coalition, South Asia
210. Jagaran Media Center, Nepal
211. John Mordaunt Trust, UK
212. Just say no Nepal
213. Juventas, Montenegro
214. Kaisa Ka, Philippines
215. Kilusan Para sa Pambansang Demokrasya, Philippines
216. Kirat Chamling Association, Nepal
217. Kirat Chamling Khambatim, Nepal
218. Kirat Chamling Language Culture Development Association (KCLCDA), Nepal
219. Kirat Chamling Youth Society, Nepal
220. Kirat Youth Society (KYS), Nepal
221. Konoplja.org, Slovenia
222. Krytyka Polityczna / Political Critique, Poland
223. La Società della Ragione ONLUS, Italy
224. Latin American network of people who use drugs, Latin America
225. Latinoamerica Reforma, Chile
226. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, Australia
227. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, UK
228. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, USA
229. Law Enforcement and HIV Network, Australia
230. Lawyers Collective, India
231. Leader Association for Safer Drug policies, Norway
232. Legalizace.cz, Czech Republic
233. Lingkar Ganja Nusantara, Indonesia
234. Maggie's - Toronto Sex Workers Action Project, Canada
235. MamaCoca, France/Colombia
236. Marijuana Policy Project, USA
237. Matua Raki, New Zealand
238. Médecins du Monde / Doctors of the World, France
239. Medical Action Group, Philippines
240. México Unido Contra la Delincuencia, Mexico
241. Michigan NORML, USA
242. Mommieactivist and sons Online Radio, USA
243. Moms United and Mandated to Saving the Lives of Drug Users, Canada
244. Moms United to End the War on Drugs, USA
245. Mozaiq, Romania
246. Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies, USA
247. Nameless Heroes and Martyrs, Inc., Philippines
248. National Users Network Nepal
249. Needle Exchange Safer Inhalation Peer Committee, Canada
250. Netherlands Drug Policy Foundation, Netherlands
251. New York Harm Reduction Educators, USA
252. New Zealand Drugs Foundation, New Zealand
253. NGO CAZAS, Montenegro
254. NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal
255. Nigeria Network of People Who Use Drugs, Nigeria
256. NoBox Transitions Foundation, Philippines
257. Nonviolent Radical Party, Italy
258. NORML, Norway
259. NSW Users and AIDS Association, Australia
260. Observatorio de cultivos y cultivadores declarados ilícitos, Colombia
261. Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Barcelona, Spain
262. One Million Americans, Ltd., USA
263. ONG Encare, Uruguay
264. Paramos fondas "RIGRA", Lithuania
265. Peer Network People Use Psychoactive Substances, Greece
266. People Unity Youth Society (PUYS), Nepal
267. Persaudaraan Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI), Indonesia
268. Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates, Philippines
269. Philippine Human Rights Information Center (PhilRights), Philippines
270. Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc., Philippines
271. Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing, USA
272. Plataforma Brasileira de Política de Drogas, Brazil
273. Plug-INN, Belgium
274. Positive Change for Cambodia
275. Positive Vibes Trust, South Africa
276. Prévention Information et Lutte contre le SIDA, Mauritius
277. Proderechos, Uruguay
278. Projektmanagement und Supervision, Switzerland
279. ProLAR, Norway

280. Protect Families First, USA
281. Public Health Association of Australia, Australia
282. Puente, Investigación y Enlace, Bolivia
283. PULSE Foundation, Bulgaria
284. QuIHN, Australia
285. Radanar Ayar Association, Myanmar
286. Radicali Italiani, Italy
287. RAISSS, Central America
288. Ray of Hope, UK
289. Re Generation, Serbia
290. Recovering Nepal
291. Red Cross Slovenia
292. Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos, Brazil
293. Reentry Central, USA
294. Release, UK
295. ReverdeSer Colectivo, Mexico
296. Rights Reporter Foundation, Hungary
297. Romanian Anti-AIDS Association, Romania
298. Romanian Association Against AIDS, Romania
299. Romanian Harm Reduction Network, Romania
300. Rusmisbrukernes Interesseorganisasjon, RIO, Norway
301. Safe Streets Arts Foundation, USA
302. San Francisco Drug Users Union, USA
303. San Francisco Safety and Wellness Coalition, USA
304. Sarilaya, Philippines
305. Sathi All for Partnerships, India
306. Sens Pozitiv, Romania
307. Slovenian Association for Mental Health ŠENT, Slovenia
308. Social Health of Inter-ethnic Network for Empowerment - SHINE SOCCSARGEN Inc., Philippines
309. Social Watch Benin
310. Somerset West Community Health Centre, Canada
311. Sonoran Prevention Works, USA
312. South India Harm Reduction Network
313. South Riverdale Community Health Centre, Canada
314. SSDP Deakin University, Australia
315. SSDP Hamline University, USA
316. SSDP Ireland
317. SSDP RMIT University, Australia
318. SSDP University of Melbourne, Australia
319. SSDP Victoria University, Australia
320. St. Ann's Corner of Harm Reduction, USA
321. St. Catherine Growers and Producers Association, Jamaica
322. Stichting Adviesburo Drugs, Netherlands
323. STOPAIDS, UK
324. StoptheDrugWar.org, USA
325. Street Health Community Nursing Foundation, Toronto, Canada
326. Streetworks, Edmonton, Canada
327. Strengthening Community Responses to HIV Treatment & Prevention, MENA
328. Students for Sensible Drug Policies, UK
329. Students for Sensible Drug Policies, USA
330. Students for Sensible Drug Policy Australia
331. Students for Sensible Drug Policy, University of the West Indies, Jamaica
332. Sunita Kotnala Consulting, Australia
333. Swedish Drug Users Union
334. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, Philippines
335. TB/HIV Care Association, South Africa
336. Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education), Philippines
337. Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group, Thailand
338. Thai Civil Society Coalition for Harm Reduction (12D), Thailand
339. TIYAKAP KAWAGIB, Philippines
340. TLF SHARE Collective, Philippines
341. TNI Drugs & Democracy programme, Netherlands
342. Transform Drug Policy Foundation, UK
343. Treatment Action Group, Thailand
344. Treatment Action Group, USA
345. Tunisian Association of Positive Prevention, Tunisia
346. Turkish Green Crescent Society, Turkey
347. Uganda Harm Reduction Network, Uganda
348. Union C, Nepal
349. United Nations Friendship Organisation, Sri Lanka
350. United States Alliance of Drug Users, USA
351. Unity Society Nepal
352. Veterans for Medical Cannabis Access, USA
353. Victorian AIDS Council, Australia
354. VOCAL New York, USA
355. Volunteers for Sustainable Development, Uganda
356. Washington Heights Corner Project, USA
357. Washington Office on Latin America, USA
358. West Africa Drug Policy Network, Ghana
359. WITNESS Bangladesh
360. Woman Health Philippines, Philippines

- | | |
|--|--|
| 361. Women Who Never Give Up, USA | 368. Youth NGO-Federation, Nepal |
| 362. Women's Centre, Sri Lanka | 369. Youth Organisations for Drug Action, Global |
| 363. World Federation of Public Health Associations, Australia | 370. Youth RISE Nepal |
| 364. World March of Women – Pilipinas, Philippines | 371. Youth RISE Nigeria |
| 365. Youth and Students Advancing Gender Equality (YSAGE), Philippines | 372. Youth RISE, Global |
| 366. Youth Awareness Society Nepal | 373. Youth Voices Count, Thailand |
| 367. Youth LEAD | 374. Zavod za regulacijo konoplje (Institute for Regulation of Cannabis), Slovenia |
| | 375. Zimbabwe Civil Liberties and Drug Network, Zimbabwe |

CC:

Werner Sipp, President, International Narcotics Control Board

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary General

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, High Commissioner on Human Rights

Endnotes:

¹ 13 July 2016 (first published) "Maps, chart: the death toll of the war on drugs" *ABS-CBN news*, <http://news.abs-cbn.com/focus/v2/07/13/16/map-charts-the-death-toll-of-the-war-on-drugs>

² 18 July 2016 "The Kill List" *The Inquirer*, <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/794598/kill-list-drugs-duterte>

³ Mr. Duterte stated, for instance:

- "If you resist, show violent resistance, my order to police (will be) to shoot to kill. Shoot to kill for organised crime." See: 17 May 2016, "Duterte vows to bring back hanging and kill criminals in Philippines" *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/16/duterte-vows-to-kill-criminals-and-reintroduce-hanging-in-philippines>
- In reference to a person suspected of dealing drugs and who resists arrest, refuses to be brought to a police station and threatens others with a gun or knife: "you can kill him" and "Shoot him and I'll give you a medal." See: 5 June 2016 "Kill drug dealers and I'll give you a medal, says Philippines president" *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/05/kill-drug-dealers-medal-philippines-president-rodrico-duterte>
- "If you know of any addicts, go ahead and kill them yourself as getting their parents to do it would be too painful." See: 1 July 2016 "Philippines president Rodrigo Duterte urges people to kill drug addicts" *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/01/philippines-president-rodrico-duterte-urges-people-to-kill-drug-addicts>
- "if you're into drugs, I'm very sorry. I'll have to apologize to your family because you'll surely get killed." See: 26 June 2016 "Duterte in Cebu: Drug users, pushers will 'surely be killed'" *Rappler*, <http://www.rappler.com/nation/137654-duterte-cebu-drug-users-pushers-killed>
- In a speech at the national police headquarters on 1 July 2016: "Do your duty and if in the process you kill 1,000 persons because you were doing duty and I will protect you." See: 1 July 2016 "President Rodrigo Roa Duterte Speech during the Philippine National Police (PNP) Assumption of Command" Presidential Communications Operations Office, <http://pcoo.gov.ph/july-01-2016-president-rodrico-roa-duterte-speech-during-the-philippine-national-police-pnp-assumption-of-command/>

See: 17 May 2016, "Duterte vows to bring back hanging and kill criminals in Philippines" *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/16/duterte-vows-to-kill-criminals-and-reintroduce-hanging-in-philippines>;

5 June 2016 "Kill drug dealers and I'll give you a medal, says Philippines president" *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/05/kill-drug-dealers-medal-philippines-president-rodrico-duterte>; 1 July 2016 "Philippines president Rodrigo Duterte urges people to kill drug addicts" *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/01/philippines-president-rodrico-duterte-urges-people-to-kill-drug-addicts>.

⁴ The Philippines has ratified the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, and *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or*

Punishment, which protect rights to life, health and due process including presumption of innocence, among other human rights treaties.

⁵ 19 July 2016, “Duterte to pardon cops in drug killings”, Philstar,

<http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2016/07/19/1604381/duterte-pardon-cops-drug-killings>; 12 July 2016 “Philippines' top lawyer urges police to embrace Rodrigo Duterte's calls and kill more criminals” *ABC News*,

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-07-12/philippines-top-lawyer-urges-more-killings/7588234>; 14 July, “Drug Syndicates killing each other”, *Rappler*, <http://www.rappler.com/nation/139683-dela-rosa-summary-killings-vigilante-pnp>; 11 July “PNP legally harassed by Senator de Lima”, *Rappler*, <http://www.rappler.com/nation/139327-dela-rosa-pnp-harassed-by-de-lima>

⁶ United Nations General Assembly (2016), *Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem*, A/S-30/L.1, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/S-30/L.1>

⁷ UNODC (2016), *2016 World Drug Report*, <http://www.unodc.org/wdr2016/>

⁸ INCB (2016), *2015 Annual Report*, <http://www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report.html>

⁹ UNODC (2016), *2016 World Drug Report*, <http://www.unodc.org/wdr2016/>

¹⁰ See, for instance: UNODC (2009), *From coercion to cohesion: Treating drug dependence through health care, not punishment*, https://www.unodc.org/docs/treatment/Coercion_Ebook.pdf & World Health Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime & Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (2012), *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users – 2012 Revision*, <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/idu/en/index.html>