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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 Sosiaalineuvontapiste 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 promotion sustainable development, Hisar, India
34. Association Guyanaise de Réduction des Risques, French Guyana
35. Association Margina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
36. Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines
37. Association Prevent, Serbia
38. Association Projekt Človek, Slovenia
39. Association SVIT Koper, Slovenia
40. Associazione Luca Coscioni, Italy
41. ASTU Association of Substitution Treatment Advocates, Ukraine
42. Ateneo Human Rights Center, Philippines
43. Australian Drug Foundation, Australia
44. Australian Drug Law Reform Foundation, Australia
45. Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, Thailand
46. Australian Lawyers Alliance, Australia
47. Auto-Support des Usagers de Drogues, France
48. Bagong Kamalayan Prostitution Survivors Collective, Philippines
49. Balay Rehabilitation Center, Philippines
50. Bangladesh Apparels Workers Federation, Bangladesh
51. Beckley Foundations, UK
52. Beijing Yirenping Center, China
53. Blue Cross of Nigeria
54. Borok peoples' Human Rights Organisation, India
55. Broken No More, USA
56. BrugerForeningen (Danish Drug Users Union), Denmark
57. Brugernes Akademi, Denmark
58. Buklod – Olongapo, Philippines
59. CACTUS Montréal, Canada
60. Campaign for a Life of Dignity (KAMP), Philippines
61. Canadian AIDS Society, Canada
62. Canadian Association of People Who Use Drugs, Canada
63. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition, Canada
64. Canadian Harm Reduction Network, Canada
65. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Canada
66. Canadian Treatment Action Council, Canada
67. Cannabis Alliance, USA
68. Caribbean Drug and Alcohol Research Institute, Saint Lucia
69. Carusel Association, Romania

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

139. Fédération Addiction, France
140. Fédération bruxelloise des Institutions pour Toxicomanes, Belgium
141. Federation of Hungarian Drug Therapeutic Institutes, Hungary
142. Fellowship of Reconciliation, USA
143. Fields of Green For All, South Africa
144. Foreningen for human narkotikapolitikk, Norway
145. Forum Droghe, Italy
146. Foundation "Shelter+", Ukraine
147. Foundation for AIDS Rights, Thailand
148. Foundation of Gifted Life Care, Nigeria
149. Franciscan Solidarity Movement for Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation, Philippines
150. Freedom Foundation-India (Centers of Excellence - Substance Abuse & HIV/AIDS), India
151. Gadejuristen, The Danish Street Lawyers, Denmark
152. Ganja Growers and Producers Association, Jamaica
153. Gateway Foundation Nepal
154. GESTOS - HIV, Communication and Gender, Brazil
155. Global Drug Policy Program, Open Society Foundations
156. Global Exchange, USA
157. Global Network of Sex Work Projects, UK
158. GRIP Montreal, Canada
159. Grupo de Ativistas em Tratamentos, Portugal
160. Gruppo Abele Turin, Italy
161. Hands Off Cain, Italy
162. Harm Reduction Australia
163. Harm Reduction Coalition, USA
164. Harm Reduction Foundation, Poland
165. Harm Reduction International, UK
166. Health Officers Council of British Columbia, Canada
167. Health Poverty Action, UK
168. Help Not Handcuffs, USA
169. Help Not Harm, Ireland
170. Hepatitis Education Project, USA
171. Hepatitis, AIDS, Research Trust, Italy
172. Housing Works, USA
173. Human Rights Watch, USA
174. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union, Hungary
175. Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy, Roosevelt University, USA
176. In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (iDEFEND), Philippines
177. INA (Māori, Indigenous and South Pacific) HIV/AIDS Foundation, New Zealand
178. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
179. Indian Drug User Forum, India
180. Indigenous Nationalities Women Network, Makawanpur, Nepal
181. Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform, Indonesia
182. Initiative for Health Foundation, Bulgaria
183. Institute 7 (Ne-odvisen.si), Slovenia
184. Institute for Policy Studies, Drug Policy Project, USA
185. Institute for Research and Development "Utrip", Slovenia
186. Institute VIR, Slovenia
187. Institute VOZIM, Slovenia
188. Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz, Colombia
189. Intercambios Asociación Civil, Argentina
190. Intercambios Puerto Rico
191. International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service, Uruguay/Spain
192. International Centre for Science in Drug Policy, Canada
193. International Civil Society Support, Netherlands
194. International community of women living with HIV in Asia pacific
195. International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies, UK
196. International Drug Policy Consortium, UK
197. International Harm Reduction Development Program, Open Society Foundations
198. International HIV/AIDS Alliance, UK
199. International Network of People Who Use Drugs, UK
200. International Network of Women Who Use Drugs, global
201. International Partnership on Substance Abuse of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Italy
202. International Treatment Preparedness Coalition, South Asia
203. Jagaran Media Center, Nepal
204. John Mordaunt Trust, UK
205. Just say no Nepal
206. Juventas, Montenegro
207. Kaisa Ka, Philippines
208. Kilusan Para sa Pambansang Demokrasya, Philippines
209. Kirat Chamling Association, Nepal

210. Kirat Chamling Khambatim, Nepal
211. Kirat Chamling Language Culture Development Association (KCLCDA), Nepal
212. Kirat Chamling Youth Society, Nepal
213. Kirat Youth Society (KYS), Nepal
214. Krytyka Polityczna / Political Critique, Poland
215. La Società della Ragione ONLUS, Italy
216. Latin American network of people who use drugs, Latin America
217. Latinoamerica Reforma, Chile
218. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, Australia
219. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, UK
220. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, USA
221. Law Enforcement and HIV Network, Australia
222. Lawyers Collective, India
223. Leader Association for Safer Drug policies, Norway
224. Legalizace.cz, Czech Republic
225. Lingkar Ganja Nusantara, Indonesia
226. Maggie's - Toronto Sex Workers Action Project, Canada
227. MamaCoca, France/Colombia
228. Marijuana Policy Project, USA
229. Matua Raki, New Zealand
230. Médecins du Monde / Doctors of the World, France
231. Medical Action Group, Philippines
232. México Unido Contra la Delincuencia, Mexico
233. Michigan NORML, USA
234. Mommieactivist and sons Online Radio, USA
235. Moms United and Mandated to Saving the Lives of Drug Users, Canada
236. Moms United to End the War on Drugs, USA
237. Mozaik, Romania
238. Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies, USA
239. Nameless Heroes and Martyrs, Inc., Philippines
240. National Users Network Nepal
241. Needle Exchange Safer Inhalation Peer Committee, Canada
242. Netherlands Drug Policy Foundation, Netherlands
243. New York Harm Reduction Educators, USA
244. New Zealand Drugs Foundation, New Zealand
245. NGO CAZAS, Montenegro
246. NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal
247. Nigeria Network of People Who Use Drugs, Nigeria
248. NoBox Transitions Foundation, Philippines
249. Nonviolent Radical Party, Italy
250. NORML, Norway
251. NSW Users and AIDS Association, Australia
252. Observatorio de cultivos y cultivadores declarados ilícitos, Colombia
253. Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Barcelona, Spain
254. One Million Americans, Ltd., USA
255. ONG Encare, Uruguay
256. Paramos fondas "RIGRA", Lithuania
257. Peer Network People Use Psychoactive Substances, Greece
258. People Unity Youth Society (PUYS), Nepal
259. Persaudaraan Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI), Indonesia
260. Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates, Philippines
261. Philippine Human Rights Information Center (PhilRights), Philippines
262. Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc., Philippines
263. Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing, USA
264. Plataforma Brasileira de Política de Drogas, Brazil
265. Plug-INN, Belgium
266. Positive Change for Cambodia
267. Positive Vibes Trust, South Africa
268. Prévention Information et Lutte contre le SIDA, Mauritius
269. Proderechos, Uruguay
270. Projektmanagement und Supervision, Switzerland
271. ProLAR, Norway
272. Protect Families First, USA
273. Public Health Association of Australia, Australia
274. Puente, Investigación y Enlace, Bolivia
275. PULSE Foundation, Bulgaria
276. QuIHN, Australia
277. Radanar Ayar Association, Myanmar
278. Radicali Italiani, Italy
279. RAISSS, Central America
280. Ray of Hope, UK
281. Re Generation, Serbia
282. Recovering Nepal
283. Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos, Brazil
284. Reentry Central, USA

285. Release, UK
286. ReverdeSer Colectivo, Mexico
287. Rights Reporter Foundation, Hungary
288. Romanian Anti-AIDS Association, Romania
289. Romanian Association Against AIDS, Romania
290. Romanian Harm Reduction Network, Romania
291. Safe Streets Arts Foundation, USA
292. San Francisco Drug Users Union, USA
293. San Francisco Safety and Wellness Coalition, USA
294. Sarilaya, Philippines
295. Sathi All for Partnerships, India
296. Sens Pozitiv, Romania
297. Slovenian Association for Mental Health ŠENT, Slovenia
298. Social Health of Inter-ethnic Network for Empowerment - SHINE SOCKSARGEN Inc., Philippines
299. Social Watch Benin
300. Somerset West Community Health Centre, Canada
301. Sonoran Prevention Works, USA
302. South India Harm Reduction Network
303. South Riverdale Community Health Centre, Canada
304. SSDP Deakin University, Australia
305. SSDP Hamline University, USA
306. SSDP Ireland
307. SSDP RMIT University, Australia
308. SSDP University of Melbourne, Australia
309. SSDP Victoria University, Australia
310. St. Ann's Corner of Harm Reduction, USA
311. St. Catherine Growers and Producers Association, Jamaica
312. Stichting Adviesburo Drugs, Netherlands
313. STOPAIDS, UK
314. StoptheDrugWar.org, USA
315. Street Health Community Nursing Foundation, Toronto, Canada
316. Streetworks, Edmonton, Canada
317. Strengthening Community Responses to HIV Treatment & Prevention, MENA
318. Students for Sensible Drug Policies, UK
319. Students for Sensible Drug Policies, USA
320. Students for Sensible Drug Policy Australia
321. Students for Sensible Drug Policy, University of the West Indies, Jamaica
322. Sunita Kotnala Consulting, Australia
323. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, Philippines
324. TB/HIV Care Association, South Africa
325. Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education), Philippines
326. Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group, Thailand
327. Thai Civil Society Coalition for Harm Reduction (12D), Thailand
328. TIYAKAP KAWAGIB, Philippines
329. TLF SHARE Collective, Philippines
330. TNI Drugs & Democracy programme, Netherlands
331. Transform Drug Policy Foundation, UK
332. Treatment Action Group, Thailand
333. Treatment Action Group, USA
334. Tunisian Association of Positive Prevention, Tunisia
335. Turkish Green Crescent Society, Turkey
336. Uganda Harm Reduction Network, Uganda
337. Union C, Nepal
338. United Nations Friendship Organisation, Sri Lanka
339. United States Alliance of Drug Users, USA
340. Unity Society Nepal
341. Veterans for Medical Cannabis Access, USA
342. Victorian AIDS Council, Australia
343. VOCAL New York, USA
344. Volunteers for Sustainable Development, Uganda
345. Washington Heights Corner Project, USA
346. Washington Office on Latin America, USA
347. West Africa Drug Policy Network, Ghana
348. WITNESS Bangladesh
349. Woman Health Philippines, Philippines
350. Women Who Never Give Up, USA
351. Women's Centre, Sri Lanka
352. World Federation of Public Health Associations, Australia
353. World March of Women – Pilipinas, Philippines
354. Youth and Students Advancing Gender Equality (YSAGE), Philippines
355. Youth Awareness Society Nepal
356. Youth LEAD
357. Youth NGO-Federation, Nepal
358. Youth Organisations for Drug Action, Global
359. Youth RISE Nepal
360. Youth RISE Nigeria
361. Youth RISE, Global
362. Youth Voices Count, Thailand
363. 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-rodrigo-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-rodrigo-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-rodrigo-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-rodrigo-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-rodrigo-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>