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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. Werner Sipp, International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

2nd August 2016,

Dear Mr. Sipp,

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 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. African Law Foundation, Nigeria
10. Agencia Piaget para o Desenvolvimento, Portugal
11. AIDS Committee of Ottawa, Canada
12. Aids Orphan UK Trust, UK
13. Akei - Drug Policy Program, Philippines
14. A-Klinikasäätiö Terveys ja Sosiaalivouontapiste Vinkki, Finland
15. akzept e.V., Germany
16. Alliance for Public Health, Ukraine
17. Alliance of Women to Advocate for Change, Uganda
18. Amitiel Welfare Society, Pakistan
19. Andean Information Network, Bolivia
20. Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice, Russia
21. ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, Indonesia
22. Asia Catalyst, USA
23. Asian Harm Reduction Network, Myanmar
24. Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs, Thailand
25. Asia-Pacific Addiction Research Institute, Japan
26. Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervención en Drogas, Costa Rica
27. Association "Adaptation", Bulgaria
28. Association de Lutte Contre le Sida, Morocco
29. Association DrogArt, Slovenia
30. Association for Harm Reduction STIGMA, Slovenia
31. Association for promotion sustainable development, Hisar, India
32. Association Guyanaise de Réduction des Risques, French Guyana
33. Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines
34. Association Prevent, Serbia
35. Association Projekt Človek, Slovenia
36. Association SVIT Koper, Slovenia
37. Associazione Luca Coscioni, Italy
38. Ateneo Human Rights Center, Philippines
39. Australian Drug Foundation, Australia
40. Australian Drug Law Reform Foundation, Australia
41. Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, Thailand
42. Australian Lawyers Alliance, Australia
43. Auto-Support des Usagers de Drogues, France
44. Bagong Kamalayan Prostitution Survivors Collective, Philippines
45. Balay Rehabilitation Center, Philippines
46. Beckley Foundations, UK
47. Beijing Yirenping Center, China
48. Blue Cross of Nigeria
49. Broken No More, USA
50. Brugernes Akademi, Denmark
51. Buklod – Olongapo, Philippines
52. CACTUS Montréal, Canada
53. Campaign for a Life of Dignity (KAMP), Philippines
54. Canadian AIDS Society, Canada
55. Canadian Association of People Who Use Drugs, Canada
56. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition, Canada
57. Canadian Harm Reduction Network, Canada
58. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Canada
59. Canadian Treatment Action Council, Canada
60. Cannabis Alliance, USA
61. Caribbean Drug and Alcohol Research Institute, Saint Lucia
62. Center for Harm Reduction Therapy, USA
63. Center for Studies on Public Security and Citizenship at the University Candido Mendes, Brazil
64. Center for Sustainable Community Development, Vietnam
65. Center for the Empowerment of Young People Who Are Living With HIV and AIDS, Serbia
66. Centre for Law Enforcement and Public Health, Australia
67. Centro Cáritas de formación para la atención de las farmacodependencias y situaciones críticas asociadas AC (CAFAC), Colombia
68. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CELS
69. Chicago Recovery Alliance, USA

70. China Against the Death Penalty, China
71. Chundevi Society Nepal
72. Civic Association Odysseus, Slovakia
73. Civil Society Organisations Forum on HIV and AIDS (FOCDHA), Serbia
74. Claimants 1081, Philippines
75. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women - Asia Pacific (CATW-AP), Philippines
76. Coalition for Medical Marijuana-New Jersey, Inc., USA
77. Colectivo por una política integral hacia las drogas, AC, Mexico
78. Collectif Urgence Toxida, Mauritius
79. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Mexico
80. Community Development Services, Sri Lanka
81. Community New Prevent (Association SVIT), Slovenia
82. Community of PLHIV, Uzbekistan
83. Corporación Humanas Chile
84. Corporación Humanas Colombia
85. Correlation Network, Netherlands
86. COUNTERfit Harm Reduction Program, Canada
87. Creative Media Centre For Development, Nigeria
88. Czech Psychedelic Society, Czech Republic
89. De Regenboog Groep, Netherlands
90. Dejusticia, Colombia
91. Delhi Drug Users Forum, India
92. Delhi Network of Positive People (DNP+), India
93. Denver Relief Consulting, USA
94. Dianova International, Spain
95. Diogenis, Greece
96. Doctors for Cannabis Regulation, USA
97. Dose of love Association, Bulgaria
98. Drazen Zegura, Montenegrin Harm Reduction Network Link, Montenegro
99. Drug Policy Advocacy Group, Myanmar
100. Drug Policy Alliance, USA
101. Drug Policy Australia
102. Drug Policy Committee of the National Lawyers Guild, USA
103. Drug Policy Network South East Europe, Serbia
104. Drug-Free and Preventive Healthcare Organization, Tanzania
105. Drugpolitician, Hungary
106. Društvo AREAL, Slovenia
107. Ecuador cannabico, Ecuador
108. Egyptian Development and Human Rights Institute, Egypt
109. Empower Cameroon
110. Empower India
111. ENCOD, Europe
112. Entheogenic Research, Integration, and Education, USA
113. Equal Health and Rights Access and Advocacy Initiative, Nigeria
114. Equis Justicia para las Mujeres A.C, Mexico
115. Estudiantes por una Política Sensata de Drogas, Mexico
116. Ethiopia Africa Diaspora Union Millennium Council aka Rastafari Millennium Council, Ethiopia
117. European AIDS Treatment Group, Belgium
118. European Centre for Preventing Addictions Romania
119. European Economic and Social Committee, Hungary
120. European Network of People Who Use Drugs, UK
121. FAAAT, France
122. Families and Friends for Drug Law Reform, Australia
123. Families for Sensible Drug Policy, USA
124. Family Drug Support Australia
125. Federación Andaluza Enlace, Spain
126. Fédération Addiction, France
127. Fédération bruxelloise des Institutions pour Toxicomanes, Belgium
128. Federation of Hungarian Drug Therapeutic Institutes, Hungary
129. Fellowship of Reconciliation, USA
130. Fields of Green For All, South Africa
131. Foreningen for human narkotikapolitikk, Norway
132. Forum Droghe, Italy
133. Foundation "Shelter+", Ukraine
134. Foundation for AIDS Rights, Thailand
135. Foundation of Gifted Life Care, Nigeria
136. Franciscan Solidarity Movement for Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation, Philippines
137. Freedom Foundation-India (Centers of Excellence - Substance Abuse & HIV/AIDS), India
138. Gadejuristen, The Danish Street Lawyers, Denmark
139. Ganja Growers and Producers Association, Jamaica
140. Gateway Foundation Nepal
141. GESTOS - HIV, Communication and Gender, Brazil
142. Global Drug Policy Program, Open Society Foundations

143. Global Exchange, USA
144. Global Network of Sex Work Projects, UK
145. GRIP Montreal, Canada
146. Grupo de Ativistas em Tratamentos, Portugal
147. Gruppo Abele Turin, Italy
148. Hands Off Cain, Italy
149. Harm Reduction Australia
150. Harm Reduction Coalition, USA
151. Harm Reduction Foundation, Poland
152. Harm Reduction International, UK
153. Health Officers Council of British Columbia, Canada
154. Health Poverty Action, UK
155. Help Not Handcuffs, USA
156. Help Not Harm, Ireland
157. Hepatitis Education Project, USA
158. Housing Works, USA
159. Human Rights Watch, USA
160. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union, Hungary
161. Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy, Roosevelt University, USA
162. In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (iDEFEND), Philippines
163. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
164. Indian Drug User Forum, India
165. Indigenous Nationalities Women Network, Makawanpur, Nepal
166. Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform, Indonesia
167. Initiative for Health Foundation, Bulgaria
168. Institute 7 (Ne-odvisen.si), Slovenia
169. Institute for Policy Studies, Drug Policy Project, USA
170. Institute for Research and Development "Utrip", Slovenia
171. Institute VIR, Slovenia
172. Institute VOZIM, Slovenia
173. Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz, Colombia
174. Intercambios Asociación Civil, Argentina
175. Intercambios Puerto Rico
176. International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service, Uruguay/Spain
177. International Centre for Science in Drug Policy, Canada
178. International Civil Society Support, Netherlands
179. International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies, UK
180. International Drug Policy Consortium, UK
181. International Harm Reduction Development Program, Open Society Foundations
182. International HIV/AIDS Alliance, UK
183. International Network of People Who Use Drugs, UK
184. International Network of Women Who Use Drugs, global
185. International Treatment Preparedness Coalition, South Asia
186. John Mordaunt Trust, UK
187. Juventas, Montenegro
188. Kaisa Ka, Philippines
189. Kilusan Para sa Pambansang Demokrasya, Philippines
190. Kirat Chamling Association, Nepal
191. Kirat Chamling Khambatim, Nepal
192. Kirat Chamling Language Culture Development Association (KLCDA), Nepal
193. Kirat Chamling Youth Society, Nepal
194. Kirat Youth Society (KYS), Nepal
195. Krytyka Polityczna / Political Critique, Poland
196. La Società della Ragione ONLUS, Italy
197. Latin American network of people who use drugs, Latin America
198. Latinoamerica Reforma, Chile
199. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, Australia
200. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, UK
201. Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, USA
202. Law Enforcement and HIV Network, Australia
203. Lawyers Collective, India
204. Leader Association for Safer Drug policies, Norway
205. Legalizace.cz, Czech Republic
206. Lingkar Ganja Nusantara, Indonesia
207. Maggie's - Toronto Sex Workers Action Project, Canada
208. MamaCoca, France/Colombia
209. Marijuana Policy Project, USA
210. Matua Raki, New Zealand
211. Médecins du Monde / Doctors of the World, France
212. Medical Action Group, Philippines
213. México Unido Contra la Delincuencia, Mexico
214. Michigan NORML, USA
215. Mommieactivist and sons Online Radio, USA
216. Moms United and Mandated to Saving the Lives of Drug Users, Canada
217. Moms United to End the War on Drugs, USA
218. Mozaik, Romania

219. Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies, USA
220. Nameless Heroes and Martyrs, Inc., Philippines
221. National Users Network Nepal
222. Netherlands Drug Policy Foundation, Netherlands
223. New Zealand Drugs Foundation, New Zealand
224. NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal
225. Nigeria Network of People Who Use Drugs, Nigeria
226. NoBox Transitions Foundation, Philippines
227. Nonviolent Radical Party, Italy
228. NORML, Norway
229. NSW Users and AIDS Association, Australia
230. Observatorio de cultivos y cultivadores declarados ilícitos, Colombia
231. Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Barcelona, Spain
232. One Million Americans, Ltd., USA
233. ONG Encare, Uruguay
234. Peer Network People Use Psychoactive Substances, Greece
235. People Unity Youth Society (PUYS), Nepal
236. Persaudaraan Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI), Indonesia
237. Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates, Philippines
238. Philippine Human Rights Information Center (PhilRights), Philippines
239. Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc., Philippines
240. Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing, USA
241. Plataforma Brasileira de Política de Drogas, Brazil
242. Plug-INN, Belgium
243. Positive Change for Cambodia
244. Positive Vibes Trust, South Africa
245. Prévention Information et Lutte contre le SIDA, Mauritius
246. Proderechos, Uruguay
247. Projektmanagement und Supervision, Switzerland
248. ProLAR, Norway
249. Protect Families First, USA
250. Public Health Association of Australia, Australia
251. Puente, Investigación y Enlace, Bolivia
252. PULSE Foundation, Bulgaria
253. QuIHN, Australia
254. Radanar Ayar Association, Myanmar
255. Radicali Italiani, Italy
256. RAISSS, Central America
257. Recovering Nepal
258. Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos, Brazil
259. Reentry Central, USA
260. Release, UK
261. ReverdeSer Colectivo, Mexico
262. Rights Reporter Foundation, Hungary
263. Romanian Harm Reduction Network, Romania
264. Safe Streets Arts Foundation, USA
265. San Francisco Drug Users Union, USA
266. San Francisco Safety and Wellness Coalition, USA
267. Sarilaya, Philippines
268. Slovenian Association for Mental Health ŠENT, Slovenia
269. Social Health of Inter-ethnic Network for Empowerment - SHINE SOCKSARGEN Inc., Philippines
270. Social Watch Benin
271. Sonoran Prevention Works, USA
272. South India Harm Reduction Network
273. South Riverdale Community Health Centre, Canada
274. SSDP Deakin University, Australia
275. SSDP Hamline University, USA
276. SSDP Ireland
277. SSDP RMIT University, Australia
278. SSDP University of Melbourne, Australia
279. SSDP Victoria University, Australia
280. St. Ann's Corner of Harm Reduction, USA
281. St. Catherine Growers and Producers Association, Jamaica
282. Stichting Adviesburo Drugs, Netherlands
283. STOPAIDS, UK
284. StoptheDrugWar.org, USA
285. Street Health Community Nursing Foundation, Toronto, Canada
286. Streetworks, Edmonton, Canada
287. Strengthening Community Responses to HIV Treatment & Prevention, MENA
288. Students for Sensible Drug Policies, UK
289. Students for Sensible Drug Policies, USA
290. Students for Sensible Drug Policy Australia
291. Students for Sensible Drug Policy, University of the West Indies, Jamaica
292. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, Philippines
293. TB/HIV Care Association, South Africa

294. Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education), Philippines
295. Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group, Thailand
296. Thai Civil Society Coalition for Harm Reduction (12D), Thailand
297. TIYAKAP KAWAGIB, Philippines
298. TLF SHARE Collective, Philippines
299. TNI Drugs & Democracy programme, Netherlands
300. Transform Drug Policy Foundation, UK
301. Treatment Action Group, Thailand
302. Treatment Action Group, USA
303. Tunisian Association of Positive Prevention, Tunisia
304. Uganda Harm Reduction Network, Uganda
305. Union C, Nepal
306. United Nations Friendship Organisation, Sri Lanka
307. United States Alliance of Drug Users, USA
308. Unity Society Nepal
309. Veterans for Medical Cannabis Access, USA
310. Victorian AIDS Council, Australia
311. VOCAL New York, USA
312. Volunteers for Sustainable Development, Uganda
313. Washington Office on Latin America, USA
314. West Africa Drug Policy Network, Ghana
315. WITNESS Bangladesh
316. Woman Health Philippines, Philippines
317. Women Who Never Give Up, USA
318. World Federation of Public Health Associations, Australia
319. World March of Women – Pilipinas, Philippines
320. Youth and Students Advancing Gender Equality (YSAGE), Philippines
321. Youth Awareness Society Nepal
322. Youth LEAD
323. Youth NGO-Federation, Nepal
324. Youth Organisations for Drug Action, Global
325. Youth RISE Nepal
326. Youth RISE Nigeria
327. Youth RISE, Global
328. Youth Voices Count, Thailand
329. Zimbabwe Civil Liberties and Drug Network, Zimbabwe

CC:

Yury Fedotov, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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-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>