

Translation of the statement signed by all 15 participants

In the framework of consultative meetings designed to facilitate the launch of the Libyan political dialogue process; inspired by the Libyan Political Agreement; based on the outcomes of the Berlin Conference in support of the Libyan political solution; and based on Security Council Resolution 2510, which adopted the Berlin outcomes and which committed to accepting and supporting the results of the Libyan political process; the participants of the consultative meeting held in Montreux on 7-9 September 2020 agreed on the following points:

- 1. The Libyan Political Dialogue will be held under the auspices of UNSMIL, launching a Libyan political process called the "preparatory phase for a comprehensive settlement".*
- 2. The Libyan Political Dialogue shall clearly define the timeframe for the "preparatory phase for a comprehensive settlement", not exceeding 18 months.*
- 3. The "preparatory phase for a comprehensive settlement" will end with presidential and parliamentary elections in accordance with an agreed upon constitutional basis and deadlines.*
- 4. The executive authority shall undertake the necessary logistical and security measures to ensure the success of the elections and to create a good environment for national reconciliation through confidence-building measures. The performance of the government, and the extent to which the government achieves its tasks, shall be periodically evaluated and monitored by the Libyan Political Dialogue and UNSMIL. The Libyan Political Dialogue shall decide whether the executive authority shall continue in its functions or not after a maximum period of one year.*
- 5. The Libyan Political Dialogue shall introduce amendments to the Libyan Political Agreement in order to simplify quorum requirements, to enact laws related to the preparatory phase, and to give confidence to the government.*
- 6. The House of Representatives and the High Council of State shall undertake their legal duties related to nominating heads of sovereign institutions and the electoral process.*
- 7. In the event that the required decisions cannot be issued within the necessary deadlines, these tasks shall be transferred to the Libyan Political Dialogue.*
- 8. The executive authority shall consist of a Presidency Council and a Government of National Unity. The members of the Presidency Council and the Head of Government shall be selected simultaneously through the Libyan Political Dialogue.*
- 9. The Libyan Political Dialogue shall form a small technical committee to define the prerogatives of the Presidency Council and the Government of National Unity. UNSMIL shall supervise the work of this technical committee and consider what was stated in the Libyan Political Agreement and the report of the meeting of the delegations of the House of Representatives and the High Council of the State in Tunis in 2017. The Libyan Political Dialogue shall endorse the proposal of the technical committee. In all cases, examination of international conventions and treaties shall be postponed until after the "preparatory phase for a comprehensive settlement".*
- 10. As a one-time exception, and as required by the specificities of the "preparatory phase for a comprehensive settlement", the President of the Presidency Council, the*

Presidency of the Government and the Presidency of the House of Representatives are distributed between the three regions. The decision is taken within the Political Dialogue Committee before nominations and designations are initiated

- 11. The candidates for the President of the Presidency Council and the two deputies will be proposed through regional committees of the Libyan Political Dialogue. The candidates of the Head of Government shall be proposed by the entirety of the Libyan Political Dialogue.*
- 12. The selection of the President and members of the Presidency Council shall be made by consensus within each regional electoral college, and the selection of the Head of Government will be made within the entirety of the Libyan Political Dialogue. If consensus is not possible, a first round voting of will take place. If one of the candidates does not win more than 50% of the votes (at least half the number of votes +1), then a second round of voting takes place to decide between the first and second candidates with the highest number of votes.*
- 13. The formation of the Government of National Unity should include fair representation of Libya's political, social and regional diversity.*
- 14. The new Head of Government shall submit, within a period of one month from the approval of this agreement, an approved, complete list of members of the Government of National Unity. The head of the government shall also submit the cabinet work plan to the House of Representatives for their full approval and vote of confidence in a period not exceeding 10 days from the date it is submitted to the House of Representatives.*
- 15. From the date on which the government is given a vote of confidence, full executive prerogatives shall be transferred directly and without further ado to the new Presidency Council and the Government of National Unity; this will be done according to specifications decided upon by the Libyan Political Dialogue. If it is not possible to hold a special session of the House of Representatives with full quorum to grant confidence, or if confidence is not granted, the the Libyan Political Dialogue Committee will then be responsible for making the decision. The granting of confidence is a starting point for the "preparatory phase of the comprehensive settlement".*
- 16. Executive bodies and the House of Representatives will move to work from the city of Sirte during the "preparatory phase for the comprehensive settlement" and as soon as the necessary security and logistical conditions are met.*
- 17. Once an agreement is reached on the executive bodies, the process of national and social reconciliation will be launched in parallel to deal with the effects of various conflicts. This process begins with ending illegal detention and imprisonment on grounds of political conviction; activating the amnesty law for political prisoners; working for the safe return of deported and displaced persons; and reparations for damages without dropping rights to litigation.*