

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS

MALI

17 JANUARY 2007

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1. Preface

- i This Country of Origin Information (COI) Key Documents has been produced by Research, Development and Statistics (RDS), Home Office, for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents includes information available up to 19 December 2006.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.
- iii For Home Office users, the COI Key Documents provides direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Mali is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the key documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional documents are very welcome and should be submitted to the Home Office as below.

Country of Origin Information Service

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It is not the function of the Advisory Panel to endorse any Home Office material or procedures. In the course of its work, the Advisory Panel directly reviews the content of selected Home Office COI documents, but neither the

fact that such a review has been undertaken, nor any comments made, should be taken to imply endorsement of the material. Some of the material examined by the Panel relates to countries designated or proposed for designation for the Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) list. In such cases, the Panel's work should not be taken to imply any endorsement of the decision or proposal to designate a particular country for NSA, nor of the NSA process itself.

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2. Background information on Mali

MALI IN BRIEF (Laurence LLALANNE-DEVLAIN) [41]

Full Country Name: Republic of Mali (Rèpublique du Mali)

Area: Total area 1.2 million sq. km

Population: 13.5 million (2005) (Of which an estimated 4 million are living abroad) (Laurence LALANNE-DEVLIN) [41]

Capital city: Bamako

People: The principle ethnic groups are Mande (including Bambara, Malinke, Soninke), Peul, Voltaic, Songhai, Tuareg and Moor.

Languages: French (official), and numerous African languages are spoken of which Bambara is most common.

Religion(s): The vast majority of Malians are Muslim. Christianity and indigenous beliefs are also practiced.

Currency: CFA Franc

Major political parties: There are over 70 political parties in Mali, many of which have little geographical reach or organisation. The important ones include ADEMA (Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali (Laurence LALANNE-DEVLIN)[41]) (which led the pro-democracy movement in the early 1990s), the MRP (Mouvement Patriotique por le Renouveau), CNID (Congres National d'Initiative Democratique), the Union pour la Republique et la Democratie (URD, a breakaway from ADEMA) and PARENA (Parti pour la renaissance nationale).

Head of State: President Amadou Toumani Toure (elected 2002)

Prime Minister: Mr Ousmane Issoufi Maiga

Foreign Minister: Dr Joao Bernardo Miranda

Membership of international groupings/organisations: African Development Bank (AFDB), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) (Foreign and Commonwealth Office Country Profile 11 September 2006) [1a] (p1)

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GEOGRAPHY

"Mali is a vast landlocked country and has a subtropical to arid climate. It is mostly flat plains covered by sand in the North, with savanna around the Niger River in the south. But there are some hills in the extreme North and in the Dogon Plateau in the northeast. Most of the country lies in the Sahara Desert, which produces a hot, dust-laden "harmattan" wind and haze common during the dry season". (Laurence LALANNE-DEVLIN) [41]

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RECENT HISTORY AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

In its current form Mali is a creation of the French Empire (called French Soudan under colonial rule). The country became an independent republic in 1960 after having briefly joined with Senegal in 1959 in the Federation of Mali.

The first head of State, President Modibo Keita immediately declared a single party state and pursued Marxist Socialist policies supported by alliances with the Soviet Bloc. Keita's regime was overthrown by a military coup in 1968. The coup leader Moussa Traore promised a return to civilian rule, but in the event continued the oppressive

single party rule of his predecessor until his overthrow in 1991.

On 26 March 1991, Lt Col Amadou Toumani Toure (popularly known as ATT), led the coup which overthrew Traore. Toure kept his promise of overseeing a return to civilian rule.

In 1992 the main opposition party to have emerged, ADEMA, won legislative elections, and the Presidential elections were won by its leader Alpha Oumar Konare. He was re-elected for a second term in May 1997. However, legislative elections in the same year were beset with technical problems, and opposition parties boycotted the re-run elections of August 1997. As a result, ADEMA and their allies took almost all the seats in the national assembly. (Foreign and Commonwealth Office Country Profile 11 September 2006) [1a] (p1)

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Under a new Constitution adopted in 1992, Mali has a presidential system of government, with the President serving a maximum of two terms of five years. After two terms in power, Konare stood down in 2002. Amadou Toumani Toure, the coup leader who handed over power in 1991, won the presidential election in that year.

Mali's constitution provides for a multiparty democracy, with the only restriction being a prohibition against parties based on ethnic, religious, regional, or gender lines. In addition to those political parties represented in the National Assembly, others are active in municipal councils. [4b]

The legislative elections which followed the 2002 presidential election marked the end of ADEMA's dominance over the political scene - no one party came out on top, and opposition parties such as the Rassemblement pour le Mali (RPM) and the Union pour la Republique et la Democratie (URD) are represented in the National Assembly. These elections were again marred by difficulties, and one third of the results were initially annulled by the constitutional court. Ibrahim Boubacar Kieta (the leader of the RPM, popularly known as IBK), a losing presidential candidate and former prime minister, became head of the National Assembly.

Toure declared that his presidency would concentrate on the economy, youth unemployment, education, and the fight against corruption. With no party political base, he has formed coalition governments by bringing in people from a range of parties and technocrats from international organisations. (Foreign and Commonwealth Office Country Profile 11 September 2006) [1a] (p2)

In May 2006 Tuareg rebels occupied two towns in the far north of Mali. (iafric a.com 24 May 2006) [35] This was in protest about lack of development. They withdrew after one day. (Irin News 24 May 2006) [16d] Subsequent negotiations arranged a peace deal. (IRINNews.com 5 July 2006) [16f] (News24.com 29 May 2006) [36] The agreement included a multi-million development programme for areas in the far north of the country. (IRIN News 31 July 2006) [16a]

On 31 July 2006 a report from IRIN stated:

"The government has launched a multi-million dollar economic development programme in the remote north of Mali, as part of a recent deal signed with Tuareg

rebel groups to end instability in the region.

Malian President Amadou Toumani Toure launched the US \$21 million programme, known as 'ADRE-NORD' and supported by the European Union, at a special ceremony last week.

'[This programme] will kick-start a new dynamic in economic development in Mali's northern regions and will contribute to wealth creation and poverty reduction,' Toure said on Thursday.

Nomadic Tuareg herders from the remote northeast corner of Mali bordering Algeria complain of government neglect of their people. Hundreds died and 150,000 fled the country in a Tuareg secessionist rebellion in 1990. And despite a peace deal the following year, there was sporadic trouble in the region until the mid-1990s.

Fears of a new spate of secessionist violence surfaced only last May when Tuareg rebels, many believed to be army deserters, attacked government barracks in the northern towns of Kidal, Menaka and Tessalit, seizing weapons and demanding a better economic deal for their region as well as a measure of self-government.

In a deal signed with the Tuareg fighters earlier this month, the government promised to increase development assistance to the impoverished Tuareg north of the country on condition of an end to rebellion.

President Toure used the ceremony to highlight two public works projects currently underway in northern Mali, a dam construction at Taoussa and a road building project linking the northeastern city of Gao with Mali's eastern neighbour, Niger.

As well as financial investment, President Toure gave more powers to local governments in the 4 July peace deal, primarily on development issues". (Irinnews.com 31 July 2006) [16a]

In October 2006 an Algerian Islamic insurgent organisation the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), which has been active in Mali since 2005 (Counterterrorism Blog 4 October 2006) [38], attacked the former Tuareg rebels killing nine of them (Reuters AlertNet 24 October 2006) [39] On 2 November 2006 the Tuareg rebels vowed to chase the GSPC from their territory, and said that they were seeking support from Algeria to do so. (gulfnews.com 4 November 2006) [37]

Presidential elections are due to take place in February 2007, and parliamentary elections in November 2007.

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ECONOMY

Main Exports: Cotton and gold (Laurence Lalanne-Devlin) [41]

GDP: US\$ 5.5 millions (2005)

GDP Growth: 6.1% (2005 estimated)

Inflation: 6.4% (2005 estimated)

Major sectors: Food processing, construction, phosphate, gold mining, cotton, corn, vegetables, livestock

Major trading partners: China, Pakistan, France, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire.

(Exchange rate: £1 = 1000 CFA Francs (Foreign and Commonwealth Office Country Profile 11 September 2006) [1a]

"The majority of Malians survive on animal husbandry or the production of subsistence crops or cereals. The country's main exports are gold, which provides just over 50% of exports by value and cotton, which provides 35% of export value. Gold production is set to rise with the opening of new mines. The cotton sector is adversely affected by falling international prices, but the government is attempting to expand the cotton processing and textile sectors, to ensure the maximum benefits of cotton production for the country. Mali imports some of its food requirements and its economy is adversely affected by the rising price of oil. Mali has a good record on economic reform and compliance with IMF programmes. The government is engaged in a privatisation programme, covering the cotton sector and telecommunications". (Foreign and Commonwealth Office Country Profile 11 September 2006) [1a]

Cotton in Mali:

"Mali is one of the world's biggest cotton producers. Approximately three million people - or a quarter of the Malian population - live directly from cotton production... However, the livelihoods of Mali's cotton farmers and a further seven million others across West Africa are being destroyed by the large subsidies that the United States and other rich countries provide to their cotton farmers. Subsidies lead to the overproduction of cotton. This surplus is then dumped onto world markets at rock bottom prices forcing down world cotton market prices. US cotton dumping is estimated to have reduced world cotton prices by 15 per cent. For the Malian cotton industry, this translates as a \$43m loss in cotton revenues in 2001 - 02, and \$14.7m in 2002 - 03. These losses completely wipe out the benefits of US development aid to Mali over these 2 years." (Oxfam - Mali overview) [42]

Gold mining in Mali:

"Mali has an estimated 500 tons of gold reserves and has followed the trail of several countries like Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo that have yielded to the economic advice of the Bretton Woods institutions to concentrate on extractive industries as the key to development, and thus reviewing their mining codes to attract and facilitate investment in the mining sector. By 1991, both legislative and institutional reforms were introduced in the mining sector in Mali. A new mining code was introduced to boost foreign direct investment in the sector whilst institutional reforms were introduced to facilitate the efficient functioning of companies..The mining code also introduced major fiscal reforms, which deny the state and its citizens the maximum returns of mineral wealth". (Mines and Communities Website) [43]

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The IMF Evaluation of Mali

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its fourth annual review in August 2006 "the Malian economy is showing renewed momentum resulting from a strong 2005/06 cereal harvest and a strengthening in terms of trade. Inflation is falling, and the external balance is improving. Strong performance in the gold sector and debt relief has brightened the medium-term outlook somewhat."

The IMF goes on to say:

“Implementation of the 2005 budget was satisfactory. Some shortfalls on the revenue side were evident in early 2006. The authorities have responded with measures, notably to strengthen customs control and valuation, and to curb the proliferation of tax exemptions. Initial discussions on the 2007 budget indicate that the authorities’ spending plans are fully financed.”

“Implementation of structural measures under the program has been uneven. There have been advances in the preparation of the cotton company for privatization and in civil service pension reform. However, delays arose in strengthening the banking system and in privatization of the energy and telecommunications companies.” [3a]

On 26 October 2006 it was announced that the Board of Directors of the US Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) had approved a five year, \$460.8 million compact to fund poverty reduction projects in the Republic of Mali. (allAfrica.com) [13]

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HUMAN RIGHTS

The US Department of State Country Report (USDOS) on Human Rights Practices dated 8 March 2006 noted that Mali’s record on human rights was generally good, and the government generally respected its citizens’ human rights. However there were some problem areas. The following human rights problems were reported:

- Poor prison conditions
- Occasional arbitrary arrest and detention
- Lengthy pre-trial detention and prolonged trial delays
- Domestic violence and discrimination against women
- Female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices affecting women
- Trafficking in children
- Hereditary servitude relationships between different ethnic groups in the North
- Child labour

(USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (p1)

MEDIA

The constitution provides for freedom of speech and of the press, and these rights are generally respected in practice. Although libel is considered a criminal offence and press laws include punitive presumption-of-guilt standards, these laws are rarely invoked. There is a free and active press, and a healthy NGO sector, largely in the capital. Mali’s single TV station is state-owned, but there are several independent radio stations, some of them regional. All broadcasting media present a wide range of views, including those critical of the government. The government does not restrict academic freedom or access to the internet. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (p3) (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5A] (p3)

Mali has one of the strongest community radio networks in Africa. After the fall of the last one-party regime in 1991 and the end to an outright state monopoly of the means of communications, the information media blossomed. Today, Mali has more than 110 private radio stations; 86 of them are community radios, mostly rurally based. (United Nations – Africa Renewal) [44]

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The justice system is slow and inefficient but is generally regarded as independent; however, the US Department of State (USDOS) 2005 report on human rights stated that although the law provides for an independent judiciary, the executive branch continued to exert influence over the judicial system. Freedom House concurs with the USDOS view, but states that “although the judiciary is not independent of the executive, it has shown considerable autonomy in rendering anti-administration decisions that have been respected by the government.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p2) (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (p2) (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5a] (p3)

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

Freedom of assembly and association is guaranteed and respected. Many civic groups and nongovernmental organisations, including human rights groups, operate without interference. Workers are guaranteed the right to join unions and nearly all salaried employees are unionised. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5a]

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The law provides for freedom of religion and the government generally respects this right in practice. Mali’s population is predominantly Muslim, though the state is secular. Sectarian violence occasionally flares between Muslim groups. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5a]

POLICE

The law prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention, and the government generally observes these prohibitions; however on occasions there are reports of police carrying out arbitrary arrests and detentions. The police force is moderately effective but has had problems caused by lack of resources and training. Corruption exists within the police force, with some police and gendarmes reported as extorting bribes. Impunity is not a problem, and individual police were charged and convicted of abuses. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (P2)

PRISONS

“The government permits visits by human rights monitors to prisons, though at least one group has complained that the red tape involved makes investigating and reporting on possible human rights abuses difficult”. (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5a] (p3) Prison conditions are harsh. Several NGOs have worked with women and juvenile prisoners to improve their conditions. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (p3)

TRAFFICKING

“Although the constitution prohibits forced labour, Mali is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced domestic, agricultural, and commercial labour. Mali now requires all children under 18 to carry travel documents”. (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5a] (p4)

Thousands of Malians emigrate clandestinely to Europe every year which leads to a large amount of trafficking. According to PipeLineNews.org:

“Each year, more than 240,000 illegal African immigrants are entering Europe. Behind these huge operations of migrant trafficking are powerful criminal African and North African organizations which bribe the police, customs officials and other local officials as well as government ministers. Each illegal immigrant has to pay up to 3000 Euros to the trafficking organizations. ...The trafficking organizations offer complete packages: Sub-Saharan Africans first travel to Senegal, Mali and Niger from where they are transported across the Sahara.” (PipeLineNews.org) [45]

A report from IRIN claims that Malians have a culture of migration, and that the sums remitted from abroad is more than half of all Mali's export earnings. The report quotes migration expert Sally Findlay as saying “With the additional pressures of conflicts on their borders, the impetus to go farther to Europe and the US is likely to increase. The pressure is likely to come both from individual families benefiting from these moves, and from the government, which sees the enormous value added from the remittances”. (IRINNews.org) [16e]

WOMEN

Domestic violence against women, including spousal abuse, was tolerated and common. Women have limited access to legal services, and family law favours men. Female genital mutilation is common though banned by the government decree in government-financed health centres. The practice has been carried out on an estimated 95 per cent of adult women. The government is running a two-phased programme aimed at eliminating all forms of FGM by 2008. (Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006) [5a] (p4)

There are other harmful traditional practices affecting women in Mali. These include force-feeding, early or forced marriage, the traditional practice of “lévirat” (where a recently widowed woman becomes the property of the dead man's brother or cousin) and nutritional taboos. (Laurence LALANNE-DEVLIN) [41]

FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR

The law prohibits forced or compulsory labour, including by children. There were some reports that de facto slavery, long reported to have existed in northern salt mining communities, evolved into wage labour in recent years; however, reliable evidence regarding labour conditions in those remote facilities remains unavailable. Hereditary servitude relationships continue to informally link different ethnic groups, particularly in the north. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (p8)

CHILD LABOUR

The Labour Code has specific policies that pertain to child labour; however these regulations are regularly ignored in practice. Child labour predominates in agriculture, mining, and the domestic help sectors and, to a lesser degree in craft and trade apprenticeships and cottage industries. (USDOS Country Report on Human Rights Practices 8 March 2006) [4a] (p8)

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3. Index to key source documents

(KB users - click source number to access document directly)

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mali, last reviewed 11 September 2006. (accessed 25 October 2006) http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019744971835
	[2]	Jane's Sentinel Security Assessments (accessed on 25 October 2006) http://sentinel.janes.com/docs/sentinel/WAFR_country.jsp?Prod_Name=WAFR&Sent_Country=Mali&
	[3]	International Monetary Fund (accessed 26 October 2006) http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=19831.0
	[4a]	United States Department of State, Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: 8 March 2006 (accessed on 26 October 2006) http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61580.htm
	[4b]	United States Department of State (USDOS), Background Note: Mali, last updated April 2006 (accessed on 26 October 2006) http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2828.htm
	[5a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World - Mali (2006) (accessed on 27 October 2006) http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7011&year=2006&view=mof
	[6]	Library of Congress, Country Profile: Mali, January 2005 (accessed on 26 October 2006) http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles.html
	[7a]	Europa Publications Ltd. Regional Surveys of the World: Africa: South of the Sahara 2005 (34th Edition), Mali, p. 696 – 718 (accessed on 26 October 2006)
	[7b]	Europa World Online, Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital (accessed on 26 October 2006) http://www.europaworld.com/entry/ml
	[7b]	Europa World Online, Country Statistics (accessed on 26 October 2006) http://www.europaworld.com/entry/ml
[8a]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Mali, last updated on 13 October 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1021454.stm	
[10]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook : Mali (last updated on 17 October 2006)	

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY CONTINUED	[11]	https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ml.html UNDP - Mali Country Profile, (accessed on 27 October 2006) http://www.un.org.ml/gb/maligb.htm
	[15]	Africabiz Online, The Republic of Mali - Briefs (accessed on 27 October 2006) http://businessafrica.net/africabiz/countries/mali.php
MAP	[9]	United Nations Cartographic Section, Map on Mali, October 2004 http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm
HISTORY	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mali (last reviewed on 11 September 2006) http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019744971835
	[4b]	United States Department of State (USDOS), Background Note: Mali, last updated April 2006 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2828.htm
	[5a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World - Mali (2006) http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7011&year=2006&view=mof
	[6]	Library of Congress, Country Profile: Mali, January 2005 http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles.html
	[7b]	Europa World Online, Recent History (accessed on 27 October 2006) http://www.europaworld.com/entry/ml
	[8a]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Mali (last updated on 13 October 2006) http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1021454.stm
	[8b]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Timeline: Mali (last updated on 13 October 2006) http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1022844.stm

POLITICS AND RECENT EVENTS	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mali (last reviewed on 11 September 2006) http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019744971835
	[4a]	United States Department of State, Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Mali, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61580.htm
	[4b]	United States Department of State (USDOS), Background Note: Mali, last updated April 2006 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2828.htm
	[5a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World - Mali (2006) http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7011&year=2006&view=mof
	[6]	Library of Congress, Country Profile: Mali, January 2005 http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles.html
	[7b]	Europa World Online, Government and Politics http://www.europaworld.com/entry/ml
	[8a]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Mali, last updated on 13 October 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1021454.stm
	[8b]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Timeline: Mali (last updated on 13 October 2005) http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1022844.stm
	[10]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook : Mali. https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ml.html
	[11]	UNDP - Mali Country Profile http://www.un.org/ml/gb/maligb.htm
	[13]	allAfrica.com, MCC Board Approves \$461 Million Development Agreement http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200610260380.html
	[14]	Embassy of the Republic of Mali in Tokyo http://www.ambamali-jp.org/en/index.html

HUMAN RIGHTS - GENERAL:	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), UK Country Profile: Mali, last updated 11 September 2006 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019744971835
	[4a]	United States Department of State, Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Mali, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61580.htm
	[5a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World – Mali (2006) http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7011&year=2006&view=mof
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	[12b]	University of Minnesota Human Rights Library The Status of Human Rights Organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa - Mali http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/africa/mali.htm
HUMAN RIGHTS – SPECIFIC ISSUES: (IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL REPORTS ABOVE, INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW)		
ARREST AND DETENTION	[4a]	United States Department of State, Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Mali, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61580.htm
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	[4c]	United States Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 3 June 2005 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005/46614.htm
	[5a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World - Mali (2006) http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&country=7011&year=2006&view=mof
	[6]	Library of Congress Country Profile: Mali – January 2005 http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles.html
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