



# Paris Pact

A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic  
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

[www.paris-pact.net](http://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)

\* New Paris Pact Partners since the 3rd Ministerial Conference

# THE PARIS PACT INITIATIVE – WHAT IS IT?

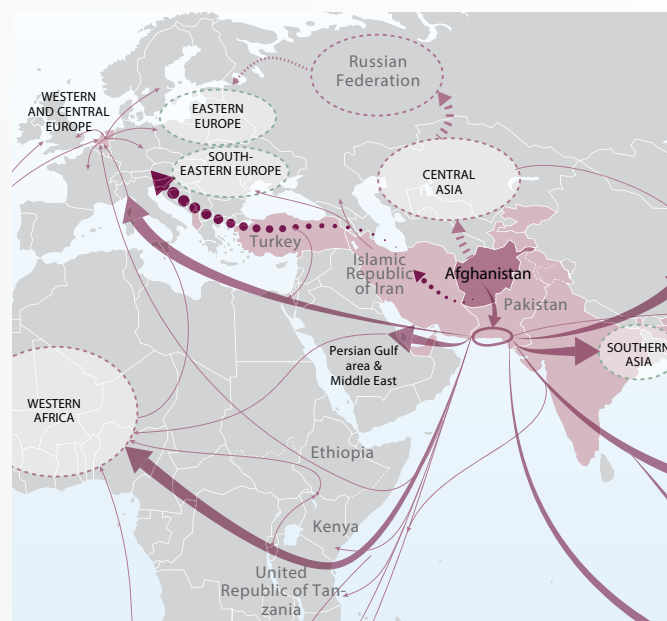
Since its inception in 2003, the broad international coalition known as the Paris Pact Initiative (PPI), made up today of 58 partner countries and 22 organizations, including UNODC, has evolved into one of the most important frameworks for combatting illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan.

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 General Assembly and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) emphasize the important ongoing contribution of the Initiative in the fight against opiates.

**The Paris Pact's priorities and actions are in full conformity and synchronized with the:**

- Three international drug control conventions;
- 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the High-level Segment of the CND and the Joint Ministerial Statement of 2014;
- Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the world drug problem (2016); and the
- 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. For this reason, the “priority countries” identified by Paris Pact partners are primarily located in West and Central Asia and South Eastern Europe 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.

# 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

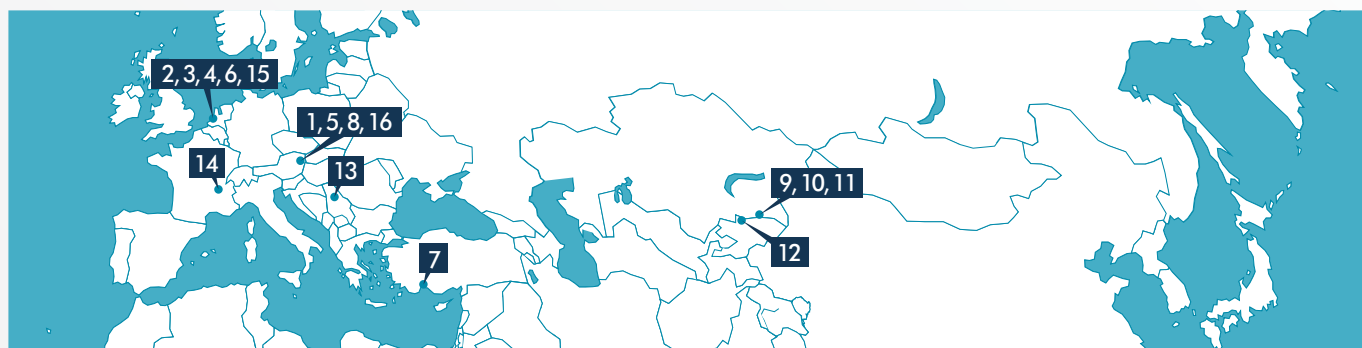
The strategic importance of the Vienna Declaration is further bolstered by:

- 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.

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 recent 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



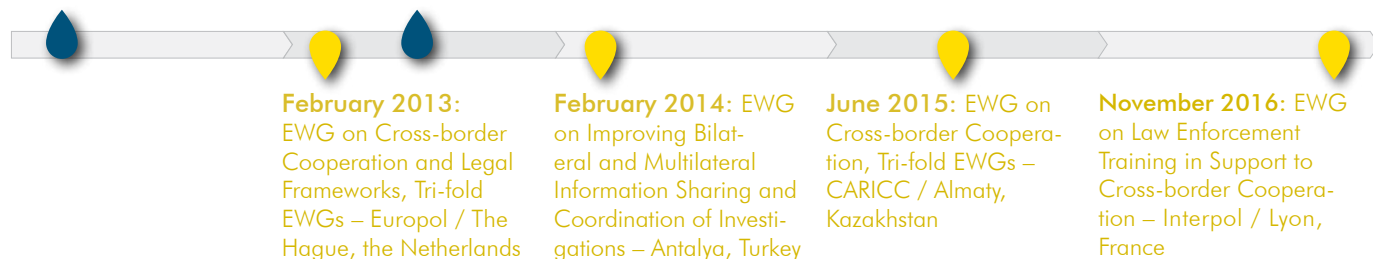
## PILLAR I: REGIONAL INITIATIVES

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



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, Heroin Route II – 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)



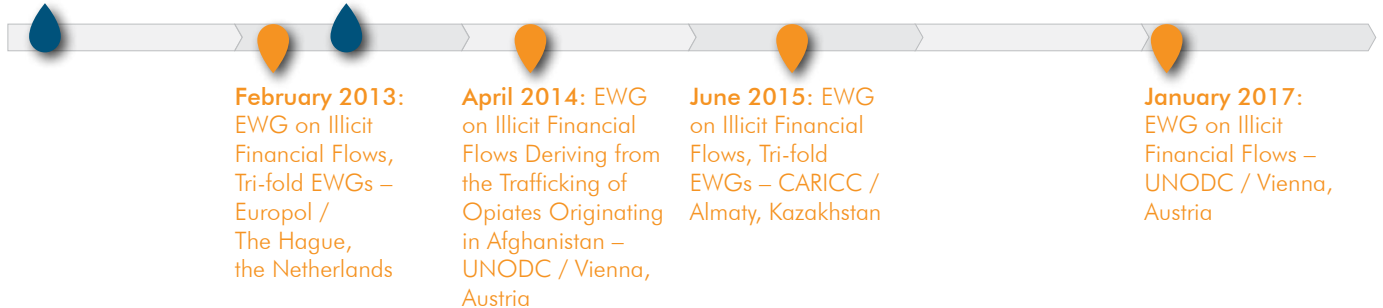
## PILLAR II: ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS

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



**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.

**February 2012:**  
Adoption of the Vienna Declaration

**June 2013:** Launch of Phase IV of the Paris Pact Initiative



**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
- CIS
- ECO
- EU: Europol, Eurojust, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Heroin Route II – Information Networks, Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF), Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)
- INCB
- Interpol
- OSCE
- SELEC
- WCO

**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.

### February 2012:

Adoption of the Vienna Declaration

### June 2013: Launch of

Phase IV of the Paris Pact Initiative

**October 2012:** EWG on Afghan Opiate Abuse Prevention – UNODC / Vienna, Austria

**October 2013:** EWG on Effective Drug Demand Reduction Interventions for Children, Adolescents and Families – UNODC / Vienna, Austria

**June 2015:** EWG on Community-based and Outpatient Treatment – Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

**October 2016:** EWG on Integrating Drug Dependence Treatment and Care in Public Health – OSCE / Belgrade, Serbia

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

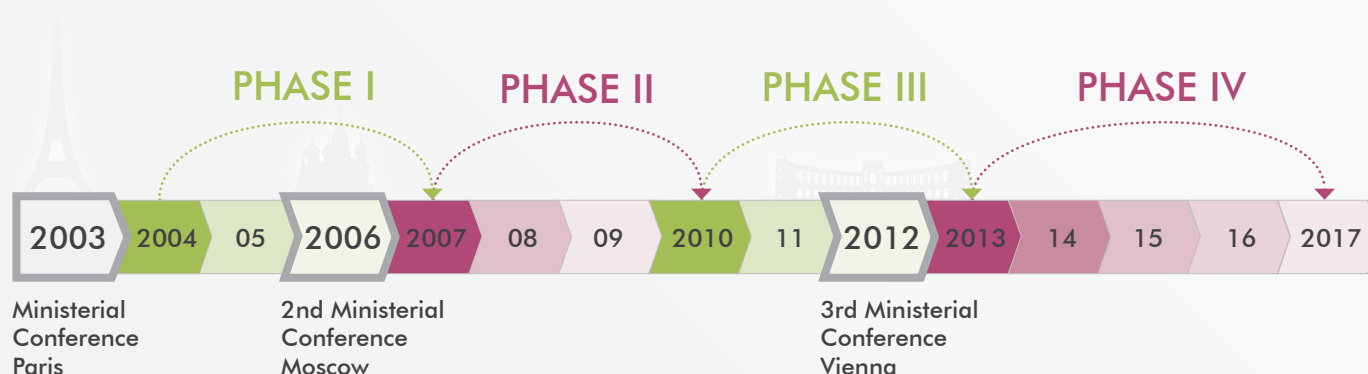
- Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- The Colombo Plan

# TWO DIMENSIONS OF THE PARIS PACT

**1** The **partnership** itself, made up of 58 partner countries and 22 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 end 2017 with a total budget of 6.75 million USD.

## 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 **RESEARCH AND LIAISON OFFICER (RLO) NETWORK**, and

3 **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT** through the **Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM)** and the Paris Pact supported online mapping tool **Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP)**.

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.

As a means for supporting the implementation of Resolution 56/3 of the 56th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, questionnaires were developed and disseminated to Paris Pact partners on three of the four Vienna Declaration pillars. The questionnaires aim to build a timely picture of efforts by the partnership in combatting illicit traffic and consumption of opiates originating in Afghanistan, particularly in priority regions. The Paris Pact Report published in 2014 and 2016, attempts to facilitate information sharing among partners by providing a snapshot overview of a variety of activities in support of implementing the Vienna Declaration.

## 1<sup>ST</sup> 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 annual **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.

### 1 year cycle

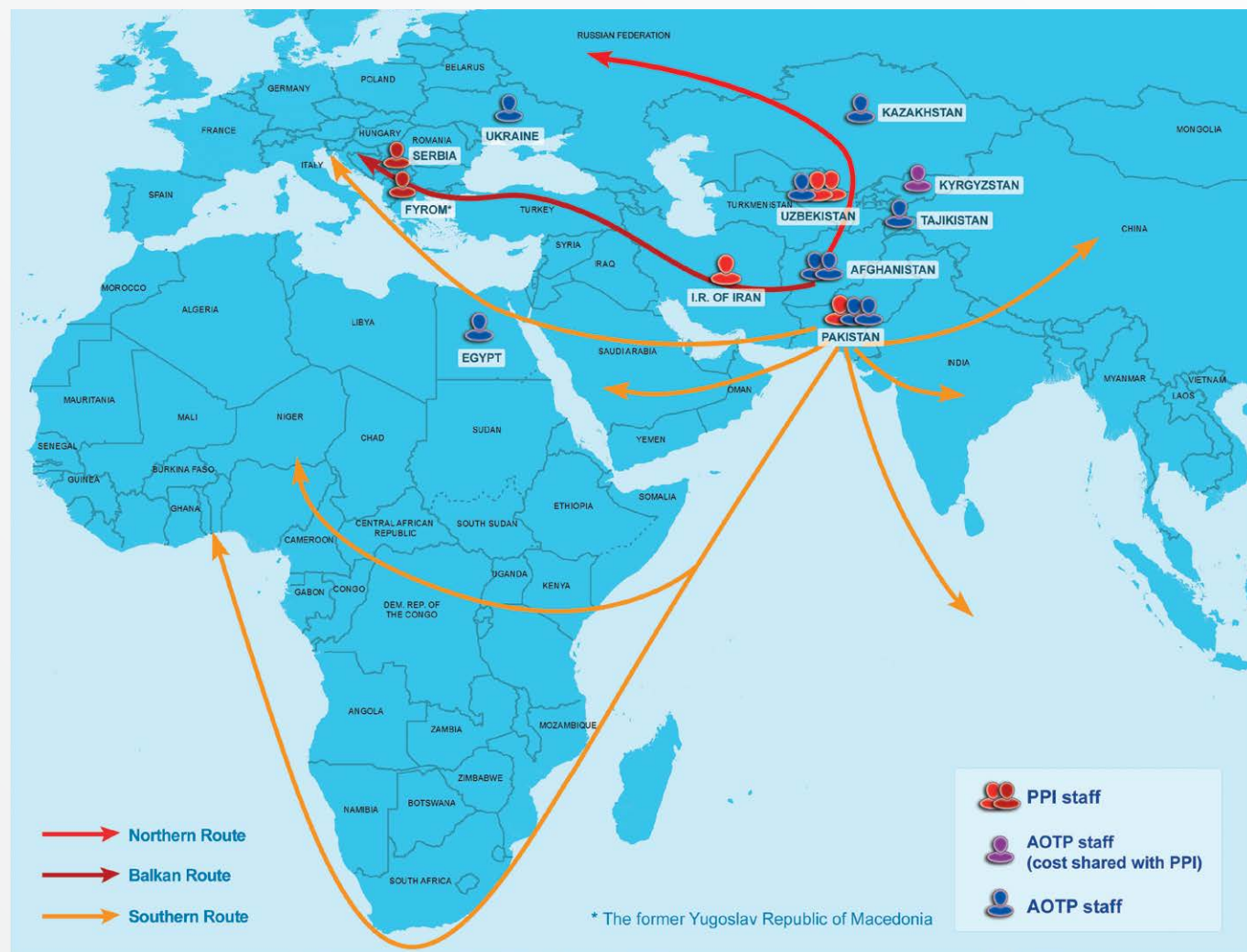


## 2<sup>ND</sup> COMPONENT: RESEARCH AND LIAISON OFFICERS NETWORK

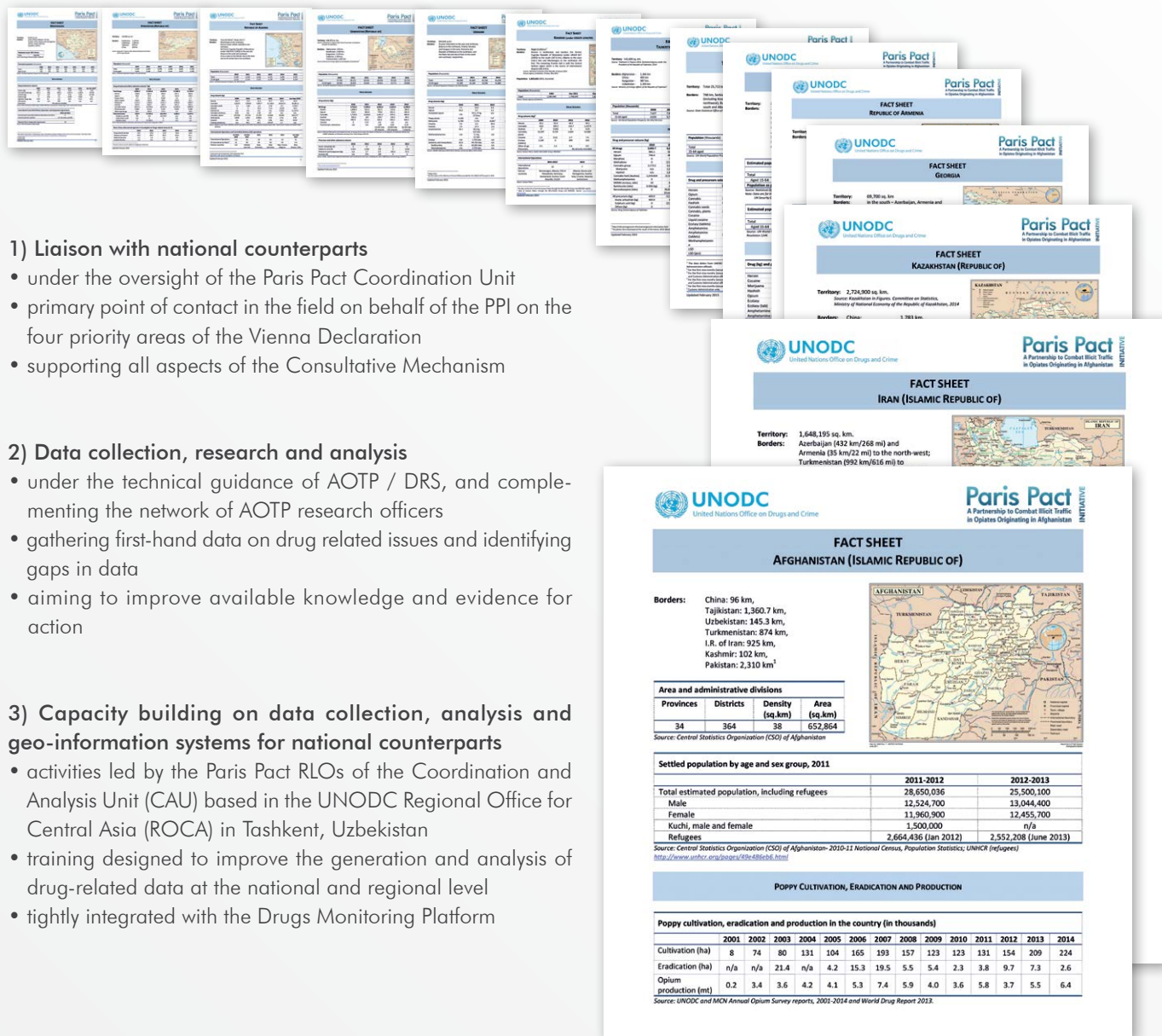
The field-based network of the Paris Pact Research and Liaison Officers (RLOs) is made up of national staff based in UNODC offices in the Paris Pact's "priority countries" in West and Central Asia as well as South Eastern Europe. Funding permitting, an expansion of the RLO network along key trajectories of the southern

route is envisaged to increase the coverage of UNODC's research capacity. All Paris Pact data collection and research related activities are closely integrated with the Afghan Opiate Trade Programme (AOTP), Drugs Research Section (DRS), Research and Trend Analysis Branch.

Paris Pact and AOTP research staff positioning along the major trafficking routes



## The RLOs' 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) Data collection, research and analysis**

- under the technical guidance of AOTP / DRS, and complementing the network of AOTP research officers
- 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 on data collection, analysis and geo-information systems for national counterparts**

- activities led by the Paris Pact RLOs of the Coordination and Analysis Unit (CAU) based in the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) in Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- training designed to improve the generation and analysis of drug-related data at the national and regional level
- tightly integrated with the Drugs Monitoring Platform

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**FACT SHEET**  
**AFGHANISTAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

**Borders:** China: 96 km,  
Tajikistan: 1,360.7 km,  
Uzbekistan: 145.3 km,  
Turkmenistan: 874 km,  
I.R. of Iran: 925 km,  
Kashmir: 102 km,  
Pakistan: 2,310 km<sup>1</sup>

Area and administrative divisions			
Provinces	Districts	Density (sq.km)	Area (sq.km)
34	364	38	652,864

Source: Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan

**Settled population by age and sex group, 2011**

	2011-2012	2012-2013
Total estimated population, including refugees	28,650,036	25,500,100
Male	12,524,700	13,044,400
Female	11,960,900	12,455,700
Kuchi, male and female	1,500,000	n/a
Refugees	2,664,436 (Jan 2012)	2,552,208 (June 2013)

Source: Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan—2010-11 National Census, Population Statistics; UNHCR (refugees)  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c48866.html>

**POPPY CULTIVATION, ERADICATION AND PRODUCTION**

**Poppy cultivation, eradication and production in the country (in thousands)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cultivation (ha)	8	74	80	131	104	165	193	157	123	123	131	154	209	224
Eradication (ha)	n/a	n/a	21.4	n/a	4.2	15.3	19.5	5.5	5.4	2.3	3.8	9.7	7.3	2.6
Opium production (mt)	0.2	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.1	5.3	7.4	5.9	4.0	3.6	5.8	3.7	5.5	6.4

Source: UNODC and MCN Annual Opium Survey reports, 2001-2014 and World Drug Report 2013.

## 3<sup>RD</sup> COMPONENT: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

### Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP)



The product of joint efforts of the Paris Pact programme, AOTP, the Regional Office for Central Asia and the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, and operated by the Coordination and Analysis Unit:

- innovative online tool for collecting, monitoring, mapping and sharing drug-related data
- provides immediate, real-time information on the global illicit trade in opiates, with a focus on West and Central Asia and with the aim to create a comprehensive picture of the situation in the region
- interactive mapping tool enables users to carry out multi-level analysis, thus assisting policy makers, operational analysts, researchers and other specialists to gain a better insight into the complexities of the drug trade

<http://drugsmonitoring.unodc-roca.org>

**How to register?** The information on the DMP and on ADAM is 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.

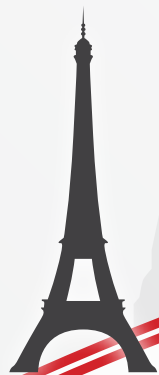
### ADAM

A screenshot of the ADAM (Advanced Drug Analysis Module) online database interface. The page displays a calendar view for December 2015, listing various events and activities. The interface includes a search bar, a filter section, and a list of events with details such as dates, locations, and descriptions. The events listed include meetings, conferences, and workshops related to drug monitoring and law enforcement cooperation in the region.

The Paris Pact's "one-stop-shop" for the partnership on everything concerning the Paris Pact Initiative:

- project 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](http://www.paris-pact.net)



Paris 2003



Moscow 2006



Vienna 2012





# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## FUNDING PARTNERS OF PHASE IV



Austria



France



India



Norway



Russian Federation



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States of America

Version 3, March 2017

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