Algeria is “mainly responsible” for the artificial regional conflict created over the Moroccan Sahara, Italian political scientist Massimiliano Boccolini said on Sunday 23rd January 2022.

Algiers, “the main party” in the artificial conflict in the Moroccan Sahara, “must assume its responsibilities and participate in the political process, from the dialogue”, the expert told MAP, deploring all the latest “irrational” decisions recently taken by Algeria.

The obstinacy of the Algerian regime threatens the security of the entire region, Mr. Boccolini underlined, pointing out that most Italian experts recognize that the autonomy plan, within the framework of the Kingdom’s sovereignty and national unity, constitutes the only “peaceful and logical solution” to end this conflict.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, insisted, the day after the regional tour of his personal envoy to Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania, on dialogue between all parties, within the framework of the UN political process.

In this regard, the expert recalled that Security Council resolution 2602, which had been rejected by Algiers, enshrines the round table process, with the participation of Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and the Polisario, as a single framework to achieve a political dialogue, realistic, pragmatic, lasting, mutually acceptable and compromise-based solution.

For his part, Italian geopolitical expert Marco Baratto told MAP that Algeria, the main party that supports and finances the Polisario, is “in a bad position,” noting that the UN chief’s statements constitute ” a new blow for Algiers and expose their lies”.

Morocco, a key player in the Euro-Mediterranean area and in North Africa, has made countless efforts to promote the stability of its neighbors, he said, calling on Algeria for dialogue, transparency and good faith so as not to hinder development, security and peace in the region.

The Moroccan autonomy proposal is the only logical solution to resolve the conflict, Mr. Baratto insisted, recalling that Italy faced, at the end of the Second World War, forms of separatism but the State, by offering local autonomy under its sovereignty, managed improvement and maintenance of the unity of the Nation.