

Ministerial Conference on Stability and Development in Libya
Madrid, 17th September 2014

CONCLUSIONS

Libya and close partners from Europe and Africa met in Madrid on the 17th of September, 2014, with the aim of reaffirming their committed support to Libya.

Participants included Ministers and high ranking representatives of Algeria, Chad, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Tunisia, Sudan and the host country, Spain as well as the recently appointed Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Libya. The EU, the Arab League, the African Union and the Union for the Mediterranean were also represented.

The main political, security and development challenges facing Libya and the neighboring region were discussed.

Participants agreed that the situation contained:

Four elements of concern:

1. The situation is extremely grave and urgent.
2. Two major risks should be avoided: the risk of civil war and the risk of fragmentation.
3. The situation poses a threat to the Sahel, Africa, to the Mediterranean region and to Europe as a whole, in terms of security, economic development and illegal trafficking, including human trafficking.
4. Libya should not become a new scenario for violent extremism.

Four elements of hope:

1. Libyans are a moderate people who reject extremism and violence.
2. Libya is a country rich in natural resources.
3. Libya has legitimate institutions that have been recognized by the international community.
4. Libya enjoys the solidarity of its neighbors and partners as shown by today's meeting.

In order to find a solution to the current crisis there are:

Three prerequisites:

1. The immediate cessation of violence, including through the enforcement of the arms embargo.
2. The agreement on a joint action plan of all involved parties.
3. Time is of the essence.

There are **nine principles** underlying the solution:

1. The unity, sovereignty and democracy of Libya should be preserved.
2. The solution has to be Libyan-led. All forms of international interference are to be firmly rejected.
3. The International Community has the responsibility and the obligation to assist the Libyans in finding a solution.
4. There is no military solution to the current crisis.
5. The national dialogue and reconciliation have to be all-inclusive with the participation of political actors, tribal leaders and other prominent personalities. Only those who embrace violence and those who do not renounce terror cannot participate in the national dialogue.
6. The agreement of all the parties should be enshrined in the new Libyan Constitution. We welcome the inclusiveness of the National Constitutional Drafting Assembly.
7. The Libyan crisis must remain high on the international agenda.
8. There is a need for increased coordination among international initiatives and stakeholders: United Nations and Neighboring countries, the Mediterranean, the European Union, the Arab League, the African Union and the Union for the Mediterranean. A strong message of support was voiced for the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations for Libya.
9. There is a humanitarian drama unfolding that should be addressed as a matter of urgency.

All participants agreed to follow up on today's discussions and looked forward to upcoming meetings in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly.