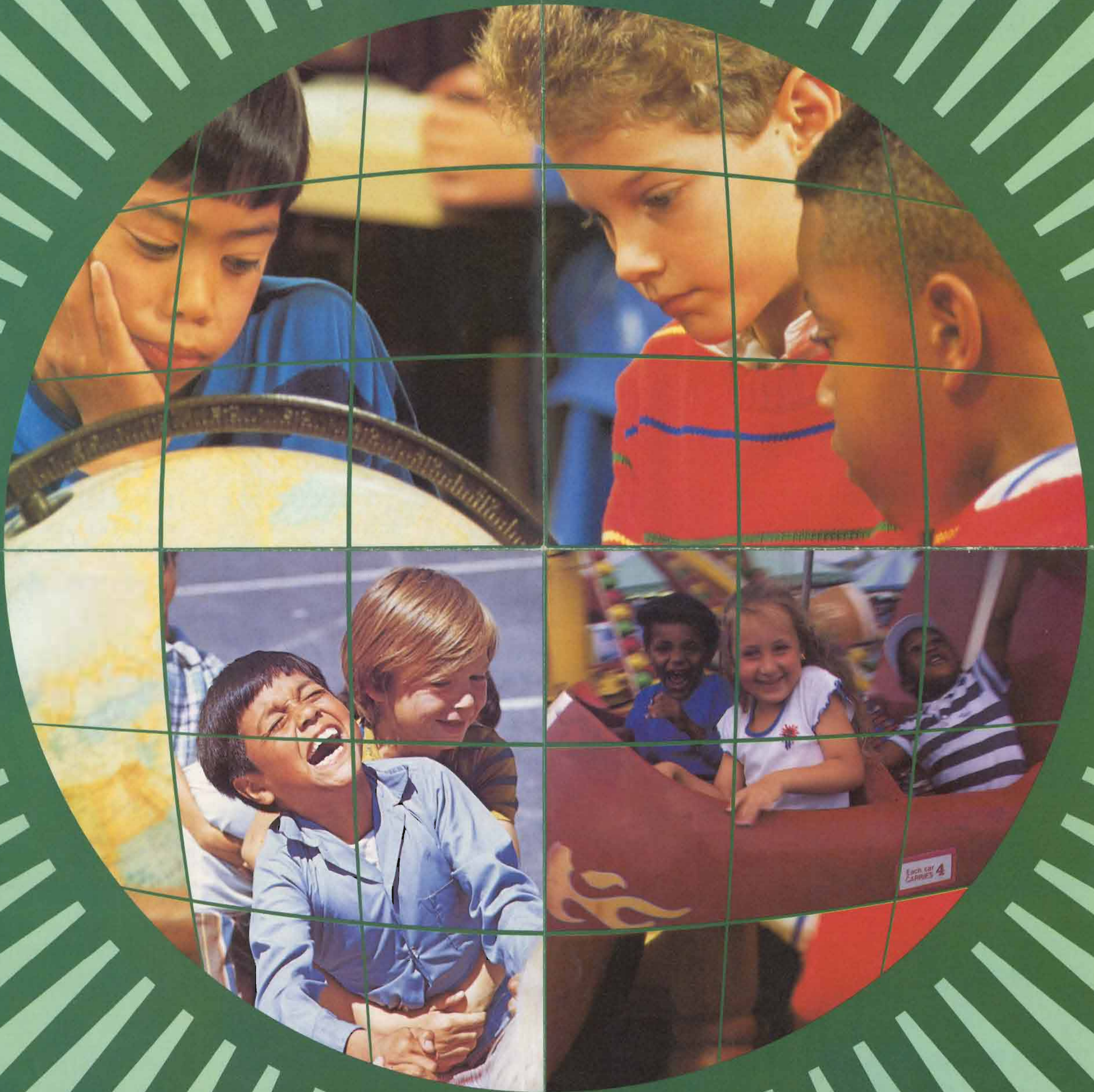
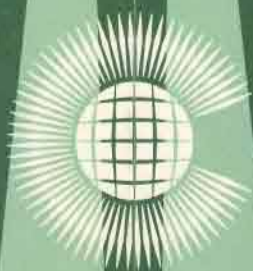


# COMMONWEALTH DAY



9 March 1992



Commonwealth  
Secretariat

# Commonwealth Day 9 March 1992

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE FUTURE

Today's Commonwealth is a partnership for progress, peace and understanding. It brings together in friendship and co-operation 50 member countries and nearly one and a half billion people – almost a third of the world's nations and a quarter of its people. It is a family of countries, located in every continent and ocean, which have chosen to work together to benefit themselves and the international community as a whole. Some are huge land masses, others are tiny island nations. A number are rich, many are very poor. Because the Commonwealth's people are of many different races, languages and religions, and its countries are at all levels of economic and social development, it can truly be described as a cross-section of the modern world.

The record to date shows that it is worth caring for the Commonwealth

- The Commonwealth stands for equality, democracy and liberty, and protects and promotes human rights. These are fundamental principles to which all members subscribe.



Promotion of the democratic process: Commonwealth Observer Group of Bangladesh elections

- Commonwealth countries and citizens share a special relationship as equal members of the same family. A long history of Commonwealth contacts has resulted in a network of connections between governments and between individuals with common interests, enthusiasms and professions.

- Commonwealth members work well together because they have similar educational, legal and administrative systems and business practices, share a respect for democracy, and talk to each other easily in the common language of English.

- On this basis of principles and similar practices, Commonwealth countries have agreed to work together on programmes of practical co-operation in many different fields. These all aim at improving the conditions of life for its people and the levels of development of its member countries.

- Alongside the Commonwealth of governments, the network of Commonwealth non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – the 'Commonwealth of peoples' – is a unique Commonwealth strength which reaches down to the grassroots.

The Commonwealth legal tradition  
Thomas Höpker/Magnum

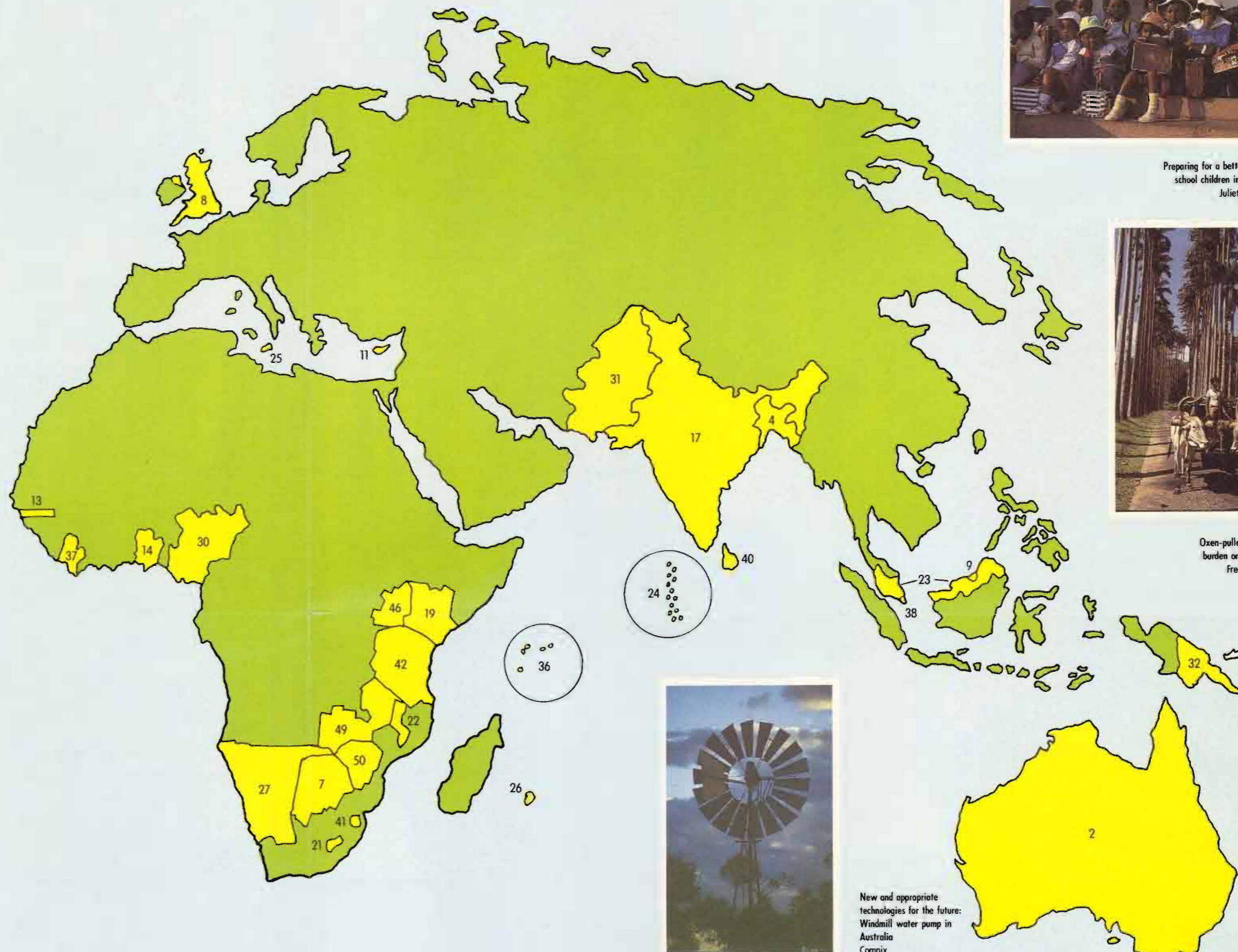


On the road to economic development: Miners in Namibia  
Steele Perkins/Magnum



Front: Ace/Mugshots, Paul Fusco/Magnum, Steele Perkins/Magnum  
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Preparing for a better world: Primary school children in Southern Africa  
Juliet Coombe/Complex



Oxen-pulled wagons are no burden on the environment  
Fred Meyer/Magnum



New and appropriate technologies for the future: Windmill water pump in Australia  
Complex

- True to its principles of equality and multiracialism, the Commonwealth was a world leader in the international campaign against apartheid in South Africa. It is now aiming to assist black South Africans to carry out their roles in a new, post-apartheid South Africa.

- Commonwealth countries are combining to tackle the other big problems of our time. The Commonwealth is in the forefront of international efforts to end racism, alleviate poverty, recognise fully the role of women, construct a more equal international society, protect the environment and achieve sustainable development.

- The Commonwealth regards the many different races, cultures and languages of its people as its 'common wealth'. From them has been forged a 'community in diversity' which can bridge differences and promote understanding between people, communities and nations.

- The Commonwealth is pledged to employ its unique assets and experience to help build a better world for all the world's people.

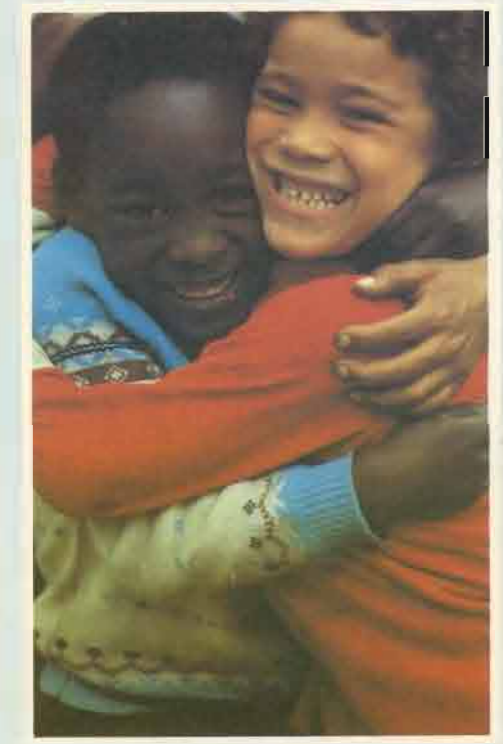
## COUNTRIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Member Country	Population 1989 <sup>1</sup>	System of Government	Date of Joining	Member Country	Population 1989 <sup>1</sup>	System of Government	Date of Joining	Member Country	Population 1989 <sup>1</sup>	System of Government	Date of Joining	Member Country	Population 1989 <sup>1</sup>	System of Government	Date of Joining
1 Antigua & Barbuda	79,000	M	1981	14 Ghana	14,425,000	R	1957	27 Namibia	1,300,000	RE	1990	39 Solomon Islands	314,000	M	1978
2 Australia	16,765,000	M	1931 <sup>2</sup>	15 Grenada	94,000	M	1974	28 Nauru	9,000	RE	1968	40 Sri Lanka	16,779,000	RE	1948
3 The Bahamas	248,000	M	1973	16 Guyana	800,000	RE	1966	29 New Zealand	3,343,000	M	1931 <sup>2</sup>	41 Swaziland	761,000	M*	1968
4 Bangladesh	111,590,000	R	1972	17 India	832,535,000	R	1947	30 Nigeria	113,665,000	RE	1960	42 Tanzania	25,627,000	RE	1961
5 Barbados	255,000	M	1966	18 Jamaica	2,396,000	M	1962	31 Pakistan	109,950,000	R	1989 <sup>3</sup>	43 Tuvalu	98,000	M*	1970
6 Belize	184,000	M	1981	19 Kenya	23,277,000	RE	1963	32 Papua New Guinea	3,812,000	M	1975	44 Trinidad & Tobago	1,261,000	R	1962
7 Botswana	1,217,000	RE	1966	20 Kiribati	69,000	RE	1979	33 St Kitts & Nevis	41,000	M	1983	45 Tuvalu	9,000	M	1978
8 Britain	57,270,000	M	1946	21 Lesotho	1,722,000	M*	1966	34 St Lucia	147,000	M	1979	46 Uganda	16,772,000	RE	1962
9 Brunei Darussalam	249,000	M*	1984	22 Malawi	8,230,000	RE	1964	35 St Vincent & the Grenadines	114,000	M	1979	47 Vanuatu	152,000	R	1980
10 Canada	26,302,000	M	1931 <sup>2</sup>	23 Malaysia	17,340,000	M*	1957	36 Seychelles	68,000	RE	1976	48 Western Samoa	159,000	R	1970
11 Cyprus	694,000	RE	1961	24 Maldives	209,000	RE	1982	37 Sierra Leone	4,040,000	RE	1961	49 Zambia	7,837,000	RE	1964
12 Dominica	82,000	R	1978	25 Malta	351,000	R	1964	38 Singapore	2,684,000	R	1965	50 Zimbabwe	9,567,000	RE	1980
13 The Gambia	848,000	RE	1965	26 Mauritius	1,062,000	M*	1968								

ABBREVIATIONS  
M Monarchy under Queen Elizabeth II, who is represented by a Governor-General in all countries except Britain.  
M\* National Monarchy.  
R Republic.  
RE Republic with Executive President.

NOTES  
<sup>1</sup>Figures from World Bank and Commonwealth Secretariat 1989.  
<sup>2</sup>Statute of Westminster.  
<sup>3</sup>Pakistan rejoined the Commonwealth on 1 October 1989.  
<sup>4</sup>As of March 1992, Mauritius will become a republic.

Nauru and Tuvalu are special members. They participate in functional meetings and activities, but do not attend meetings of Heads of Government.



Partnership for the Future  
Ace/Ian Stokes

Design: Nick Mowbray/ACS

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