



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. Broken No More, USA
59. BrugerForeningen (Danish Drug Users Union), Denmark
60. Brugernes Akademi, Denmark
61. Buklod – Olongapo, Philippines
62. CACTUS Montréal, Canada
63. Campaign for a Life of Dignity (KAMP), Philippines
64. Canadian AIDS Society, Canada
65. Canadian Association of People Who Use Drugs, Canada
66. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition, Canada
67. Canadian Harm Reduction Network, Canada

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

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

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

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

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| 361. World March of Women – Pilipinas, Philippines | 368. Youth RISE Nigeria |
| 362. Youth and Students Advancing Gender Equality (YSAGE), Philippines | 369. Youth RISE, Global |
| 363. Youth Awareness Society Nepal | 370. Youth Voices Count, Thailand |
| 364. Youth LEAD | 371. Zavod za regulacijo konoplje (Institute for Regulation of Cannabis), Slovenia |
| 365. Youth NGO-Federation, Nepal | 372. Zimbabwe Civil Liberties and Drug Network, Zimbabwe |
| 366. Youth Organisations for Drug Action, Global | |
| 367. Youth RISE Nepal | |

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-rodrido-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-rodrido-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-rodrido-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-rodrido-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-rodrido-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.

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- 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>