



Paris Pact

A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

www.paris-pact.net

>> PHASE IV and the Vienna Declaration



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

PARIS PACT PARTNERS

58 PARIS PACT PARTNER COUNTRIES

Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	Denmark	Latvia	Serbia
Albania	Estonia	Lithuania	Slovakia
Armenia	Finland	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Australia *	France	Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of)	Spain
Austria	Georgia	Malta	Sweden
Azerbaijan	Germany	Moldova (Republic of)	Switzerland
Belarus	Greece	Montenegro	Tajikistan
Belgium	Hungary	Netherlands	Turkey
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India	Norway	Turkmenistan
Bulgaria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	Ukraine
Canada	Ireland	Poland	United Arab Emirates *
China (The People's Republic of) *	Italy	Portugal	United Kingdom
Croatia	Japan	Romania	United States of America
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation	Uzbekistan
Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan		

23 PARIS PACT PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

- Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Council of Europe (CE)
- Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (EAG) *
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
- European Police Office (EUROPOL)
- European Union (EU)
- Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- GCC Criminal Information Center to Combat Drugs (GCC-CICCD) *
- 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

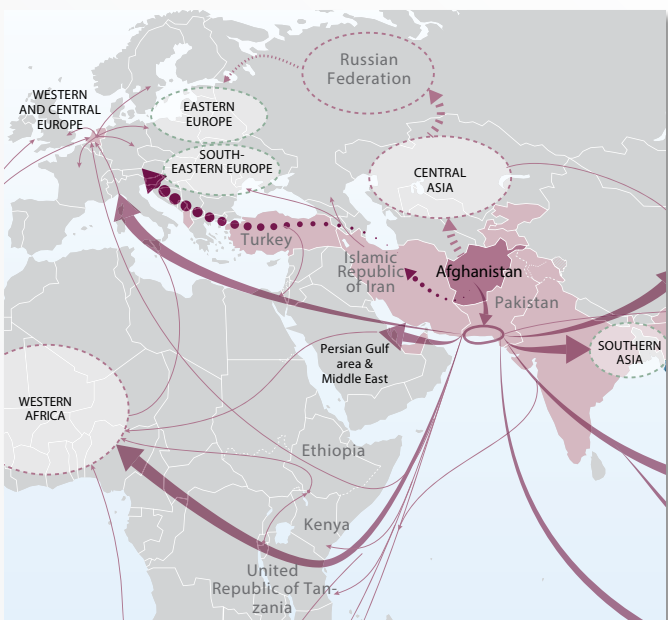
THE PARIS PACT INITIATIVE – WHAT IS IT?

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 combatting 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).



Flows of heroin from/to countries or regions: (not actual trafficking routes)
■ Opiate trafficking generated by production in Afghanistan
.....▶ Balkan route - - - - -▶ Northern route ———▶ Southern route

Sources: UNODC annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database. UNODC Afghan Opiate Trade Programme.

The concept of the Paris Pact centers around developments along major opiate trafficking routes aiming 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.

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:** 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:

- 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 amongst 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
- 2 Precursors (Tri-fold EWGs) – Europol/The Hague, The Netherlands, February 2013
- 3 Cross-border Cooperation and Legal Frameworks (Tri-fold EWGs) – Europol/The Hague, The Netherlands, February 2013
- 4 Illicit Financial Flows (Tri-fold EWGs) – Europol/The Hague, The Netherlands, February 2013
- 5 Effective Drug Demand Reduction Interventions for Children, Adolescents and Families – UNODC/Vienna, Austria, October 2013
- 6 Precursors – Europol/The Hague, The Netherlands, November 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
- 9 Illicit Financial Flows (Tri-fold EWGs) – CARICC/Almaty, Kazakhstan, June 2015
- 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
- 14 Law Enforcement Training in Support to Cross-border Cooperation – Interpol/Lyon, France, November 2016
- 15 Precursors – Europol/The Hague, The Netherlands, December 2016
- 16 Illicit Financial Flows – UNODC/Vienna, Austria, January 2017
- 17 Precursors – SELEC/Bucharest, Romania, October 2017
- 18 Illicit Financial Flows – OSCE/Belgrade, Serbia, November 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 law 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.

February 2012: Adoption of the Vienna Declaration
June 2013: Launch of Phase IV of the Paris Pact Initiative
June 2015: EWG on Cross-border Cooperation, Tri-fold EWGs – CARICC / Almaty, Kazakhstan
December 2017: Cross-border Cooperation – Tehran, I.R. of Iran

February 2013: EWG on Cross-border Cooperation and Legal Frameworks, Tri-fold EWGs – Europol / The Hague, the Netherlands

February 2014: EWG on Improving Bilateral and Multilateral Information Sharing and Coordination of Investigations – Antalya, Turkey

November 2016: EWG on Law Enforcement Training in Support to Cross-border Cooperation – Interpol / Lyon, France

December 2018: Cross-border Cooperation – SCO/Beijing, China

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 Cell (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

Organizations participating in Pillar I related expert fora:

Paris Pact partners

- CARICC
- CSTO
- CIS
- EU: Europol, EU-ACT – Information Networks, Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF), Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA), International Law-Enforcement Coordination Units (ILECUs)
- ECO
- INCB
- Interpol
- OSCE
- SELEC
- WCO

Observers

- Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Center (APICC)
- Combined Maritime Forces (CMF)
- Criminal Information Center to Combat Drugs (GCC-CICCD)
- Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)



PILLAR II: ILLICIT FINANCIAL 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;
- encouraging 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.

February 2012: Adoption of the Vienna Declaration
June 2013: Launch of Phase IV of the Paris Pact Initiative

November 2017: Illicit Financial Flows – OSCE/Belgrade, Serbia

February 2013: EWG on Illicit Financial Flows, Tri-fold EWGs – Europol / The Hague, the Netherlands

April 2014: EWG on Illicit Financial Flows Deriving from the Trafficking of Opiates Originating in Afghanistan – UNODC / Vienna, Austria

June 2015: EWG on Illicit Financial Flows, Tri-fold EWGs – CARICC / Almaty, Kazakhstan

January 2017: EWG on Illicit Financial Flows – UNODC / Vienna, Austria

June 2019: Illicit Financial Flows – New Delhi, India

October 2021: Illicit Financial Flows – Vienna, Austria

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

- Sub-Programme 2, RP ANC including through:
 - Central Asia and Southern Hub Initiative (CASH)
- Sub-Programme 1 & 4, Programme for Central Asia
- Sub-Programme 1, RP SEE
- AOTP
- 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

Organizations active in Pillar II expert discussions:

Paris Pact partners

- CARICC
- CSTO
- CIS
- Council of Europe
- ECO
- EAG
- European Union: Europol
- Interpol
- OSCE
- SCO

Observer

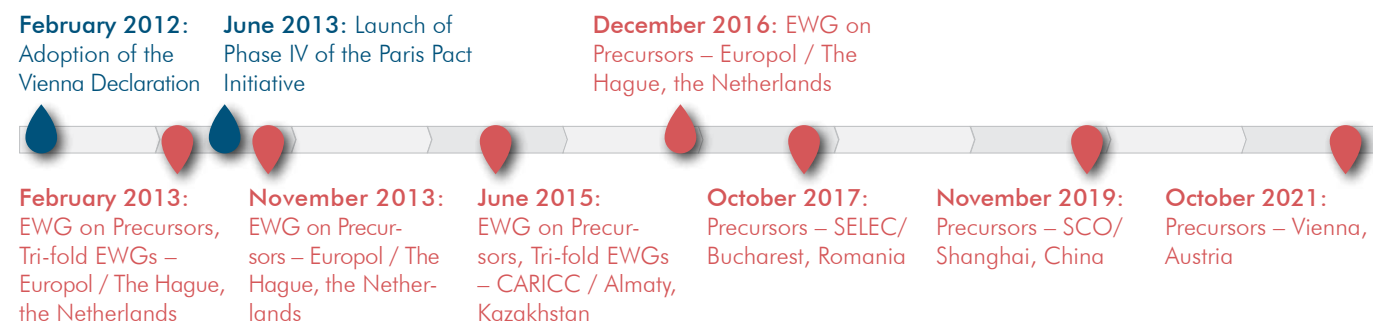
- Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)



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.



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

Organizations attending Pillar III expert meetings:

Paris Pact partners

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------|---------|
| • CARICC | • Council of Europe | • INCB | • SELEC |
| • CSTO | • ECO | • Interpol | • WCO |
| • CIS | | • OSCE | |
- EU: Europol, Eurojust, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), EU-ACT – Information Networks, Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF), Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)

Observer

- Combined Maritime Forces (CMF)



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.



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 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 participating in Pillar IV expert working groups:

Paris Pact partners

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| • Council of Europe | • ECO | • OSCE | • WHO |
| | • INCB | • SCO | |
- EU: Central Asian Drug Action Programme (CADAP), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

Observers

- Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- The Colombo Plan

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 GLOY09 programme, located in the Division for Operations and initially set up for a period of three years, was extended until June 2024.

THE PARIS PACT PROGRAMME AND ITS 3 COMPONENTS



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

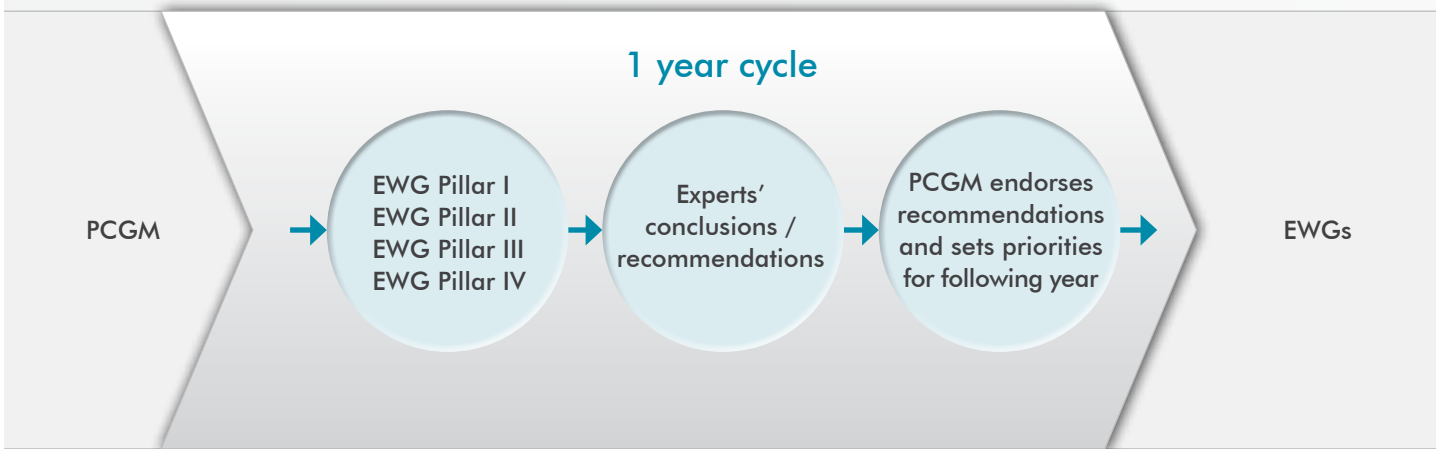
3 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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.

1ST COMPONENT: CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM

The Consultative Mechanism is made up of two distinct structures:

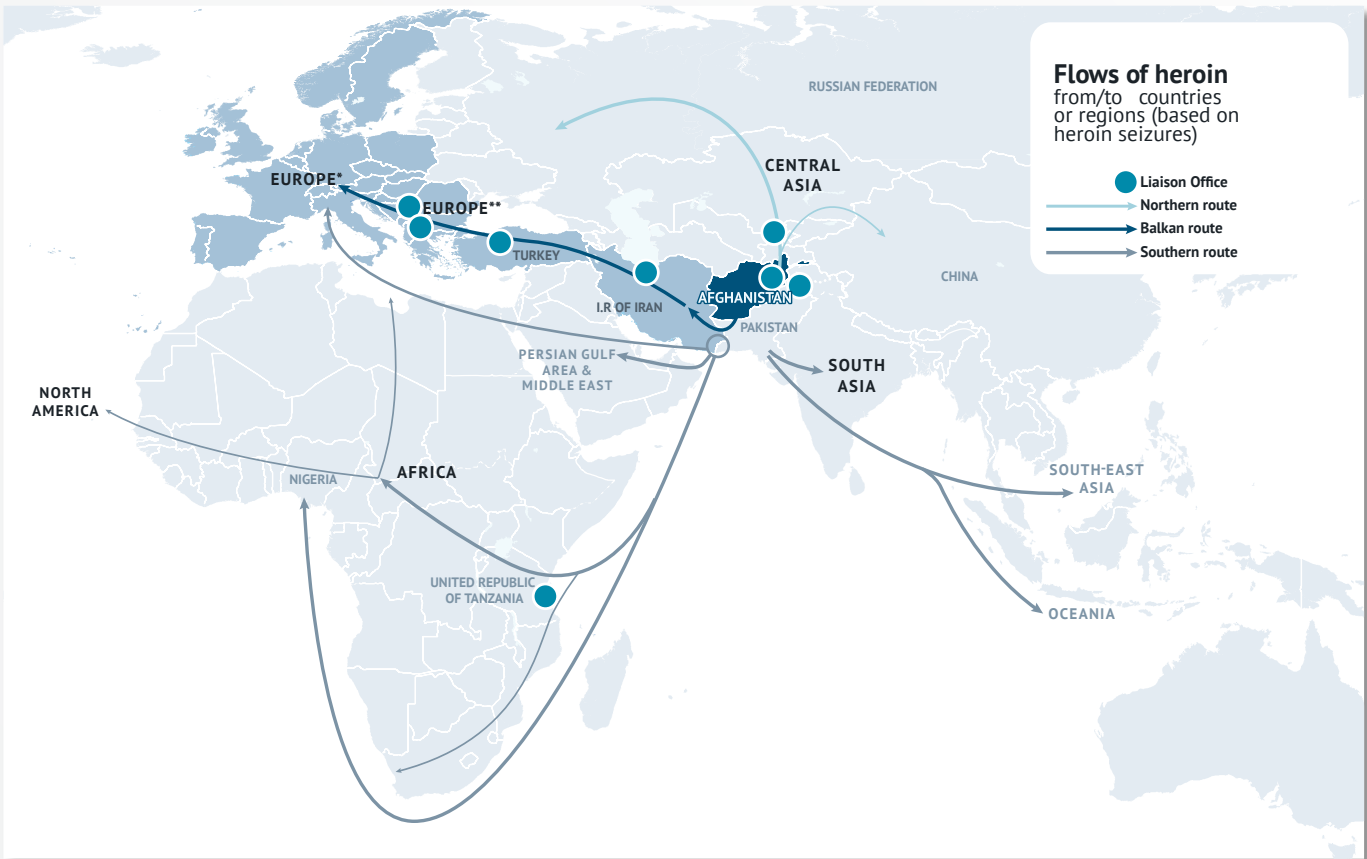
- 1) The **EWGs** that identify operational priorities for implementation according to the Vienna Declaration pillars; and
- 2) The **Policy Consultative Group Meeting (PCGM)** responsible for providing strategic guidance to the Initiative and for reviewing and endorsing EWG outcomes and setting priorities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



2ND COMPONENT: LIAISON OFFICERS NETWORK

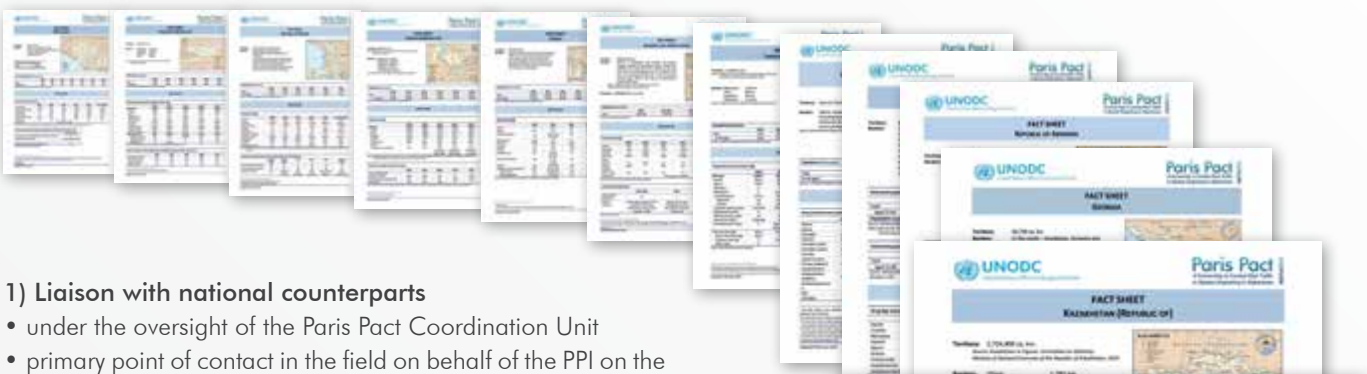
The field-based network of the Paris Pact Liaison Officers (LOs) is made up of national staff based in UNODC offices in the Paris Pact's "priority countries" in West and Central Asia as well as South Eastern Europe.

Paris Pact field-based staff positioning along the major trafficking routes



The boundaries, names and designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The LOs' work involves a three-pronged approach:



1) Liaison with national counterparts

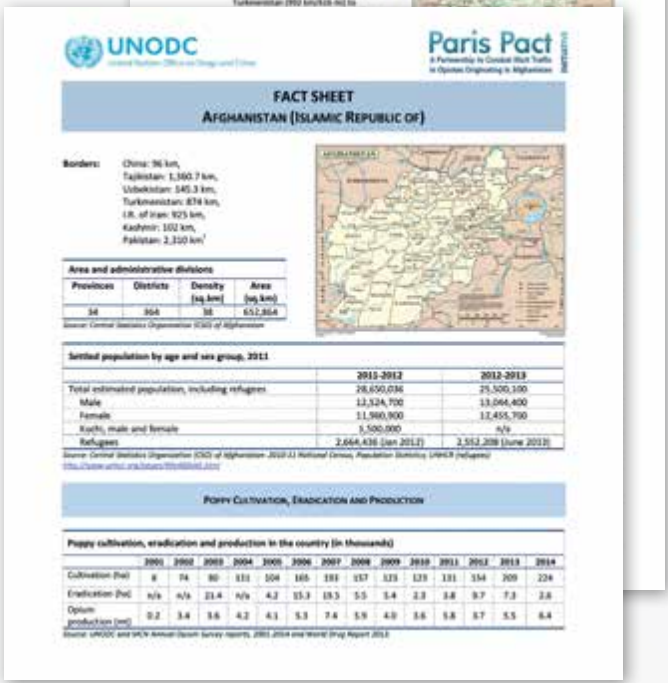
- under the oversight of the Paris Pact Coordination Unit
- primary point of contact in the field on behalf of the PPI on the four priority areas of the Vienna Declaration
- supporting all aspects of the Consultative Mechanism

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



3RD COMPONENT: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Paris Pact Information Portal

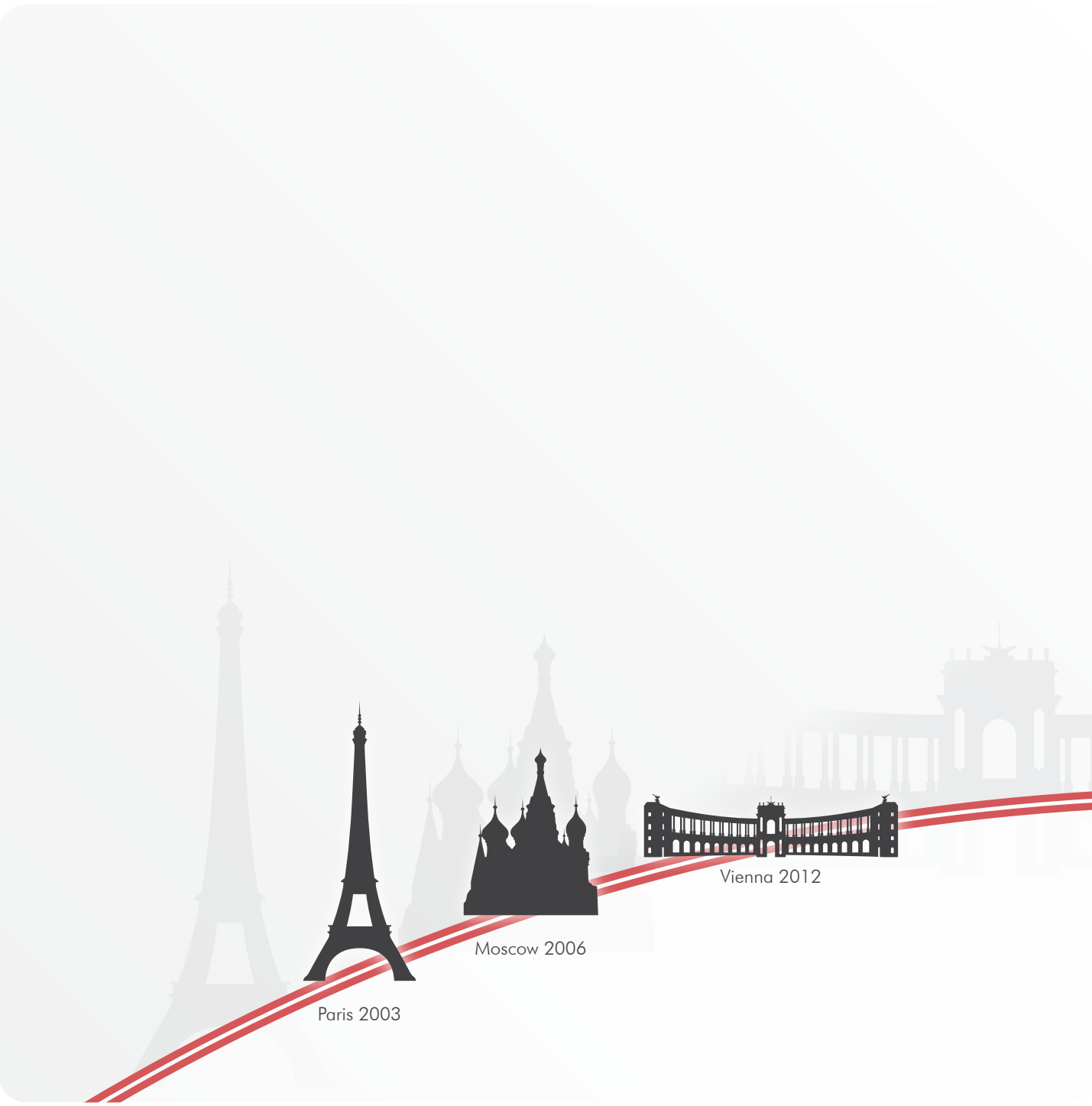
The Paris Pact’s “one-stop-shop” for the partnership on everything concerning the Paris Pact Initiative:

- 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.





UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

FUNDING PARTNERS OF PHASE IV



Russian Federation



United States of America

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