

# **MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS, 1949**

*(London, 22-27 April)*

## **FINAL COMMUNIQUE**

During the past week the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs have met in London to exchange views upon the important constitutional issues arising from India's decision to adopt a republican form of constitution and her desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth.

The discussions have been concerned with the effects of such a development upon the existing structure of the Commonwealth and the constitutional relations between its members. They have been conducted in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding, and have had as their historical background the traditional capacity of the Commonwealth to strengthen its unity of purpose while adapting its organisation and procedures to changing circumstances.

After full discussion the representatives of the Governments of all the Commonwealth countries have agreed that the conclusions reached should be placed on record in the following declaration:-

The Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, whose countries are united as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and owe a common allegiance to the Crown, which is also the symbol of their free association, have considered the impending constitutional changes in India.

The Government of India have informed the other Governments of the Commonwealth of the intention of the Indian people that under the new constitution which is about to be adopted India shall become a sovereign independent Republic. The Government of India have, however, declared and affirmed India's desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of The King as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

The Governments of the other countries of the Commonwealth the basis of whose membership of the Commonwealth is not hereby changed, accept and recognise India's continuing membership in accordance with the terms of this declaration.

Accordingly the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon hereby declare that they remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth of Nations, freely co-operating in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress.

These constitutional questions have been the sole subject of discussion at the full meetings of Prime Ministers.

*26 April 1949*

### **Heads of Delegation**

<b>Australia</b>	The Rt Hon J B Chifley, Prime Minister
<b>Britain</b>	The Rt Hon Clement Attlee, Prime Minister
<b>Canada</b>	The Hon L B Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs
<b>Ceylon</b>	The Hon D S Senanayake, Prime Minister
<b>India</b>	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister
<b>New Zealand</b>	The Rt Hon Peter Fraser, Prime Minister
<b>Pakistan</b>	The Hon Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister
<b>Union of South Africa</b>	Dr The Hon D F Malan, Prime Minister