

Country Profile:

Republic of Mali



Estimated Population 15,840,000 (as of year 2011)¹

Estimated Growth Rate (Average Annual %) 3.0 (2010-2015)²

Rank in the world based on population 65th ³

Capital Bamako

Language French (Official Language)

Currency CFA Franc (XOF)



Location ⁴ Most of Mali, in West Africa, lies in the Sahara. It is bordered by Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, Algeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, and the Côte d'Ivoire. The only fertile area is in the south, where the Niger and Senegal rivers provide water for irrigation.



¹ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Mali>

² <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Mali>

³ <http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/populations/ctypopls.htm>

⁴ <http://www.infoplease.com/country/mali.html>

History ⁵

Malians express great pride in their ancestry. Mali is the cultural heir to the succession of ancient African empires – Ghana, Malinké, and Songhai – that occupied the West African savannah. These empires controlled Saharan trade and were in touch with Mediterranean and Middle Eastern centers of civilization.

The Ghana Empire, dominated by the Soninke or Saracolé people and centered in the area along the Malian-Mauritanian frontier, was a powerful trading state from about A.D. 700 to 1075. The Malinké Kingdom of Mali had its origins on the upper Niger River in the 11th century. Expanding rapidly in the 13th century under the leadership of Soundiata Keita, it reached its height about 1325, when it conquered Timbuktu and Gao. Thereafter, the kingdom began to decline, and by the 15th century, it controlled only a small fraction of its former domain.

The Songhai Empire expanded its power from its center in Gao during the period 1465-1530. At its peak under Askia Mohammad I, it encompassed the Hausa states as far as Kano (in present-day Nigeria) and much of the territory that had belonged to the Mali Empire in the west. It was destroyed by a Moroccan invasion in 1591. Timbuktu was a center of commerce and of the Islamic faith throughout this period, and priceless manuscripts from this epoch are still preserved in Timbuktu. (International donors are making efforts to help preserve these priceless manuscripts as part of Mali's cultural heritage.)

French military penetration of the Soudan (the French name for the area) began around 1880. Ten years later, the French made a concerted effort to occupy the interior. The timing and resident military governors determined methods of their advances. A French civilian governor of Soudan was appointed in 1893, but resistance to French control did not end until 1898, when the Malinké warrior Samory Touré was defeated after 7 years of war. The French attempted to rule indirectly, but in many areas they disregarded traditional authorities and governed through appointed chiefs.

As the colony of French Soudan, Mali was administered with other French colonial territories as the Federation of French West Africa. In 1956, with the passing of France's Fundamental Law (Loi Cadre), the Territorial Assembly obtained extensive powers over internal affairs and was permitted to form a cabinet with executive authority over matters within the Assembly's competence. After the 1958 French constitutional referendum, the République Soudanaise became a member of the French Community and enjoyed complete internal autonomy.

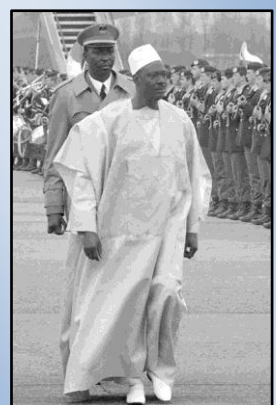
In January 1959, Soudan joined Senegal to form the Mali Federation, which became fully independent within the French Community on 20 June 1960. The federation collapsed on 20 August 1960, when Senegal seceded. On 22 September Soudan proclaimed itself the Republic of Mali and withdrew from the French Community.

President Modibo Keita – whose party Union Soudanaise-Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (US-RDA, Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally) had dominated pre-independence politics – moved quickly to declare a single-party state and to pursue a socialist policy based on extensive nationalization. A continuously deteriorating economy led to a decision to rejoin the Franc Zone in 1967 and modify some of the economic excesses.

On 19 November 1968, a group of young officers staged a bloodless coup and set up a 14-member Military Committee for National Liberation (CMLN), with Lt. Moussa Traoré as Chairman. The military leaders attempted to pursue economic reforms but for several years faced debilitating internal political struggles and the disastrous Sahelian drought. A new constitution, approved in 1974, created a one-party state and was designed to move Mali toward civilian rule. However, the military leaders remained in power.

In September 1976, a new political party was established, the Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien (UDPM, Democratic Union of the Malian People) based on the concept of democratic centralism. Single-party presidential and legislative elections were held in June 1979, and General Moussa Traoré received 99% of the votes. His efforts at consolidating the single-party government were challenged in 1980 by student-led, anti-government demonstrations, which were brutally put down, and by three coup attempts.

The political situation stabilized during 1981 and 1982 and remained generally calm throughout the 1980s. Shifting its attention to Mali's economic difficulties, the government worked out a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). However, by 1990, there was growing dissatisfaction with the demands for austerity imposed by the IMF's economic reform programs and the perception that the President and his close associates were not themselves adhering to those demands.



**General
Moussa Traoré**

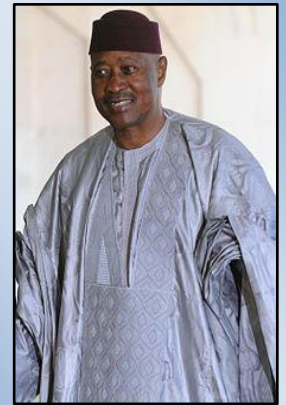
⁵ <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/mali/p/MaliHist1.htm>

As demands for multiparty democracy increased the Traoré government allowed some opening of the system (the establishment of an independent press and independent political associations) but insisted that Mali was not ready for democracy.

In early 1991, student-led, anti-government rioting broke out again, but this time government workers and others supported it. On 26 March 1991, after 4 days of intense anti-government rioting, a group of 17 military officers arrested President Moussa Traoré and suspended the constitution. Amadou Toumani Touré took power as the Chairman for the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People. A draft constitution was approved in a referendum on 12 January 1992 and political parties were allowed to form. On 8 June 1992, Alpha Oumar Konaré, the candidate of the Alliance pour la Démocratie en Mali (ADEMA, Alliance for Democracy in Mali), was inaugurated as the President of Mali's Third Republic.

In 1997, attempts to renew national institutions through democratic elections ran into administrative difficulties, resulting in a court-ordered annulment of the legislative elections held in April 1997. It demonstrated, however, the overwhelming strength of President Konaré's ADEMA Party, causing some other historic parties to boycott subsequent elections. President Konaré won the presidential election against scant opposition on 11 May.

General elections were organized in June and July 2002. President Konaré did not seek reelection since he was serving his second and last term as required by the constitution. Retired General Amadou Toumani Touré, former head of state during Mali's transition (1991-1992) became the country's second democratically elected President as an independent candidate in 2002, and was reelected to a second 5-year term in 2007.



**Amadou Toumani
Touré**

Political System ⁶



Republic of Mali is semi-presidential. The President and the Assembly are elected by universal suffrage. The Government, led by a prime Minister, is accountable to the National Assembly. Mali's constitution provides for a multi-party democracy, with the only restriction being a prohibition against parties based on ethnic, religious, regional, or gender lines. Mali has a tripartite system of government consisting of executive, judicial and legislative branches. President is the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. National Assembly is the sole legislative arm of the government; currently consisting 147 members.

Important Political Figures

The President ⁷

H.E. Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta (Birth: January 29, 1945) is a Malian politician. He is currently the President of Mali, having previously served as Prime Minister.

Keïta was born in Koutiala, Mali. He studied at the Lycée Janson-de-Sailly in Paris and Lycée Askia-Mohamed in Bamako, continuing his education at the University of Dakar, the University of Paris I and the Institut d'Histoire des Relations Internationales Contemporaines (IHRIC; Institute of the Modern History of International Relations). He has a Master's degree in History and an additional graduate degree in Political Science and International Relations.



**President of Republic of Mali
H.E. Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta**

⁶ <http://www.maliembassy.us/index.php/about-mali/government-a-politics/presentation>

⁷ <http://www.kazakhembus.com/page/kazakhstan-president>

After his studies, he was a researcher at the CNRS and taught courses on Third World politics at the University of Paris. Returning to Mali, he became a technical consultant for the European Development Fund, putting together the first small-scale development program for the European Union's aid activities in Mali. He went on to become Mali director for the French chapter of Terre des Hommes, an international NGO aiding children in the developing world.

As an activist for the Malian Alliance for Democracy (ADEMA-PASJ), Keïta was the campaign chairman for Alpha Oumar Konaré's successful presidential campaign in 1992. The new president named him as his senior diplomatic adviser and spokesman in June 1992, and then in November of the same year appointed him ambassador to Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Burkina Faso and Niger.

In November 1993, he became the Malian Minister of External Affairs, Malians abroad, and African Integration. On February 4 1994, President Alpha Oumar Konaré named him Prime Minister, a position he held until February 2000. He was also president of the Alliance for Democracy, and in 1999 he was named Vice-President of the Socialist International.

Disagreements within his party forced him to resign as Prime Minister on February 14 2000, and then from the leadership of the party that October. He quit the Alliance for Democracy and founded his own party, the Rally for Mali, which he has led since June 2001. He ran for president in 2002, and in the first round of the election, held on April 28, he received about 21% of the vote and took third place, behind Soumaïla Cissé and Amadou Toumani Touré. He contested the validity of this result. Following legislative elections in July 2002, he was elected president of the Mali National Assembly on September 16, 2002.

He ran for president again, as the candidate of the Rally for Mali party in the April 2007 election, having been designated as the party's candidate on January 28 2007. Touré won the election by a landslide, while Keita took second place and 19.15% of the vote.

Keïta again ran for President in the July–August 2013 presidential election and was considered a front-runner. He won the election in a second round of voting, defeating Soumaïla Cissé, and he was sworn in as President on 4 September 2013. Keïta had vowed to prioritize ability rather than political considerations when appointing ministers, and on 5 September 2013 he appointed a technocrat, banking official Oumar Tatam Ly, as Prime Minister.

Governor of Central Bank of West African States (Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest)

Born in 1949, Tiémoko Meyliet Koné, is married with five children. A veteran of the BCEAO, he has worked as an associate of Alassane Ouattara, when he was governor of the central bank. An economist by training, Koné was competitively recruited after graduate school, and has spent most of his career at the BCEAO. Previous positions are Deputy National Director of the BCEAO for Côte d'Ivoire and Central Director of program and financial operations at BCEAO headquarters in Dakar. He was also the National Director of the BCEAO for Côte d'Ivoire and the International Monetary Fund Deputy Governor from 1991 to 1998. From 2007-2010, Mr. Koné successively served as the Minister of Construction, Urbanization and Housing, and finally, since December 2010, has served as the Special Advisor to the President of the Republic, in charge of Economic and Monetary Affairs.



Tiémoko Meyliet Koné
Governor of BCEAO

Indicator	Indicator Value		
	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011
GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	4.816 %	-1.188 %	2.73 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	XAF 5,651.04 Billion.	XAF 5,262.59 Billion.	XAF 5,028.39 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 11.418 Billion	US\$ 10.319 Billion	US\$ 10.666 Billion
GDP Deflator	309.523 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	302.129 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	285.254 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	XAF 108,323.92	XAF 106,566.16	XAF 111,213.12
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	XAF 335,287.35	XAF 321,967.25	XAF 317,239.97
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 677.469	US\$ 631.312	US\$ 672.925
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 19.16 Billion	US\$ 17.983 Billion	US\$ 17.88 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 1,136.77	US\$ 1,100.24	US\$ 1,128.03
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.022 %	0.022 %	0.023 %
Implied PPP Conversion Rate	294.946	292.635	281.234
Investment (% of GDP)	19.533 %	14.741 %	20.209 %
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	12.674 %	11.321 %	14.158 %
Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (Indexed to Year 2000)	148.085 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	143.885 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	136.617 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	2.919 %	5.32 %	3.051 %
Inflation, End of Year (Indexed to Year 2000)	151.089 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	143.448 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	140.118 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (End of Year Change %)	5.327 %	2.377 %	5.294 %
Import Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	9.001 %	12.912 %	-4.767 %
Import Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	13.272 %	9.066 %	11.697 %
Export Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	-8.478 %	13.195 %	2.728 %
Export Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	-8.478 %	13.195 %	2.728 %
Value of Oil Imports	US\$ 1.006 Billions	US\$ 0.944 Billions	US\$ 0.983 Billions
Value of Oil Exports	US\$ 0 Billions	US\$ 0 Billions	US\$ 0 Billions
Population	16.854 Million	16.345 Million	15.85 Million
General government revenue (National Currency)	XAF 1,204.15 Billions.	XAF 925.843 Billions.	XAF 1,057.13 Billions.
General government revenue (% of GDP)	21.308 %	17.593 %	21.023 %
General government total expenditure (National Currency)	XAF 1,345.29 Billions.	XAF 985.621 Billions.	XAF 1,240.88 Billions.
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	23.806 %	18.729 %	24.677 %
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (National Currency)	XAF -141.145 Billions.	XAF -59.778 Billions.	XAF -183.751 Billions.
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (% of GDP)	-2.498 %	-1.136 %	-3.654 %
General Government Balance (National Currency)	XAF -107.918 Billion.	XAF -27.278 Billion.	XAF -152.116 Billion.
General Government Balance (% of GDP)	-1.91 %	-0.518 %	-3.025 %
Total Government Net Debt (National Currency)	XAF 1,533.99 Billion.	XAF 1,414.64 Billion.	XAF 1,210.71 Billion.
Total Government Net Debt (% of GDP)	27.145 %	26.881 %	24.077 %
Total Government Gross Debt (National Currency)	XAF 1,765.83 Billion.	XAF 1,684.21 Billion.	XAF 1,652.53 Billion.
Total Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	31.248 %	32.003 %	32.864 %
Fiscal Year Gross Domestic Product, Current Prices	XAF 5,651.04 Billions.	XAF 5,262.59 Billions.	XAF 5,028.39 Billions.
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ -0.783 Billion	US\$ -0.353 Billion	US\$ -0.645 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	-6.858 %	-3.42 %	-6.052 %

⁸ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/country/Mali/year-2013/>

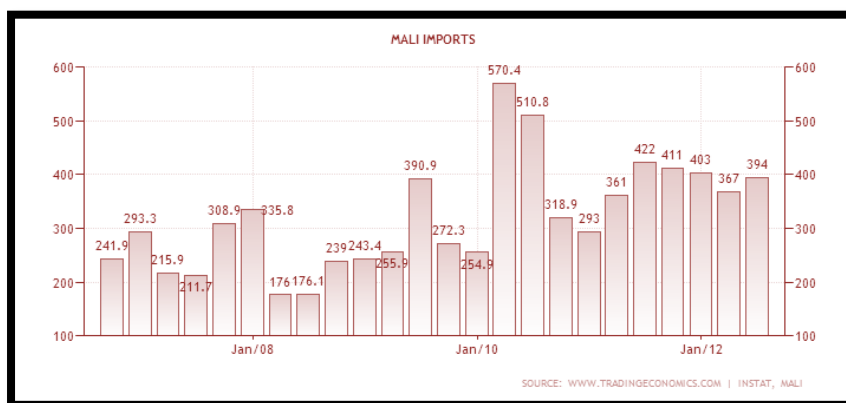
Analyzing Foreign Trade ⁹

Mali's economy primarily depends on agricultural productivity for budget revenues. Almost 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Cotton is the prime export item for this African nation. Mali is the third largest producer of gold in Africa. It also exports minerals such as limestone, phosphate and salt.

Considered as one of the poorest countries, Mali undertook economic reforms after the installation of a democratic constitution in 1993. Under these reforms, in association with the World Bank and IMF, the country liberalized its trade policies and opened up the economy for private and foreign investors. Owing to sustained reforms, Mali has an annual GDP of US\$15.38 billion, according to the 2009 estimates.

Import Profile ¹⁰

Imports in Mali increased to 394 billion CFA Franc in the second quarter of 2012 from 367 billion CFA Franc in the first quarter of 2012. Imports in Mali is reported by the INSTAT, Mali. From 2001 until 2012, Mali Imports averaged 254.9 billion CFA Franc reaching an all time high of 570.4 billion CFA Franc in March of 2010 and a record low of 116.0 billion CFA Franc in September of 2004. Mali main import is fuel (42 percent of total imports) followed by capital equipment and foodstuffs. Mali main import partner is China (20 percent of total imports). Others include: Senegal, France and Ivory Coast.



Main Imports & Main Import Partners (Year 2012)

Major Import Products	Main Import Partners
Fuel	China
Capital Equipment	Senegal
Foodstuffs	France
	Ivory Coast

Export Profile ¹¹

Exports in Mali increased to 284.50 billion CFA Franc in the second quarter of 2012 from 242 billion CFA Franc in the first quarter of 2012. Exports in Mali is reported by the INSTAT, Mali. From 2001 until 2012, Mali Exports averaged 160.7 billion CFA Franc reaching an all time high of 313.1 billion CFA Franc in December of 2011 and a record low of 69.4 billion CFA Franc in March of 2004. Mali main export is gold (72 percent of total exports). Others include: cotton, fertilizers, oil and iron. Main export partner is South Africa (60 percent of exports). Others include: Switzerland, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Ivory Coast.



⁹ http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/mali/

¹⁰ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mali/imports>

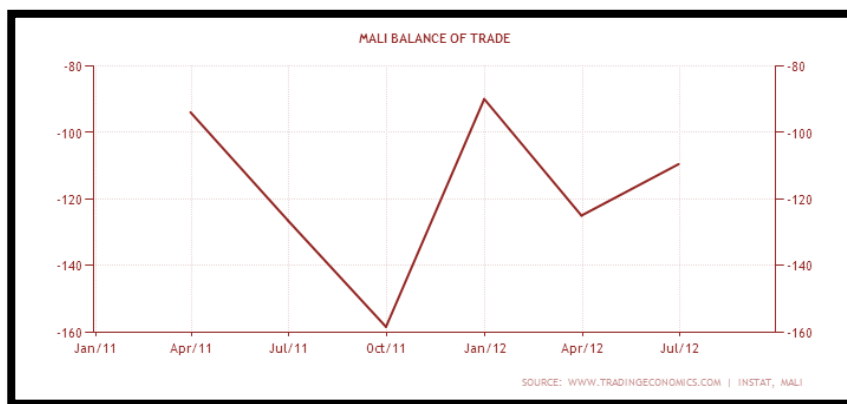
¹¹ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mali/exports>

Main Exports & Main Export Partners (Year 2012)

Main Export Products	Main Export Partners
Gold	South Africa
Cotton	Switzerland
Fertilizers	Burkina Faso
Oil	Senegal
Iron	Ivory Coast

Trade Balance ¹²

Mali recorded a trade deficit of 109.50 billion CFA Franc in the second quarter of 2012. Balance of Trade in Mali is reported by the INSTAT, Mali. From 2001 until 2012, Mali Balance of Trade averaged -94.2 billion CFA Franc reaching an all time high of 27.5 billion CFA Franc in June of 2003 and a record low of -319.4 billion CFA Franc in March of 2010. Mali's systemic trade deficit is mainly due to its import dependency. Furthermore, Mali's exports are vulnerable to price fluctuations and weather conditions.



Trade Policy ¹³

Mali is primarily an agricultural, forestry and pastoral country with a liberal economic regime. At the political level, it has a democratic regime headed by a President of the Republic. Since the previous review of its trade policy in 2004, Mali has pursued a policy of development and openness based on the President of the Republic's economic and social development programme (PDES), together with the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP), launched in 2006.

The overall objective of the GPRSP in 2007 was to catalyze strong and sustained growth (around 7 per cent) and to make a significant reduction in poverty. It was evaluated in order to make recommendations for the second and third years of implementation (2008 and 2009). This evaluation enabled the authorities to verify that the government growth and poverty reduction policies and strategies were being implemented satisfactorily so that in the short term the goals set in the GPRSP and, in the medium term, those for the development millennium (MDG) can be achieved.

The implementation of these various basic documents has shown that today the macroeconomic and social aggregates have, in general, improved.

¹² <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mali/balance-of-trade>

¹³ www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g236_e.doc

Trade Policy Table 14

Basic indicators

Population (thousands, 2011)	15,840	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	10,590	Merchandise	129	137
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	17,401	excluding intra – EU trade	104	111
Current account balance (million US\$, 2010)	-1,190	Commercial services	143	125
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)	388	excluding intra-EU trade	117	99
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)	63.9			
		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	131	2005-2011	6	3
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	115	7
Import of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	107	4

Trade policy

WTO accession	31 May 1995	Contribution to WTO budget (% , 2012)	0.015
Trade policy review	4, 6 October 2010	Import duties collected (% , 2008-2010)	
GPA accession	-	in total tax revenue	13.6
Tariff and duty free imports		to total imports	5.1
Tariff binding coverage (%)		Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u>	40.2 <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry
Simple average of import duties			Goods RTAs – services EIAs notified to WTO
All goods	29.0	11.9	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)
Agricultural goods (AOA)	59.2	14.6	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)
Non-agricultural goods	14.2	11.5	Safeguards (26 October 2011)
Non-ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	Number of disputes (complainant-defendant)
MFN duty free imports (% , 2010)			Requests for consultation
in agricultural goods (AOA)		0.0	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports
in non-agricultural goods		12.0	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)
Services sectors with GATS commitments		2	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)

Merchandise Trade

	Value	Annual percentage change	
	2011	2005-2011	2010
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	2,391	14	13
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)	3,250	13	15
	2011 b		2011 b
Share in world total exports	0.01	Share in world total imports	0.02
Breakdown in economy's total exports		Breakdown in economy's total imports	
By main commodity groups (ITS)		By main commodity groups (ITS)	
Agricultural products	14.0	Agricultural products	12.1
Fuels and mining products	1.6	Fuels and mining products	26.6
Manufactures	5.2	Manufactures	61.2
By main destination		By main origin	
1. South Africa	57.1	1. European Union (27)	24.0
2. Switzerland	12.1	2. Senegal	13.6
3. European Union (27)	8.9	3. Benin	9.9
4. Senegal	4.4	4. China	9.9
5. United States	3.2	5. United States	9.0

Commercial Services Trade

	Value	Annual percentage change	
	2010	2005-2010	2009
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	356	7	-24
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	997	11	-20
	2010		2010
Share in world total exports	0.01	Share in world total imports	0.03
Breakdown in economy's total exports		Breakdown in economy's total imports	
By principal services item		By principal services item	
Transportation	2.0	Transportation	62.1
Travel	57.5	Travel	11.1
Other commercial services	40.4	Other commercial services	26.8

Industrial Property

Patents grants by patent office, 2008			Trademark registrations by office, 2010			
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
...

a Refers to 2007 and to the average annual percentage change for 2005 – 2007.

B Breakdowns by destination/origin refer to 2010.

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1995
Simple average final bound		29.0	59.2	14.2	Binding coverage		Total 40.2
Simple average MFN applied	2011	11.9	14.6	11.5			Non-Ag 31.1
Trade weighted average	2010	10.2	13.7	9.8	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	4.7	0.5	4.2	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0<=5	5<=10	10<=15	15<=20	25<=50	50<=100	>100	NAV in %
Tariff lines and import values (in %)										
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0.3	1.3	0	0.1	0	98.1	0	0
MFN applied	2011	0	26.2	15.2	0	58.6	0	0	0	0
Imports	2010	0	25.8	24.2	0	50.0	0	0	0	0
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		0.7	11.5	6.7	5.3	4.1	0	2.8	0	0
MFN applied	2011	1.9	40.1	20.9	0	37.2	0	0	0	0
Imports	2010	12.0	30.6	32.2	0	25.2	0	0	0	0

Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	60.0	0	60	100	19.0	0	20	0.0	0
Dairy products	38.8	0	60	100	16.3	0	20	0.9	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	60.0	0	60	100	17.4	0	20	0.6	0
Coffee, tea	60.0	0	60	100	15.6	0	20	1.1	0
Cereals & preparations	59.1	0	60	100	13.2	0	20	5.1	0
Oilseeds, fats & oils	59.3	0	60	98.7	10.7	0	20	1.3	0
Sugars & confectionary	60.0	0	60	100	11.3	0	20	1.3	0
Beverages & tobacco	59.8	0	75	100	18.6	0	20	1.1	0
Cotton	60.0	0	60	100	5.0	0	5	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	60.0	0	60	100	9.1	0	20	0.1	0
Fish & fish products	12.4	22.2	60	15.7	14.4	0	20	0.3	0
Minerals & metals	32.1	6.7	60	11.3	11.7	1.5	20	16.9	13.7
Petroleum	7.8	0	10	80.0	7.2	22.9	10	25.6	2.3
Chemicals	23.1	0	60	1.4	7.2	4.5	20	12.9	55.3
Wood, paper, etc.	5.0	0	5	4.3	11.2	5.1	20	1.7	5.9
Textiles	18.7	0	60	26.9	16.4	0.3	20	1.8	10.8
Clothing	15.0	0	15	69.4	20.0	0	20	0.4	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	17.0	0	25	28.5	13.0	1.3	20	3.0	4.6
Non-electrical machinery	5.8	3.9	60	91.8	7.0	0	20	10.8	0
Electrical machinery	7.0	0	7	94.1	11.2	0.4	20	6.0	2.3
Transport equipment	13.4	0.3	25	72.4	8.7	2.5	20	7.0	0.0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	54.0	0	60	16.8	14.4	2.1	20	2.1	1.1

Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification 95% trade in no. of		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin Weighted	Duty free imports	
		In million US\$	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted		TL in %	Value in %
Agricultural products									
1. China	2010	66	2	2	11.7	6.7	6.1	50.0	33.6
2. Pakistan	2010	35	1	1	2.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
3. European Union	2010	21	6	8	9.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0
4. Indonesia	2010	20	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5. Viet Nam	2009	14	1	1	5.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	99.8
Non-agricultural products									
1. Korea, Republic of	2010	92	1	1	4.1	5.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
2. Burkina Faso	2010	19	15	22	14.5	5.9	1.2	16.7	18.7
3. European Union	2010	13	16	40	3.8	1.0	1.0	100.0	100.0
4. Mexico	2010	10	1	5	4.4	0.3	0.0	38.8	94.1
5. Hong Kong, China	2010	8	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements ¹⁶

With the entry into force of the WAEMU, the bilateral trade agreements concluded by each of the member countries of the Union with a third country lapsed. Only the WAEMU Commission has the authority to sign trade and investment agreements with third countries.

A non-preferential agreement on the development of trade and investment relations between the United States and the WAEMU was signed on 24 April 2002. Other agreements are currently being prepared with Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.

Regional trade agreements



Mali is a Member of ECOWAS, WAEMU and CEN-SAD, which aim to integrate the economies of their members, thereby creating an environment conducive to the development of trade.

The WAEMU has made remarkable progress in liberalizing trade. Under the preferential regime, since 1996 duty-free access has been accorded to local products and traditional handicrafts from the Union, and since 2000, to approved originating industrial products.

Non-originating products are subject to the CET on the basis of a common tariff and statistics nomenclature and a common customs evaluation regime.

Additional duties are levied in the form of a statistical fee (RS) and a community solidarity levy (PCS). The PCS helps to finance the compensation fund for reduced customs revenue. This system comes to an end in 2006.

In ECOWAS, these same advantages are granted to local products, to traditional handicrafts, and to industrial goods from the community.

Mali is a party to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement between the African, Caribbean, and the Pacific group of States (ACP) and the EC, which was signed in June 2000 in Cotonou (Benin) and is therefore known as the "Cotonou Agreement".

As an ACP member and an LDC, Mali benefits from the non-reciprocal preferential agreement which entitles its exports to tariff-free and quota-free access to the EU market. It covers everything except arms. This preference will be maintained until 31 December 2007. Starting in 2008, the previous agreement will surely be replaced by an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Negotiations are currently under way between the West African group and the EU.

Mali is also a member of the OHADA Treaty, the African Union, the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), the West African Development Bank (WADB), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Multilateral trade agreements



Mali became an original Member of the WTO on 31 May 1995, and is recognized by the WTO as an LDC Member. It has made commitments under all of the WTO multilateral agreements, but has not made any commitments under the plurilateral agreements.

¹⁶ www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/gl33_e.doc



The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) ¹⁷ is an international organization consisting of 57 member states. The organization states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". The OIC has a permanent delegation to the United Nations, and is the largest international organization outside the United Nations. The official languages of the OIC are Arabic, English and French.

Trade Organizations and Trade Contacts

Chambre de commerce et d'industrie du Mali

Place de la Liberte
B.P. 46
Bamako
E-mail: ccim@cefib.com
ccim@ccimali.org

Tel.: +223 – 2225036
+223 – 6720386
Fax: +223 – 2222120

Ministere de l'industrie et du commerce

Route de Sotuba
B.P. 201
Bamako
E-mail: dnae@datatech.toolnet.org

Tel.: +223 – 2214928
+223 – 2212314
Fax: +223 – 2218046

AFRISTAT - OBSERVATOIRE ECONOMIQUE ET STATISTIQUE D'AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE

NIARELA - RUE 499 PORTE 23 - BP E 1600 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.afristat.org>
E-mail: afristat@afristat.org

Tel.: +223 20215500
Fax: +223 20211140

PAM - PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL

BADALABOUGOU EST - AVENUE DE L'OUA PORTE 133 - BP 120 BAMAKO – MALI
E-mail: Web: <http://www.wfp.org>

Tel.: +223 20222045
Fax: +223 20226865

UNICEF

NIAMAKORO - BP 96 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.unicef.org>
E-mail: bamako@unicef.org

Tel.: +223 20204401
Fax: +223 20204124

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS

BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.internationalmedicalcorps.org>

ICRAF

BP E 5118 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org>
E-mail: icraf-wca@cgiar.org

Tel.: +223 20235000
Fax: +223 20228683

CARE INTERNATIONAL MALI

KOROFINA - RUE 176 PORTE 224 - BP 1766 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.care.org>
E-mail: bamako@caremali.org

Tel.: +223 20242262
Fax: +223 20247532

ACF - ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM

QUINZAMBOUGOU - RUE 542 PORTE 215 - BP 2562 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.actioncontrelafaim.org>

Tel.: +223 20212537
Fax: +223 20215527

PAPAM - PROJET D'ACROISSEMENT DE LA PRODUCTIVITE AGRICOLE AU MALI

BOZOLA - RUE 127 PORTE 97 - BP E 2710 BAMAKO – MALI
E-mail: papam@malipages.com

Tel.: +223 20214807

AAD MALI - ASSOCIATION D'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT

OUOLOFOBOUGOU BOLIBANA - RUE 442 PORTE 66 - BP 1297 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 44630016

¹⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation

AAMNAT - ASSOCIATION DES AMIS DE LA NATURE

AVENUE NELSON MANDELA IMMEUBLE BANAMBAIS
BP 2002 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 66717993
Fax: +223 20214059

BIM - BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE MALI

BOLIBANA - AVENUE DE L'INDEPENDENCE - BP 15 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.bim.com.ml>
E-mail: bim@bim.com.ml

Tel.: +223 20225089
Fax: +223 20224566

BDM - BANQUE DEVELOPPEMENT DU MALI

AVENUE MODIBO KEITA - BP 94 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.bdm-sa.com>
E-mail: info@bdm-sa.com

Tel.: +223 20222050
Fax: +223 20224250

GROUPE ASKIA

MAGNAMBOUGOU PROJET - IMMEUBLE MOUSSA BEN O. MAÏGA
BP 2218 BAMAKO – MALI
Web: <http://www.malipages.com/askia>
E-mail: etsaskiabene@afribone.net.ml

Tel.: +223 20225763
Fax: +223 20229831

AMCEC - AGENCE MALIENNE DE CHANGE, D'EPARGNE ET DE CREDIT

RUE CARON IMMEUBLE KOUMARA PORTE 12 - BP E 3167 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20238036

APIM MALI - ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES INSTITUTIONS DE MICROFINANCE DU MALI

ACI 2000 - AVENUE CHEICK ZAYED - IMMEUBLE DJIRE
BP E 4926 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20291253

BANQUE MONDIALE

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - IMMEUBLE SOGEFIH AVENUE MOUSSA TRAVELE
BP 1864 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20222283
Fax: +223 20226682

BCEAO - BANQUE CENTRALE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - AVENUE MOUSSA TRAVELE
BP 206 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20222541
Fax: +223 20224786

BCS - BANQUE COMMERCIALE DU SAHEL SA

BOZOLA - RUE 127 PORTE 122 - BP 2372 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20210197

BGECO - BOUTIQUE DE GESTION, D'ECHANGE ET DE CONSEIL

HAMDALLAYE - BP 2008 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20298458
Fax: +223 20292602

BHM - BANQUE DE L'HABITAT DU MALI

ACI 2000 - AVENUE KWAME - IMMEUBLE SOW - BP 2614 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20229190
Fax: +223 20229350

BICIM - BANQUE INTERNATIONALE COMMERCE INDUSTRIE MALI

CENTRE COMMERCIAL - BOULEVARD DU PEUPLE - BP E 777 BAMAKO - MALI

Tel.: +223 20233370
Fax: +223 20233373

BMS SA - BANQUE MALIENNE DE SOLIDARITE

IMMEUBLE DETTE PUBLIQUE - 2EME ETAGE - BP E 1280 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20235034

BNDA - BANQUE NATIONALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE

ACI 2000 - AVENUE DU MALI
BP 2424 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20296464
Fax: +223 20292575

BOA - BANK OF AFRICA

BOZOLA - AVENUE DE LA MARNE PORTE 418
BP 2249 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20700500
Fax: +223 20700560

BSIC MALI SA - BANQUE SAHELO SAHARIENNE POUR L'INVESTISSEMENT ET LE COMMERCE

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - BP E 271 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20221573

CAECE JIGISEME - CAISSE ASSOCIATIVE D'EPARGNE ET DE CREDIT DES ENTREPRENEURS ET COMMERCANTS DU MALI

QUINZAMBOUGOU - RUE TITI NIARE - BP 198 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20213736

CAISSES MUTUALISTES D'EPARGNE ET DE CREDIT DU MALI - KAFO JIGINEW

ACI 2000 HAMDALLAYE - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20295125

CIFA - CABINET D'INGENIERIE FINANCIERE ET D'ASSISTANCE

ACI 2000 - BP E 1215 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20797700

ASSUNTA INVESTISSEMENT INTERNATIONAL

QUINZAMBOUGOU - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20216871

CDA SARL - CONSORTIUM D'ASSURANCES

ACI 2000 - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20292213

ASSURANCES LAFIA SA

AVENUE DE LA NATION - BP 1542 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20223551

ASSURANCE LAKANA

BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20720972

COLINA ASSURANCES

VENUE MODIBO KEITA PORTE 627 - BP E 154 BAMAKO – MALI

Web: <http://www.groupecolina.com>E-mail: mali@groupecolina.com

Tel.: +223 20225775

Fax: +223 20232423

SOGETRA - SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSIT

BAMAKO COURA - AVENUE DE LA NATION PORTE 529

IMMEUBLE AMADOU BAOURO CISSE - BP 2994 BAMAKO – MALI

Web: <http://www.sogetramali.com>E-mail: sogetra@sogetramali.com

Tel.: +223 20233156

Fax: +223 20233157

AERO BENIN

SQUARE PATRICE LUMUMBA - BP 932 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20219210

AFFLU TRANSIT

KAYES – MALI

Tel.: +223 21521237

AFRICAN AIRLINES SARL

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - AVENUE L'YSER - BP E 4921 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20238601

AFRILOG SA

IMMEUBLE BOUNA DJIKINE - KAYES – MALI

Tel.: +223 21531376

AFRILOG SA

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - BP 2180 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20225495

AFRIQYAH AIRWAYS

HAMDALLAYE - IMMEUBLE NIAMBELE - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20292319

Fax: +223 20297763

AGENCE KENE TRANSIT

SIKASSO – MALI

Tel.: +223 21644219

AGENCE MARITIME D'AFRIQUE

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - IMMEUBLE UATT - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.; +223 20226400

AGENCE SAHELIENNE DE TRANSIT

QUINZAMBOUGOU - RUE TITI NIARE - BP 2156 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20215471

AGS MALI

ROUTE DE SOGONIKO

BP E 693 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20201378

Fax: +223 20202732

AIR AFRIQUE

SQUARE PATRICE LUMUMBA - BP 2651 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20231019

AIR ALGERIE

AVENUE MODIBO KEITA PORTE 324

BP 172 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20223159

Fax: +223 20228405

AIR BURKINA

IMMEUBLE SONAVIE - BP 1720 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20292487

AIR EXPRESS SARL

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - BP 1876 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20239960

AIR FRANCE

HAMDALLAYE - BP 204 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20700330

AIR GUINEE

ACI 2000 - IMMEUBLE SONAVIE - BP 2414 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20292486

AIR IVOIREQUARTIER DU FLEUVE - AVENUE DE L'YSER
BP 2445 BAMAKO - MALI

Tel.: +223 20239558

Fax: +223 20239575

AIR MAURITANIE

IMMEUBLE AIR AFRIQUE - BP 2651 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20238738

AIR SENEGAL INTERNATIONALAVENUE MODIBO KEITA PORTE 555
BP 1551 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20239815

Fax: +223 20239816

AIRBORNE EXPRESS

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - RUE 319 PORTE 83 - BP E 99 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20234502

AMA MALI

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - BP E 3272 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20226400

AMATRA MULTISERVICES

CENTRE COMMERCIAL RUE FAMOLO COULIBALY PORTE 75 - BP E 0337 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20222281

AMATRA TRANSIT

HAMDALLAYE - AVENUE CHEICK ZAYED - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20295766

AMZ SARL

MARCHE DE MEDINE - BP 1873 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 66796133

AS TRANSIT

DAOUDABOUGOU - AVENUE DE L'OUA PORTE 43 - BP 2885 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20235579

ASKIA TRANSITMAGNAMBOUGOU PROJET - IMMEUBLE MOUSSA BEN O. MAÏGA
BP 2218 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20200625

Fax: +223 20229831

ASKIA TRANSPORTMAGNAMBOUGOU PROJET - IMMEUBLE MOUSSA BEN O. MAÏGA
BP 2218 BAMAKO - MALI

Tel.: +223 20206758

Fax: +223 20229831

BALANZAN TRANSPORTS

BP 30 SEGOU – MALI

Tel.: +223 21320531

Fax: +223 21320579

BINKE TRANSPORTS

AVENUE DE L'OUA - BP 2678 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20205683

Fax: +223 20248648

BINKE TRANSPORTS

MOPTI – MALI

Tel.: +223 21430955

BITTAR TRANSPORT

AVENUE DE L'OUA - BP 8076 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20201205

CAMEROON AIRLINES

QUARTIER DU FLEUVE - BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20238285

CAPITOLE TRANSIT

CENTRE COMMERCIAL - BP 2263 BAMAKO – MALI

Tel.: +223 20227330

CAPITOLE TRANSIT

KHASSO - KAYES – MALI

Tel.: +223 21522061