

**s7.m5.o1 Round-Table Discussion: Crystallography in Africa.** Panellists: Chairman J. Boyens, *University of Pretoria*, Co Chairman A Thalal, *University of Marrakech*, F. Allen, *CCDC, Cambridge*, L. Aslanov, *Moscow State University*, G. Kamau, *University of Nairobi*, Representative from UNESCO.  
Keywords: instrumentation, Africa.

The discussion will be focussed on ways and means of assisting colleagues in Africa to establish crystallography laboratories, to introduce the discipline in university curricula and to encourage use of the Cambridge Structural Database as a research tool. The co-chairmen are both from Africa and will initiate discussion from Southern and Northern African perspectives. Prof. G. Kamau from University of Nairobi will discuss stimulation of crystallographic activities through ECA involvement and a representative from UNESCO will explain possibilities of collaboration with that organization. The two other panellists, L. Aslanov and F. Allen will discuss the use and availability of the CSD.

**s7.m5.o2 Moroccan crystallography situation.** A. Thalal, B. Tanouti and N. Bouhaida *Université Cadi Ayyad - Faculté des Sciences Semlalia - Marrakesh - Morocco*  
Keywords: instrumentation, Africa.

There are about 20 crystallographers in Morocco, and 200 researchers in materials science field who use a characterisation equipment such as X-Rays and Electron microscopy. Moroccan crystallographers work in several subjects including surfaces, interfaces, interphases in composite materials, phosphate compounds (structural studies), ceramic materials, structure calculation, molecular crystal structure, crystal growth, and semiconductor thin film. They have contributed to several crystallography reviews. But the great part of their experimental work is performed out of their countries, especially in French partner laboratories because the existing crystallography equipment in the scientific establishments (National Schools of engineering and University) is very weak..

Furthermore, Moroccan crystallographers are involved in several international cooperation research projects. Owing to their human resource in this field they could play a significant role in crystallography development in Africa, by forming a new generation of crystallographers and helping to built research programs which involve several african countries.

However, all african crystallographers need an aid in order to take part in international meeting, and create a structure which would allow to develop research subjects in connection with african reality.