

## Inventory

### Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Mali			
Party since 1 October 1985 <sup>1</sup>			
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)			
Relevant Legislation			
	• Law n° 95-031 of 20 March 1995 setting conditions for the management of wild fauna and its habitat.		
Article III.5			
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is not prohibited.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is not prohibited.
		Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Fish	Unknown
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Exceptions have been allowed, but no law identified to determine the permissible scope of exceptions.
		Terrestrial Mammals	None granted • Law 95-031 of 20 March 1995, article 52 authorizes exceptions only in exceptional circumstances: protection of the species, scientific purpose, or protection of people and goods.
		Birds	None granted • Law 95-031 of 20 March 1995 authorizes exceptions only in exceptional circumstances: protection of the species, scientific purpose, or protection of people and goods.
		Reptiles	Unknown
		Fish	Unknown

<sup>1</sup> Mali reports that it became a party on 5 January 1985. Article XVIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that, after the Convention has entered into force, a State acceding to CMS thereafter becomes a party “on the first day of the third month following the deposit . . . of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession”. As Mali submitted its instrument of ratification 28 July 1987, the Convention entered into force for it on 1 October 1987 as recorded by the CMS website and Germany, the depositary government, in a Note Verbale.

Article III.4		
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
		<p>Mali has designated a number of protected areas, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Park and Biosphere Reserve of the Boucle of Baoulé. However insufficient information is provided to determine whether Appendix I species are in these areas, and insufficient information is provided to determine the content of any obligations.</li> <li>• Gourma elephant reserve. However, insufficient information is provided to determine the content of any obligations.</li> <li>• Niger Interior Delta for migratory birds from Eurasia. However, insufficient information is provided to determine the content of any obligations.</li> <li>• Bafing Fauna Reserve for Chimpanzees. However, insufficient information is provided to determine the content of any obligations.</li> </ul>
	Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species	
		Windmills (birds and bats) Unknown
		Cell towers (birds and bats) Unknown
		Dams (fish) Unknown
		Road construction (mammals) Unknown
		Train tracks (mammals) Unknown
		Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish) Unknown
		Shipping (marine mammals) Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures have been implemented to better monitor violations with respect to birds, and refuge sites. However, insufficient information is provided as to whether the policies include mandatory duties.</li> </ul>
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	"Mali". Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including all overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.