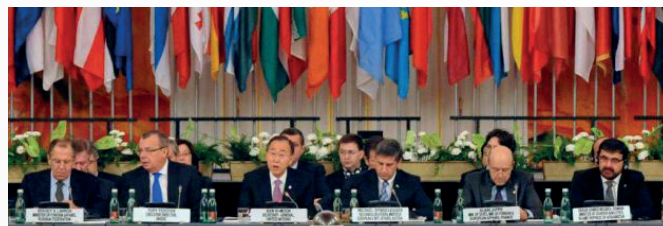


THE VIENNA DECLARATION

The Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners was held in 2012 and attended by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. The subsequent adoption of the conference's outcome document, the Vienna Declaration, significantly changed the focus and strategic vision pushed forward under the aegis of the Paris Pact from 2012 to present.

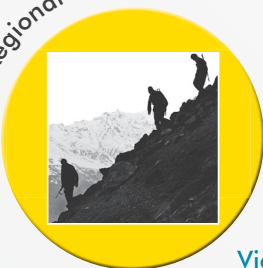
The Vienna Declaration reflects the partnership's commitment to strengthening international and regional cooperation to counter, in a balanced and comprehensive manner, the global challenge and threat opiates pose to international peace and



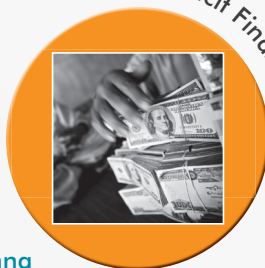
stability in different regions of the world. The Vienna Declaration embodies a 'roadmap' for Paris Pact partners, recognizing their common and shared responsibility.

The Declaration guides the partnership on four interlinked pillars for enhanced cooperation:

Pillar I: Regional Initiatives



Pillar II: Illicit Financial Flows



Vienna
Declaration

Pillar III: Precursors



Pillar IV: Drug Prevention and Health



- Pillar I:** Strengthening and implementing regional initiatives
- Pillar II:** Detecting and blocking financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates
- Pillar III:** Preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in illicit opiates manufacturing in Afghanistan
- Pillar IV:** Reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach

The strategic importance of the Vienna Declaration is further bolstered by:

- CND Resolution 55/11 (2012) which 'calls upon Member States, in cooperation with UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and other international organizations, to promote the full implementation of the Vienna Declaration adopted by the conference'; and
- CND Resolution 56/3 (2013) calling for strengthened international cooperation in combatting illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact Initiative.