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# Chapter 1

## 150

### 1.1 150.guide

Texified version of data for Mali.

Texified using wfact from

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Mali

### 1.2 150.guide/Mali

Mali

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Geography (Mali)  
 People (Mali)  
 Government (Mali)  
 Government (Mali 2. usage)  
 Economy (Mali)  
 Economy (Mali 2. usage)  
 Communications (Mali)  
 Defense Forces (Mali)

### 1.3 150.guide/Geography (Mali)

Geography (Mali)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, between Mauritania and Niger

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

1.24 million km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

1.22 million km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total 7,243 km, Algeria 1,376 km, Burkina 1,000 km, Guinea 858 km, Cote d'Ivoire 532 km, Mauritania 2,237 km, Niger 821 km, Senegal 419 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

the disputed international boundary between Burkina and Mali was submitted to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in October 1983 and the ICJ issued its final ruling in December 1986, which both sides agreed to accept ←

;

Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

Climate:

subtropical to arid; hot and dry February to June; rainy, humid, and mild June to November; cool and dry November to February

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast

Natural resources:

gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin, and copper deposits are known but not exploited

Land use:

arable land:

2%

permanent crops:  
     0%  
 meadows and pastures:  
     25%  
 forest and woodland:  
     7%  
 other:  
     66%  
 Irrigated land:  
     50 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
     hot, dust-laden harmattan; haze common during dry seasons; desertification  
 Note:  
     landlocked

## 1.4 150.guide/People (Mali)

People (Mali)

=====

Population:  
     8,868,617 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
     2.66% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
     51.73 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
     20.81 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
     -4.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
     108 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
     total population:  
         45.45 years  
     male:  
         43.89 years  
     female:  
         47.06 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
     7.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
     noun:  
         Malian(s)  
     adjective:  
         Malian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
     Mande 50% (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai 6%,  
     Tuareg and Moor 10%, other 5%  
 Religions: Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%  
 Languages:  
     French (official), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages  
 Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
   32%  
 male:  
   41%  
 female:  
   24%  
 Labor force:  
   2.666 million (1986 est.)  
 by occupation:  
   agriculture 80%, services 19%, industry and commerce 1% (1981)  
 note:  
   50% of population of working age (1985)

## 1.5 150.guide/Government (Mali)

Government (Mali)

=====

Names:  
   conventional long form:  
     Republic of Mali  
   conventional short form:  
     Mali  
   local long form:  
     Republique de Mali  
   local short form:  
     Mali  
   former:  
     French Sudan  
 Digraph:  
   ML  
 Type:  
   republic  
 Capital:  
   Bamako  
 Administrative divisions:  
   8 regions (regions, singular - region); Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti ←  
     ',  
     Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou  
 Independence:  
   22 September 1960 (from France)  
 Constitution:  
   new constitution adopted in constitutional referendum in January 1992  
 Legal system:  
   based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of  
   legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not  
   accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
 National holiday:  
   Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 22 September (1960)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
   Alliance for Democracy (Adema), Alpha Oumar KONARE; National Committee for  
   Democratic Initiative (CNID), Mountaga TALL; Sudanese Union/African

Democratic Rally (US/RAD), Baba Hakib HAIDARA and Treoule Mamadon KONATE; Popular Movement for the Development of the Republic of West Africa; Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP), Almamy SYLLA; Union for Democracy and Development (UDD), Moussa Balla COULIBALY; Rally for Democracy and Labor (RDT); Union of Democratic Forces for Progress (UFDP), Col. Youssouf TRAORE ↔ ;

Party for Democracy and Progress (PDP), Idrissa TRAORE; Malian Union for Democracy and Development (UMDD)

Suffrage:  
21 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:  
last held in April 1992; Alpha KONARE was elected in runoff race against Montaga TALL

National Assembly:  
last held on 8 March 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote ↔ by  
party NA; seats - (total 116) Adema 76, CNID 9, US/RAD 8, Popular Movement for the Development of the Republic of West Africa 6, RDP 4, UDD 4, RDT 3, UFDP 3, PDP 2, UMDD 1

Executive branch:  
Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People (CTSP) composed of 25 members, predominantly civilian

Legislative branch:  
unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:  
Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

## 1.6 150.guide/Government (Mali 2. usage)

Government (Mali 2. usage)

=====

Leaders:

Chief of State:  
President Alpha Oumar KONARE (since 8 June 1992)

Head of Government:  
Prime Minister Younoussi TOURE (since 8 June 1992)

Member of:  
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

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 Flag:  
 three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

## 1.7 150.guide/Economy (Mali)

### Economy (Mali)

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#### Overview:

Mali is among the poorest countries in the world, with about 70% of its ←  
 land  
 area desert or semidesert. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger. About 10% of the population live as nomads and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities ←  
 .  
 In consultation with international lending agencies, the government has adopted a structural adjustment program for 1992-95, aiming at GDP annual growth of 4.6%, inflation of no more than 2.5% on average, and a ←  
 substantial  
 reduction in the external current account deficit.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$2.3 billion (1991 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

-0.2% (1991 est.)

#### National product per capita:

\$265 (1991 est.)

#### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.4% (1991 est.)

#### Unemployment rate:

NA%

#### Budget:

revenues \$329 million; expenditures \$519 million, including capital expenditures of \$178 (1989 est.)

#### Exports:

\$320 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

#### commodities:

livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

#### partners:

mostly franc zone and Western Europe

#### Imports:

\$390 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

#### commodities:

textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals

#### partners:

mostly franc zone and Western Europe

External debt:  
\$2.6 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:  
growth rate 15.0% (1990 est.); accounts for 10.0% of GDP

Electricity:  
260,000 kW capacity; 750 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:  
small local consumer goods and processing, construction, phosphate, gold, fishing

Agriculture:  
accounts for 50% of GDP; most production based on small subsistence farms; cotton and livestock products account for over 70% of exports; other crops ←  
-  
millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats

Economic aid:  
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$349 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3,020 million; ←  
OPEC  
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$92 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$190 million

Currency:  
1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:  
Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)

## 1.8 150.guide/Economy (Mali 2. usage)

Economy (Mali 2. usage)  
=====

Fiscal year:  
calendar year

## 1.9 150.guide/Communications (Mali)

Communications (Mali)  
=====

Railroads:  
642 km 1.000-meter gauge; linked to Senegal's rail system through Kayes

Highways:  
about 15,700 km total; 1,670 km paved, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:  
1,815 km navigable

**Airports:**

total:

34

usable:

27

with permanent-surface runways:

8

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

5

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

10

**Telecommunications:**

domestic system poor but improving; provides only minimal service with ↔  
radio

relay, wire, and radio communications stations; expansion of radio relay in  
progress; 11,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV;  
satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean  
INTELSAT

## 1.10 150.guide/Defense Forces (Mali)

**Defense Forces (Mali)**

=====

**Branches:**

Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Police (Surete  
Nationale)

**Manpower availability:**

males age 15-49 1,749,662; fit for military service 995,554 (1993 est.); no  
conscription

**Defense expenditures:**

exchange rate conversion - \$41 million, 2% of GDP (1989)