MALI

Mali Revenue 1

Formerly Soudan (French). At the time of achieving independence, the new Sudanese Republic (no relation to the Sudan adjoining Egypt) joined with Senegal to form the Mail Federation in April 1960. The union was not a happy one - by August Senegal left and the Mali republic was formed from the original ex-Soudan territory.

The CFA Franc was used as currency until 1962, when the national currency, Mali Franc, was introduced. Economic problems forced Mali to rejoin the CFA Franc group in 1984, at only half the original exchange rate.

Modibo Keita established a one-party state until overthrown by Moussa Traoré in 1968. A further revolution came in 1991 with Toumani Touré taking power in 1992.

Most of the population lives in the barely agricultural south-east corner of the country around the capital Bamako on the Senegal River, with the northern frontier towns of Timbukti and Gao on the Niger River facing vast tracts of Saharan desert to the north as far as the boundaries with Mauritania and Algeria. This northern tract has been home to Islamic and Tuareg rebels. Initially the Tuareg seized control of the north in 2012, capturing Timbuktu and declaring the independence of Azawad, but they in turn were attacked by their former Islamist allies. In response, in 2013 French troops were called in and joint Mali-French forces recaptured most of Mali including Timbuktu.

In view of these troubles, use of revenue stamps in commerce was mainly confined to the southern part of the country, encountered only by the small minority of wealthy traders and politicians. Thus, the revenues seen to date have mainly been seen on passports, or travel and identity documents. Most of the population remained in subsistence agriculture, and an estimated 200,000 in effectively direct slavery without income or the freedom to travel.

MALI REVENUE

Timbre Fiscal stamps are general duty revenues.



1960. Daussy key type inscribed REPUBLIQUE SUDANAISE. Lightly tinted paper. With wmk.





c1973. New Arms of the Republic, at left. Wmk AT.

(16. 2F)

(17. 4F)

(18. 5F)

(19. 10F)

(20. 15F)

(20. ISF)

(21. 20F)

(22. 25F) (23. 50F)

(26, 500F)

(27. 1000F)

(28. 2000F)

(29 5000F)

30. 10,000F plum & black 75.00

The range of values reported by Duston, but details not yet known.



c1980. National Arms in the centre, local sculptures at each side, background fine screen of diagonal lines, outer frame in colour of background and border with white diamond-shaped ornaments.

31. 25F pale blue, green & black	5.00
(32. 50F)	
33. 100F blue, mauve & black	5.00
(34. 1000F)	
(35. 10,000F)	
36. 12,500F green, red & black	5.00



c1990. Same national Arms in the centre, local sculptures at each side, but background of small print text, outer frame in colour of centre and border with small circles in colour.

40. 5000F pale green, dark green & black 7.50



c2010. New design with small arms in circle, and larger native sculpture. Faint allover security underprint. in second colour stated. Imperf, self-adhesive, on rouletted backing paper.

50. 100F green & grey	5.00
51. 200F violet-blue & violet-blue	5.00
51. 500F violet-blue & blue	5.00
53. 1000F dark green (& grey?)	10.00