



The Commonwealth

Fast Facts:

The Commonwealth

Overview

The Commonwealth is made up of 52 **independent** countries that work together to pursue common goals which promote **development, democracy and peace**. Our combined population is **2.2 billion**, of which more than **60 per cent** is aged 29 or under.

The Commonwealth **spans the globe** and includes both advanced economies and developing countries. It encompasses Africa (18 countries), Asia (8), the Caribbean and Americas (13), Europe (3), and the Pacific (11).

The Commonwealth's strength lies in its shared values and **diversity**. Thirty of our members are small states, usually with a population well under 1.5 million, and 24 members are small island developing states.

The Pacific nation of Nauru is the **smallest** Commonwealth member country with a population of about 10,000. The **most populous** member country is India with over 1.2 billion people.

Our organisations

The Commonwealth is connected by an active network of more than 80 intergovernmental, civil society and professional organisations, including:

- The **Commonwealth Secretariat** - supporting member states
- The **Commonwealth Foundation** - supporting civil society
- The **Commonwealth of Learning** - promoting distance learning and education
- The **Commonwealth Games Federation** - promoting sports development

thecommonwealth.org/organisations

¹ Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

² Commonwealth Secretariat calculations using [International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook](#) April 2015

³ [A Rising Commonwealth Tide: Emerging Dynamics of Intra-Commonwealth Trade and Investment](#) May 2015

⁴ Cities in low- and middle- income countries predicted to become global leaders in terms of business activity, human capital and innovation in 10-20 years [AT Kearney Emerging Cities Outlook 2014](#)

Headline facts

The Commonwealth has observed more than **140 elections in 36 countries** since 1980.

Since 1991, 12 Commonwealth member countries have moved to multi-party **democracy** from military or one-party rule.¹

The combined **gross domestic product** of Commonwealth member countries is predicted to reach US\$14 trillion by 2020.²

Trade between Commonwealth countries is estimated at over \$680 billion today and projected to surpass \$1 trillion by 2020.³

Half of the top 20 global **emerging cities** are in the Commonwealth: New Delhi, Mumbai, Nairobi, Kuala Lumpur, Bangalore, Johannesburg, Kolkata, Cape Town, Chennai and Dhaka.⁴

In Sub-Saharan Africa, eight of the top 10 countries perceived to have the **lowest levels of corruption** are Commonwealth members.⁵

Seven of the top 10 countries for **gender equality** in Sub-Saharan Africa are Commonwealth countries.⁶

Seven of the top 10 nations in the **Ibrahim Index** of African Governance are Commonwealth members.⁷

Twenty-seven Commonwealth countries have high or very high **human development** according to the inequality-adjusted Human Development Index.⁸

⁵ Botswana, Seychelles, Rwanda, Namibia, Mauritius, Ghana, Lesotho, South Africa - [Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2015](#)

⁶ Rwanda, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana [Global Gender Gap Report 2015](#)

⁷ Mauritius, Botswana, South Africa, Namibia, Seychelles, Ghana, and Lesotho [Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2015](#)

⁸ UNDP Inequality-adjusted [Human Development Index December 2015](#)



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Many small and developing Commonwealth countries are among those with the **lowest ecological footprints** worldwide.⁹

Five of the best performing 15 countries in the **Youth Development Index** are Commonwealth members.¹⁰

Article 7. Rule of Law
 Article 8. Good Governance
 Article 9. Sustainable Development
 Article 10. Protecting the Environment
 Article 11. Health, Education, Food and Shelter
 Article 12. Gender Equality
 Article 13. Young People in the Commonwealth
 Article 14. The Needs of Small States
 Article 15. The Needs of Vulnerable States
 Article 16. The Role of Civil Society

Our values

History and membership

The modern Commonwealth is **66 years-old**, having been formed on **26 April 1949** when the leaders of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom adopted the **London Declaration**. The declaration defined the Commonwealth as a “free association” of independent member countries.

All members have an **equal say**, regardless of their size or economic stature. This ensures that even the smallest countries have a voice in shaping the Commonwealth. In the past two decades, countries which have joined include **Mozambique, Cameroon and Rwanda**.

Commonwealth Charter

The Commonwealth’s principles and values have been agreed over the years by our Heads of Government and articulated in communiqués such as the *Harare Declaration* and the *Singapore Declaration*.

On 14 December 2012, leaders agreed the **Commonwealth Charter** which sets out 16 core shared principles to which all member countries have committed. The charter covers:

Article 1. Democracy
 Article 2. Human Rights
 Article 3. International Peace and Security
 Article 4. Tolerance, Respect and Understanding
 Article 5. Freedom of Expression
 Article 6. Separation of Powers

⁹ Bangladesh, Rwanda, Pakistan, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, India, Kenya, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Tanzania in top 30 for lowest footprint per capita WWF - [Happy Planet Index](#)

¹⁰ Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Malta and United Kingdom [Commonwealth Secretariat Youth Development Index 2013](#)



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We the People of the Commonwealth

“Recognising that in an era of changing economic circumstances and uncertainty, new trade and economic patterns, unprecedented threats to peace and security, and a surge in popular demands for democracy, human rights and broadened economic opportunities, the potential of and need for the Commonwealth - as a compelling force for good and as an effective network for co-operation and for promoting development - has never been greater...”

thecommonwealth.org/charter

Commonwealth Day

Commonwealth Day is celebrated by young people, schools, communities and civil society organisations on the **second Monday in March** every year. It is an opportunity to promote understanding on Commonwealth values.

In 2017, Commonwealth Day will be marked on 13 March.

An Inclusive Commonwealth

The Commonwealth’s annual theme for 2016 is [An Inclusive Commonwealth](#)

This year’s theme celebrates the diversity of the Commonwealth, which is made up of more than two billion people. Every one of them is different, and each of them has something unique to offer.

The Commonwealth Charter asserts that everyone is equal and deserves to be treated fairly, whether they are rich or poor, without regard to their race, age, gender, belief or other identity. The Commonwealth builds a better world by including and respecting everybody and the richness of their personalities.



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Our structure

Head of the Commonwealth

The Head of the Commonwealth is Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen, who has fulfilled her symbolic role as Head for over 60 years, is also head of state of sixteen Commonwealth countries; other member countries are either republics or have their own monarchy.

Commonwealth Secretary-General

The Commonwealth Secretary-General promotes and protects the Commonwealth's fundamental values, represents the Commonwealth globally, and manages the Commonwealth Secretariat. She or he is appointed by leaders and can serve a maximum of two four-year terms.

Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC, who was born in Dominica, became Secretary-General on 1 April 2016 having been appointed by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in Malta in November 2015.

The Commonwealth Secretariat

The Commonwealth Secretariat works with governments to deliver on priorities agreed by Commonwealth Heads of Government. We bring policy-makers together and provide guidance and technical assistance to member countries.

Based at Marlborough House in London, the Secretariat is staffed by professionals from across the Commonwealth. Our programme work encompasses areas such as democracy, rule of law, human rights, governance, economic and social development, small states and youth development.

The Commonwealth Secretariat, alongside the Secretary-General and three Deputy-Secretaries General, represents the interests of member countries, especially small and developing states who can sometimes be overshadowed by larger, more powerful countries.

In 2015 the Commonwealth Secretariat celebrated its 50th anniversary, having been established in 1965.

Heads of Government summit

Every two years the leaders of our 52 countries gather for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). A major global event, this intergovernmental summit is an opportunity for Heads to address shared challenges and set new priorities. Decisions are reached by consensus with statements reflecting the views of all those present.

Responsibility for hosting the summit is shared by member countries. The next Heads of Government Meeting will be hosted by the United Kingdom in 2018. Past meetings were in Malta (2015), Sri Lanka (2013), Australia (2011), Trinidad and Tobago (2009), Uganda (2007).

Ministerial meetings

Government ministers responsible for foreign affairs, finance, law, youth development, women's affairs, health and education meet regularly to discuss issues of shared concern and agree areas for action.

Policy priorities agreed at Commonwealth meetings will typically be promoted by member governments at other international forums and intergovernmental organisations, such as the African Union and the Caribbean Community.

Ministerial Action Group

The Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group deals with serious or persistent violations of the Commonwealth's shared principles. It is made up of a rotating group of foreign ministers from nine countries.

The Group engages proactively and constructively with countries where Commonwealth values are at risk. It meets to assess the nature of any contraventions and works with countries to agree on a course of action to restore democracy and constitutional rule.



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Suspension is one of the actions that can be taken by the Group. This means that a country is prevented from taking part in Commonwealth activities and it will no longer be eligible for technical assistance. No country has ever been expelled from the Commonwealth.