Paris Pact
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

www.paris-pact.net

PHASE IV and the Vienna Declaration

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
**THE PARIS PACT INITIATIVE – WHAT IS IT?**

Since its inception in 2003, the broad international coalition known as the Paris Pact Initiative (PPI), made up today of 58 partner countries and 23 organizations, including UNODC, has evolved into one of the most important frameworks for combating illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan.

As a well-established platform for consensus building, the Paris Pact functions as an essential bridge between political commitment at the highest international levels and the prioritization of technical assistance interventions on the ground. It is a multi-layered initiative that defines and strengthens linkages between various counter-narcotics actors at the global level. The partnership aims to define policy and provide stronger evidence for coordinated action by all Paris Pact partners.

A particularly challenging period lies ahead, in light of evolving international political agendas coupled with the Transformation Decade for Afghanistan. Numerous drug and crime related resolutions and political declarations of the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) emphasize the important ongoing contribution of the Paris Pact Initiative in the fight against opiates.

The Paris Pact’s priorities and actions are in full conformity and synchronized with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The concept of the Paris Pact centers around developments along major opiate trafficking routes seeing to shed light on how countries situated along the northern and Balkan routes are affected by the menace of opiates. In response to shifts in opiate trafficking, more recently focus is also placed on certain trajectories of the southern route, in particular traversing East Africa.

**PARIS PACT PARTNERS**

58 PARIS PACT PARTNER COUNTRIES

Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)  
Albania  
Armenia  
Australia *  
Austria  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Belgium  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Canada  
China (The People’s Republic of) *  
Croatia  
Cyprus  
Czech Republic

Latvia  
Lithuania  
Luxembourg  
Macau (The former Portuguese Republic of)  
Malta  
Moldova (Republic of)  
Montenegro  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Russia

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23 PARIS PACT PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
- Interpol (INTERPOL)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC)
- United Nations AIDS Programme (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
- United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- World Customs Organization (WCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

* Paris Pact Partners since the 3rd Ministerial Conference
THE VIENNA DECLARATION

The Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners was held in 2012 and attended by United Nations Secretary-General. 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**
  - Strengthening and implementing regional initiatives

- **Pillar II: Illicit Financial Flows**
  - Detecting and blocking financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates

- **Pillar III: Precursors**
  - Preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in illicit opiates manufacturing in Afghanistan

- **Pillar IV: Drug Prevention**
  - Reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach

The strategic importance of the Vienna Declaration is further bolstered by:
- UN Security Council Resolution 2274 welcoming the ongoing work of the Paris Pact Initiative as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan; 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.

Progressively over the last two phases of the Initiative, Paris Pact expert meetings, commonly known as Expert Working Groups (EWGs), underwent a structural transformation to a thematic based focus. This shift reflects the partnership’s efforts at the technical level to take stock, identify challenges and successes in approaches, foster complementarity among relevant actors, and support the identification of technical assistance priorities for adoption at the policy level.

The inception of the Vienna Declaration strengthened the operational direction of the partnership’s expert meetings by instituting a balanced implementation of all four pillars. The law enforcement related pillars of the Vienna Declaration are inherently linked. The vital importance of cross-cutting issues became particularly apparent at the Expert Working Group level on two occasions – The Hague, 2013 and Almaty, 2015 - that centred on the principle of integrated ‘tri-fold’ expert meetings.

**Paris Pact Expert Working Groups since 2012:**

1. Afghan Opiate Abuse Prevention – UNODC/Vienna, Austria, October 2012
5. Effective Drug Demand Reduction Interventions for Children, Adolescents and Families – UNODC/Vienna, Austria, October 2013
7. Improving Bilateral and Multilateral Information Sharing and Coordination of Investigations – Antalya, Turkey, February 2014
8. Illicit Financial Flows Deriving from the Trafficking of Opiates Originating in Afghanistan – UNODC/Vienna, Austria, April 2014
10. Precursors (Tri-fold EWGs) – CARICC/Almaty, Kazakhstan, June 2015
11. Cross-border Cooperation (Tri-fold EWGs) – CARICC/Almaty, Kazakhstan, June 2015
12. Community-based and Outpatient Treatment – Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, June 2015
13. Integrating Drug Dependence Treatment and Care in Public Health – OSCE/Belgrade, Serbia, October 2016
17. Precursors – SELECT/Bucharest, Romania, October 2017
19. Cross-border Cooperation – Tehran, I.R. of Iran, December 2017
20. International Standards and Quality Assurance Systems – EU-ACT/CADAP/Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, April 2018
21. Cross-border Cooperation – SCO/Beijing, China, December 2018
22. Illicit Financial Flows – New Delhi, India, June 2019
23. Precursors – SCO/Shanghai, China, November 2019
24. Investing in families for effective drug prevention and treatment – Vienna, Austria, December 2020
25. Illicit Financial Flows – Vienna, Austria, October 2021
26. Precursors – Vienna, October, October 2021
PILLAR I: REGIONAL INITIATIVES

The first pillar of the Vienna Declaration on regional initiatives aims to:

• strengthen the capacity of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its institutions to combat opiates;
• provide support to the most affected transit States;
• facilitate cross-border operations between low enforcement agencies;
• enhance border management coordination;
• support the implementation of comprehensive regional programmes to counteract opiate challenges and threats; and to
• continue addressing the gap in evidence for action.

Organizations participating in Pillar I related expert fora:

Pursuant to the Vienna Declaration, expert fora were created to coordinate and facilitate regional and international cooperation.

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UNODC’s support to Pillar I is made up of a variety of programmes and initiatives at country, regional and global level including:

• Sub-Programme 1 & 4, Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (RP ANC) including through:

  - Triangular Initiative and Joint Planning Call (Islamic Republics of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan)
  - Tripartite Afghanistan-Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Initiative

• Sub-Programme 1 & 4, Programme for Central Asia

• Sub-Programme 1, Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (RP SEE)

• Global Afghan Opiate Trade Programme (AOTP)

• Global Maritime Crime Programme

• Global Programme on Building Effective Networks Against Transnational Organized Crime (BENATOC)

  - Networking the Networks Initiative

UNODC supports Pillar II at the regional and global level with inter alia:

• Sub-Programme 2, RP ANC including through:

  - Central Asia and South Eastern Hub Initiative (CASH)

• Sub-Programme 1 & 4, Programme for Central Asia

• Sub-Programme 1, RP SEE

• ACT – Information Networks, Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF), International Law-Enforcement Coordination Units (ILECs)

• CARICC – Afghanistan, Pakistan

• Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML)

• BENATOC:

  - Networking the Networks Initiative

• goAML – UNODC software system for Financial Intelligence Units

PILLAR II: ILLICIT FINANCING FLOWS

The second pillar of the Vienna Declaration on detecting and blocking financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates aims to undermine organized crime networks by:

• enhancing the exchange of information;
• provision of effective mutual legal assistance;
• encouragement of the further study of means to detect and block illicit financial flows;
• exchanging best practices and enhancing cooperation with the private sector; and
• providing support to developing national legislation, expertise, enforcement and administrative procedures consistent with established international standards.

Organizations active in Pillar II expert discussions:

Pursuant to the Vienna Declaration, expert fora were created to coordinate and facilitate regional and international cooperation.

UNODC’s support to Pillar II is made up of a variety of programmes and initiatives at country, regional and global level including:

• Sub-Programme 1 & 4, Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (RP ANC) including through:

  - Triangular Initiative and Joint Planning Call (Islamic Republics of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan)
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Organizations active in Pillar II expert discussions:

Pursuant to the Vienna Declaration, expert fora were created to coordinate and facilitate regional and international cooperation.
PILLAR III: PRECURSORS

The third pillar of the Vienna Declaration aims to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used in opiates manufacturing through:
- exchanging data on suspicious transactions;
- strengthening law enforcement and customs capacities for detection and engaging in special investigative techniques;
- providing forensic support to criminal justice entities;
- building investigative capacities to detect and dismantle organized crime networks involved in opiates;
- enhancing public/private partnerships to detect and prevent illicit export and diversions;
- reinvigorating and encouraging the development of international and regional operational initiatives; and
- strengthening the pre-export notification system of shipments.

February 2012: Adoption of the Vienna Declaration

December 2016: EWG on Precursors – Europol / The Hague, the Netherlands

PILLAR IV: DRUG PREVENTION AND HEALTH

Dedicated to preventing drug use and treating drug use disorders through a comprehensive approach, the fourth pillar of the Vienna Declaration aims to ensure effective measures based on scientific evidence, including:
- prevention;
- treatment;
- care and related support services; and
- rehabilitation and social integration - aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities, and essential to decrease the incidence of drug use disorders, including drug use disorders resulting from the use of opiates.

February 2012: Adoption of the Vienna Declaration

April 2018: International Standards and Quality Assurance Systems – EU-ACT/CADAP/Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Given the multi-layered dimensions of drug use and drug use disorders, expert meetings under this pillar do not build on preceding recommendations – as it is the case with the law enforcement oriented pillars – but instead focus on a different specialised topic each time.

UNODC’s response to precursor at the regional and global level issues includes:
- Sub-Programme 1, RP ANC including through:
  - Regional Intelligence Working Group on Precursors - Regional Working Group on Forensic Capacity and Drugs
  - Sub-Programme 1, Programme for Central Asia
  - Sub-Programme 1, RP SEE
  - AOTP
  - Global Container Control Programme
  - Global Maritime Crime Programme
  - BENATOC - Networking the Networks Initiative

UNODC’s activities in relation to Pillar IV include:
- Sub-Programme 3, RP ANC
- Sub-Programme 3, Programme for Central Asia
- Sub-Programme 3, RP SEE
- AOTP
- Global Programme on Prevention of Drug Use, HIV/AIDS and Crime Among Young People through Family Skills Training Programmes in Low- and Medium-Income Countries
- Global Programme on Prevention of Illicit Drug Use and Treatment of Drug Use Disorder for Children/Adolescents at Risk
- UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care
- Treatnet Phase II - treating drug dependence and its health consequences

Organizations attending Pillar III expert meetings:

Paris Pact partners
- CARICC
- CIS
- CISO
- EU: Europol, Eurojust, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction (EMCDDA), EU-ACT - Information Networks, Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAT), Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)

Observer
- Combined Maritime Forces (CMF)

UNODC’s activities in relation to Pillar IV include:
- Council of Europe
- INCB
- SCO
- WHO
- EU: Central Asian Drug Action Programme (CADAP), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

Organizations participating in Pillar IV expert working groups:

Paris Pact partners
- Council of Europe
- INCB
- SCO
- WHO

Observers
- Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- The Colombo Plan
The partnership itself, made up of 58 partner States and 23 partner organizations including UNODC and responsible for defining and implementing priorities centred on the Vienna Declaration and based on the principle of the shared responsibility; and the global programme established by UNODC on behalf of the partnership to provide coordination support. The current Phase IV of the GLO Y09 programme, located in the Division for Operations and initially set up for a period of three years, was extended until June 2024.

Launched on the 10th anniversary of the Initiative in 2013, Phase IV of the Paris Pact programme builds upon the previous phases of UNODC’s global programme and seeks to enhance synergies and increase cooperation among Paris Pact partners including UNODC.

Phase IV continues to drive forward the three well-established components developed over the preceding phases:

1. The CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM
2. The LIAISON OFFICER (LO) NETWORK, and
3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

UNODC through the Paris Pact Coordination Unit (PPCU) acts in its capacity as coordinator in support of the partnership and the realization of its goals. The Paris Pact programme promotes and facilitates the Initiative’s activities to link policy and operational elements.

The Consultative Mechanism is made up of two distinct structures:

1) The EWGs that identify operational priorities for implementation according to the Vienna Declaration pillars; and
2) The Policy Consultative Group Meeting (PCGM) responsible for providing strategic guidance to the Initiative and for reviewing and endorsing EWG outcomes and setting priorities for the subsequent year’s meetings.

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**THE PARIS PACT PROGRAMME AND ITS 3 COMPONENTS**

1. CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM
2. LIAISON OFFICER (LO) NETWORK
3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

**1ST COMPONENT: CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM**

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**2ND COMPONENT: LIAISON OFFICER (LO) NETWORK**

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**3RD COMPONENT: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

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**TWO DIMENSIONS OF THE PARIS PACT**

1. The partnership itself, made up of 58 partner States and 23 partner organizations including UNODC and responsible for defining and implementing priorities centred on the Vienna Declaration and based on the principle of the shared responsibility; and
2. The global programme established by UNODC on behalf of the partnership to provide coordination support. The current Phase IV of the GLO Y09 programme, located in the Division for Operations and initially set up for a period of three years, was extended until June 2024.
2ND COMPONENT: LIAISON OFFICERS NETWORK

The field-based network of the Paris Pact Liaison Officers (LOs) is made up of national staff based in UNODC offices in the Paris Pact’s “priority countries” in West and Central Asia as well as South Eastern Europe.

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The LOs’ work involves a three-pronged approach:

1) Liaison with national counterparts
   • under the oversight of the Paris Pact Coordination Unit
   • primary point of contact in the field on behalf of the PPI on the four priority areas of the Vienna Declaration
   • supporting all aspects of the Consultative Mechanism

2) Drug related information
   • assisting partner States in complying with various reporting obligations such as Annual Reporting Questionnaire
   • gathering first-hand data on drug related issues and identifying gaps in data
   • aiming to improve available knowledge and evidence for action

3) Capacity building
   • activities led by the Paris Pact LOs of the Coordination and Analysis Unit (CAU) based in the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) in Tashkent, Uzbekistan
   • training designed to improve analysis of drug-related data at the national and regional level
   • tightly integrated with relevant UNODC programmes and projects
The Paris Pact Information Portal is the “one-stop-shop” for the partnership on everything concerning the Paris Pact Initiative:

- Event database with the objective to coordinate counter narcotics technical assistance in countries along the main opiate trafficking routes out of Afghanistan; plus:
- "Living hub of information" with a variety of additional functionalities on a wide array of issues related to the Paris Pact and, in particular, Vienna Declaration implementation.

www.paris-pact.net

How to register? Several sections of the Paris Pact web portal are password protected. Access is only available to law enforcement authorities, government agencies and organizations working to combat drugs and crime. If you are eligible to obtain access, please complete the online registration form. Your account will be accessible within 48 hours.
FUNDING PARTNERS OF PHASE IV

Russian Federation  United States of America

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