



Handbook

of the
General Synod of
The Anglican Church of Canada

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The Anglican Church of Canada *Mission Statement*

As a partner in the worldwide Anglican Communion and in the universal Church, we proclaim and celebrate the gospel of Jesus Christ in worship and action.

We value our heritage of biblical faith, reason, liturgy, tradition, bishops and synods, and the rich variety of our life in community.

We acknowledge that God is calling us to greater diversity of membership, wider participation in ministry and leadership, better stewardship in God's creation and a stronger resolve in challenging attitudes and structures that cause injustice.

Guided by the Holy Spirit, we commit ourselves to respond to this call in love and service and so more fully live the life of Christ.



L'Église anglicane du Canada *Énoncé de Mission*

En tant que partenaires à part entière de la communion anglicane internationale et de l'Église universelle, nous proclamons et célébrons l'Évangile de Jésus Christ par notre liturgie et nos gestes.

Nous accordons une place de choix à notre héritage composé de notre foi biblique, de raison, de liturgie, de tradition, de notre épiscopat et de nos synodes, et de la grande richesse de notre vie en communauté.

Nous reconnaissons que Dieu nous appelle à une plus grande diversification dans notre communauté chrétienne, à une participation plus étendue dans le ministère et dans les prises de décision, à un engagement plus profond dans la création que Dieu nous a confiée, et à une remise en question des attitudes et des structures qui causent des injustices.

Guidés par l'Esprit Saint, nous nous engageons à répondre à ces appels avec amour et esprit de service, vivant ainsi plus profondément la vie du Christ.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE HANDBOOK

Anglican Military Ordinariate

The Anglican Military Ordinariate is composed of the Anglican clergy and lay service personnel in the Canadian Armed Forces and their families.

Assessors of the General Synod

Two or more persons appointed by the Prolocutor to advise the chairperson of the General Synod with respect to the Declaration of Principles, the Constitution, the Rules of Order and Procedure and the Canons of the General Synod.

Bishop, Assistant

A bishop appointed by a diocesan bishop to assist in the diocesan's duties and functions but without jurisdiction or right of succession.

Bishop, Coadjutor

A bishop elected by a diocesan synod to assist a bishop of a diocese. A coadjutor bishop has the right of succession.

Bishop, Suffragan

A bishop elected by a diocesan synod to assist a diocesan bishop but having no right of succession.

Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces

A bishop who has Episcopal jurisdiction over the chaplains of The Anglican Church of Canada serving with the Canadian Armed Forces.

Bishop, National Indigenous Anglican

A bishop with pastoral episcopal relationship with all Indigenous ministries of The Anglican Church of Canada (see Canon XXII).

Bishops, House of

A meeting of the bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada.

Bishops, Order of

The bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada who are members of the General Synod according to the terms of the Constitution. Not all members of the House of Bishops are members of the Order of Bishops.

Canadian Forces

Means the Canadian Armed Forces and *vice versa*.

Canon

A law or decree of the Church.

Chancellor of a Diocese

A judge or barrister who is appointed to advise the diocesan bishop.

Chancellor of the Anglican Military Ordinariate

A judge or barrister who is appointed to advise the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces.

Chancellor of the General Synod

A judge or barrister who is an officer of the General Synod appointed to advise the Primate.

Commission

A group of people appointed to undertake a particular task for the Church.

Convening Circular

A publication containing reports, notices of motion, memorials and petitions related to the business of the General Synod and circulated to its members before the convening of the synod.

Credentials Committee

A committee constituted to report to the synod the standing of all persons who claim membership therein, and to advise the chairperson as to a quorum of each Order.

Deaconess

A woman set apart for work in the Church under the terms of Canon XIII.

Deposition

To divest a person of the office and character conferred by ordination.

Diocese

The area or district under the jurisdiction and pastoral care of a bishop. There are 30 dioceses in The Anglican Church of Canada.

Ecclesiastical Province

A group of dioceses under the jurisdiction of a provincial synod. In Canada there are four ecclesiastical provinces: British Columbia and Yukon, Canada, Ontario and Rupert's Land.

Ex officio

A position or office that is granted to an individual because that person holds another specified office.

Incumbent

A priest or deacon appointed by the bishop to a parish or other office of the Church.

Journal of Proceedings

A publication of the day-by-day decisions and activities of a session of the General Synod together with reports and other related material.

Letters *Bene Decessit*

A formal document given by a bishop to a bishop, priest or deacon in good standing upon transfer to another diocese.

Letters Testimonial

A formal commendation given by a diocesan bishop to the Bishop Ordinary with respect to a bishop, priest or deacon in good standing who is commending a leave of absence to accept a commission as a chaplain in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Matrimonial Commission

A group of qualified people appointed by a diocesan bishop to deal with applications for declaration of marital status and applications for permission to marry in accordance with Canon XXI — On Marriage in the Church.

Memorial

A formal written statement describing a position taken by an individual or organization, such as a diocesan synod.

Metropolitan

The Primate, or an archbishop having jurisdiction and pastoral oversight of an ecclesiastical province.

Ministry, Abandonment of

When a deacon, priest, or bishop ceases to exercise the ministry of the Church or openly renounces the doctrine or discipline of the Church.

Ministry, Relinquishment of

An act or deed whereby a deacon, priest or bishop surrenders or renounces his or her exercise of the ministry of the Church.

Mutatis Mutandis

Transferred from one situation to another and making the necessary adjustments. (Used in Rules of Order and Procedure.)

Notice of Motion

A formal notice (generally written, but sometimes oral) by a member that he or she intends to present a resolution. The notice of motion includes the substance of the resolution. The wording of a resolution usually, but not necessarily, is included in the notice.

Orders

Refers to the membership of the General Synod: the Order of Bishops, the Order of Clergy and the Order of Laity.

Petition

A formal written request for action submitted in writing to the General Synod by an individual or organization.

Primate

The President of the General Synod, chairperson of the House of Bishops and senior metropolitan of the Church; with the title of Archbishop.

Prolocutor

An officer of the General Synod, elected by the members of the General Synod from the Orders of Clergy and Laity at each session. The Prolocutor is, next to the President, the senior officer of the General Synod.

Prolocutor, Deputy

An officer of the General Synod, elected by the members of the General Synod from the Orders of Clergy and Laity at each session, but not of the same Order as the Prolocutor.

Prorogation

The termination of a session of the synod.

Quorum

The minimum number of members of the General Synod, its committees, boards, commissions or councils, required to conduct business.

Session

The term used for the entire time the synod meets.

Sitting

A period of time during a session of the General Synod when accredited members meet to consider the business of the synod.

Solemn Declaration

The statement made at the General Synod of 1893 declaring the fundamental faith and doctrine of the Church as constituting the foundation of the synod structure.

Supreme Court of Appeal

The final Court of Appeal of the Church with jurisdiction related to judgments or decisions of diocesan bishops, or diocesan and provincial courts, and the validity of any Canon passed by the General Synod or the synod of a diocese or ecclesiastical province that may be submitted to it.

Supreme Court of Appeal, Registrar

The administrative officer of the Supreme Court of Appeal, appointed by the Primate.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Consolidates 1) the Solemn Declaration, 2) Basis of Constitution, and 3) Fundamental Principles previously adopted by the synod in 1893 and constitutes the foundation of the synod structure (1934).

1. Solemn Declaration

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

We, the Bishops, together with the Delegates from the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, now assembled in the first General Synod, hereby make the following Solemn Declaration:

We declare this Church to be, and desire that it shall continue, in full communion with the Church of England throughout the world, as an integral portion of the one Body of Christ composed of Churches which, united under the One Divine Head and in the fellowship of the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, hold the one Faith revealed in Holy Writ, and defined in the Creeds as maintained by the undivided primitive Church in the undisputed Ecumenical Councils; receive the same Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as containing all things necessary to salvation; teach the same Word of God; partake of the same Divinely ordained Sacraments, through the ministry of the same Apostolic Orders, and worship one God and Father through the same Lord Jesus Christ by the same Holy and Divine Spirit Who is given to them that believe to guide them into all truth.

And we are determined by the help of God to hold and maintain the Doctrine, Sacraments and Discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded in His Holy Word, and as the Church of England hath received and set forth the same in "The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David pointed as they are to be sung or said in churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons"; and in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion; and to transmit the same unimpaired to our posterity.

2. The General Synod

The General Synod shall consist of the bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada and of members chosen from the clergy and the laity.

3. Membership

- a) The General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada shall be organized in three Orders: the Order of Bishops, the Order of Clergy and the Order of Laity.
- b) Members of the Orders of Clergy and Laity shall be members of the diocesan synod, or eligible to be members of the diocesan synod, of the diocese they represent.

- c) The number of clergy and lay members elected by each diocese shall be determined relative to the population of the diocese.
- d) Each diocese shall elect the same number of lay members as clergy members.
- e) Each diocese shall be entitled to elect or appoint one youth representative, either clergy or lay, in addition to the clergy and lay members it is entitled to elect.
- f) Other non-diocesan or quasi-diocesan jurisdictions in the Church may also be entitled to representation as specified in the Constitution.
- g) The Constitution may provide for *ex officio* members of the General Synod.

4. Sessions

The three Orders shall sit and vote together, except where specifically provided for in the Constitution, Canons or Rules of Order.

5. Voting by Dioceses

The Rules of Order shall make provision for a vote by dioceses where demanded.

6. Jurisdiction of the General Synod

Subject to the provisions of section 7 the General Synod shall have authority and jurisdiction in all matters affecting in any way the general interest and well-being of the whole Church and in particular:

- a) the constitution and organization of the General Synod including the regulation of the time and place of its meeting, the order and conduct of its proceedings, and the appointment, functions and duties of its officers, committees, councils, boards, commissions and divisions, for the proper conduct of its affairs;
- b) the national character, constitution, integrity and autonomy of The Anglican Church of Canada;
- c) the relations of the Church to other religious bodies in Canada and elsewhere;
- d) the relations of the Church to other Churches of the Anglican Communion;
- e) with the consent of the ecclesiastical provincial synod or synods concerned, the creation and constitution of new provinces within Canada;
- f) the election, retirement and resignation of the Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada;
- g) structural uniformity in relation to the episcopal prerogative of licensing clergy;
- h) the constitution and powers of a Supreme Court of Appeal, with original and appellate jurisdiction, including procedure therein and the enforcement of its decrees and judgments;

- i) the definition of the doctrines of the Church in harmony with the Solemn Declaration adopted by this synod;
- j) the revision, adaptation and publication of a Book of Common Prayer and a Hymnal for the Church;
- k) all divisions employed in the carrying on of the work of the Church;
- l) the basic standards of theological education, and the qualifications and training of candidates for the ministry of the Church;
- m) the establishment, operation and maintenance of a general pension fund;
- n) the administration of a group insurance plan for the benefit of the clergy and lay employees of the Church;
- o) the regulation of the inter-diocesan transfer of clergy;
- p) the relinquishment or abandonment of the ministry of the Church;
- q) the administration of all funds and trusts established in respect of the Church;
- r) the appointment, election, confirmation, consecration and resignation of a National Indigenous Anglican Bishop;
- s) the appointment, election, confirmation, consecration and resignation of a Bishop Ordinary having jurisdiction over the chaplains of The Anglican Church of Canada on duty with the Canadian Forces.

7. Fundamental Principles

- a) The organization and constitution of a General Synod for the Church does not involve any change in the existing system of ecclesiastical provincial synods.
- b) Provincial synods shall have authority and jurisdiction in all matters affecting the general interests and well-being of the Church within their respective jurisdictions in the following matters:
 - i) subject to the provisions of any Canon enacted by the General Synod for the erection of any provincial synod, the constitution and organization of the provincial synod, including the regulation of the time and place of its meeting, the order and conduct of its proceedings, and the appointment, functions and duties of its officers, executive boards and committees for the proper conduct of its affairs;
 - ii) with the consent of the General Synod, and of any diocese affected, the adjustment of the boundaries of the province, and the creation, division and rearrangement of provinces;
 - iii) with the consent of the General Synod and the dioceses affected, the division of the provinces into dioceses, the establishment of missionary dioceses within the province, the division of existing dioceses and the adjustment or rearrangement of diocesan boundaries;

- iv) the confirmation of the election, consecration, and resignation of bishops within the province;
- v) the election of a metropolitan bishop and the definition of metropolitan duties, powers and authority;
- vi) the constitution of a Provincial Court of Appeal, with original and appellate jurisdiction, including procedure therein and enforcement of its decrees and judgments;
- vii) the regulation of the ministrations of the clergy and others within the province, including the oaths and subscriptions of clergy within the province;
- viii) the authorization of special forms of prayers, services, and ceremonies for use within the province, for which no provisions have been made under the authority of the General Synod or of the House of Bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada;
- ix) the relations of the Church to the civil authorities and to public education within the province;
- x) the administration of any fund or trust established in respect of the synod;
- xi) the formation and constitution of provincial branches of organizations and societies established by the General Synod for the promotion of the work of the synod, and
- xii) the consideration, promotion and advancement of any object or matter for the general advantage of the Church in Canada or in a province, referred to the synod of a province by the General Synod.

8. Ecclesiastical Offenses and Disciplinary Proceedings

- a) The General Synod shall have authority and jurisdiction with regard to:
 - i) the definition of ecclesiastical offenses;
 - ii) the penalties for ecclesiastical offenses;
 - iii) principles and general procedures to be observed in disciplinary proceedings in The Anglican Church of Canada;
 - iv) rights of appeal in disciplinary proceedings, and
 - v) the procedures to be followed in the Supreme Court of Appeal for The Anglican Church of Canada in disciplinary proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction.
- b) Each provincial synod shall have authority and jurisdiction with regard to the procedures to be followed by the provincial court of appeal for the province in disciplinary proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction.
- c) Each diocesan synod shall have authority and jurisdiction with regard to the procedures to be followed by the diocesan court in disciplinary proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction.

9. Saving Provisions

- a) Nothing contained in sections 6, 7 and 8 shall limit or affect the powers, jurisdiction and authority inherent in the office of bishop, or exercised collectively by the bishops of the Church sitting as the House of Bishops of any province or of The Anglican Church of Canada.

- b) Except in so far as the provisions of sections 6, 7 and 8 are the same in effect as the legislation now in force, those sections shall not come into force in such ecclesiastical province until approved by the provincial synod thereof.
- c) The words “ecclesiastical province” shall mean any group of dioceses under the jurisdiction of a provincial synod

10. Union with Other Churches

Union of The Anglican Church of Canada with one or more other Churches may be effected in accordance with procedures set out in the Constitution.

11. Amendments

a) *Declaration of Principles*

- i) The Solemn Declaration of the Declaration of Principles, while continuing to be part of the Declaration of Principles, belongs in a particular historic context and therefore cannot be altered or amended.
- ii) A change in the Declaration of Principles (except for section 1) can be considered when a majority of each Order is present at a session of the General Synod. To take effect it shall require a two-thirds majority in each Order voting at two successive sessions of the General Synod, the change proposed having been referred for consideration to all diocesan and provincial synods following the first approval by the General Synod.
- iii) No change in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Declaration of Principles can be effected without the consent of all provincial synods, except that if a vote on the proposed amendment has not taken place in any provincial synod prior to the next regular session of the General Synod, such provincial synod shall be deemed to have approved the amendment.
- iv) Any proposed amendment to the Declaration of Principles which has been defeated by a vote of the General Synod, or of a provincial synod with respect to sections 6, 7 and 8, may be introduced again at any subsequent session of the General Synod.

b) *Constitution*

The Constitution of the General Synod may be amended by a two-thirds majority of each Order voting at a session of the General Synod, except that any section of the Constitution which has its origin in the Declaration of Principles must be consistent with the Principle concerned.

c) *Canons*

- i) All Canons dealing with doctrine, worship, or discipline, and all alterations to such Canons, shall require to be passed by a two-thirds majority in each Order voting at two successive sessions of the General Synod, the Canons and alterations proposed having been referred for consideration to diocesan and provincial synods, following the first approval of the General Synod.

- ii) All other Canons may be approved or amended by a two-thirds majority of the Order of Bishops, and of the Orders of Clergy and Laity voting together.

d) *Rules of Order and Procedure*

The Rules of Order and Procedure may be amended at any regular session of the General Synod by a two-thirds majority of the members voting in the normal manner.

e) *Amendments on Second Reading at Synod*

- i) Where a proposed change to the Declaration of Principles (other than to sections 6, 7 or 8 thereof) or to a Canon dealing with doctrine, worship, or discipline has been:

- a) passed at one session of the General Synod,
- b) referred for consideration to all diocesan and provincial synods, and
- c) brought before a second session of the General Synod for consideration,

it shall be in order for the General Synod to adopt any amendment to the proposed change which would have been in order when the proposed change was considered at the first session of the General Synod and the proposed change shall take effect if passed by the required majority at the second session with or without such amendment.

- ii) Where a proposed change to sections 6, 7 or 8 of the Declaration of Principles has been:

- a) passed by the required majority at one session of the General Synod,
- b) referred for the consideration of all diocesan synods,
- c) referred for consent to all provincial synods, and
- d) brought before a second session of the General Synod for consideration,

it shall be in order for the General Synod to adopt any amendment which does not alter the proposed change in any substantive way but which merely improves the clarity or form of the proposed change and the proposed change shall take effect if passed by the required majority at the second session with or without such amendment.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL SYNOD

I. Organization and Meetings

1. The General Synod

The General Synod shall consist of the bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada and of the members chosen from the clergy and laity.

2. Time of Meeting

- a) The General Synod shall meet in every third year, or as otherwise determined by the Council of the General Synod at such time and place as the Council of the General Synod determines, provided that such meetings are not more than five years apart.
- b) A special session of the General Synod may be summoned at any time by the Primate or by the direction of the Council of the General Synod or on the requisition of any five diocesan bishops.
- c) In the case of a special session being held, the time of meeting of the next regular session may be computed from the date of such special session.

3. President and Chairperson of the General Synod

- a) The President of the General Synod shall be the Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada who shall be elected and hold office under, and have such privileges, powers, authority and duties as are defined by the Constitution, Canons and Rules enacted by the Synod.
- b) In case of the absence of the Primate for any cause, the archbishop senior by appointment or election, or if no archbishop be present the bishop senior by appointment or election, shall be and act as President of the Synod.
- c) The President shall be chairperson of the General Synod.
- d) In the absence, or at the request, of the President, the Prolocutor shall be the chairperson of the Synod.

4. Notice

- a) Notice of the time and place of meeting of the General Synod shall be given by the Primate to all bishops, and clerical and lay members of the forthcoming synod at least 60 days prior to the day appointed for the holding of such meeting.

- b) The General Secretary of the General Synod shall prepare a list of all business, notices of motion, petitions and memorials received by the General Secretary for submission to the synod and shall transmit a copy to every member of the synod at least 30 days before the day appointed for the holding of a meeting of the synod.

5. Quorum

A quorum of the General Synod shall consist of not less than a majority of the members of each Order, excluding those who do not have a right to vote in the synod.

6. Separate Meetings of Orders

- a) The agenda of the General Synod may provide for separate meetings of the three Orders.
- b) When the three Orders meet separately
 - i) the Primate shall be the chairperson of the Order of Bishops, or in the absence of the Primate, the archbishop senior by appointment or election, or if no archbishop be present, the bishop senior by appointment or election;
 - ii) the Prolocutor or the Deputy Prolocutor, whichever is a member of the Order of Clergy, shall be the chairperson of the Order of Clergy, or in the absence of the said officer, the Order of Clergy shall elect a chairperson;
 - iii) the Prolocutor or the Deputy Prolocutor, whichever is a member of the Order of Laity, shall be the chairperson of the Order of Laity, or in the absence of the said officer, the Order of Laity shall elect a chairperson.

7. Reserved

II. Membership

8. Membership

- a) The General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada shall be organized in three Orders: the Order of Bishops, the Order of Clergy and the Order of Laity.
- b) The Order of Bishops shall consist of:
 - i) The Primate
 - ii) Provincial Metropolitans
 - iii) Diocesan bishops
 - iv) Coadjutor and suffragan bishops

- v) Assistant bishops who have been so designated by the synod or executive of their respective dioceses and who exercise episcopal functions within that diocese
- vi) The Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces
- vii) The National Indigenous Anglican Bishop.

Bishops who have retired and who live in Canada, provided that they are not engaged in remunerative work outside the ordained ministry, may attend the General Synod but shall not have the right to vote.

- c) The Order of Clergy shall consist of clerical members of The Anglican Church of Canada or of a church in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada elected by the several diocesan synods according to such rules as they may adopt, subject to the provisions of subsection f). In a diocese that has no synodical organization such appointments shall be made by the bishop; and
- d) The Order of Laity shall consist of communicant lay members of The Anglican Church of Canada, elected by the several diocesan synods according to such rules as they may adopt, subject to the provisions of subsection f). In a diocese which has no synodical organization, such appointments shall be made by the bishop.
- e) Members of the Orders of Clergy and Laity shall be members of the diocesan synod, or eligible to be members of the diocesan synod, of the diocese they represent.
- f) Dioceses shall be entitled to elect clerical and lay members of the General Synod as follows:
 - i) for dioceses having an average attendance of 4,999 persons or less, two members of each Order;
 - ii) for dioceses having an average attendance between 5,000 and 9,999 persons, three members of each Order;
 - iii) for dioceses having an average attendance between 10,000 and 14,999 persons, four members of each Order;
 - iv) for dioceses having an average attendance of 15,000 or more persons, five members of each Order plus one additional member of each Order for each 5,000 of additional average attendance in excess of 15,000.
 - v) the words “average attendance”, as used in this section and elsewhere in the Constitution, shall mean the average attendance for liturgical celebrations for Easter, Pentecost, the second Sunday in September and Christmas in the second and third calendar years prior to the year in which General Synod will take place, as reported by the Diocese to Church House.
- g) In addition to the persons elected or appointed under subsections c) and d), the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces shall appoint two licensed members of the clergy and two communicant lay persons all from the Canadian Forces to represent the chaplains, military personnel and their dependents, and one representative who will be at least sixteen years of age upon the opening of General Synod and under the age of twenty-six years upon the prorogation of General Synod, who shall be a communicant member of The Anglican Church of Canada.

- h) In addition to the persons elected or appointed under subsections c) and d), each diocese shall be entitled to elect or appoint one representative who will be at least sixteen years of age upon the opening of General Synod and under the age of twenty-six years upon the prorogation of General Synod, who shall be a communicant member of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- i) In addition to the persons elected or appointed under subsections c) and d), there may be appointed two representatives of Anglican Religious Orders with communities in Canada recognized by the House of Bishops, such representatives to be appointed by the Superiors of the religious orders acting in concert.
- j) The Chancellor and the General Secretary of the General Synod, if not otherwise members of the synod, shall be *ex officio* members of the General Synod.
- k) A diocesan synod shall provide for the election or appointment of substitute members to represent the diocese in the General Synod.
- l) A substitute member who attends a session of the General Synod shall be, and continue to be, a member of the synod and of all committees, councils, boards and commissions to which he or she may be appointed, until the next regular session of the General Synod, to the exclusion of the member for whom he or she is a substitute.
- m) When a clerical or lay member of the General Synod has ceased to be a member of the General Synod because he or she
 - i) has died,
 - ii) has resigned,
 - iii) has removed from the diocese he or she represented subject to subsections 14 g) and 15 f),
 - iv) has become a member of another order, or
 - v) has otherwise ceased to represent the diocese under the rules that the diocesan synod may have adopted,

the diocesan synod or the executive committee of the diocese may proceed to fill such casual vacancy, and the person or persons elected or appointed shall be duly certified under the provisions of section 9 of this Constitution.
- n) Subject to subsection m), a member shall continue to be a member until the next regular session of the General Synod.

9. Credentials

- a) As soon as practicable in the year prior to the year in which General Synod will take place, the General Secretary shall publish the number of clerical and lay members which each diocese is entitled to pursuant to paragraph 8 f).
- b) The election or appointment of the clerical and lay members shall be certified under the hand and seal of the bishop concerned, or, in the absence of the bishop, the secretaries of the diocesan synod, and such certificate shall be final and conclusive.

- c) In case any of the said members mentioned in such certificate shall be unable to attend, a certificate signed by the bishop or, in the bishop's absence, by the secretaries of the diocesan synod, that (A.B.) being a clerical or lay member from the diocese is unable to attend, and that (C.D.) is authorized under the rules adopted by the synod of that diocese to fill his or her place as a member, shall be final and conclusive, whether presented before or during the session of the General Synod.
- d) All lay members shall be communicants and their credentials shall state them to be such.
- e) The credentials of a member of the General Synod appointed or elected pursuant to section 8 h) shall state that the member is at least 16 years of age upon the opening of General Synod and under 26 years of age upon the prorogation of General Synod.
- f) A copy of the certified lists of the clerical and lay members sent to the General Secretary shall be sent by the General Secretary to the Prolocutor within 30 days after receipt thereof, but prior to the convening of the General Synod.

10. Reserved

11. Reserved

III. Officers

12. The Officers of the General Synod

- a) The Officers of the General Synod shall be:
 - i) The Primate
 - ii) The Prolocutor
 - iii) The Deputy Prolocutor
 - iv) The General Secretary
 - v) The Treasurer
 - vi) The Chancellor
 - vii) The Vice Chancellor, if appointed
 - viii) two Officers-at-large (one Clergy, one Laity) elected by the Council of the General Synod from its own membership (resident in ecclesiastical provinces other than those of the Prolocutor and Deputy Prolocutor).

13. The Primate

- a) The Primate shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Canon III.
- b) The Primate shall be President and Chief Executive Officer of the General Synod and chairperson of the Council of the General Synod. In the event of the inability of the Primate to act as the President or chairperson, the provincial metropolitan senior by election, or if none be present, the diocesan bishop senior by appointment or election, shall act.
- c) The Primate shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees, councils, boards and commissions, standing and special, appointed under any provision of the Constitution, or of any Canon enacted by the General Synod, or under any resolution of the General Synod or of the Council of the General Synod.

14. The Prolocutor

- a) The Prolocutor shall be elected by ballot after open nomination and this election shall take place prior to the election of members of the Council of the General Synod.
- b) The Prolocutor shall be a member of either the clerical or lay Order.
- c) The Prolocutor shall be an associate of, and assistant to, the Primate in the affairs of the General Synod and the Council of the General Synod.
- d) In the absence of the President, or at the President's request, the Prolocutor shall be chairperson of the General Synod.
- e) The Prolocutor shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees, councils, boards and commissions, standing and special, appointed under any provision of the Constitution, or of any Canon enacted by the General Synod or under any resolution of the General Synod or of the Council of the General Synod.
- f) The Prolocutor shall continue in office until immediately prior to the prorogation of the General Synod at which his or her successor is elected.
- g) The Prolocutor who removes from the diocese he or she represented on election shall continue in office as an *ex-officio* member of the General Synod until such term expires as provided in subsection f), but shall not be entitled to vote during the succeeding session of the synod or to be elected to office by virtue merely of continuing in office under this subsection. In that case, the diocese may elect a representative to succeed him or her as a member of the General Synod until the convening of the next session of the synod, as provided in subsection 8 m).

15. The Deputy Prolocutor

- a) The Deputy Prolocutor shall be elected in the same manner as the Prolocutor with the exception that if the Prolocutor is of the Order of Clergy, the Deputy Prolocutor shall be elected from the Order of Laity, and if the Prolocutor is of the Order of Laity, the Deputy Prolocutor shall be elected from the Order of Clergy.

- b) At the request or in the absence of the Prolocutor, the Deputy Prolocutor shall perform any function assigned to the Prolocutor by the Constitution or Canons or Rules of Order and Procedure.
- c) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Prolocutor, the Deputy Prolocutor shall become the Prolocutor.
- d) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Deputy Prolocutor, the members of the Council of the General Synod present at the next meeting of the council shall elect a Deputy Prolocutor who shall perform all the duties of the office until the next session of the General Synod.
- e) The Deputy Prolocutor shall continue in office until immediately prior to the prorogation of the General Synod at which his or her successor is elected.
- f) The Deputy Prolocutor who removes from the diocese he or she represented on election shall continue in office as an *ex officio* member of the General Synod until such term expires, as provided in subsection e), but shall not be entitled to vote during the succeeding session of the synod or to be elected to office by virtue merely of continuing in office under this subsection. In that case, the diocese may elect a representative to succeed him or her as a member of the General Synod until the convening of the next session of the synod, as provided in subsection 8 m).

16. The General Secretary

- a) The General Secretary shall be appointed by the Council of the General Synod on nomination by the Primate, supported by a Search Committee of clergy and laity appointed by the Council of the General Synod.
- b) Upon appointment the General Secretary shall become a member of the General Synod with full voting privileges.
- c) Under the direction of the Primate the General Secretary shall:
 - i) be the Chief Operations Officer of the General Synod;
 - ii) make the necessary arrangements for meetings of the General Synod and Council of the General Synod and act as secretary of both bodies;
 - iii) perform such other duties as are defined by the Constitution, Rules of Order and Procedure, Canons and resolutions of the General Synod or the Council of the General Synod.
 - iv) report to the Primate in the Primate's capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the General Synod.
- d) The General Secretary shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees, councils, boards and commissions, standing and special, appointed under any provision of the Constitution, or of any Canon enacted by the General Synod or under any resolution of the General Synod or of the Council of the General Synod, without voting privilege except in those cases in which voting rights are granted by a particular committee, council, board or commission.
- e) The General Secretary shall be assistant to the Primate in the Primate's capacity as President of the General Synod.

17. The Treasurer

- a) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Council of the General Synod on nomination of the Primate after consultation with the Financial Management Committee.
- b) The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all monies of the General Synod under the authority of the General Synod, the Council of the General Synod or the Financial Management Committee, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution, the Canons and resolutions of the General Synod, the Council of the General Synod or the Financial Management Committee.
- c) During sessions of the General Synod the Treasurer shall be entitled to be present and, subject to the Rules of Order and Procedure, to participate in discussion without the right to vote.

18. The Chancellor

- a) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Council of the General Synod on the nomination of the Primate. The Chancellor shall hold office at the Primate's pleasure.
- b) The Chancellor shall be a judge of a Court of Record or a barrister of at least 10 years standing at the Bar.
- c) The Chancellor shall be the legal adviser to the Primate in the Primate's capacity as President of the General Synod and chairperson of the Council of the General Synod.
- d) Upon appointment, the Chancellor shall become a member of the General Synod, with full voting privileges.
- e) The Chancellor shall keep or cause to be kept an authentic record of the consecration or translation of bishops and the installation of metropolitans, and authenticated copies of the Declaration of Principles, Constitution, Canons, Rules of Order and Procedure and Journals of Proceedings of the General Synod.
- f) The Chancellor may delegate the duties described in the preceding subsection to the Archivist of the General Synod, through the office of the General Secretary.

19. The Vice Chancellor

- a) A Vice Chancellor may be appointed by the Council of the General Synod on the recommendation and nomination of the Primate.
- b) The Vice Chancellor shall be a judge of a Court of Record or a barrister of at least 10 years standing at the Bar.
- c) The duties of the Vice Chancellor shall be those delegated by the Chancellor in consultation with the Primate.
- d) The Vice Chancellor may attend sessions of the General Synod, but is not a member thereof by virtue of the office of Vice Chancellor.

20. The Officers of the General Synod Collectively

The Officers shall meet from time to time at the call of the Primate for these purposes:

- a) To advise the Primate, the Council of the General Synod and committees, councils and boards as required;
- b) To take action on matters referred to them by the General Synod and the Council of the General Synod;
- c) To advise the Primate and General Secretary on agenda planning for the Council of the General Synod;
- d) To propose actions to the Council of the General Synod in respect of subjects for which there is no provision in the mandates of other standing committees, councils and boards;
- e) To ensure that the Council of the General Synod's responsibility for overall strategic planning and visioning is fulfilled;
- f) To monitor and direct the ongoing business of the Council of the General Synod between its meetings, as assigned by the Council of the General Synod and, in turn, to make recommendations to the Council of the General Synod.

IV. Procedure and Practice

21. Order of Proceedings

The General Synod shall establish its own Rules of Order and Procedure.

22. Sittings

The General Synod shall hold its sittings in public or in private at its own discretion.

23. Publication of Proceedings of the General Synod

- a) The General Synod may publish such of its proceedings as it may deem advisable.
- b) The Journal of Proceedings of the General Synod shall be printed under the supervision of the General Secretary of the General Synod as soon as conveniently may be after each session of the synod.
- c) Two copies of the printed journal, after being carefully compared, shall be certified by the General Secretary, and shall be deposited with the Chancellor who shall certify the same and seal them with the seal of the General Synod. Any subsequent corrections to the minutes of the session of the General Synod shall be certified and sealed in the same manner.

- d) The certified copies of the journals of previous sessions of the General Synod now on record with the Chancellor, and printed copies of the journals of previous sessions not so certified, but subsequently certified and sealed by the Chancellor, shall be deemed to be the authentic and original copies of the said journals.

24. Enactments

Subject to the provisions of the Declaration of Principles, all enactments of the General Synod shall come into force and operation as soon as passed.

25. Communications from the House of Bishops

- a) If the House of Bishops desires to communicate with the General Synod on any matter, either before or during a session of the synod, notice of such intention shall be given in the name of the Primate by the secretary of the House of Bishops, indicating a desire to submit to the General Synod a statement or memorial, concurred in by the House of Bishops, and consideration of such statement or memorial shall take place at a time fixed by the Council of the General Synod, or the Sessional Agenda Committee of the General Synod.
- b) If the House of Bishops desires to communicate with the Council of the General Synod on any matter, such communication shall be transmitted in the name of the Primate by the secretary of the House of Bishops.

26. Reserved

27. Reserved

V. Expenses

28. Expenses of the General Synod

- a) The Financial Management Committee annually shall coordinate the preparation of a budget for recommendation to the Council of the General Synod dealing with all areas of revenue and expenditures of the General Synod for the ensuing year.
- b) Except as provided for by other revenues, the financial requirements of the General Synod shall be met from the proportional gifts made by the dioceses.
- c) In preparing the annual budget for approval by the Council of the General Synod, the Financial Management Committee shall develop and, as appropriate, review and amend a fair and equitable formula for determining suggested proportional gifts to be made by each of the dioceses and shall, based on such formula, calculate and recommend to

the Council of the General Synod, annually, suggested proportional gifts to be made by each of the dioceses.

- d) Upon the Council of the General Synod approving the proportional gifts suggested to be made by each diocese, the Financial Management Committee shall advise each diocese of the proportional gift request and seek its acceptance. It shall consult with any diocese that is not able to meet the request.
- e) The expenses of the meeting of the General Synod, including travel costs, meeting and administrative costs, as determined from time to time by the Financial Management Committee, but not including costs for members' accommodation and meals, shall be paid by the General Synod.
- f) Income derived from the General Synod Endowment Fund shall be used to support the General Synod budget, as approved by the Council of the General Synod.

29. Reserved

30. Reserved

VI. Prorogation

31. Prorogation

The General Synod shall be prorogued by the President after a resolution fixing the time of prorogation has been agreed upon; and the President shall issue a schedule declaring the business transacted by the General Synod and shall at the hour agreed upon prorogue the synod.

32. Reserved

VII. Council of the General Synod

33. Council of the General Synod

- a) There shall be an Executive Council of the General Synod to be known as the Council of the General Synod consisting of:
 - i) The Primate, who shall be chairperson;
 - ii) The Prolocutor;
 - iii) The Deputy Prolocutor;

- iv) The Chancellor, provided that in the absence of the Chancellor at meetings of the Council of the General Synod, the Vice Chancellor may attend such meetings; and
 - v) bishops, clerical members and lay members elected by the General Synod on the nomination of the members of the Orders of Bishops, Clergy and Laity from each ecclesiastical province meeting together, provided that the members from each province shall select:
 - I. that number of ordained persons equal to twenty-five percent of the number of dioceses in the province to the next larger whole number, provided that:
 - i) there shall not be more than one ordained person selected from any one diocese, and
 - ii) that there shall be at least one bishop and at least one priest or deacon from each province;
 - II. an equal number of lay members.
 - vi) one youth member of the General Synod from each ecclesiastical province to be elected by the General Synod on the nomination of the members of the Orders of Bishops, Clergy and Laity from each ecclesiastical province meeting together, provided that no ecclesiastical province may make more than one nomination;
 - vii) one member elected by the General Synod, nominated by the members of the General Synod and representing the Anglican Military Ordinariate;
 - viii) two members who may, but need not be, members of the General Synod, nominated by the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples and elected by the General Synod;
 - ix) one member elected by the General Synod, nominated by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada.
- b) The General Secretary of the General Synod is an *ex officio* member without voting privileges.
 - c) Except when the Council determines otherwise, there may be present at its meetings:
 - i) a representative of each standing committee, chosen by the committee;
 - ii) the Treasurer of the General Synod;
 - iii) all principal administrative officers of the General Synod bearing the title "Director", or its equivalent.
 - d) A member may resign his or her place in the Council at any time by forwarding a letter of resignation to the General Secretary of the General Synod.
 - e) When a member:
 - i) ceases to be a member of the General Synod, or
 - ii) resigns as a member of the Council, or
 - iii) in the case of a member elected under subsection 33a) v) or vi), ceases to be eligible for membership in a synod of the diocese in the ecclesiastical province that he or she represents, or

- iv) in the case of a member elected under 33 a) vii) ceases to be eligible to represent the Anglican Military Ordinariate, he or she shall cease to be a member of the Council.
- f) A vacancy in the Council shall:
 - i) in the case of a member elected under the provisions of subsection 33 a) v), be filled by the Prolocutor in consultation with the appropriate metropolitan, provided that the person so named shall be:
 - a) a member of the General Synod;
 - b) from the same order as that to which the former member of the Council belonged at the time of his or her election to the Council;
 - c) from the same ecclesiastical province as that to which the former member of the Council belonged at the time of his or her election to the Council;
 - ii) in the case of a member elected under the provisions of subsection 33 a) vi), be filled by the Prolocutor, in consultation with the appropriate metropolitan, provided that the person so named shall be a youth member of the General Synod from the same ecclesiastical province as that to which the former member of the Council belonged at the time of his or her election to the Council;
 - iii) in the case of a member elected under the provisions of subsection 33 a) vii), be filled by the Prolocutor, in consultation with the Bishop Ordinary of the Canadian Forces;
 - iv) in the case of a member elected under the provisions of subsection 33 a) viii), be filled by the Prolocutor, in consultation with the Chair or Co-Chairs of the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples;
 - v) in the case of a member elected under the provisions of subsection 33 a) ix), be filled by the Prolocutor, in consultation with the National Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada.
- g) Subject to subsections d) and e), each person elected as a member of the Council shall continue as a member of the Council until the election of members of the Council at the next succeeding session of the General Synod.

34. Powers of the Council of the General Synod

- a) The Council of the General Synod shall consider and report upon any matters referred to it by the Primate or the General Synod.
- b) It may advise the Primate respecting any matter concerning the welfare of the Church.
- c) It may appoint such committees, councils, boards or commissions as it may consider necessary.
- d) It shall appoint:
 - i) the General Secretary of the General Synod;
 - ii) the Chancellor;
 - iii) the Vice Chancellor (if recommended and nominated by the Primate); and
 - iv) the Treasurer of the General Synod, on nomination of the Primate after consultation with the Financial Management Committee.

- e) On the nomination of the executive committee of the committee, council, board, commission or division concerned, it shall appoint the secretary, director, treasurer, and any other full-time officers, of such committee, council, board, commission or division.
- f) It shall be responsible for overall strategic planning and visioning within the mandate of the General Synod.
- g) It shall co-ordinate the work of all committees, councils, boards, commissions and divisions of the General Synod.
- h) It shall represent the General Synod, and carry on its work between sessions.
- i) It shall make, and from time to time may amend, rules for the conduct of nominations and elections at sessions of the General Synod; such rules as amended from time to time shall be published as an Appendix to the Handbook.

35. Meetings of the Council of the General Synod

- a) A quorum of the Council of the General Synod shall be a majority of the members, provided that all Orders are represented.
- b) In the absence of the Primate, the Council of the General Synod shall be chaired by the Prolocutor and, in the absence of the Prolocutor, by the Deputy Prolocutor.
- c) There shall be not less than two meetings in each year, one of which may be held in conjunction with a session of the General Synod.
 - i) Meetings of the Council of General Synod need not be in-person; some or all of the members may participate in meetings by telephone, video or other electronic means.
- d) All discussions and debates in the Council of the General Synod shall be governed *mutatis mutandis* by the Rules of Order and Procedure of the General Synod.
- e) The minutes of the meetings of the Council of the General Synod shall be circulated among the members of the Council of the General Synod, all members of the Order of Bishops, the heads of divisions of the General Synod, and such members of the General Synod as may, in writing, request them. The General Secretary shall have discretionary authority to distribute them to other persons or groups upon request.

36. Report to the General Synod

The General Secretary of the General Synod shall prepare a written report in summary form of all matters considered and dealt with by the Council of the General Synod since the last regular meeting of the General Synod, which report shall be sent to each member of the General Synod not less than thirty days prior to each regular meeting of the General Synod and shall be presented by the General Secretary to the session of the General Synod.

37. Reserved

38. Reserved

VIII. Committees

39A. Standing Committees

- a) There shall be the following Standing Committees of the General Synod:
 - i) The Pension Committee, which shall be constituted as prescribed in Canon VIII, and
 - ii) The Financial Management Committee, which shall consist of seven members:
 - a) four of which shall be elected by the General Synod, at least one of whom shall be a member of the Council of the General Synod,
 - b) three members shall be appointed by the Primate,
 - c) one of the members shall be a member of the Resources for Mission Coordinating Committee.
- b) In nomination of persons to be elected or appointed to Standing Committees, geographic representation, expertise, experience and commitment to the ongoing life of the committee shall be the principal criteria. Consideration shall also be given to reflecting the diverse groups and individuals within the church and society. Consideration may be given to representation from churches in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada.
- c) Normally, a person who was a member of a Standing Committee for the two immediately preceding terms will not be elected or appointed to that committee.
- d) The Primate, Prolocutor and Deputy Prolocutor may appoint the chair of each standing committee from among the members of the committee.
- e) At least 30 days before a regular session of the General Synod, each Standing Committee shall submit to the General Synod Nominating Committee the names of persons to be considered for nomination for membership of the committee for its next term.
- f) Each Standing Committee shall report to the General Synod and regularly to the Council of the General Synod.

39B. Coordinating Committees

- a) There shall be the following Coordinating Committees of the General Synod:
 - i) Faith, Worship and Ministry Committee
 - ii) Partners in Mission Committee
 - iii) Resources for Mission Committee

- iv) Communications and Information Resources Committee
 - v) Anglican Journal Committee
 - vi) Public Witness for Social and Ecological Justice Committee.
- b) Within its terms of reference and subject to available financial resources and the priorities established by the Council of the General Synod, the function of a Coordinating Committee is to coordinate and oversee the work which will be performed by staff members, task forces, working groups, or commissions.
 - c) Each Coordinating Committee shall consist of:
 - i) three members elected by the General Synod
 - ii) at least two members appointed by the Primate, provided that at least one member shall be a member of the Council of the General Synod.
 - d) The Primate, Prolocutor and Deputy Prolocutor may appoint the chair of each Coordinating Committee from among the members of the committee.
 - e) In nomination of persons to be elected or appointed to Coordinating Committees, geographic representation, expertise, experience and commitment to the ongoing life of the committee shall be the principal criteria. Consideration shall also be given to reflecting the diverse groups and individuals within the church and society. Consideration may be given to representation from churches in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada.
 - f) Normally, a person who was a member of a Coordinating Committee for the two immediately preceding terms will not be elected or appointed to that committee.
 - g) The Council of the General Synod may adopt or amend terms of reference for a Coordinating Committee; may create additional Coordinating Committees; and may divide or amalgamate existing Coordinating Committees; all of which shall be subject to confirmation by the General Synod at its next regular session. The terms of reference of each Coordinating Committee shall be printed in the Appendices of the Handbook of the General Synod.
 - h) At least 30 days before a regular session of the General Synod, each Coordinating Committee shall submit to the General Synod Nominating Committee the names of persons to be considered for nomination for membership of the committee for its next term.
 - i) Each Coordinating Committee shall report to the General Synod and regularly to the Council of the General Synod.

40. Meetings and Quorum

- a) Committees may hold their meetings either during recesses in the session or between sessions of the General Synod.
- b) In the absence of any provision fixing the quorum of a committee for the transaction of business, such quorum shall be one-third of the total voting membership, but not less than three members.

41. Commissions

- a) The Primate, the General Synod, or the Council of the General Synod may, at any time, appoint a commission, composed of any number of persons, whether members of the General Synod or not, for the purposes defined in the resolution or instrument of appointment; such commission to report its findings and recommendations to the Primate, the General Synod or the Council of the General Synod, as directed in the resolution or instrument appointing such commissions.
- b) The Primate or the appointing body may at any time enlarge or reduce the number of members of any commission, or may fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, or may discharge such commission.
- c) The Primate or any of the appointing bodies may at any time further define or enlarge the terms of reference or enquiry.
- d) The chairperson of a commission shall be a member of the General Synod.
- e) The members of a commission shall continue in office until the conclusion of its work or until its discharge.
- f) On the consideration of any report submitted by any commission to the Primate or to any of the appointing bodies, the members of such commission, not members of such appointing body, shall be entitled to be present with the privilege of debate, but not of voting.
- g) The resolution or instrument appointing a commission may provide for the payment of the expenses of the commission.
- h) Subject to the foregoing subsections, the provisions of the Constitution and Rules of Order and Procedure shall apply to all commissions.

42. Vacancies on Committees, Councils, Boards or Commissions

- a) Vacancies on the Council of the General Synod shall be filled in accordance with subsection 33 f).
- b) Except in the case of the Council of the General Synod, a member of a committee, council or board who ceases to be a member of the General Synod, in accordance with subsection 8 m), shall continue as a member of such committee, council or board until the ensuing session of the General Synod, unless the member dies, resigns or ceases to be a communicant member of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- c) A vacancy on any committee, council, board or commission shall be deemed to exist if any member fails to attend two consecutive meetings without being excused by that committee, council, board or commission.
- d) When a vacancy occurs on a committee, council or board, if the member whose position is vacant was elected to the committee, council or board by the General Synod or the Council of the General Synod, the vacancy shall be filled by the Prolocutor after consultation with the Primate.

- e) When a vacancy occurs on a committee, council or board, if the member whose position is vacant was appointed to the committee, council or board by the Primate, the vacancy shall be filled by the Primate after consultation with the Prolocutor.
- f) In filling vacancies on the Standing Committees of the General Synod, as defined in subsection 39 a), the Primate and Prolocutor shall observe, so far as it is practicable in their judgment, the provisions of section 39.
- g) The Primate and Prolocutor shall immediately notify the General Secretary of the General Synod of all such appointments.

43. Reserved

44. Reserved

IX. Organization of the National Staff

45. National Staff

- a) Directors of the departments of the General Synod shall be responsible to the General Secretary as Chief Operations Officer, for the performance of their duties.
- b) The organization of the staff of the General Synod shall be directed by the General Secretary, in consultation with the other Officers of the General Synod.

RULES OF ORDER AND PROCEDURE

NOTE: These rules are applicable to the General Synod in Session or, with necessary changes, when the Orders meet separately.

I. Meetings of the General Synod

1. Meetings

- a) The General Synod shall meet for business on the day and at the hour and place appointed by the President. A quorum being present, the President shall state the business before the General Synod, specifying when necessary the order in which it is to be considered.
- b) Thereafter, the business of each day shall commence with prayer, after which the order of business shall be as determined by the Sessional Agenda Committee of the General Synod.

2. Registration and Credentials

- a) Before taking a seat in the General Synod, each member shall register on a form provided for this purpose, giving all particulars called for thereon. Registration shall be the responsibility of the Credentials Committee.
- b) All registration forms shall be referred to the Credentials Committee, which committee shall report to the General Synod on the standing of all persons who claim membership therein.
- c) Any appeals arising from the committee's report shall be heard by the Assessors, who shall report to the General Synod for decision.

3. Courtesies of the General Synod

- a) The President or other presiding officer may invite any person not a member to sit with the General Synod or to address the General Synod, but that person shall have no right to participate in debate or to vote.
- b) During the consideration of any report submitted by any committee, council, board or commission, the members of such committee, council, board or commission, if not members of the General Synod, may be permitted the privilege of sitting with the General Synod and participating in its debate, but shall not be entitled to vote.

- c) During a meeting of the General Synod the Treasurer, overseas, ecumenical and Indigenous partners, and representatives of the Primate's World Relief and Development Fund shall be entitled to be present and, subject to these Rules of Order and Procedure, to participate in any discussion without the right to vote.

4. The General Synod Services

- a) A service of the Holy Communion shall be held on the first day of the General Synod as determined by the Primate. The preacher shall be appointed by the Primate and special prayers shall be said for the General Synod. The offering shall be applied to whatever purposes may be determined by the Primate.
- b) There may be a special public General Synod service, which may be the same as a), during the session of the General Synod.

II. Sessional Officers and Committees

5. Sessional Officers

- a) *Secretaries*
 - i) On nomination of the General Secretary, the Prolocutor shall appoint from the membership of the General Synod an Honorary Clerical Secretary, an Honorary Assistant Clerical Secretary, an Honorary Lay Secretary and an Honorary Assistant Lay Secretary, who shall assist the General Secretary in keeping minutes of the General Synod.
 - ii) In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of clerical or lay secretary by death or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by the Prolocutor, or in the event of a vacancy in that office, by the Deputy Prolocutor, and in the event of a vacancy in both offices, by the Primate.

- b) *Assessors*

The Prolocutor shall appoint two or more Assessors to advise the chairperson in respect to points of order and the Constitution and Canons.

6. Sessional Committees

The following sessional committees shall, except where otherwise specified, be appointed from the members of the General Synod by the Council of the General Synod in consultation with the Prolocutor:

- a) *Agenda Committee* — consisting of not more than eight members to be drawn from the members of the General Synod. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to prepare and publish the agenda for each day of the session.

- b) *Certification of Minutes Committee* — consisting of the General Secretary, the Prolocutor or Deputy Prolocutor, the Honorary Clerical and Lay Secretaries, and a member of the Resolutions Committee. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to certify the accuracy of the minutes of the session of the General Synod.
- c) *Credentials Committee* — consisting of the General Secretary, the Prolocutor or Deputy Prolocutor, and one Assessor. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to report to the General Synod on the standing of all persons who claim membership therein, and to advise the chairperson as to a quorum of each Order.
- d) *Nominating Committee* — consisting of one bishop, one clerical member and one lay member from each ecclesiastical province. The committee shall be constituted not later than one month prior to the opening of the General Synod, to receive nominations for standing committees and the Council of the General Synod and to supervise the election process.
- e) *Resolutions Committee* — consisting of up to eight members, one of whom shall be an Assessor, and with at least one bishop, one clerical and one lay member. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to receive resolutions from members of the General Synod and prepare them for submission in accordance with guidelines approved from time to time by the Council of the General Synod.
- f) *Expenditures Committee* — consisting of members appointed by the Primate and the Prolocutor in consultation with the chairperson of the Financial Management Committee. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to implement Rule of Order 15 with respect to spending motions for which sources of funds have not been identified prior to the General Synod session.
- g) Special committees as required.

7. Chairpersons of Sessional Committees

When a committee is appointed, the appointment shall contain the name of the chairperson.

8. Notice of Appointment of Sessional Committees

Notice shall be given at the first sitting of each session of the General Synod of the membership of all sessional committees and lists of the same shall be posted.

III. Motions and Debate

9. Chairperson

The chairperson shall preserve order and decorum and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Synod, to be decided without debate, and when called upon to decide a point of order, shall state the rule applicable to the case without argument or comment. In any unprovided case, resort shall be had to the Kerr and King's *Procedures for Meetings and Organizations* (second edition) for guidance.

10. Order and Decorum

- a) Any member wishing to speak shall rise and address the chairperson.
- b) When two or more members rise at the same time, the chairperson shall name the person first to speak.
- c) A member called to order while speaking shall sit down, unless permitted to explain.
- d) A member may rise to explain, if permitted by the chairperson.
- e) A member, if not interrupting a speaker, may require any motion in discussion to be read for his or her information, at any time during the debate.
- f) If the attention of the chairperson is drawn to the fact that a quorum is not present, the sitting shall stand adjourned until a quorum can be secured.
- g) If the quorum cannot be secured within one hour, the General Synod shall stand adjourned until the next sitting. If the adjournment for lack of a quorum occurs at the final sitting the President shall declare the General Synod prorogued in accordance with section 31 of the Constitution.

11. Speeches

- a) No member, except the mover of a motion, who as mover is entitled to reply in closing the debate, shall speak more than once on a given motion, unless by the permission of the General Synod.
- b) Except with the consent of the General Synod, the mover of a motion may not speak for more than five minutes and the seconder for three minutes, and each speaker thereafter for three minutes. The mover may speak for three minutes in closing the debate.

12. Reports of Committees

- a) All reports of standing committees shall be in writing, signed by the chairperson and received in total at the beginning of the General Synod, on recommendation of the Agenda Committee.
- b) Reports of other committees may be made from time to time during the session of the General Synod.
- c) Motions with reference to reports from standing committees shall take precedence over other motions on the paper.

13. Notice of Motion

No Canon, or amendment to the Declaration of Principles or to the Constitution or to any existing Canon, shall be proposed or enacted unless notice has been transmitted by the General Secretary of the General Synod to the members of the General Synod at least 30 days before the meeting of the General Synod, or unless it has been left over as unfinished business and printed in the journal of the previous session.

14. Reference to Committee

Any motion having any relation to the work of any standing, sessional or special committee may, upon its coming before the General Synod, be referred by the General Synod to the appropriate committee for consideration and report.

15. Motions re Expenditures

- a) Before each session of the General Synod, a report shall be provided to the General Synod by, or through, the Financial Management Committee, as to whether any money proposed to be spent as a result of motions to be brought before the General Synod is available, or if not, what steps should be taken to provide such money should such motions be adopted.
- b) Before any motion involving the spending of money not already provided for is put for a vote, it shall be referred by the presiding officer to the Expenditures Committee for a report as to whether the money proposed to be spent is presently available, or if not, what steps should be taken to provide the money should the motion be adopted.

16. Motions and Amendments

- a) No motion or amendment shall be considered as before the General Synod unless seconded and reduced to writing.
- b) No original motion, except procedural motions, shall be received without notice, except by permission of the General Synod.

- c) No motion on any subject shall be received at any meeting of the General Synod after the time fixed by the Agenda Committee for the discussion of the subject and its consideration has been concluded.
- d) When a motion has been read by the presiding officer it cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the General Synod.
- e) A member who intends to propose an amendment to a motion that is being debated may give the presiding officer written notice of such intention with the text of the intended amendment.
- f) When a motion or an amending motion has been made and seconded any member who has not spoken on the motion or amendment may move that the debate be closed and a vote taken on the motion or the amendment.
- g) The presiding officer shall not accept a motion that the debate be closed
 - i) if any member who has given the presiding officer written notice of intention to propose an amendment has not had an opportunity to do so, or
 - ii) if in the opinion of the presiding officer the motion that the debate be closed is an abuse of the rules or would deny members of the synod of an adequate opportunity for discussion.
- h) When the presiding officer accepts a motion that the debate be closed that motion, when seconded, shall be decided without debate.
- i) A motion that the debate be closed, to be carried, requires a two-thirds majority of all three orders voting together.
- j) When a motion that the debate be closed is carried the presiding officer shall immediately call the question on the motion or amendment before the synod. When a motion that the debate be closed is lost, discussion shall continue on the motion or amendment before the synod.
- k) Subject to Rule 23, when a motion is under consideration, no other motion shall be received except:
 - i) to adjourn;
 - ii) to lay it on the table;
 - iii) to consider it clause by clause;
 - iv) to postpone it until a certain time;
 - v) to postpone it indefinitely;
 - vi) to refer it;
 - vii) to amend it, or
 - viii) to divide upon it;

and motions for any of these purposes shall have precedence in the order named, following a motion to put the question.

- l) A motion to adjourn shall always be in order.
- m) Motions to adjourn or to lay on the table or to put the question shall be decided without debate.
- n) Debate on a motion to refer shall be restricted to the questions whether to refer and to whom.
- o) No more than one amendment to a proposed amendment of a motion shall be in order at one time.

17. Putting the Question

- a) When the amendments are proposed to any motion, the amendments and the original motion shall be put in the reverse order to that in which they were brought forward.
- b) When a question is finally put by the presiding officer, either as an original motion, as an amendment, or as an amended motion, no further debate shall be allowed, the presiding officer first declaring that the question is finally put.
- c) When the presiding officer is putting a question, no member shall rise.

18. Voting

- a) When the question is put, every member present, except the presiding officer, shall be required to vote on the same, provided that any member who wishes to abstain from voting for reasons of conflict of interest shall be entitled to abstain on notifying the chairperson of his or her intention. Such abstentions and the names of the persons abstaining shall be recorded in the minutes.
- b) The three Orders of Bishops, Clergy and Laity shall vote together unless a vote by Orders is required by the Constitution or called for pursuant to the Rules of Order. In order to be passed the motion shall require a majority of the votes cast, and abstentions shall not be counted in determining the majority.
- c) In voting, those who vote in the affirmative shall so signify first, and then those who vote in the negative; and in the case of an equality of votes, except when voting by dioceses, the question shall be declared by the presiding officer to have been decided in the negative.
- d) When voting by Orders, the vote shall be put to all members of General Synod regardless of the result in any order.
- e) The names of those who vote for or against a motion shall be recorded in the minutes, if required by three members.

19. Voting by Orders

When required by any six members of the General Synod prior to the question being put, the vote upon any motion shall be taken by Orders, voting separately in the sequence of laity, clergy, bishops. The vote shall be taken in all three Orders. A majority of each Order shall be necessary for an affirmative decision. If the motion is defeated there shall be no recourse to voting by dioceses.

20. Voting by Dioceses

- a) Upon any question being carried in the affirmative on a vote by Orders, and before proceeding to the next order of business, any six members (two from each of three different dioceses) may require that a vote on the question be taken by dioceses.
- a.1) *Ex officio* and other non-diocesan members of General Synod shall vote with the diocese in which they are normally geographically resident for laity, or canonically resident, for clergy.
- b) The vote of each diocese shall be determined by the majority of the members of all Orders of that diocese and in case of equality in the votes of the members from any diocese, that diocese shall not be counted.
- c) If a majority of the dioceses vote in the negative, the question shall be declared in the negative.
- d) A tied vote shall be declared to be in the affirmative on the basis of the previous affirmative vote by Orders.

21. Finality of Decision

A question being once determined shall not again be drawn into discussion in the same session, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present voting as provided in Rule of Order 18 b).

22. Resolutions Non Referable

No motion to refer a resolution shall be received unless the resolution has either been:

- a) printed in the Convening Circular, or
- b) presented for debate.

23. Suspension of Rules

- a) A motion to suspend a Rule of Order and Procedure shall take precedence over all other motions and shall be decided without debate.
- b) No Rule of Order and Procedure shall be suspended except upon the vote of two-thirds of the members present voting as provided in the Rule of Order 18 b).

CANONS of the GENERAL SYNOD

of

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

CANON I

Name of the Church

The name of the Church is in English, “The Anglican Church of Canada”, and in French, “l’Église anglicane du Canada”.

CANON II

Corporate Seal

1. The General Synod shall have a corporate seal of such design as shall be approved by the Council of the General Synod.
2. The Treasurer of the General Synod shall have the care and custody of the said seal and is hereby authorized and empowered to affix the same to all deeds and documents which from time to time may be required to be executed on behalf of the synod pursuant to any resolution thereof, or of the Council of the General Synod, or of any of the committees, councils, boards or commissions thereof when such resolution is passed in regard to matters within the authority of such committee, council, board or commission.
3. All such deeds and documents shall be signed by one of:
 - a) the Primate,
 - b) the General Secretary, or
 - c) the Chancellor;and one of:
 - d) the chairperson of the Financial Management Committee, the vice chairperson of the Financial Management Committee, or the Treasurer.

CANON III

The Primate

Part I. The Primacy

1. The Primacy

- a) There shall be a Primate who shall be the presiding bishop of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- b) The Primate, upon assuming office, shall be the Senior Metropolitan of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- c) The Primate shall have the title “Archbishop”.

2. Election to the Primacy

The Primate shall be elected in accordance with the procedures established in part II of this Canon.

3. Definition of Senior Metropolitan

As Senior Metropolitan, the Primate:

- i) is *primus inter pares* among the Provincial Metropolitans
- ii) convenes and chairs meetings of the Provincial Metropolitans
- iii) consults with Provincial Metropolitans on matters of leadership and mission.

4. Term of Office

- a) The term of office of the Primate shall commence upon installation to the office.
- b) As soon as practicable following election, but in any case not more than 90 days after the date of election, the Primate shall resign any Episcopal and Metropolitan offices held at the time of election to the Primacy.
- c) The Primate shall hold office until:
 - i) attaining 70 years of age, or
 - ii) the effective date of a resignation accepted pursuant to section 9 b) of this Canon, or

- iii) the adoption of a resolution declaring the Primacy vacant pursuant to section 10 d) of this Canon.

5. Ministry of the Primate

- a) The Primate shall:
 - i) lead the Anglican Church of Canada in discerning and pursuing the mission of God;
 - ii) exercise pastoral and spiritual leadership throughout the Anglican Church of Canada and regularly visit every diocese of the Anglican Church of Canada;
 - iii) exercise a pastoral ministry in particular to the members of the Order of Bishops;
 - iv) serve as the President of the General Synod, Chair of the Council of General Synod, Chair of the meetings of the Provincial Metropolitans and meetings of the House of Bishops;
 - v) serve as Chief Executive Officer of the General Synod;
 - vi) be, *ex officio*, a member of all committees, councils, boards and commissions, standing or special, appointed under any provision of the Constitution or any Canon enacted by the General Synod, or under any resolution of the General Synod or of the Council of the General Synod;
 - vii) report to each meeting of the Council of General Synod and to the General Synod;
 - viii) speak and write prophetically to the Anglican Church of Canada, and on behalf of the Anglican Church of Canada to the world, in consultation with the Metropolitans and/or the Bishops, and the General Synod or its Council as appropriate;
 - ix) represent the Anglican Church of Canada internationally and ecumenically;
 - x) have Metropolitan jurisdiction over the Bishop Ordinary, the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop, and any other extra-diocesan bishop with a national ministry.
- b) Subject to the provision of financial requirements, the Primate and the four Provincial Metropolitans may concur in the election by the Anglican Military Ordinariate of the Bishop Ordinary who shall have episcopal jurisdiction over the members of the Anglican Military Ordinariate in accordance with any applicable Canon.
- c) Subject to the provision of financial requirements, the Primate and the four Provincial Metropolitans may concur in the election by the Sacred Circle of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop who shall have a pastoral episcopal relationship with all Indigenous ministries, in accordance with any applicable Canon.

6. Sacramental Ministry of the Primate

The Primate, as Senior Metropolitan, is expected to exercise the apostolic ministry of a bishop throughout the Anglican Church of Canada, primarily by teaching and preaching the Word of God in Scripture, and also by:

- a) subject to the invitation of the diocesan bishop, presiding at the sacraments of Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation and Ordination during pastoral visits across the Anglican Church of Canada,
- b) having a visible role in the consecration of newly elected bishops of the Anglican Church of Canada,

- c) acting as chief consecrator of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop and the Bishop Ordinary, as required,
- d) having a visible role in the installation of metropolitans, including, if invited, presiding at their installation, and
- e) presiding at all liturgical events of the General Synod and its Council, and all national church events, though the Primate may delegate this to another.

7. The Office of the Primate

- a) The Primate shall maintain an office at the headquarters of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- b) The Primate may retain personal assistants after appropriate financial arrangements have been made pursuant to sections 7 c) and 7 d) of this Canon.
- c) The Financial Management Committee shall, in accordance with its budgeting procedures, determine the financial needs of the Primacy, including all salaries, office expenses, living allowances, travel expenses, entertainment allowances and other expenses.
- d) The financial needs of the Primacy shall be met first from the income of any capital fund designated for such purpose and, second, from the proportional gifts made by the dioceses.

8. Acting Primate

During a vacancy in the Primacy or during the incapacity of the Primate, the Provincial Metropolitan senior by election, able and willing to act, shall have authority to perform all the duties of the Primacy and shall be styled “Acting Primate”.

9. Resignation from Office

- a) The Primate may submit notice of intention to resign from the office of Primate to the Provincial Metropolitan senior by election.
- b) The Provincial Metropolitan senior by election shall, after consultation with the other Metropolitans and with the Prolocutor and Deputy Prolocutor of the General Synod, jointly with the Primate determine the date on which the Primate’s resignation should take effect.
- c) The Primate shall then submit to the Provincial Metropolitan senior by election, and the Provincial Metropolitan, senior by election shall accept, a resignation to take effect on the date determined pursuant to section 9 b).
- d) The Provincial Metropolitan senior by election shall report the resignation to the Council of the General Synod and to the Order of Bishops of the General Synod.
- e) The title of the Primate after ceasing to hold office shall continue to be “Archbishop”.

10. Incapacity of the Primate

- a) The incapacity of the Primate to carry out the functions of the Primacy for reason of illness or otherwise shall be established:
 - i) by the deed of the Primate to that effect addressed to the Provincial Metropolitan senior by election, or
 - ii) by a Certificate of Incapacity addressed to the Provincial Metropolitan senior by election, and signed by four Diocesan Bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada and one of:
 - a) the Provincial Metropolitans
 - b) the Chancellor of the General Synod, or
 - c) the Prolocutor of the General Synod.
- b) Where the incapacity of the Primate has been established by the deed of the Primate to that effect, the Primate may resume the functions of the Primacy by giving notice of intention to do so to the Acting Primate.
- c) Where the incapacity of the Primate has been established by a Certificate of Incapacity, the Primate may resume the functions of the Primacy by giving to the Acting Primate notice of intention to do so, and
 - i) a certificate establishing the capacity of the Primate to resume the functions of the Primacy, signed by the persons who signed the Certificate of Incapacity, or their successors in office, or
 - ii) a certified copy of a resolution of the Council of the General Synod, or of the General Synod, directing that the Primate may resume the functions of the Primacy.
- d) After the incapacity of the Primate to carry out the functions of the Primacy has been established under section 10 a) of this Canon, the Primacy may be declared vacant:
 - i) by special resolution of each of the Council of the General Synod and the Order of Bishops, or
 - ii) by special resolution of the General Synod.

Part II. Election Procedures

11. Procedural Guidelines

The Council of the General Synod shall establish procedural guidelines for the conduct of the election of a Primate but this Canon shall have precedence over anything contained in the guidelines as established.

12. Eligibility

All bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada who are members of the Order of Bishops of the General Synod in accordance with the Constitution of the General Synod shall be eligible for election to the Primacy.

13. General Synod to Elect

The Primate shall be nominated and elected by the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada in accordance with this Canon.

14. Time of Election

- a) Where a vacancy in the Primacy occurs less than 12 months before a regular session of the General Synod, the General Synod shall elect a Primate during such regular session at a time fixed by the Acting Primate.
- b) Where a vacancy in the Primacy occurs more than 12 months before a regular session of the General Synod, unless the Council of the General Synod directs otherwise, the General Synod shall elect a Primate at a special session held at a time and place fixed by the Acting Primate in consultation with the Council of the General Synod.

15. Meeting of the Order of Bishops

The Order of Bishops shall meet not earlier than one hundred and twenty days and not later than thirty days before the date fixed for the election of the Primate and shall nominate three or more bishops for the office of Primate.

16. Notice to the Orders of Clergy and Laity

Immediately following the meeting of the Order of Bishops, the General Secretary of the General Synod shall send to all members of the Orders of Clergy and Laity the names of the nominees together with such biographical information about each nominee as is required by the guidelines established under section 11.

17. President

The Prolocutor of the General Synod or, in the absence of the Prolocutor, the Deputy Prolocutor of the General Synod shall preside during the election of the Primate by the General Synod.

18. Celebration of Holy Communion

On the day appointed for the election, the General Synod shall convene for a celebration of Holy Communion.

19. Report of the Credentials Committee

Upon conclusion of the celebration of Holy Communion, the Credentials Committee shall report as to the standing of all persons present and as to the presence of a quorum of the General Synod.

20. Withdrawal of the Order of Bishops

A quorum of the General Synod being present, the Order of Bishops shall withdraw and sit apart from the other Orders.

21. Voting and Election in the Orders of Clergy and Laity

- a) When the Order of Bishops has withdrawn, the Orders of Clergy and Laity shall proceed immediately to vote by ballot on the nominations made by the Order of Bishops.
- b) Votes shall be taken by Orders and, subject to sections 22 and 24, shall continue until there is an election.
- c) After the second and each subsequent vote:
 - i) the name of any nominee who has received fewer than 10 per cent of the votes cast in the Order of Clergy and fewer than 10 per cent of the votes cast in the Order of Laity, or
 - ii) if all nominees have received at least 10 per cent of the votes in both Orders, the name of the nominee who received the fewest votes in the aggregate,shall be removed from the ballot before the next vote, until only two nominees remain.
- d) An election occurs when a nominee receives a majority of the votes of:
 - i) the members of the Order of Clergy present, and
 - ii) the members of the Order of Laity present.
- e) Upon an election occurring, the Order of Bishops shall be notified.

22. Further Nominations

- a) Either the Order of Clergy or the Order of Laity may, at any time after the second vote is taken, by resolution request further nominations from the Order of Bishops.
- b) Upon receipt of such a request, the Order of Bishops shall submit one or more additional nominations.

23. Resolutions

- a) Resolutions shall be presented in writing to the President.
- b) No debate shall be permitted on any resolution or ballot.

24. Failure of Orders of Clergy and Laity to Elect

- a) When, after the number of nominees has been reduced to two,
 - i) an election has not occurred after three successive votes, and
 - ii) no request for additional nominations has been made,

the Order of Bishops shall be notified that the Orders of Clergy and Laity are unable to elect.

- b) When the Order of Bishops is notified that the Orders of Clergy and Laity are unable to elect, the members of the Order of Bishops shall proceed to vote on the two remaining nominees and an election occurs when one of the nominees receives a majority of the votes of the members of the Order of Bishops present.

25. Declaration of Election

When an election occurs, the Order of Bishops shall return and sit with the Orders of Clergy and Laity and the Prolocutor shall announce the election.

CANON IV

Reception and Recognition of Clergy from Churches in Full Communion with The Anglican Church of Canada

1. A member of the clergy of a church in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada, duly ordained by a bishop of that church, may be received into a diocese as a lawful bishop, priest or deacon of The Anglican Church of Canada when he or she:
 - a) is of the required age, of virtuous conversation, without crime, and learned in Holy Scripture,
 - b) presents to the diocesan bishop Letters *Bene Decessit*, or equivalent credentials, from the bishop of the diocese or equivalent jurisdiction with which he or she was last connected,
 - c) promises in writing to submit in all things to the discipline of The Anglican Church of Canada, and
 - d) subscribes and makes the declarations required of clergy of The Anglican Church of Canada.

2. Clergy of a church in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada may execute any of the functions of a bishop, priest or deacon in The Anglican Church of Canada, according to the ordained status which they hold in their church, when duly licensed or permitted by a diocesan bishop.

CANON V

Archives

1. The Archives shall be administered by the Archivist.
2. The Archivist shall be appointed by the Council of the General Synod on the recommendation of the Primate.
3. Under the direction of the Communications and Information Resources Committee, the Archives shall:
 - a) establish and maintain a records management program for the active records and related papers of the General Synod and its committees, councils, boards and commissions;
 - b) collect, arrange, describe and preserve the permanent records and related papers of the General Synod and its committees, councils, boards and commissions;
 - c) collect, arrange and preserve the official papers of the Primate, the General Secretary and all other officers and employees of the General Synod;
 - d) receive, additional to the Archives of the several ecclesiastical provinces, the records of the election, consecration, translation and installation of bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada, and the records of the election and installation of metropolitans;
 - e) encourage, co-ordinate and assist, in co-operation with their respective archivists, archival programs in the dioceses, ecclesiastical provinces and related agencies, including religious orders, ecumenical coalitions and theological colleges;
 - f) collect, arrange, describe and preserve any other documents, manuscripts, photographs, films and tapes pertaining to the history and activities of The Anglican Church of Canada.

CANON VI

Financial Management

1. Structure of the Financial Management Committee

- a) The members and Chair of the Committee will be elected and appointed as provided in the Constitution of the General Synod.
- b) The Committee shall appoint a vice-chair and such other officers as it deems necessary.
- c) The Committee shall appoint an Investment Subcommittee and other subcommittees as it deems necessary and appoint the Chairs of the subcommittees.

2. Advisory and Management Mandate and Duties

- a) The Committee, unless otherwise provided in this Canon, is advisory, and accountable, to the General Synod through the Council of the General Synod.
- b) The primary roles of the Committee are to direct, oversee and supervise the management of the finances of the General Synod.
- c) The Committee shall
 - i) study the financial needs, resources, problems and opportunities of the Church;
 - ii) carry out such specific responsibilities (such as authorizing grants from trust funds) as are delegated to the Committee by the Council of the General Synod;
 - iii) through its Chair consult with the Primate concerning the nomination to the Council of the General Synod of a person to be Treasurer of the General Synod when there is a vacancy in that office;
 - iv) recommend to the Council of the General Synod the appointment of the members of the Audit Committee and propose its Chair;
 - v) recommend to the Council of the General Synod policies for banking, custodial and investment management;
 - vi) consider and approve recommendations from the Treasurer on operational matters and procedures for the signing and countersigning of cheques, bills of exchange, acceptances, transfers, conveyances, proxies and documents required for the delivery or receipt of securities.
- d) Any notes or documents required by any bank or financial institution shall be signed by any two of the Primate, General Secretary and Treasurer or any other Officers as approved by the Council of the General Synod upon the recommendation of the Committee.

3. Budgeting

The Committee shall

- a) recommend to the Council of the General Synod and the staff through the Treasurer and General Secretary, a preliminary spending ceiling for each year's budget, based on the estimated expected revenue;
- b) receive from the Treasurer of the General Synod a draft detailed budget and a multi-year financial plan prepared by the Treasurer in consultation with the Primate, the General Secretary and the Management Team;
- c) review the budget and financial plan in detail and advise the Primate, the General Secretary and the Treasurer in the preparation of the budget and financial plan for recommendation to the Council of the General Synod for approval.

4. Reporting

- a) The Committee shall oversee the preparation of Annual Financial Reports in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada.
- b) The General Synod or the Council of the General Synod shall appoint auditors to audit the Annual Financial Reports.
- c) The Committee shall file with the General Secretary for circulation to the members of the General Synod in a year that the Synod meets, and to the members of the Council of the General Synod in the years in which the General Synod does not meet, the Annual Financial Reports, the auditors' report and such further information respecting the finances of the General Synod as the Constitution or Canons require or the Committee deems appropriate.
- d) The General Synod in a year that the Synod meets, and the members of the Council of the General Synod in the years in which the General Synod does not meet, shall approve the Annual Financial Reports.

5. Investments and the Consolidated Trust Fund

- a) Pursuant to the provisions of the *Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund Act, 1951* (Chapter 34 of the Statutes of Canada, 1951, 2nd Session) it is declared and enacted that all of the personal property, securities and moneys which have been, now are, or which may hereafter become vested in or held by the General Synod shall be held, managed and invested as one general trust fund known as The Anglican Church of Canada Consolidated Trust Fund.
- b) For the purposes of the *Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund Act, 1951*, the Financial Management Committee is the Board of Finance of the General Synod and shall have the management, administration and control of the Consolidated Trust Fund.

- c) The Committee shall recommend to the Council of the General Synod, the appointment of such professionals and specialists as the Committee determines are required for the prudent management, administration and control of the Consolidated Trust Fund. Such recommendations may include provision for:
 - i) the terms of any agreements between the General Synod and such professionals and specialists;
 - ii) indemnification of the Consolidated trust Fund for any financial loss suffered as a result of fraud or negligence on the part of such professionals or specialists and the provision of adequate insurance in respect thereof;
 - iii) schedules of fees for such professionals and specialists;
 - iv) termination of agreements.
- d) All trust funds, securities and cash on hand or in banks received on capital account vested in or held by the General Synod or by the Missionary Society and all other trust funds received and all accretions thereon, excluding pension funds and benefit plan funds, shall be held, managed and invested in the Consolidated Trust Fund.
- e) In accordance with investment policies proposed by the Committee and approved by the Council of the General Synod, the Committee will oversee the management, administration and control of the Consolidated Trust Fund. Any changes in investment policies shall be reported to the next session of the General Synod.
- f) The Committee may recommend to the Council of the General Synod a policy that enables receipt and holding for investment any trust funds or other securities or moneys vested in or held by any department, board, council or committee of the General Synod or of the Missionary Society of The Anglican Church of Canada, or vested in or held by any provincial or diocesan synod in Canada or any board or committee thereof, to form part of the Consolidated Trust Fund subject to the terms of this Canon and on such terms as the committee shall decide, provided that the acceptance of such funds is not inconsistent with the terms on which the funds are held nor with the laws of the civil province or territory applicable to the funds.
- g) Nothing in this Canon authorizes the Committee to vary or alter any trust upon which any capital or securities are vested in or held by the General Synod or the Missionary Society.

CANON VII

Missionary Society

1. The Society

There shall be a society for the general missionary work of the Church to be known as The Missionary Society of The Anglican Church of Canada and consisting of all members of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada.

2. Board of Directors

Subject to the authority of the General Synod the work of the Society shall be under the direction of a Board of Directors composed of

- a) all members of the Council of the General Synod elected or appointed under the Constitution of the General Synod, and
- b) the officers of the Society.

3. Reports

- a) The officers of the Society shall ensure the circulation, not later than five months after the close of the fiscal year, of an annual report to the members of the Society in any year that the General Synod meets, and to the members of the Board of Directors in years in which the General Synod does not meet.
- b) The report shall include financial statements with respect to all funds held or monies received and disbursed in connection with the work of the Society.
- c) The report shall be presented for approval to a meeting of the members of the Society in a year that the General Synod meets and to a meeting of the Board of Directors in years that the General Synod does not meet.

4. Meetings of the Society

There shall be a meeting of the members of the Society at the time and place fixed for any regular meeting of the General Synod.

5. Meetings of the Board of Directors

There shall be a meeting of the Board of Directors at least once in each year at the time and place fixed for a meeting of the Council of the General Synod.

6. Officers of the Society

- a) The Primate is the President of the Society and the Chair of the Board of Directors.
- b) The General Secretary of the General Synod is the Secretary of the Society and of the Board of Directors.
- c) The Treasurer of the General Synod is the Treasurer of the Society.
- d) The Board of Directors may appoint additional officers of the Society.

7. Receipts and Execution of Documents

- a) All subscriptions, donations, bequests, collections or other funds received by the Society not designated by the donor for any specified object or purpose shall be designated by the Board of Directors.
- b) The Treasurer shall have custody of the corporate seal of the Society.
- c) All deeds, documents and releases requiring execution by the Society shall be sealed with its corporate seal and signed by two officers of the Society.

8. Investments

- a) The personal property, securities and moneys which have been, now are, or hereafter become vested in or held by the Society shall be invested in The Anglican Church of Canada Consolidated Trust Fund under the management, administration and control of the Financial Management Committee of the General Synod.
- b) Cash on hand and bank deposits shall be held for the Society by the General Synod.

CANON VIII

General Synod Pension and Benefit Plans

1. a) This Canon shall be interpreted in its plain and literal sense, provided always that words of an ecclesiastical meaning shall have their proper ecclesiastical meanings; and words of a financial meaning shall be construed in their special context, as shall other words having any technical meaning.
- b) Without restricting the generality of the foregoing, in this Canon and in all Regulations made thereunder:
 - i) “Actuary” means a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries or a firm employing one or more such persons;
 - ii) “Bishop” means the Bishop of and coadjutor, suffragan or assistant Bishop of any Diocese of The Anglican Church of Canada, the Primate, the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces and the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop;
 - iii) “Church” means The Anglican Church of Canada or any other body in the Anglican Communion, which by agreement with the Pension Committee has been accepted as a participant in the Pension Plan with respect to pension provision for its clergy and/or lay employees;
 - iv) “Council of General Synod” means the Council of the General Synod;
 - v) “Diocese” means any Diocese of the Church;
 - vi) “Executive Director” means the chief executive officer of the Pension Office;
 - vii) “Funds” means the Pension Fund, the Long Term Disability Fund and such other employee benefit funds as are held by the Trustees from time to time;
 - viii) “General Synod” means the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada;
 - ix) “Long Term Disability Fund” means the fund or funds described in section 2 d) of this Canon;
 - x) “Long Term Disability Plan” means the General Synod Long Term Disability Plan as governed by this Canon and the Long Term Disability Regulations;
 - xi) “Long Term Disability Regulations” means the Regulations made under section 4 b) of this Canon with respect to the Long Term Disability Plan;
 - xii) “Member” means any person who has become a Member of the Pension Plan and/or the Long Term Disability Plan in accordance with the Pension Regulations and the Long Term Disability Regulations and who has an entitlement to, or is in receipt of, a benefit from such Plans;
 - xiii) “Other Plans” means the Continuing Education Plan as governed by Canon XII and the regulations thereunder, the Self-Insured Death Benefit Plan established by the Pension Committee effective January 1, 1998, the charitable organization known as The Endowment Committee of The Anglican Church of Canada, and any other employee benefit plans established by the Pension Committee from time to time pursuant to section 4 f) of this Canon, including for greater certainty any group health and welfare benefit plans;
 - xiv) “Parish” means any charge, mission or congregation in a Diocese;
 - xv) “Participating Employer” means the General Synod, any Provincial or Diocesan Synod, Parish or organization admitted to participation in the Plans pursuant to section 4 c) of this Canon;

- xvi) "Pension Committee" means the committee constituted under section 3 of this Canon (or section 18, if applicable);
- xvii) "Pension Fund" means the fund described in section 2 b) of this Canon;
- xviii) "Pension Office" means the non-share capital corporation incorporated to administer the pension and benefit plans;
- xix) "Pension Plan" means the General Synod Pension Plan as governed by this Canon and the Pension Regulations;
- xx) "Pension Regulations" means the Regulations made under section 4 b) of this Canon with respect to the Pension Plan;
- xxi) "Trustees" means the Board of Trustees established pursuant to section 5 of this Canon (or section 18, if applicable) and "Trustee" means a member of the Board of Trustees.

2.
 - a) The Pension Plan and the Long Term Disability Plan are established to provide income in the form of pensions and ancillary benefits to the Members who have retired or who are unable to work by reason of disability.
 - b) There shall be a fund established in conjunction with the Pension Plan under a written trust agreement in Canada, which fund shall be designated as the "Pension Fund of The Anglican Church of Canada", for the purpose of providing benefits in accordance with this Canon and the Pension Regulations.
 - c) The Pension Fund shall be composed of the monies received by way of contributions, transfers and other amounts for provision of Pension Plan benefits together with interest, dividends, earnings, accumulations and accretions, less the amounts expended in the payment of Pension Plan benefits and the expenses of administration of the Pension Plan and the Pension Fund;
 - d) There shall be a fund or funds established in conjunction with the Long Term Disability Plan under one or more written trust agreements in Canada, which funds shall collectively be designated as the "Long Term Disability Fund of The Anglican Church of Canada", for the purpose of providing benefits in accordance with this Canon and the Long Term Disability Regulations.

The Long Term Disability Fund shall consist of the monies received by way of contributions, transfers, and other amounts for provision of Long Term Disability Plan benefits together with interest, dividends, earnings, accumulations and accretions, less the amounts expended in the payment of Long Term Disability Plan benefits and the expenses of the administration of the Long Term Disability Plan and the Long Term Disability Fund.

- e) The Endowment Fund shall be composed of two parts: i) The Ordinary Endowment Fund, which shall be composed of amounts received by way of gift, donation, or bequest, which may be disbursed at the discretion of The Endowment Committee of The Anglican Church of Canada as an augmentation, either general or particular, to the Pension Plan benefits; and ii) The Special Endowment Fund, which shall be composed of the amounts received by way of gift, donation, or bequest, the terms of which are restricted by donors or trusts. The Endowment Fund, including the Special Endowment Fund, shall be maintained as a charitable organization within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

3. a) The Pension Committee shall consist of the following members:
 - i) The Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada;
 - ii) The Prolocutor of the General Synod;
 - iii) The General Secretary of the General Synod;
 - iv) The Treasurer of the General Synod;
 - v) The Executive Director;
 - vi) Two Bishops, two clerical and two lay persons elected by the General Synod from among its members;
 - vii) The Trustees, and
 - viii) Not more than five additional persons appointed by the aforesaid members.
 - b) Vacancies among the elected members of the Pension Committee occurring between sessions of the General Synod shall be filled by appointment by the Primate in the case of Bishops, and by the Prolocutor in the case of clerical and lay members, and by the Pension Committee in the case of appointed members and these appointments shall be for the unexpired term of the former member.
 - c) A majority of the members of the Pension Committee shall constitute a quorum.
 - d) As soon as possible after the General Synod elections, the elected and *ex officio* members and continuing Trustees who are present at General Synod shall meet to appoint the remaining members of the Pension Committee.
 - e) Notwithstanding section 39 j) of the Constitution, at the first meeting, the *ex officio*, elected and appointed members shall elect one of their number as chairperson and may elect another as vice-chairperson.
4. The powers, authority and duties of the Pension Committee shall be:
 - a) To appoint:
 - i) The Board of Trustees pursuant to section 5 of this Canon, and
 - ii) The Central Advisory Group pursuant to section 13 of this Canon;
 - b) To make and amend Regulations establishing the terms of the Pension Plan and the Long Term Disability Plan and providing for the administration thereof, subject to the approval of the Council of General Synod. The Regulations or amendments shall be effective from the date fixed by the Council of General Synod and shall remain in effect until the next session of the General Synod when they will cease to be in effect unless confirmed by the General Synod. The general principle to be observed when considering matters relating to the Long Term Disability Plan shall be the maintenance of a rate of contribution, paid by Members or by Participating Employers where so provided by applicable Regulations, adequate to support the benefits and the establishment of appropriate amounts reserved or retained in respect of claims, whether or not known to the Pension Committee;
 - c) To accept and admit as a Participating Employer, the General Synod, any Provincial or Diocesan Synod, any Diocese, Parish or other organization in the Church that is eligible to participate in the Pension Plan, Long Term Disability Plan, or the Other Plans on mutually agreeable terms and subject to this Canon and the Pension and Long Term Disability Regulations. If the Pension Committee is not able to determine or has concern with respect to the eligibility of an organization to participate or continue participating

in the Pension Plan, the Long Term Disability Plan, or any of the Other Plans, the Pension Committee shall refer the issue to the Council of the General Synod for determination. The Pension Committee shall admit or terminate, as applicable, the organization as a Participating Employer, in accordance with the decision of the Council of the General Synod. Where a Participating Employer is terminated by the Pension Committee, the Pension Committee shall determine the terms and conditions applicable (if any) with respect to the termination and withdrawal of the organization as a Participating Employer, subject to the Canons, the Pension Benefits Act and any other applicable law.

- d) To consider questions and appeals under this Canon and the Pension and Long Term Disability Regulations and take appropriate actions;
 - e) To take such actions towards stimulating interest and support for the pension and benefit plans as it deems advisable;
 - f) To inaugurate and participate in such insurance and other plans as may be authorized by the General Synod or the Council of General Synod, including, but not limited to, income protection benefits, life, health and dental benefits;
 - g) To designate the Trustees as the trustees of the Funds;
 - h) To serve as The Endowment Committee of The Anglican Church of Canada or to appoint The Endowment Committee of The Anglican Church of Canada;
 - i) To make an annual report, including audited financial statements of the Pension Fund, to the General Synod or the Council of General Synod, and
 - j) To make an annual report to the General Synod or the Council of General Synod as to the operation of the Long Term Disability Fund and such other Fund(s) as General Synod or Council of General Synod may require, including, where available, auditors' and/or Actuaries' reports.
- 5.
- a) The Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than six and not more than nine persons, who shall be individuals resident in Canada, provided that at least half of the Trustees are representatives of the Members. These representatives are not required to be Members.
 - b) Trustees shall be appointed for an initial term not to exceed three years and a Member shall be eligible for appointment for an additional three year term after which the eligibility for appointment lapses for one year.
 - c) All terms shall end on May 31 in the year specified by the Pension Committee.
 - d) The Pension Committee may revoke an appointment of a Trustee at any time.
 - e) In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees by resignation, death or revocation, an appointment to fill a vacancy shall be to complete the unexpired term of the former Trustee in accordance with the provisions of this Canon. This appointment shall not be a barrier to a subsequent appointment under the provisions of section 5 a) of this Canon.

- f) Any three Trustees shall constitute a quorum. The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees is a non-voting member except that the Chairperson shall have the right to cast a tie-breaking vote.
6. The powers, authority and duties of the Trustees shall be:
- a) To administer the system of contributions and pensions established under the Pension Regulations and to serve as the Administrator for purposes of pension standards legislation. The general principle to be observed shall be the maintenance of a proper actuarial relationship between the contributions made, levied and collected and the several benefits proposed to be paid;
 - b) To serve as the members and directors of the Pension Office, and in that capacity, to appoint the Executive Director;
 - c) To employ the Pension Office and other agents to carry out any responsibilities of the Trustees, where it is reasonable and prudent in the circumstances so to do;
 - d) To appoint investment advisors, Actuaries, auditors, lawyers, accountants, custodians and other persons and to pay out of the Funds their reasonable expenses and compensation, and to rely and act on information and advice furnished by such persons, or to refrain from acting thereon;
 - e) To negotiate, maintain, revise and review pension agreements with Dioceses and any other employers which are not Participating Employers on mutually agreeable terms subject to this Canon and the Pension Regulations;
 - f) To receive, hold and administer all funds contributed to them in respect of the Pension Plan as a separate trust fund, and in accordance with the following terms:
 - i) The Trustees shall receive all contributions paid to them under the Pension Plan, together with bequests and donations, to or for the purpose of the Pension Fund, in cash or other property acceptable to them.
 - ii) The Trustees shall invest or cause to be invested, to the best advantage of the Pension Fund, all assets under their jurisdiction, provided that these investments shall, at all times, conform in all respects with regulations established under any applicable federal and/or provincial legislation.
 - iii) The Trustees shall cause the payment from the Pension Fund of all the benefits payable under the terms of the Pension Plan.
 - iv) The actions of the Trustees shall at all times be construed and enforced according to the laws of Ontario.
 - v) The Trustees may not lend any portion of the Pension Fund to any Member or to any contributor to the Pension Plan.
 - vi) If not prohibited by pension benefits legislation and the regulations, policies and administrative practices of the applicable federal and provincial regulatory authorities as may from time to time apply to the Pension Plan, the Trustees may borrow money against the assets of the Pension Fund, on such terms as the Trustees may determine, but only if this borrowing is required for the payment of benefits under the Pension Plan, and provided that the borrowing is on a short-term basis in order to prevent the distress sale of long-term investments.

- g) To receive, hold and administer all funds contributed to them with respect to the Long Term Disability Plan as a separate trust fund or funds and in accordance with the following terms:
 - i) The Trustees shall receive all contributions paid to them under the Long Term Disability Plan, or for the purpose of the Long Term Disability Fund, in cash or other property acceptable to them.
 - ii) The Trustees shall invest or cause to be invested, to the best advantage of the Long Term Disability Fund, all assets under their jurisdiction, having regard to the nature and timing of expected calls upon such a fund.
 - iii) The actions of the Trustees shall at all times be construed and enforced according to the laws of Ontario.
 - h) To receive and hold the Funds of the Other Plans.
 - i) To make recommendations to the Pension Committee with respect to amendments to the Pension Plan, the Long Term Disability Plan and the Other Plans.
7. The powers, authority and duties of the Pension Office shall be:
- a) To carry out any responsibilities delegated by the Trustees in connection with the administration and investment of the Funds.
 - b) To carry out any responsibilities delegated by the Trustees in connection with the administration of the Pension Plan.
 - c) To administer the Long Term Disability Plan and the Other Plans, unless the Pension Committee determines otherwise.
 - d) To report to the Trustees and the Pension Committee, as appropriate.
 - e) To perform such other functions as are consistent with its objects.
8. The Trustees shall report, in writing, to the Pension Committee annually, or as requested, as to the administration and the financial status of the Pension Plan, and the administration and the investment of the Funds.
9. None of the following bodies nor any individual member, officer, director or employee thereof: namely, the Trustees, the Pension Committee, the Continuing Education Plan Administrative Unit, the Central Advisory Group, The Endowment Committee of The Anglican Church of Canada, the Pension Office (collectively, the "Affected Persons" and individually, an "Affected Person"), shall be liable for any negligence or honest error of judgement nor be personally liable for any liability or debt of the Funds contracted or incurred, nor for the non-fulfillment of any contract, nor for any other liability arising in connection with the administration of the Pension Plan, the Long Term Disability Plan or the Other Plans and the administration and the investment of the Funds; provided, however, that nothing herein shall exempt an Affected Person from any liability, obligation or debt arising out of acts or omissions done or suffered in bad faith or through willful misconduct. No Affected Person shall be liable for any action taken upon reliance on any instrument, certificate or paper believed by the Affected Person to be genuine and to be signed or presented by the proper person or persons and shall be under no duty to make investigations nor inquire as to any statement contained in any such document but may accept the same as conclusive evidence of the truth and accuracy of the statements therein contained. Liability insurance may be obtained for the Affected Persons and the premiums for such insurance paid out of the applicable Fund or Funds.

10. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Canon, or any other Canon, or of any regulation, it is understood that the Trustees in the management of the Pension Fund shall not at any time act inconsistently with any regulations established by the Minister of National Revenue under the authority of the Income Tax Act (Canada), the regulations under the Pension Benefits Act, R.S.O. 1990, or any other laws which are applicable, either before or after the execution of this Canon, in respect of approved or registered pension plans.
11. No part of the Pension Fund, other than such part as is required to pay taxes, fees, administration costs, and other reasonable expenses, shall be used or diverted to purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the Members, their beneficiaries or estates.
12. The Trustees shall enter into trust agreements with the Pension Committee consistent with this Canon.
13.
 - a) Members of the Central Advisory Group shall be appointed by the Pension Committee from among its members or otherwise as may be deemed advisable.
 - b) The powers, authority and duties of the Central Advisory Group shall be:
 - i) To advise the Pension Committee, the Trustees and the Executive Director on matters relating to the Pension Plan, the Long Term Disability Plan and the Other Plans, and
 - ii) To carry out any other functions as may be delegated to it by the Trustees and/or the Pension Committee.
14. If any provision of this Canon or the Pension Regulations or Long Term Disability Regulations conflicts with a relevant law enacted by the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of a province or territory, such law shall prevail and until the Canon or Regulations are amended to conform to the law, the Pension Plan and Pension Fund and the Long Term Disability Plan and Long Term Disability Fund shall be administered as if the provisions of the law were incorporated in this Canon and the Pension Regulations and the Long Term Disability Regulations as the case may be.
15. Save as proposed by the Pension Committee, no amendment to this Canon or the Pension Regulations relating to increased benefits shall be voted upon, or enacted by the General Synod or the Council of General Synod, unless eight months' notice thereof shall have been given to the Pension Committee and no motion to amend this Canon or the Pension Regulations shall be considered unless the Trustees certify that the funds to implement such amendment are available in the Pension Fund or, in the alternative, some other source of the funds is specified in the motion. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Council of General Synod may approve improvements in benefits proposed by the Pension Committee upon the advice of an Actuary that there are sufficient monies in the Pension Fund to provide for such improved benefits.
16. Save as proposed by the Pension Committee, no amendment to this Canon or the Long Term Disability Regulations relating to increased benefits under the Long Term Disability Plan shall be voted upon, or enacted by the General Synod or the Council of General Synod unless eight months' notice thereof shall have been given to the Pension Committee and no motion to amend this Canon or the Long Term Disability Regulations shall be considered unless the Trustees certify that the funds to implement such amendment are available in the Long Term Disability Fund or, in the alternative, some other source of the funds is specified in the motion.
17. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Canon, if proposed by the Pension Committee and approved in accordance with section 4 b) of this Canon, long term disability benefits may be provided through a group insurance policy with a third party insurer.

18. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Canon,

- a) if at any date the General Synod ceases to exist (“the transition date”), the following transition rules apply:
 - i) Any reference to “Pension Committee” shall mean a committee consisting of the persons who, immediately before the transition date, served as members of the Pension Committee of the General Synod. Such committee shall report to the Office of the Primate, who shall have the power and authority to remove and appoint members of such committee from time to time.
 - ii) “Trustees” or “Board of Trustees” means the persons who were appointed as Trustees in accordance with sections 4 a) and 5 of this Canon immediately prior to the transition date. The Pension Committee shall have the power and authority to remove and appoint members of the Board of Trustees from time to time.
 - iii) Any reference in the Pension Plan, the Long Term Disability Plan, or the Other Plans, to the duties or responsibilities of the General Synod or the Council of the General Synod shall be read as a reference to the person holding the Office of Primate.
 - iv) In the event that Canon VIII of the General Synod ceases to have force and effect, all provisions thereof immediately prior to the transition date which relate to the operation and administration of the Pension Plan, the Long Term Disability Plan, the Other Plans, and the Funds shall be considered to be part of the relevant Plans and Funds, subject to such changes as are necessary to achieve consistency with these transition rules.

- b) For purposes of determining the “transition date” under this section 18 b), the General Synod will be deemed to have ceased to exist upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
 - i) Dissolution — The General Synod is wound up, dissolved or liquidated under any law or otherwise, or becomes subject to any provision of the *Winding-Up and Restructuring Act (Canada)* which has the effect of removing management or control of its functions from the General Synod, or has its existence terminated in any other manner;
 - ii) Insolvency — The General Synod makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or is declared or becomes bankrupt under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada)*;
 - iii) Appointment of Trustee or Receiver — Any interim receiver, receiver, receiver and manager, custodian, sequestrator, administrator or liquidator or any other person with similar powers is appointed in respect of the General Synod, or the General Synod’s property, assets and undertaking (“Property”) which has the effect of removing management or control of its functions from the General Synod;
 - iv) Enforcement Against General Synod Property — Any holder of any security interest, mortgage, lien, charge, claim, trust or encumbrance enforces against, delivers any notices relating to its rights or its intention to enforce against, or becomes entitled to enforce against, or otherwise takes possession of, the Property or the interest of the General Synod therein, or any part thereof which has the effect of removing management or control of its functions from the General Synod, or
 - v) Loss of Control — The General Synod, for any other reason, fails to remain in management and control of its functions.

“The Long Term Disability Regulations may be found at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/wp-content/uploads/LTD-Plan-Regulations2.pdf> “, “The Pension Regulations may be found at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/wp-content/uploads/Regulations-of-Canon-VIII5.pdf>” and “The Lay Retirement Plan Regulations may be found at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/wp-content/uploads/Canon-IX-and-Regulations3.pdf>”

CANON IX

Lay Retirement Plan

1. The Lay Retirement Plan (or the “Plan”) is established to provide Pensions for lay employees of the Church who are not members of the General Synod Pension Plan.
2. There shall be a fund established in conjunction with the Plan under a written trust agreement in Canada, which fund shall be designated as the “Lay Retirement Fund”, for the purpose of providing benefits in accordance with this Canon and the Regulations. The Lay Retirement Fund shall be composed of the monies received from the Participating Employers and Members, transfers and other amounts for provision of Plan benefits together with interest, dividends, earnings, accumulations and accretions, less the amounts expended in the payment of Plan benefits and the expenses of administration of the Plan and the Lay Retirement Fund.
3. All provisions of Canon VIII (General Synod Pension and Benefit Plans) related to the Pension Plan and Pension Fund as defined in Canon VIII shall apply to the Lay Retirement Plan and the Lay Retirement Fund, except that, when applied to the Lay Retirement Plan and the Lay Retirement Fund, the following definitions shall apply:
 - i) “Participating Employer” shall mean any Parish or organization admitted to participation in the Lay Retirement Plan;
 - ii) “Pension Fund” shall mean “the Lay Retirement Fund” as described in section 2 of this Canon;
 - iii) “Pension Plan” shall mean “the Lay Retirement Plan” as governed by this Canon and the Regulations;
 - iv) “Pension Regulations” shall mean the Regulations establishing the terms of the Lay Retirement Plan and providing for the administration thereof.

“The Long Term Disability Regulations may be found at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/wp-content/uploads/LTD-Plan-Regulations2.pdf> “, “The Pension Regulations may be found at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/wp-content/uploads/Regulations-of-Canon-VIII5.pdf>” and “The Lay Retirement Plan Regulations may be found at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/wp-content/uploads/Canon-IX-and-Regulations3.pdf>”

CANON X

Reserved

CANON XI

Anglican Book Centre

1. Under the direction of the Communications and Information Resources Committee, the Centre shall have the power to publish, purchase, market, sell and distribute books, literature, periodicals, pamphlets, papers, music, religious literature, visual aids and equipment, church furniture and furnishings, and related materials.
2. The Financial Management Committee of the General Synod shall act as the finance committee of the Centre, as required, and the Director of Communications and Information Resources shall attend meetings of the Financial Management Committee when matters relating to the Centre are on the agenda.

CANON XII

Continuing Education Plan

1. Continuing Education Plan of The Anglican Church of Canada

- a) There shall be a plan to provide resources for continuing education of the clergy and lay workers who are members of the plan the sole purpose of which is to provide education or training for employees of the Church in order to improve their work or work-related skills and abilities.
- b) The plan shall be called the “Continuing Education Plan of The Anglican Church of Canada” and is hereinafter referred to as the “Continuing Education Plan” or the “Plan”.
- c) The administrator of the Continuing Education Plan shall be the Pensions Office unless the Pension Committee determines otherwise.

2. Membership

- a) The participating dioceses and employers are the Members of the Plan and are subject to the provisions of this Canon and the regulations appended hereto or made pursuant to section 6. b).
- b) Membership shall be limited to the dioceses and other employers referred to in section 1. a).

3. Continuing Education Fund of the Anglican Church of Canada

- a) There shall be a fund designated as the ‘Continuing Education Fund of the Anglican Church of Canada’, hereinafter referred to as the “Continuing Education Fund” or the “Fund”, for the purpose of providing benefits in accordance with the regulations.
- b) The Continuing Education Fund shall be funded by the Members.

4. Accounts

- a) Clergy who are on the register of a Member employer may have an account with the Continuing Education Plan to record contributions to the Fund, in respect of each clergy person and payments made for their education or training.
- b) Lay persons who are in paid employment of a Member, upon application by the lay person and the employer, may have an account with the Continuing Education Plan to record contributions to the Fund in respect of each lay person and payments made for his or her education or training.

- c) Persons who become eligible for an account with the Plan after reaching sixty years of age may choose to have or not to have such an account.
- d) When an employee ceases paid employment with a Member, the employee's account will be frozen for a period of 12 months. If the employee resumes paid employment with a Member within 12 months his or her account will be reinstated at the level it was at when the employee ceased paid employment. If the employee resumes paid employment with a member more than 12 months after ceasing paid employment, a new account will be established.
- e) Employees who retire are not eligible to make claims under the Plan, unless they continue to work in some capacity for a Member.
- f) An account for an eligible clergy or lay person will be opened on the first day of the first month after commencing continuous employment with a Member.

5. Administrative Unit

- a) There shall be a Continuing Education Plan Administrative Unit responsible for the operation of the Plan, subject to the authority of the Council of General Synod. It shall report to the Council of General Synod through the Pension Committee.
- b) The Continuing Education Plan Administrative Unit shall consist of:
 - i) the Executive Director of the Pension Office Corporation, and
 - ii) representatives of five Members of the Plan appointed by the Pension Committee at its first meeting following each regular session of the General Synod and as vacancies occur
- c) The functions of the Unit shall be: to advise the administrator on matters of policy; to authorize payment of special and sabbatical grants, and expenses incurred in the administration of the Plan; and, from time to time, to propose changes in regulations to the Pension Committee.
- d) The Administrative Unit may delegate authorization of the payment of special and sabbatical grants and expenses to the administrator.

6. Policy and Regulations

- a) The policy and operation of the Plan shall be governed by the regulations appended to this Canon or made pursuant hereto.
- b) The Council of General Synod may from time to time alter or replace the regulations or any of them or make new regulations. The regulations or amendments thereto shall become effective from the date fixed by the Council of General Synod and shall remain in effect until the next session of the General Synod, at which time they will cease to be in effect unless confirmed by General Synod.

7. Collection and Disbursement of Funds

- a) Members shall remit their assessments to the Administrator
- b) The Continuing Education Fund shall be held by the Trustees appointed pursuant to Canon VIII.
- c) Payments out of the Fund for ordinary benefits to members shall be authorized by the Administrator.
- d) Withdrawals from the Fund for special and sabbatical grants and to defray expenses incurred in the administration of the Plan and the Fund shall be authorized by the Administrative Unit or the administrator if so delegated.

8. Effective Date

This Canon and the appended Regulations, as amended by the General Synod in 2010, are deemed to have come into force on January 1, 2008.

Regulations for the Operation of the Continuing Education Plan

1. Assessments

- a) The assessments to sustain the fund shall be \$450 per year from each member in respect of each of the Member's account holders.
- b) Assessments shall be paid quarterly and remitted within 30 days of the expiry of such period.

2. Funding from the Plan

- a) A clergy or lay person may apply to the Administrator to obtain reimbursement for eligible education or training costs for his or her work, in respect of:
 - i) expenses for any continuing education program or course of study,
 - ii) the purchase of books or other study materials, or equipment,
 - iii) the purchase of computer hardware or software.
- b) An application for reimbursement must be approved by the applicant's bishop (or the bishop's deputy), or the director of the organization or department, as the case may be.
- c) The Administrator shall establish the form of application to be used under this section.

3. Shared Cost of Education or Training

- a) Where the Administrative Unit approves an application under section 2, the reimbursement to the applicant will be paid to the extent of 75% from the Fund in respect of the applicant's account and 5% from the general assets of the Fund.
- b) The applicant shall pay the remaining 20% of the cost of his or her education or training.
- c) The Administrative Unit may:
 - i) suspend the operation of subsection a),
 - ii) reduce the percentage of a payment to be paid out of the general assets of the Fund if it determines that the level of the general assets of the Fund will not support the continued application of subsection a), or
 - iii) increase the percentage of a payment to be paid out of the general assets of the Fund if it determines that the level of the general assets of the Fund will support the increase.

4. Special Grants and Sabbatical Grants

- a) From time to time, as resources permit, special grants may be authorized by the Administrative Unit in addition to payments under section 2.
- b) Special grants of \$300 or less may be authorized by the Administrator in consultation with the chair of the Administrative Unit or the designate of the chair.
- c) From time to time, as resources permit, sabbatical grants may be authorized by the Administrative Unit for periods of full-time study of not less than eight weeks duration, after five years of eligibility in addition to payments under section 2.
- d) The Administrative Unit may establish:
 - i) guidelines to apply in considering applications for special grants and sabbatical grants, and
 - ii) the methods by which the Administrative Unit will consider and decide upon such applications.
- e) The Administrative Unit may delegate any of its authority under subsection a) or b) or c) to the Administrator.
- f) The Administrator may establish the form of application to be used for special grants and sabbatical grants.

5. Education Leave

Absence for continuing education from a parish or other place of employment shall be procured by the customary diocesan/organizational procedures.

6. Cessation of Participation

- a) The Administrator shall pay to those individual clergy or lay persons who were formerly members of the Plan the remaining amount of contributions made by such persons to the Fund as at December 31, 2007, after payment of approved expenses to December 31, 2007.
- b) The remaining accumulated contributions from the Members shall stay in the Fund.

CANON XIII

Deaconesses

1. Recognition

- a) Women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by the bishop of any diocese for the work of a deaconess, according to such forms as shall be authorized by the House of Bishops, and no woman shall be recognized as a deaconess until she has been so set apart. The office of the deaconess shall be recognized as a ministry to which women may be called which involves dedication to life-long service.
- b) A deaconess, duly set apart in another branch of the Anglican Communion, may be recognized and licensed by any bishop in Canada.
- c) Before the service for the ordering of deaconesses the candidate shall be required to take suitable oaths of subscription which will express her willingness to obey her Ordinary and the Canons of the diocese to which she is licensed.

2. Qualifications

- a) No woman shall be set apart for the work of a deaconess unless:
 - i) she be 25 years of age, provided that the bishop for special reasons may admit a candidate at an earlier age,
 - ii) in no case less than 23 years;
 - iii) she is a communicant in good standing in the Church, and
 - iv) she produces to the bishop testimonials signed by two priests of the Church and by three lay communicants, of whom one shall be a man and two women, that she possesses such characteristics as, in the judgment of the persons testifying, fit her for some of the branches of duty defined in section 3 hereof.
- b) The bishop shall be satisfied, by examination or otherwise, that the applicant has had adequate training at a recognized training school followed by at least one year of practical experience.

3. Duties

- a) It belongs to the office of the deaconess, in the place where she is licensed to serve, to exercise a pastoral care over women, young people, and children, to visit the sick and the whole, to perform other social functions, to instruct the people in the faith, and to assist in their preparation for baptism and confirmation.
- b) At the request of the incumbent, a bishop may permit a deaconess in any congregation within the bishop's jurisdiction:

- i) to read the services of Morning and Evening Prayer and the Litany, except those portions reserved for the priest;
- ii) to instruct and to preach, and
- iii) in the absence of a priest or deacon, to officiate at Public Baptism, at the Thanksgiving after Childbirth and at the Burial of the Dead.

4. Episcopal Oversight and Authority

- a) No deaconess shall accept work in a diocese without the written authority or license of the bishop of that diocese; nor shall she undertake parish work except at the request of the incumbent of the parish or mission.
- b) Before issuing a written authority or license for such deaconess to work within a diocese, the bishop of such diocese shall see that provision is made for a pension for such deaconess on a contributory basis requiring the society or parish employing such deaconess to remit such contributions to the General Synod Pension Fund during the period of her service.
- c) When not under the jurisdiction of an incumbent, a deaconess shall be under the direct oversight of the bishop of the diocese in which she is canonically resident.

5. Transfer and Resignation

- a) The transfer of a deaconess from one diocese to another shall be by letter from the bishop.
- b) A deaconess may voluntarily relinquish the exercise of her office as a deaconess in the Church, by resignation to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese in which she is a canonical resident. She shall not be suspended or removed from office, except by the bishop, for cause.

CANON XIV

The Book of Common Prayer

1. Authorization

The authorized Book of Common Prayer of The Anglican Church of Canada shall be the book hereto annexed, which was considered and approved by the General Synod at the Twentieth Session of the synod, held in the year of Our Lord 1959, and the same is hereby adopted and authorized for use throughout the Church.

2. Official Copies

- a) Six official copies of the book shall be kept; one with the Chancellor of the General Synod; one in the National Library at Ottawa, and one with each of the metropolitans of the several ecclesiastical provinces in Canada.
- b) Each official copy shall be signed by the Primate on behalf of the General Synod.

3. Prayers for Royal Family

In all prayers, litanies and collects in *The Book of Common Prayer*, which in any way relate to the King, Queen or Royal Family, the names may be altered, changed, added to or omitted from time to time and fitted to the present occasion according to directions to be given by the Primate or (if there be a vacancy in the primacy) by the provincial metropolitan senior by election.

All such directions shall be in conformity with the directions which shall have been given in England according to the direction of lawful authority, pursuant to the *Act of Uniformity* (13 and 14 Car. II, Cap. 4, Section 25).

4. Third Collect for Good Friday

The Third Collect for Good Friday is to be deleted from use and from further printings of *The Book of Common Prayer*.

CANON XV

The Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario

1. Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario

On the Provincial Synod of Canada consenting hereto, the Dioceses of Toronto, Huron, Ontario, Niagara, Algoma and Ottawa, at present comprised within the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, shall constitute a new ecclesiastical province, to be known as “The Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario”, and shall cease to be under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Synod of Canada.

2. Provincial Synod

There shall be a Provincial Synod of the said Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, which shall be known as “The Provincial Synod of Ontario”, and shall consist of all the bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada having Sees within the said ecclesiastical province, or executing by due authority the episcopate as coadjutor, suffragan, assistant, or missionary bishop therein, and of delegates chosen from the members of the clergy and laity thereof.

3. First Session

As soon as the resolutions of consent shall have been passed by the Provincial Synod of Canada, the bishops and clerical and lay delegates present from the dioceses comprising the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario shall withdraw from the session of the provincial synod, and as soon thereafter as conveniently possible shall assemble in session as the Provincial Synod of Ontario, under the presidency of the Metropolitan of Ontario or there being no Metropolitan of Ontario present, under the presidency of the senior bishop of Ontario present.

4. Provincial Synod of Canada

After consent as aforesaid the bishops and clerical and lay delegates from the remaining dioceses of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada shall constitute the Provincial Synod of Canada and shall continue to exercise all the powers thereof over all the remaining dioceses.

5. Constitution of Synod

The Constitution, Order of Proceedings and Rules of Order of the Provincial Synod of Canada *mutatis mutandis* shall be the Constitution, Order of Proceedings and Rules of Order of the Provincial Synod of Ontario until the last mentioned synod shall have adopted a new Constitution, Order of Proceedings and Rules of Order.

6. Canons of Synod

All Canons of the Provincial Synod of Canada, so far as the same shall be applicable to the Province of Ontario, shall be deemed to be Canons of the Provincial Synod of Ontario until or unless the synod shall otherwise enact.

7. Transfer of Diocese

With the consent of the dioceses affected, the Provincial Synod of Ontario may enter into agreements with the Provincial Synod of Canada or with the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land for the transfer to the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario of any territory comprised within either of those provinces, and such territory shall upon and after the date agreed upon become and constitute part of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario and be subject to the provincial synod thereof.

Note: The Diocese of Moosonee transferred from the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land to the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario in 1935.

CANON XVI

The Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia

1. Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia

The dioceses within the civil Province of British Columbia, viz.; Columbia, New Westminster, Caledonia and Kootenay, and all other dioceses at any time erected within the province shall constitute a new Ecclesiastical Province, co-terminous with the civil province, to be known as the Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia.

2. Territory

Should any question arise between the Provincial Synod of British Columbia and the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land as to territory, such questions shall be decided by the synods of the provinces concerned.

3. Provincial Synod

There shall be a provincial synod to be known as the Provincial Synod of British Columbia to consist of all the bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada having Sees within the ecclesiastical province, or executing by due authority the episcopate as coadjutor, suffragan, assistant or missionary bishop therein, and of delegates chosen from the members of the clergy and laity thereof.

4. Constitution of Synod

The draft Constitution embodied in the several memorials presented to the General Synod at its Sixth Session, 1911, and agreed upon as a basis by the four dioceses, shall form a part of the constitution of the Provincial Synod of British Columbia until at any time amended by the provincial synod.

Provided always that the Constitution of the synod shall contain the acceptance by such provincial synod of the Solemn Declaration prefixed to the Constitution of the General Synod of Canada and as set forth and contained in the Handbook of the General Synod.

5. First Session

In pursuance of the draft Constitution, each of the four dioceses and synods shall elect at a regular session four clerical and four lay representatives to the provincial synod in accordance with the basis of representation.

Within six months after receiving a certified list of delegates elected by each of the four dioceses, the senior bishop by consecration in the province shall call the other bishops and these duly elected delegates together at some convenient place within the province for the purpose of completing the organization of the provincial synod and proceeding to transact such business as may be deemed proper, and such bishop shall also act as chairperson of the body thus called together until it be organized and under its own constitution.

6. Transfer of Dioceses

With the consent of the diocese affected, the Provincial Synod of British Columbia may enter into agreements with the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land for the transfer to the Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia of any territory comprised within the province and such territory shall upon and after the date agreed upon become and constitute part of the Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia and be subject to the provincial synod thereof.

Note: The Diocese of Yukon transferred from the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land to the Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia in 1943.

CANON XVII

The Licensing of Clergy

I. The Issue of Licenses; Registers, Inhibitions and Transfers

1. Definitions

In this Canon:

- a) “chaplain” means full and part-time priests commissioned as officers in the Canadian Forces, and mandated by the Chaplain General;
- b) “temporary permission” means written or oral authority to exercise ordained ministry within a diocese for a limited time, granted by a diocesan bishop to a bishop, priest or deacon who is not licensed by that diocesan bishop;
- c) “license” means written authority from the bishop of a diocese to a bishop, priest or deacon of the diocese to exercise ordained ministry in the diocese, or written authority from the Bishop Ordinary to a chaplain permitting the chaplain to exercise ordained ministry as a chaplain, but does not include “temporary permission”;
- d) “receiving bishop” means the bishop of a diocese to which a bishop, priest or deacon licensed in another diocese wishes to be transferred;
- e) “transferring bishop” means the bishop of a diocese from which a bishop, priest or deacon licensed in that diocese wishes to be transferred.

2. Structure of Episcopal Jurisdiction

- a) Subject to paragraphs c), d) and e), every coadjutor, suffragan, assistant and retired bishop and every priest and deacon in The Anglican Church of Canada is subject to the jurisdiction of a diocesan bishop.
- b) Bishops, priests and deacons who are engaged in specialized ministries in Canada outside the diocese where they are registered, except chaplains, are subject to the general supervision of the bishop of the diocese in which the specialized ministry is exercised.
- c) Members of the clergy employed in Canada by the General Synod are subject to the episcopal jurisdiction of the Primate without prejudice to their status in the dioceses from which they are on leave.

- d) Bishops, priests and deacons serving outside Canada, under the auspices of The Anglican Church of Canada, are, without prejudice to their status in the dioceses from which they are on leave, subject to the episcopal authority of the diocese in which they serve unless otherwise provided by the canons in that diocese or the terms of the licenses granted to them.
- e) Chaplains are deemed to be on leave of absence from the dioceses from which they transferred to the chaplaincy and are subject to the episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces during their terms of service as chaplains.

3. The Registers

Each diocesan bishop shall keep a register of the bishops, priests and deacons ordained within or for the diocese and those received from other jurisdictions. The Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces shall keep a register of chaplains. Such registers shall include the following information for each individual:

- i) dates and places of ordination as deacon, priest or bishop and in each case the name of the ordaining bishop or bishops;
- ii) the date of entering the diocese or the chaplaincy;
- iii) a record of appointments held and of licenses issued;
- iv) a record of any leaves of absence granted;
- v) a record of any transfer to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction;
- vi) a notation of any relinquishment or abandonment of ministry pursuant to Canon XIX.

4. The Primate's List

- a) The Primate shall maintain a list of bishops, priests and deacons who have relinquished or abandoned the exercise of their ministry or against whom a sentence of deposition has been imposed.
- b) Every diocesan bishop shall forward to the Primate all information required for the maintenance of such list.

5. Licensing

- a) No bishop, priest or deacon shall exercise an ordained ministry within a diocese without a license or temporary permission from the diocesan bishop.
- b) A license shall specify:
 - i) the position to which the licensee has been appointed;
 - ii) the parish or territory or community in which the ministry is to be exercised;
 - iii) the person or persons, if any, under whose supervision the licensed ministry is to be exercised;
 - iv) the party responsible for payment of any stipend or other compensation payable to the licensee in respect of the licensed ministry, and

- v) any other matter or limitation which the diocesan or provincial canons require, and may specify:
 - vi) a term, at the end of which the license shall expire;
 - vii) the time after which the licensed ministry may be reviewed or assessed, and
 - viii) any other matter the diocesan bishop deems appropriate.
- c) Unless otherwise provided by diocesan canon or the terms of a license, a license shall remain in force according to its terms notwithstanding the resignation, death or removal of the bishop who granted it, and shall be deemed to be a license granted by the succeeding diocesan bishop until that bishop amends or revokes it, or issues a new license.

6. Licensing by Bishop Ordinary

- a) The Bishop Ordinary, on receipt of Letters *Testimonial* with respect to a chaplain, may issue a license to that chaplain upon the chaplain taking such oaths and subscriptions as the Bishop Ordinary may require, and in accordance with any other procedures the Bishop Ordinary may require.
- b) A license issued to a chaplain by the Bishop Ordinary shall permit the chaplain to exercise ordained ministry to members of the Canadian Forces and their families.

7. Inhibition of the Unlicensed

- a) When a diocesan bishop has reasonable grounds to believe that a bishop, priest or deacon who does not hold a license or temporary permission from the diocesan bishop is officiating or is about to officiate in the diocesan bishop's diocese, the diocesan bishop may, by notice in writing to such bishop, priest or deacon, inhibit such person from officiating in the diocese.
- b) A diocesan bishop who issues a notice pursuant to section 7 a) shall cause the notice to be recorded in the Register and may advise such other persons as the bishop considers appropriate that such notice has been issued.

8. Transfers

- a) When a bishop, priest or deacon in good standing, including a bishop, priest or deacon on leave of absence as a chaplain, is to be transferred from the jurisdiction of one bishop to the jurisdiction of another bishop:
 - i) the transferring bishop shall forward Letters *Bene Decessit* to the receiving bishop, and
 - ii) episcopal jurisdiction over the bishop, priest or deacon intended to be transferred shall not be effective until the Letters *Bene Decessit* are accepted and acknowledged by the receiving bishop.

- b) When a bishop, priest or deacon in good standing undertakes service outside of Canada under the auspices of The Anglican Church of Canada, the Primate and the appropriate diocesan bishop may give to any such bishop, priest or deacon Letters *Bene Decessit* or such other form of commendation, as is appropriate and as may be required by the authority in the place where the bishop, priest or deacon is to serve.

9. Forms

The forms of *Letters Testimonial*, *Letters Bene Decessit*, and *Acceptance of Episcopal Jurisdiction* set out in the Schedules are prescribed for use.

II. Revocation

10. Deemed Revocation or Suspension

- a) When a penalty of deprivation of ministry or deposition from ministry is imposed against a licensee following a conviction for an ecclesiastical offense under Canon XVIII, the license of that person is deemed to be revoked.
- b) When a penalty of suspension from the exercise of ministry is imposed against a licensee following a conviction for an ecclesiastical offense under Canon XVIII, the license of that person is deemed to be suspended for the duration of the penalty of suspension.

11. Revocation with Notice

- a) The bishop having jurisdiction may, in accordance with this section, revoke a license in any circumstances other than those mentioned in section 10.
- b) Although it is not possible to set out all the circumstances in which the bishop might make such a decision, they include financial difficulties in a parish, decline in parish membership, redeployment of human resources, and the licensee's inability to carry out his or her ministry.
- c) Where the bishop is aware of circumstances that may establish that a licensee has committed an ecclesiastical offense under Canon XVIII, the bishop may not revoke a license instead of making, or referring to the court having jurisdiction, a determination of whether an ecclesiastical offense has been committed.
- d) Before revoking a license under this section, the bishop shall confer with the licensee
 - i) to review the reasons for the proposed revocation, and
 - ii) to consider possible alternatives to revocation, or
 - iii) to agree on terms, including the length of reasonable notice or the amount of pay and benefits in lieu of notice, upon which the license may be revoked.

- e) Where, as a result of the conference between the bishop and the licensee, terms of revocation are agreed to, paragraphs f) to j) of this section do not apply.
- f) If the bishop, after conferring with the licensee, intends to proceed with the proposed revocation, the bishop shall appoint a Commission of one or more persons to consider the circumstances surrounding the proposed revocation and to advise the bishop. Within 30 days of its appointment the Commission shall confer with the bishop and the licensee and provide both with its advice.
- g) If the bishop is not in a position to provide the licensee with another appointment, the bishop shall offer the licensee reasonable notice of the revocation or reasonable pay and benefits in lieu of notice.
- h) If the licensee is not satisfied with the length of notice or the amount of pay and benefits offered by the bishop, the licensee may notify the bishop in writing of his or her desire to submit the matter to arbitration and the notice shall contain the name of the licensee's appointee to the arbitration board. The bishop shall, within seven days, appoint a person to the arbitration board and inform the licensee of that arbitrator's name. The two arbitrators so selected shall, within seven days after the bishop's appointee has been named, appoint a third person who shall be the chair of the arbitration board. If the bishop fails to appoint an arbitrator, or if the two arbitrators fail to agree upon a chair, the appointment shall be made by the Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province, or, if the bishop is the Metropolitan, by the diocesan bishop in the province senior by consecration.
- i) The arbitration board shall provide an opportunity to the licensee and the bishop to make submissions in writing and orally and to respond to the submissions of the other party. It shall determine the length of notice or the amount of pay and benefits in lieu of notice to be given to the licensee including, where appropriate, financial and vocational counselling, and shall take into account prevailing practices in the secular community. The decision of the arbitration board shall be in writing and is final and binding on the licensee and the bishop.
- j) The arbitration board has no authority to review or to change the bishop's decision to revoke the license.

12. Further Appointments

When a license is revoked under section 11, the bishop shall endeavour to assist the licensee to obtain employment.

Schedule A

Letters *Bene Decessit*

I hereby certify that _____, who has signified to me a desire to be transferred to the episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese of _____, is a Bishop/Priest/Deacon in good standing in the Diocese of _____.

Witness my Hand and Seal this _____ day of _____, _____
(date) (month) (year)

Signed: _____ Bishop of _____

Schedule B

**Letters Testimonial with Respect to
a Chaplain in the Canadian Armed Forces**

To: _____, the Bishop Ordinary

I hereby certify that the Reverend _____, having with my consent accepted a commission as a chaplain in the Canadian Armed Forces, is a priest in good standing on leave from the Diocese of _____.

I transfer the Reverend _____ to your episcopal jurisdiction during his/her term of service as chaplain.

Witness my Hand and Seal this _____ day of _____, _____
(date) (month) (year)

Signed: _____ Bishop of _____

Schedule C

**Forms of Acceptance of
Episcopal Jurisdiction**

The Letters *Bene Decessit* from the Bishop of _____ with respect to the transfer to this Diocese of _____ have been presented to me, and have been accepted.

Witness my Hand and Seal this _____ day of _____, _____
(date) (month) (year)

Signed: _____ Bishop of _____

CANON XVIII

Discipline

I. Episcopal Jurisdiction

1. Preservation of Episcopal Jurisdiction Regarding Discipline

- a) It is hereby acknowledged that the bishop of a diocese of The Anglican Church of Canada has by virtue of the office of bishop, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, authority and power of discipline over bishops, priests, deacons and lay members of The Anglican Church of Canada within the diocese or otherwise under the jurisdiction of the bishop.
- b) Nothing in this Canon shall be interpreted as impairing, diminishing or affecting in any way the pastoral or disciplinary aspects of the authority and jurisdiction of:
 - i) a metropolitan who has jurisdiction with respect to a bishop
 - ii) a bishop who has jurisdiction with respect to a bishop, priest or deacon, or a lay person who is a member of The Anglican Church of Canada;

except only in relation to:

- iii) the determination of whether the bishop, priest or deacon has committed an ecclesiastical offense established by this Canon,
- iv) the determination of whether a lay person who has been appointed, elected or commissioned to an office, appointment or responsibility in a parish, a diocesan synod, a provincial synod, or the General Synod, has committed an ecclesiastical offense established by this Canon, and
- v) the determination of the penalty appropriate for the commission of an ecclesiastical offense established by this Canon.

2. Initial Disciplinary Jurisdiction

- a) Where it has been alleged that a bishop, priest or deacon subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop, or a bishop subject to the jurisdiction of a metropolitan, has committed an ecclesiastical offense established by this Canon, the bishop or metropolitan, as the case may be, shall have initial jurisdiction with respect to the determination of whether an ecclesiastical offense has been committed and the penalty for the commission of the offense.
- b) The bishop or metropolitan may refer the determination of whether an ecclesiastical offense has been committed or the determination of a penalty to the court having jurisdiction with respect to the discipline of the person charged with the commission of an ecclesiastical offense without exercising the initial jurisdiction described in section 2 a).

- c) The procedures to be used in the exercise by the bishop or metropolitan of the initial jurisdiction described in this section shall be those established by the synod of which the bishop or metropolitan is the president; however, such procedures shall be subject to the principles set out in part V of this Canon.
- d) A diocesan synod may provide for the exercise of the initial jurisdiction of the bishop described in this section in respect of the discipline of such lay persons as are described in section 4 of this Canon.

3. Review by the Court

- a) A person convicted of an ecclesiastical offense by a bishop or metropolitan may require the determination of the bishop or metropolitan that an ecclesiastical offense was committed by the person, or the penalty imposed by a bishop or metropolitan, to be reviewed by the court having jurisdiction with respect to the discipline of the accused person, which court may either confirm or overturn the determination of the bishop or metropolitan.
- b) The Executive Council of the diocese, on its own motion or on the petition of the person or persons who made the allegation of an ecclesiastical offense which was tried by the bishop or metropolitan, may require the determination of the bishop or metropolitan that an ecclesiastical offense was committed, or the penalty imposed by the bishop or metropolitan, to be reviewed by the court having jurisdiction with respect to the discipline of the accused person, which court may either confirm or overturn the determination of the bishop or metropolitan.
- c) Where a review by the court pursuant to this section is of a determination by a bishop or metropolitan that an ecclesiastical offense has been committed, the review shall be conducted as if it were an original trial held in the court.
- d) Where a review by the court pursuant to this section is of a determination by a bishop or metropolitan of the penalty appropriate for the commission of an ecclesiastical offense, only evidence relevant to the question of the appropriate penalty shall be considered by the court.

II. Court Jurisdiction

4. Diocesan Courts

The diocesan court of a diocese shall have ecclesiastical jurisdiction with respect to the discipline of:

- i) priests and deacons who carry out their ministry in the diocese and who are registered on the register of the diocese, for any ecclesiastical offense, wherever committed,

- ii) subject to section 16, priests and deacons of The Anglican Church of Canada not registered on the register of the diocese, in respect of any ecclesiastical offense committed in the diocese,
- iii) lay persons who have been appointed, elected or commissioned to an office, appointment or responsibility in a parish of the diocese or the diocesan synod, for any ecclesiastical offense which they may commit in the diocese,
- iv) lay persons who have been appointed, elected or commissioned to an office, appointment or responsibility in a provincial synod, or the General Synod, for any ecclesiastical offense which they may commit in the diocese, and
- v) priests, deacons and lay persons of any other diocese when a direction is made pursuant to section 17 of this Canon.

5. Provincial Courts of Appeal

The provincial court of appeal of a province shall have ecclesiastical jurisdiction with respect to the discipline of:

- i) the bishops of the province,
- ii) the bishops residing in the province, and
- iii) the bishops of any other province of The Anglican Church of Canada when a direction is made pursuant to section 17 of this Canon,

for any ecclesiastical offense which they may commit.

6. Supreme Court of Appeal of The Anglican Church of Canada

The Supreme Court of Appeal of The Anglican Church of Canada shall have ecclesiastical jurisdiction with respect to the discipline of:

- i) the Primate, and
- ii) the Bishop Ordinary,

for any ecclesiastical offense which they may commit.

III. Ecclesiastical Offenses

7. Disciplinary Action Regarding Offenses

All persons who are subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the Church shall be liable to discipline for any of the following offenses:

- i) conviction of an indictable offense;
- ii) immorality;
- iii) disobedience to the bishop to whom such person has sworn canonical obedience;

- iv) violation of any lawful Constitution or Canon of the Church, whether of a diocese, province or the General Synod by which the person is bound;
- v) wilful or habitual neglect of the exercise of the ministry of the person without cause;
- vi) wilful or habitual neglect of the duties of any office or position of trust to which the person has been appointed or elected;
- vii) teaching or advocating doctrines contrary to those accepted by The Anglican Church of Canada;
- viii) contemptuous or disrespectful conduct towards the bishop of the diocese in matters pertaining to the administration of the affairs of the diocese or a parish.

IV. Penalties for Ecclesiastical Offenses

8. Penalties Generally

Where it has been determined that a person has committed an ecclesiastical offense, the following penalties may be imposed against the person:

- i) admonition;
- ii) suspension from the exercise of ministry or office;
- iii) deprivation of office or ministry;
- iv) deposition from the exercise of ministry if the person is ordained.

9. Admonition

- a) Admonition shall be delivered by the bishop, metropolitan or the president of the Court which shall have determined the penalty, as the case may be.
- b) Admonition may be in public or private as the bishop, metropolitan or president delivering it may determine.

10. Suspension

- a) When a penalty of suspension is imposed, the bishop, metropolitan or court imposing it shall fix the duration of the suspension and may impose such other conditions on the suspension as are considered appropriate.
- b) During the term of a suspension, the person suspended from the exercise of ministry or office shall not exercise the function of his or her ministry anywhere in Canada.
- c) If a person suspended from the exercise of ministry exercises his or her ministry contrary to section 10 b) hereof, or otherwise violates the conditions of the suspension, the bishop, metropolitan or court which imposed the penalty may, after a further hearing, impose the penalty of deprivation of office.

- d) During the term of a suspension, the bishop may deprive the suspended person of the whole or part of any stipend, income or emoluments associated with the ministry or office from which the person stands suspended and may authorize the application of the whole or part of such stipend, income or emoluments to the payment of a substitute.
- e) During the term of a suspension of a bishop, the metropolitan, or the executive council of the synod of the diocese in which the bishop serves, may deprive the bishop of the whole or part of any stipend, income or emoluments associated with the office of the bishop and may authorize the application of the whole or part of such stipend, income or emoluments to the payment of the person performing the duties of the bishop during the term of the suspension.

11. Deprivation

- a) Upon the penalty of deprivation of office or ministry being pronounced, the connection between the person deprived and his or her parish, mission, congregation, diocese or office is severed and all revenues to which the person was entitled by virtue of the office or ministry shall wholly cease and determine.
- b) A person who has been deprived of office or ministry shall be incapable of holding any office or performing any function in any diocese in The Anglican Church of Canada until restored pursuant to subsections c), d) or e) hereof.
- c) Any person so deprived shall be and remain deprived until restored by the bishop of the diocese in which the office from which the person was deprived is located.
- d) Any bishop so deprived shall be and remain deprived until restored by the metropolitan of the province of which the deprived bishop's diocese is part, or by the Primate in the case of the Bishop Ordinary.
- e) Any metropolitan so deprived shall be and remain deprived until restored by the House of Bishops of the Province, in the case of a provincial metropolitan, or by the House of Bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada, in the case of the Primate.
- f) Restoration pursuant to subsections c), d) or e) may be to any office or ministry in the diocese whether or not it be the specific office from which the person was deprived.

12. Deposition

The penalty of deposition shall include all of the consequences of deprivation and at the same time will have the same effect as if the person had relinquished the exercise of the ordained ministry pursuant to Canon XIX.

13. Notices

- a) Where the penalty of suspension is imposed, the court shall cause notice thereof to be given to all the clergy of the diocese and all bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada.

- b) Where a penalty of deprivation of office or ministry or of deposition is imposed, the court shall cause notice thereof to be given to all the clergy of the diocese, all bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada and all metropolitans of the Anglican Communion.

V. Principles and General Procedures to be Observed in Discipline Proceedings in The Anglican Church of Canada

14. Fundamental Principles of Natural Justice

- a) All trials of persons charged with offenses under this Canon shall be conducted according to the principles of natural justice.
- b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing section, all persons tried for offenses under this Canon are entitled to be:
 - i) given full and complete written notice of the charge against them and the particulars of the charge,
 - ii) presumed innocent until the commission of the offense by them is proved beyond a reasonable doubt,
 - iii) heard in their own defense,
 - iv) represented in their defense by counsel of their own choice,
 - v) present, accompanied by their counsel, when any evidence or argument concerning the allegations against them is received by the bishop, metropolitan or court inquiring into the charges,
 - vi) given opportunity to cross-examine, or have their counsel cross-examine under oath, witnesses who have given evidence against them,
 - vii) tried by persons who are not biased against them, and
 - viii) tried within a reasonable time.
- c) No person tried for an offense under this Canon is required to give evidence in the proceedings.
- d) Disciplinary proceedings arising out of the alleged commission of an offense under this Canon shall be commenced within:
 - i) 12 months from date of the alleged offense in the case of offenses under section 7 i), iii), vii), and viii), and
 - ii) 12 months from the time when the facts giving rise to the charge became publicly known in the case of an offense under section 7 ii).
- e) No proceedings shall be taken in respect of an alleged offense under section 7 v) or vi) unless six months' notice of intent to take proceedings have been given to the bishop, priest or deacon against whom it is intended proceedings will be taken.
- f) Disciplinary proceedings arising out of the alleged commission of an offense under section 7 v) or vi) shall be commenced within 12 months of the date of the notice of intent given, pursuant to section 14 e).

- g) All persons found to have committed an offense under this Canon are entitled to have the penalty imposed against them within 30 days of the determination that they committed an offense, subject to a stay of the imposition of a penalty in the event of an appeal.
- h) No person who has been acquitted of an offense under this Canon may be tried for the same offense a second time.
- i) No person who has been found guilty of and punished for an offense under this Canon may be tried or punished for the same offense again.

15. Inhibition

- a) If it appears to the bishop that great scandal is likely to arise if a priest, deacon or lay person continues to perform the duties of his or her office while a charge is under investigation or trial and that the person's ministry will be seriously impaired while a charge is pending, the bishop may inhibit the person charged from performing any of the duties of his or her office, either in the diocese of that bishop or elsewhere, pending such investigation or until the bishop withdraws the inhibition, or until the end of the trial.
- b) During such inhibition the person inhibited shall not be deprived of the stipend, income or emoluments associated with the person's office.
- c) Where it is alleged that a bishop has committed an ecclesiastical offense, inhibition may be ordered or withdrawn by the metropolitan in consultation with the executive council of the diocese.
- d) Where it is alleged that the Bishop Ordinary has committed an ecclesiastical offense, inhibition may be ordered or withdrawn by the Primate in consultation with the Officers of the General Synod.
- e) Where it is alleged that a metropolitan other than the Primate has committed an ecclesiastical offense, inhibition may be ordered or withdrawn by the provincial house of bishops in consultation with the executive council of the metropolitan's diocese.
- f) Where it is alleged that the Primate has committed an ecclesiastical offense, inhibition may be ordered or withdrawn by the provincial metropolitans in consultation with the Officers of the General Synod.

16. Priest or Deacon from Another Diocese

- a) In the event of an offense being alleged against a bishop, priest or deacon who is not on the register of the diocese, but who is on the register of another diocese, for an offense alleged to have been committed in the diocese, proceedings with respect to such an offense shall not be instituted until notice of the allegation has been given to the bishop of the diocese in which the priest or deacon is registered and that bishop has given consent for proceedings to be instituted by the bishop of the diocese in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

- b) A bishop who receives a notice under subsection a) shall forthwith respond either by consenting or refusing consent to the institution of proceedings in the diocese from which notice was received.
- c) Where a bishop consents, proceedings shall be taken in the diocese where the allegation has been made.
- d) A bishop who refuses consent shall, within six months of receipt of notice pursuant to subsection a) hereof, institute proceedings with respect to the alleged offense in accordance with the canons of the diocese in which the priest or deacon is registered.

17. Transfer of Jurisdiction

- a) On the application of a person charged with an offense under this Canon to the president of the court having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over that person, that ecclesiastical jurisdiction may be transferred to another court, where it appears to the president of the court to which the application is made, that such transfer is necessary to ensure that the fundamental principles of natural justice are respected and where the court to which the transfer is to be made consents to the transfer.
- b) Where an application under subsection a) is made to the president of a diocesan court, the transfer may be made to another diocesan court of the same ecclesiastical province.
- c) Where an application under subsection a) is made to the president of a provincial court of appeal, the transfer may be made to another provincial court of appeal.
- d) Where an application under subsection a) is made to the president of the Supreme Court of Appeal of The Anglican Church of Canada, the transfer may be made to a provincial court of appeal.

VI. Rights of Appeal in Disciplinary Proceedings

1. An appeal to the provincial court of appeal may be taken from any judgment or order of a diocesan court or the president thereof.
2. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeal of The Anglican Church of Canada may be taken from a judgment or order of a diocesan court or the president thereof, or a provincial court of appeal or the president thereof, in the circumstances and pursuant to the procedures established by Canon XX.
3. All appeals shall be commenced according to the procedure of the court to which the appeal is to be made within 30 days of the date of pronouncement of the judgment or order appealed from.
4. No limit or restriction on the rights of appeal granted by this Canon, imposed by a bishop or diocesan or provincial synod shall be of any effect.

CANON XIX

Relinquishment or Abandonment of the Ministry

1. Relinquishment

- a) Any priest or deacon wishing to relinquish the exercise of the ordained ministry, may so declare in writing, according to the form prescribed in Schedule A. The form of relinquishment duly signed and witnessed, shall be delivered to the bishop of the diocese in which the said priest or deacon is registered.
- b) The bishop, having consulted personally where possible with the priest or deacon, shall communicate in writing to the person so declaring acceptance of the relinquishment.
- c) The bishop shall give notice of the relinquishment to the Primate and all diocesan bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada according to the form prescribed in Schedule B.
- d) Relinquishment of the exercise of the ordained ministry removes from the priest or deacon the right to exercise that office, including spiritual authority as a minister of Word and Sacraments conferred in ordination. Any license held for which it is an indispensable qualification for such person to have such ministry shall be null and void.
- e) The bishop or successor in the See may terminate such relinquishment and reinstate the priest or deacon in the exercise of the ordained ministry. Notice thereof shall be communicated to the Primate and all diocesan bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- f) If, following consultation and due enquiry, reinstatement is declined, the priest or deacon may appeal to the metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province. The metropolitan shall attempt to mediate between the parties and, if unsuccessful in resolving the matter, shall refer the request to the provincial court. If the bishop refusing such appeal shall be the metropolitan the appeal shall be made to the other diocesan bishop of the province senior by the rule of the province.

2. Abandonment

- a) Any priest or deacon, who has not relinquished the exercise of the ordained ministry and has:
 - i) abandoned The Anglican Church of Canada either by public renunciation of its doctrine or discipline, or by formal admission into another religious body, or in any other manner;
 - ii) abandoned the practice of the ordained ministry of word and sacraments for a period of two years, unless prevented from doing so by illness or other reasonable cause (including retirement);
 - iii) engaged in secular employment without the written consent of the bishop of the diocese where registered to the substantial detriment of the ordained ministry;

shall be presumed to have abandoned the exercise of ordained ministry. Notice to this effect shall be sent to the priest or deacon according to the form of declaration prescribed in Schedule C, along with a copy of this Canon.

- b) It shall be the right of the priest or deacon to submit to the bishop within 60 days either:
 - i) a statutory declaration that the facts alleged in the notice are untrue, or
 - ii) a retraction of the acts and declarations which constitute a renunciation of the doctrine and discipline of The Anglican Church of Canada, or which led to admission into another religious body, or other act of abandonment, or
 - iii) an undertaking to cease secular employment.
- c) The bishop shall then make due enquiry into the matter. If then of the opinion that the circumstances set forth in the notice are true, or that the retraction or undertaking, if any, is unacceptable, the bishop shall affirm in writing that the priest or deacon has abandoned the exercise of the ministry. If the bishop is of the opinion that the circumstances set forth in the notice are not true, or if the retraction or undertaking is acceptable, then the notice of abandonment shall be revoked in writing.
- d) Should the priest or deacon not oppose the notice in writing within 60 days from the date thereof, the bishop shall then affirm that the priest or deacon has abandoned the exercise of the ordained ministry and shall notify the person in writing of this decision.
- e) The bishop's affirmation of abandonment of the exercise of ordained ministry removes from the priest or deacon the right to exercise the office, including the spiritual authority as a minister of Word and Sacraments conferred in ordination. Any licence held for which it is an indispensable qualification for him or her to have such a ministry shall be null and void.
- f) The bishop shall give notice of the abandonment of the exercise of the ordained ministry to all metropolitans and diocesan bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada according to the form prescribed in Schedule D.
- g) On application of the priest or deacon the bishop or a successor in the See may restore such priest or deacon to the exercise of the ordained ministry. Notice thereof shall be communicated to all metropolitans and diocesan bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- h) A priest or deacon may appeal an affirmation of abandonment of the exercise of the ordained ministry or a refusal of reinstatement to the metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province. The metropolitan shall attempt to mediate between the parties, and, if unsuccessful in resolving the matter, shall refer the request to the provincial court. If the bishop affirming the abandonment of the ordained ministry shall be the metropolitan the appeal shall be made to the diocesan bishop of the province senior by the rule of the province.

3. Bishops

- a) The provisions of parts 1 and 2 of this Canon shall also apply to bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada. In such cases the metropolitan of the province in which the bishop resides shall perform the functions assigned by these sections to the bishop in the case of members of the clergy. In the case of a provincial metropolitan, the Primate shall perform the functions assigned by these sections to the bishop in the case of clergy. In the case of the Primate, the metropolitan senior by election shall perform the functions assigned by these sections to the bishop in the case of members of the clergy.
- b) The right of appeal defined in sections 1 f) and 2 h) of this Canon shall lie in the case of a bishop with the provincial House of Bishops, and in the case of a metropolitan, to the provincial metropolitans not involved in the case.

Schedule A

Relinquishment of the Exercise of the Ministry

I,, having been admitted to the office of bishop/priest/deacon of The Anglican Church of Canada, have voluntarily relinquished the exercise of that ministry according to the terms of Canon XIX of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada.

Witness Signed

Date

Schedule B

Notice of Relinquishment of the Exercise of the Ministry

This is a notification that, having been admitted to the office of bishop/priest/deacon in The Anglican Church of Canada, has voluntarily relinquished the exercise of that ministry according to the terms of Canon XIX of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada.

The date from which this relinquishment is effective is

Signed

Date

Schedule C

Notice of Presumption of Abandonment of the Exercise of the Ministry

To , this is to advise that under the terms of Canon XIX (enclosed) of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada you are presumed to have abandoned the exercise of the ministry to which you were ordained.

This notice is based on the following facts:

.....
.....

Date Signed

Witness Bishop of
Chancellor or Registrar

Schedule D

Notice of Abandonment of the Exercise of the Ministry

This is a notification that, having been admitted to the office of bishop/ priest/ deacon in The Anglican Church of Canada, has abandoned the exercise of that ministry according to the terms of Canon XIX of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada.

Signed

Date

Schedule E

**Notice of Reinstatement To Ministry
(after prior relinquishment)**

To: The Primate and all diocesan bishops in The Anglican Church of Canada

This is notification that I have reinstated [name] to the exercise of ordained ministry in The Anglican Church of Canada, pursuant to General Synod Canon XIX, section 1 e).

The reinstatement was effective on . . . [date].

Signed

Bishop of the Diocese of [*]

Date

[* Note: The Bishop making the reinstatement must be the diocesan Bishop or the successor to the diocesan Bishop who accepted the relinquishment.]

Schedule F

**Notice of Restoration To Ministry
(after prior abandonment)**

To: The Primate, Metropolitans and all diocesan bishops in The Anglican Church of Canada

This is notification that I have restored [name] to the exercise of ordained ministry in The Anglican Church of Canada, pursuant to General Synod Canon XIX, section 2 g).

The restoration was effective on . . . [date].

Signed

Bishop of the Diocese of [*]

Date

[* Note: The Bishop making the restoration must be the diocesan Bishop or the successor to the diocesan Bishop who affirmed the abandonment.]

CANON XX

The Supreme Court of Appeal

1. Court of Appeal

There shall be a final Court of Appeal for The Anglican Church of Canada, hereinafter referred to as “the Supreme Court”, which shall be called The Supreme Court of Appeal for The Anglican Church of Canada.

2. Jurisdiction

- a) Subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed, the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any appeal:
 - i) from the judgment or decision of the bishop of any diocese or the judgment or decision of any diocesan court, or
 - ii) from the judgment or decision of the court of any ecclesiastical province.
- b) An appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court only:
 - i) when the decision appealed from relates to doctrine or worship, or
 - ii) where a bishop has been tried, or
 - iii) when the validity or interpretation of any provision of the Declaration of Principles or the Constitution or any Canon of the General Synod or the Constitution or any Canon of a provincial synod or of a diocesan synod is in question.
- c) Except on an appeal where a bishop has been tried, an appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court only with leave obtained in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court.
- d) The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction upon a case being stated by, or at the request of:
 - i) the General Synod, or
 - ii) any provincial or diocesan synod, or
 - iii) the House of Bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada, or
 - iv) the House of Bishops of any ecclesiastical province, or
 - v) a court of any ecclesiastical province or diocese,

to determine the validity or interpretation of any provision of the Declaration of Principles or the Constitution or any Canon of the General Synod or the Constitution or any Canon of a provincial synod or of a diocesan synod.

- e) There shall be no appeal to the Supreme Court on questions of fact, except on an appeal from a decision given on the trial of a bishop.
- f) No appeal shall be permitted for error or defect in form in any proceedings or judgment.

3. The Court

- a) The Supreme Court shall be composed of nine members.
- b) On an appeal or a case stated from the trial of a bishop, five members shall be bishops holding episcopal office in The Anglican Church of Canada, two shall be members of the clergy of The Anglican Church of Canada and two shall be members of the laity of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- c) On an appeal or a case stated from the trial of a priest or deacon, two members shall be bishops holding episcopal office as aforesaid, five shall be members of the clergy as aforesaid, and two shall be members of the laity as aforesaid.
- d) On an appeal or a case stated from the trial of a lay person, two members shall be bishops holding episcopal office as aforesaid, two shall be members of the clergy as aforesaid, and five shall be members of the laity as aforesaid.
- e) In any other proceeding, three members shall be bishops holding episcopal office as aforesaid, three shall be members of the clergy as aforesaid, and three shall be members of the laity as aforesaid.
- f) No person who is or has been involved, or has an interest in, the case, as a party or witness shall be a member of the court.
- g) The Primate and the provincial metropolitans, or such of them as are not or have not been involved, or do not have an interest in the case, shall appoint in writing, the members of the court.
- h) The Primate and metropolitans making the appointments may appoint themselves as members of the court.
- i) If any of the court dies, or declines to act or become incapable of doing so, or develops an interest in the case, or if a bishop ceases to hold episcopal office as aforesaid, before the hearing is commenced, the vacancy shall be filled in the same way. If the vacancy occurs after the hearing has commenced the remaining members of the court may continue the hearing and give judgment or in their discretion direct that a new court be appointed and the hearing recommenced.
- j) The Primate, if a member of the court, and otherwise the metropolitan senior by election, or, if no metropolitan is a member of the court the bishop senior by consecration, shall be the president of the court.

4. Assessors

- a) The Supreme Court shall be advised by at least four assessors chosen for each proceeding as below provided.
 - i) One assessor shall be the Chancellor of the General Synod, unless he or she is or has been involved in the case, and if so involved, the Vice Chancellor of the General Synod, if one is in office.
 - ii) In a proceeding involving a question of doctrine, at least two assessors shall be theologians who are members of The Anglican Church of Canada appointed in the same manner as members of the court.
 - iii) The other assessors shall be provincial or diocesan chancellors appointed in the same manner as members of the court.
- b) No assessor shall be chosen who has been involved in the case.
- c) If an assessor dies, or declines to act or becomes incapable of doing so, or becomes involved in the case, or is unable to attend a sitting of the court, a substitute similarly qualified shall be appointed to act at the sitting or during the remainder of the proceedings as may be required.

5. Appellant

Any party to a cause or matter which is appealable to the Supreme Court may appeal.

6. Notice of Appeal

Written notice of appeal from any judgment or decision proposed to be appealed from must be given by the appellant within sixty days from the time of pronouncing such judgment or decision. Such notice shall be given to such persons and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court.

7. Sittings

The Supreme Court may sit in any diocese at such time and place as the president of the court may order and direct.

8. Rules

- a) The Supreme Court, or the Council of the General Synod, when no members of the Supreme Court have been appointed, or, having been appointed are *functus officio*, may make rules or orders with respect to the appointment and duties of the officers of the Court, including the procedure for the hearing of interlocutory matters and applications for leave to appeal, and all other matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Canon.
- b) The time for taking any proceedings under the provisions of this Canon or the Rules of Procedure may be extended in such manner as the rules may provide.

9. Frivolous or Vexatious Appeals

The Supreme Court may on summary application dismiss any appeal that is frivolous or vexatious or otherwise an obvious abuse of the process of the court.

10. Judgment

- a) Before delivering judgment on a question of doctrine, the Supreme Court shall refer the question to the other bishops listed in subsections 3b) i) to iv) of the Declaration of Principles and ask for the individual written opinion of each such bishop on the question and shall consider the opinions of the bishops who reply to the request within two months after the making of the reference in reaching its decision.
- b) Every appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the Supreme Court within two years from the time the judgment or decision appealed from was pronounced.
- c) The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be final and conclusive in any proceeding in respect of all matters in question in the proceeding.

[Note: The reference above to subsection 3 b) i) to iv) of the Declaration of Principles was to that document as it read prior to its amendment by General Synod 2013. Given the 2013 amendment, the reference should now be to subsection 8 b) i) to iv) of the Constitution.]

APPENDIX A

Rules of the Supreme Court of Appeal

1. Registrar

- a) The Primate shall appoint a registrar, and, if necessary, an assistant or deputy registrar, to serve as such during the pleasure of the court with the duties defined in the Canon and these rules or amendments or additions thereto, and such other duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the court.
- b) Any such appointee shall be a barrister of the Supreme or Superior Court of one of the civil provinces of Canada, of not less than 10 years standing, and a communicant of this Church.
- c) It shall be the duty of the registrar:
 - i) to keep a correct record of the proceedings on appeal;
 - ii) to attend on the hearing of any appeal;
 - iii) to have the custody of the seal of the court;
 - iv) to hear and determine interlocutory proceedings provided for under these rules;
 - v) to make all orders as to costs, security for costs, payment into and out of court, the taxation of costs and the enforcement of decrees in respect of costs;
 - vi) to perform such other duties as the Primate or court may direct.

2. Notice of Appeal

- a) A notice of appeal shall be in accordance with Form A, or to the like effect.
- b) The notice shall be served personally or sent by registered post prepaid addressed to the last known place of abode, within the time limited by section 6 of Canon XX, to all the parties (other than the appellant or appellants) or to their solicitor or solicitors or counsel, to the registrar of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and to the bishop of the diocese or the registrar of the diocesan or provincial court from whose judgment, decree, conviction or sentence an appeal is asserted.

3. Stay of Proceedings

- a) On notice of appeal by an accused person being given and served as provided in the previous rule, from any conviction or sentence, the bishop from whose conviction or sentence the appeal is asserted, shall not proceed to enforce such sentence against the accused until further order of the Supreme Court, which order shall not be made until after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the notice of appeal.

4. Transmission of Record

Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the bishop, or the registrar of the court appealed from, shall transmit to the registrar of the Supreme Court, within 30 days from the receipt of said notice of appeal, a full and correct transcript in duplicate of the record, proceedings, pleadings, evidence, decision, and sentence, if any, duly certified by the said bishop or registrar of the court appealed from, and the registrar of the Supreme Court shall forthwith transmit one original of such record or special case to the president of the Supreme Court.

5. Special Case

- a) A diocesan or provincial court may, before making any decree, citation or order, with or without the consent of the parties to the suit, submit to the Supreme Court any question or questions of law arising in the suit in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.
- b) Every such special case shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and shall state concisely such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Supreme Court to decide the question or questions raised thereby.

6. Time and Place of Hearing

- a) The president of the Supreme Court within 60 days of the receipt of the record, shall designate the members who shall compose the court and appoint a time and place within the ecclesiastical province within which the appellant resides for the hearing of this said appeal, and shall advise the Chancellor of the General Synod of such time and place and the composition of the court.
- b) At least 30 days prior to the time appointed for hearing of an appeal, written notice of such time and place shall be given by the Chancellor of the General Synod to the other members of the Supreme Court, and to the appellant and respondent, and to the bishop and registrar of the court appealed from.
- c) The Supreme Court may fix a time and place for the argument of a special case or of questions submitted to the court or may refer such questions to a committee of the court for consideration and report to the president.

7. Record on Appeal or Reference

- a) It shall be the duty of the registrar of the Supreme Court to cause to be printed or copied, a sufficient number of copies of the record or special case, together with the notice of appeal, if any, for every member of the court, the assessors, and counsel representing the parties before the court.
- b) The printing of the record of any portion thereof may be dispensed with for reasons deemed sufficient by the president.

8. Hearing

- a) At the time and place appointed, the court shall be organized and proceed to hear and deliberate upon the appeal, and may hear counsel on behalf of the appellant and respondent, and may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place.
- b) If at any time the full number of the court be not present, those present may adjourn from time to time and from place to place, until the attendance of a full quorum of the court shall be obtained.

9. Evidence, Witnesses and Counsel

- a) The Supreme Court may permit either party to an appeal to be heard in person or by counsel, provided that every such counsel shall be a member of the bar of a civil province of Canada.
- b) The court may, at any stage of the proceedings on appeal, allow either party to alter or amend his or her pleadings, as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real questions in controversy.
- c) The court may summon and examine witnesses viva voce and in open court, and may for sufficient reason order any particular fact or facts to be proved by statutory declaration or allow the affidavit or statutory declaration of any witness to be read on the hearing of said appeal or may direct any witness to be examined before an examiner or commissioner or the registrar of the court or other person authorized by the civil law of the province to examine witnesses or take statutory declarations.
- d) The court shall be entitled to draw inferences whether of fact or law which might have been drawn therefrom if proved at a trial.
- e) The court may require either party of an appeal to pay such costs as may be determined by the majority of the court.

10. Decrees

- a) All decrees, citations, orders and other instruments under seal, shall be issued by the registrar of the court and shall bear date on the day on which they are respectively issued.
- b) The seal of the court shall bear the device of the seal of the General Synod.

11. Costs

- a) At any time before the hearing of any appeal, the president or registrar may by order direct the payment into court of such sum as is deemed necessary to secure the payment of the necessary expenses of the appeal, including the expense of printing or copying the record of such trial or appeal, the travelling expense of members of the court, the assessors of the court and the counsel.

- b) If any such order is not complied with within 30 days after the mailing of a copy of said order to the appellant, the appeal shall at the end of said 30 days stand dismissed, and the president may by order confirm the decision or judgment appealed from, and the sentence, if any, imposed.
- c) All monies or securities for money deposited with the registrar, shall be forthwith paid over to the Treasurer of the General Synod and deposited in a special account, and out of said monies and securities for money so received, the Treasurer and Chancellor of the General Synod shall pay all expenses and disbursements necessary and incidental to such appeal, and at the conclusion of the appeal shall pay any balance remaining after such payments, to the party who paid such money into court.
- d) The costs and fees of counsel shall be in the discretion of the court, and if awarded shall be taxed by the registrar in accordance with the tariff or scale of costs as provided in the Supreme Court of the civil province in which the cause of action arose, and if payable by the appellant shall be paid out of the monies paid into court after the payment of the disbursements made under these rules.

Form A

Notice of Appeal

Supreme Court of Appeal for The Anglican Church of Canada

In the Matter of certain proceedings in the Court of wherein was Complainant and was Respondent (sufficiently describing cause as in Court appealed from);

I,, hereby appeal from the conviction (sentence or decree) made in the above entitled proceedings and dated theday ofA.D. 20..... to the Supreme Court of Appeal for The Anglican Church of Canada.

The grounds of my appeal are: (here set out, numbering or lettering the paragraphs, the several grounds of appeal).

On the hearing of this appeal I shall be represented by of as Counsel (or, I intend to present my argument in person).

Dated at in the Diocese of this..... day of A.D. 20....

To Address
Appellant

Form B

Declaration

I,, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the evidence which I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and, further, that I am willing at any time hereafter to make a statutory declaration under the *Canada Evidence Act* as to the truth of such evidence.

CANON XXI

On Marriage in the Church

Preface

1. The Anglican Church of Canada affirms, according to our Lord's teaching as found in Holy Scripture and expressed in the Form of Solemnization of Matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer, that marriage is a lifelong union in faithful love, and that marriage vows are a commitment to this union, for better or for worse, to the exclusion of all others on either side. This union is established by God's grace when two duly qualified persons enter into a covenant of marriage in which they declare their intention of fulfilling its purposes and exchange vows to be faithful to one another until they are separated by death. The purposes of marriage are mutual fellowship, support, and comfort, and the procreation (if it may be) and nurture of children, and the creation of a relationship in which sexuality may serve personal fulfilment in a community of faithful love. This covenant is made in the sight of God and in the presence of witnesses and of an authorized minister.
2. The Church affirms in like manner the goodness of the union of man and woman in marriage, this being of God's creation.¹ Marriage also is exalted as a sign² of the redeeming purpose of God to unite all things in Christ,³ the purpose made known in the reunion of divided humanity in the Church.⁴
 1. Cf. Gen. 1:27–31
 2. Eph. 5:31f.
 3. Eph. 1:9f.
 4. Eph. 2:11–16
3. The Church throughout its history has recognized that not all marriages in human society conform, or are intended to conform, to the standard here described. For this reason, in the exercise of pastoral care as evidenced in the earliest documents of the New Testament, the Church has from the beginning made regulations for the support of family life especially among its own members.
4. Aspects of the regulation of marriage in the apostolic Church are recorded in the New Testament. A new standard of reciprocal love between husband and wife was introduced leading towards an understanding of their equality.¹ In preparation for marriage Christians were directed to seek partners from among their fellow believers.² In Christ's name separated spouses were encouraged to seek reconciliation.³ In his name also divorce was forbidden though not without exception.⁴ In certain circumstances a believer already married to an unbeliever might be declared free from such a marriage bond;⁵ in others, and here in the name of Christ, remarriage during the lifetime of a former spouse was described, with one exception, as an adulterous union.⁶

1. 1 Cor. 7:3f, 11:11f, Eph. 5:21–33, cf. Gal. 3:28
2. 1 Cor. 7:39, 2 Cor. 6:14, cf. 1 Thess. 4:2–8 (RSV)
3. 1 Cor. 7:10f.
4. Matt. 5:31f, Mark 10:2–9, cf. Mal. 2:13–16
5. 1 Cor. 7:12–16
6. Matt. 19:9, Mark 10:11f, Luke 16:18, cf. Ro. 7:3

5. From these principles and precedents the Church, living in many cultures and in contact with many different systems of law, has sought in its rites and canons to uphold and maintain the Christian standard of marriage in the societies in which believers dwell. This standard and these rites and canons pertain to the selection of marriage partners, preparation for marriage, the formation of a true marriage bond, the solemnization of marriage, the duties of family life, the reconciliation of alienated spouses, and to the dissolution of marriage and its consequences.
6. All members of this Church, in fulfilling the obligations of the People of God, share according to their circumstances in the obligation to uphold Christian standards of marriage in human society especially by care for their own families and by neighbourly care for the families of others. Special obligations rest upon certain members of the Church as set forth below.
7. The particular duties of the clergy, described in part elsewhere in this Canon, include the provision of education for marriage and family life, the solemnization of marriage, the pastoral care of families, the encouragement of reconciliation of estranged spouses, and the pastoral care of those whose family ties have been broken or interrupted by death, sickness, poverty, enforced absence, human weakness, or by wilful act.
8. The duties of the laity, according to their several circumstances, are to share with the clergy the responsibility for upholding family life, in particular:
 - a) by their presence with friends and neighbours at weddings to bear witness to their support of those who marry;
 - b) to safeguard the legality of marriages by readiness to allege promptly any cause or just impediment which might make a proposed marriage unlawful;
 - c) to promote and encourage the use of the professional skills that serve family life;
 - d) as spouses, to be faithful to their own marriage vows;
 - e) as parents, guardians, god-parents, teachers, or other fully qualified persons, to guide children and young persons in preparation for family life;
 - f) as neighbours, mutually to promote the welfare of families, and to seek the reconciliation of any whose family life is impaired or broken;
 - g) as communicants, to uphold the Church's discipline, and to seek the restoration to communion of any who have become alienated or are excommunicate, and
 - h) as citizens, to work for the maintenance of just laws for the welfare of family life.

Regulations

I. Prerequisites for Marriage

1. Notice

It shall be the duty of those who intend to marry to give notice to the minister at least 60 days before the day proposed for the wedding, except that the minister may waive this requirement for sufficient cause in which case the minister shall notify the bishop of the diocese in writing, stating the reason for the decision.

2. Preparation

It shall be the duty of the incumbent, when application is made for matrimony to be solemnized, to inquire whether there is any impediment either to the marriage or to the solemnization thereof. It shall also be the duty of the incumbent or designate, to review with the parties to the marriage, the issues outlined in Schedule E annexed hereto and to recommend strongly to the parties that they avail themselves of a marriage preparation course or program so that all who seek marriage in the Church may come to it with a Christian understanding of its purpose and a practical understanding of the realities of marriage, and may be encouraged to give effect with God's help to the vows which they are preparing to make. The parties to the intended marriage, after due consideration, shall be encouraged to sign the Declaration set out in Schedule A.

3. Impediments of Relationship

- a) Notwithstanding the Table of Kindred and Affinity contained in *The Book of Common Prayer* (1962), when making the inquiries directed in section 2 the minister shall, with respect to impediments of relationship, be guided by the *Marriage (Prohibited Degrees) Act*, as it was in force on June 1, 2004, which prohibits marriages between persons who are related
 - i) lineally by consanguinity or adoption,
 - ii) as brother and sister by consanguinity, whether by the whole blood or the half-blood, or
 - iii) as brother and sister by adoption.
- b) In addition to marriages prohibited by law, no person may marry another person if they both live, or have previously lived, in the same household and one of them is or has been treated by the other as a child or parent.

4. Age

No minister shall solemnize the marriage of persons either of whom is under sixteen years of age.

5. Requirements of Civil Law

The minister shall ensure that all the requirements of the civil law of the province or other jurisdiction in which the marriage is to be solemnized have been met, in particular that all prerequisite notices, medical certificates, and consents of parents, guardians, or others, have been respectively given, completed, and obtained.

6. Licenses and Banns

The minister shall not solemnize a marriage unless the parties have obtained a license from the proper authority or unless the banns have been published in conformity with the civil law and in the manner required by section 7.

7. Publication of Banns

When banns are to be published:

- a) They shall be called in the church three several Sundays during Divine Worship after the accustomed manner and in conformity with the requirements of civil law.
- b) Where either or both of the parties are accustomed to worship in a church or churches other than their own parish church, the banns may be called in the church or churches in which they worship, provided that the civil law allows such procedure.
- c) The minister shall say together with such addition as the civil law may require: I publish the Banns of Marriage between N. of and N. of If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in Holy Matrimony, you are to declare it. This is the first (or second or third) time of asking.
- d) After the final calling their publication shall be recorded as required, and if the marriage is to be solemnized elsewhere the appropriate certificate shall be forwarded to the officiating minister.

8. When License to Marry is Required

The calling of banns shall not exempt the parties from obtaining a license to marry where the civil law requires them to do so.

9. Certain Marriage Forbidden

Except as provided in part III or part IV of this Canon, no minister shall solemnize the marriage of two persons one of whom has been a party to a ceremony of marriage with a third person now living.

10. Baptism

The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer is provided for the marriage of Christians. No minister shall solemnize matrimony between two persons neither of whom has been baptized. If two persons, one of whom has not been baptized, desire to be so married, the minister shall refer the matter to the bishop of the diocese whose order and direction shall be followed.

11. License and Permission of Minister to Solemnize Marriage

- a) Every minister who solemnizes a marriage must where the civil authorities make such a requirement, hold a valid license or permit to officiate at marriages in that place.
- b) The minister must also have the license or authority of the bishop of the diocese in which the marriage is to be solemnized.
- c) The officiating minister must have obtained the consent of the incumbent of the parish in which the marriage is to be solemnized if the officiating minister is not licensed to that parish.
- d) The discretion of a minister to decline to solemnize any particular marriage shall not be abrogated by this Canon.

II. The Solemnization of Matrimony

12. Place of Marriage

- a) Marriage is a public act and shall be solemnized in the face of the community and of the friends and neighbours of the couple.
- b) Every marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses in addition to the officiating minister.
- c) The body of the church is the appropriate place for the solemnization of a marriage but a marriage may be solemnized in another location if the incumbent, after consultation with the bishop, is satisfied that the solemnity and public nature of the occasion will be preserved and that the service will be conducted with dignity in godly and decent order.

13. Incumbent in Charge of Service

The incumbent shall be responsible for the conduct of the marriage service. Hymns or anthems sung at the service shall be those only which may be found in Holy Scripture, in the books of Common Prayer or Common Praise, or in texts approved by ecclesiastical authority.

14. Marriage to a Non-Christian

The form of Solemnization of Matrimony is intended to be used in marriages between Christians. For purposes of this Canon, a person is a Christian who has been baptized and who is prepared to reaffirm Baptismal vows.

Where one of the parties to a marriage does not consider himself/herself to be a Christian, the minister may, nevertheless, use the Form of Solemnization as deemed to be appropriate. The form may be used with such modifications as may be permitted by the bishop having jurisdiction where the marriage is to be solemnized. In the vow, the non-Christian may omit the words 'holy' and 'according to God's ordinance', but no other change may be made to the vow or to the declaration of intention.

15. Parish and Civil Registers

It is the duty of the officiating minister to record the information required by the civil authority as well as the information necessary for pastoral care, in the manner following:

- a) At the time of marriage the minister shall enter the several particulars relating thereto in a register to be retained in the parish for this purpose. In this parish register the minister shall record the particulars of baptism, confirmation, and church membership of the respective parties, and the address of their intended residence.
- b) The minister shall also record in such other register or form as may be required by the civil law the particulars prescribed by that law, and shall duly report the same to the appropriate authority.

III. Determination of Marital Status Under This Canon

16. Definitions

- a) "Marriage" as defined by this Canon means that union described in the Preface of this Canon and further described in section 17 of this part. With respect to marriage so defined, a man and a woman may nevertheless, for reasons of age or health or other serious cause agree to marry upon condition that there shall be no sexual intercourse between them permanently or for a limited time or from time to time.
- b) "Chancellor" means the chancellor of a diocese.

17. Conditions of Valid Marriage under this Canon

The question whether a purported marriage constituted a marriage as defined by this Canon shall be determined by the Chancellor in accordance with the following principles:

- a) The parties to a marriage are not qualified for the purpose of this Canon to marry each other if:
 - i) either of them is under the age of 16 years,
 - ii) they are related to each other
 - a) lineally by consanguinity or adoption;
 - b) as brother and sister by consanguinity, whether by the whole blood or the half-blood, or
 - c) as brother and sister by adoption;
 - iii) they both live, or have previously lived, in the same household and one of them is or has been treated by the other as a child or parent, or
 - iv) either of them has gone through a ceremony of marriage with a person who is living at the time of the application, unless:
 - a) the previous ceremony of marriage has been found, as provided in this part, by the Chancellor not to have been a marriage as defined by this Canon and therefore not to be an impediment to marriage under the Canon Law of this Church; or

- b) the previous marriage has been found [by the Chancellor] to have been dissolved or terminated according to the civil law applicable thereto and permission to marry has been given [by the Chancellor], as provided by part IV of this Canon.*

*Note: The words “by the Chancellor” were erroneously included in clause b) and should be ignored.

- b) The contract of marriage requires the free and voluntary consent of the parties to marry each other upon the terms set out in the Preface of this Canon, based upon adequate understanding by each of them of the nature of the union and of the mutual relations of husband and wife and of parents and children.
- c) Consent to marry is not present where:
 - i) one of the parties is at the time of the contract of marriage incapable by reason of mental defect, mental illness, alcoholic intoxication, or the influence of a drug, of having the necessary understanding or giving the necessary consent;
 - ii) one of the parties has been induced to consent by duress, by coercion, or by fear;
 - iii) one of the parties gives consent after having been abducted and before being set free;
 - iv) one of the parties is at the time of the contract of marriage mistaken with respect to the nature of the contract or of the union, or with respect to the identity of the other party;
 - v) one of the parties at the time of the covenant of marriage was deceived by misrepresentation, concealment or other deception with respect to facts which have threatened life or adversely affected or endangered health or have been seriously detrimental to the establishment of the covenant, including among other things, misrepresentation, concealment or other deception relating to:
 - a) venereal disease, AIDS
 - b) addiction to drugs or alcohol
 - c) pregnancy, except as a result of intercourse with the marriage partner
 - d) homosexual practice
 - e) violence, sadistic conduct, or other abnormal practices;
 - vi) the marriage has been agreed to upon a condition which is illegal, impossible or contrary to the nature of the union, as defined in this Canon;
 - vii) the marriage is intended to be a sham or mere form;
 - viii) either party is incapable of consummating or unreasonably refuses to consummate the marriage by sexual intercourse, subject to subsection 16 a) of this Part, or
 - ix) one of the parties is not a Christian and there is a condition taken that the Christian party shall be entitled to adhere to and practice Christianity or to bring up any children of the union as Christians, and the non-Christian party assents to the condition without intending that it shall be satisfied.
- d) In the cases mentioned in subsections ii), iii), iv), v) and ix) hereof, the party coerced, mistaken or deceived or otherwise imposed upon may by an act of will approbate the marriage and continue to cohabit with the other party when free to cease cohabitation after being freed from coercion, fear or abduction or after learning of the mistake, deception, concealment or other circumstance constituting the defect. What constitutes approbation is a question of fact in each case. The effect of approbation for the purpose of this Canon is to validate the marriage.

- e) Nothing contained in this Canon shall authorize the solemnization of a marriage known to the minister or either of the parties to be invalid by civil law.

18. Conditions Governing Application Regarding Canonical Status

- a) An application for declaration of marital status under this Canon may be made where the applicant has gone through a ceremony of marriage with a person living at the time of the application and it is alleged that the ceremony did not constitute a marriage as defined by this Canon and where the marriage or purported marriage:
 - i) has been annulled or declared null and void or dissolved or otherwise terminated by a legislature or court, or
 - ii) is alleged to have been dissolved or otherwise terminated according to the civil law properly applicable thereto, by an extra-judicial or non-judicial and non-legislative act or event.
- b) An application under this section may be made by a person who has gone through a ceremony mentioned in subsection a) of this section and who is:
 - i) a member of this Church, or
 - ii) a person who desires to marry according to the rites of this Church.
- c) An application under this section not made in the course of or with a view to proceedings preliminary to a marriage shall be made to the incumbent of the parish or mission where the applicant resides or is accustomed to worship.
- d) An application under this section made in the course of or with a view to proceedings preliminary to a marriage shall be made to the incumbent of the parish or mission where it is desired that the intended marriage be celebrated.
- e) The incumbent receiving the application shall investigate it to the best of his or her ability and forward the application, together with his or her report thereon, through the appropriate channels to the Chancellor having jurisdiction in the diocese.

19. Form of Application

- a) An application for declaration of marital status under section 18 shall be made in writing and signed by the applicant and shall contain the information required by Schedule B.
- b) The application shall be accompanied by:
 - i) a certificate of performance or registration of the ceremony issued by a competent authority;
 - ii) the original or a copy of the legislative act or the judgment or decree referred to in Schedule B, paragraphs 9 and 10, and of any other document necessary for proof of any fact, and proof of its authenticity;
 - iii) statements in writing verifying all other relevant facts not within the knowledge of the applicant signed by persons having knowledge of the facts, or
 - iv) where there has been no legislative act and no judgment or decree as above mentioned, a reasoned opinion in writing, signed by a person professionally qualified to give an opinion in respect of the law in question, verifying that the purported marriage has been dissolved or otherwise terminated.

20. Decision of Chancellor

- a) On an application for declaration of marital status under section 18 of this part, the Chancellor when all relevant facts have been proved to the Chancellor's satisfaction, shall determine whether the ceremony gone through by the applicant resulted in a marriage under this Canon.
- b) If the Chancellor determines that the ceremony did not result in a marriage under this Canon and if the Chancellor is satisfied that the marriage or purported marriage has been annulled or declared null and void or dissolved or otherwise terminated by a legislature or competent court, or has been dissolved or otherwise terminated by another act or event according to the law properly applicable thereto, and that no civil impediment to the marriage of the applicant exists, the Chancellor shall make a declaration that the ceremony in question did not result in a marriage under this Canon and therefore does not constitute an impediment to marriage under the Canon Law of this Church. In all other cases, the Chancellor shall declare that impediment exists.
- c) Where there has been a failure to obtain any consent of a parent, guardian or other person, other than a party to the marriage, whose consent is required by the applicable civil law and where the marriage has been annulled on this ground by a competent court, the Chancellor may make a declaration that the ceremony in question did not result in a marriage under this Canon and therefore does not constitute an impediment to marriage under the Canon Law of this Church.

21. Presumption of Death

- a) An application for declaration of marital status under this Canon may be made to the Chancellor by a person who desires to be married according to the rites of this Church and who has been a party to a marriage with a person:
 - i) in respect of whom a judicial declaration of presumption of death has been made by a competent court, or
 - ii) who is missing and presumed dead but whose death has not been officially confirmed and in respect of whom no judicial declaration of presumption of death mentioned in subsection i) has been made.
- b) For the purpose of the application a court exercising civil jurisdiction in any part of Canada acting under legislation of Canada or of a province is deemed to be a competent court, whether the declaration is made under legislation related to marriage or under other legislation. The jurisdiction of any other court whose declaration is relied on must be proved to the satisfaction of the Chancellor.
- c) The application shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 18, clauses d) and e) and Schedule B omitting paragraphs 3 to 8 inclusive.
- d) The application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the judicial declaration, if any, relied on by the applicant, a statement or statements in writing signed by the person or persons having knowledge of the facts on which the allegation of death is based, and a statement in writing signed by the applicant setting out his or her belief in the death of the other party to the marriage and the reasons for that belief.
- e) If the Chancellor is satisfied that the missing party to the marriage or ceremony of marriage is dead, as far as can be ascertained at the time of the application, the Chancellor may make a finding to that effect and make a declaration that the marriage

or ceremony of marriage between the applicant and the missing party does not at the time of the declaration constitute an impediment to the marriage of the applicant under the Canon Law of this Church. Otherwise, the Chancellor shall dismiss the application without prejudice to a later application.

- f) A person who has obtained a declaration under this clause shall at or after the time of publication of banns or on production of the license declare to the intended celebrant that he or she has no reason to believe and does not believe that the other party to the former marriage or ceremony of marriage is alive.

22. Procedure

The Chancellor shall follow the procedure set out in the provisions of Schedule D.

23. Avoidance of Delay

The Chancellor shall deal with each application as expeditiously as possible.

24. Limitation of Jurisdiction

Every finding and determination of the Chancellor shall be and shall be expressly stated to be made solely for the purposes of this Canon and not for the purpose of performing any function of a civil court or other civil authority, and shall otherwise be confined to the findings and declaration necessary for disposing of the application in respect of which it is made.

25. Persons Serving in or Attached to the Canadian Forces

- a) This section applies to a person who is enrolled in the Canadian Forces who is serving in the regular forces or who is a member of the reserve forces on continuous duty with the regular forces, or a person who in accordance with the *National Defence Act*, accompanies the Canadian Forces, and the dependents of all such persons.
- b) A person described in subsection a) may forward an application under this Part to the Anglican chaplain responsible for his or her pastoral care.
- c) On receiving an application the chaplain may forward the application to the Chancellor of the diocese in which the applicant resides or to the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces who shall designate a diocesan chancellor to hear the application.
- d) Nothing in this section prevents a person from making an application in the manner prescribed by this Part.

IV. The Remarriage of a Divorced Person Whose Former Partner is Still Living

26. Application for Permission to Remarry According to the Rites of the Church

- a) An application for permission to marry each other according to the rites of this Church may be made by two persons, one or both of whom has or have gone through a ceremony or ceremonies of marriage with a person or persons now living not a party or parties to the application, if the prior marriage or marriages is or are not questioned under this Canon in the application but has or have been dissolved or terminated by a legislature or legislatures or a court or courts or by another act or acts or event or events according to the law or laws applicable thereto. Where a marriage or purported marriage has been annulled for a defect not mentioned in section 17 of part III of this Canon, and no defect mentioned in that section is alleged in respect thereof, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Canon to have been dissolved.
- b) The application shall be made to the incumbent of the parish or mission where it is desired that the intended marriage be celebrated. The incumbent shall investigate the application as thoroughly as possible and forward it together with a report thereon to the Ecclesiastical Matrimonial Commission established under part VI having jurisdiction in the diocese or, in a diocese where there is no Ecclesiastical Matrimonial Commission, to the diocesan bishop. The bishop may delegate the authority to the incumbent or some other person.
- c) An exception to this process may be made:
 - i) where both parties to the intended marriage normally reside at a significant distance from the proposed place of marriage, or
 - ii) where the parties live at a significant distance from each other, or
 - iii) where other circumstances require special arrangements, in which case the interviews and investigation shall be arranged for by the incumbent through responsible persons who are readily accessible to one or both of the partners to the intended marriage.
- d) The application shall be made in writing and signed by both applicants and shall contain the information required by Schedule C.
- e) The incumbent or the persons responsible for interviews and investigation shall attend to the question of pastoral care of former partners who are not applicants (as required of the Ecclesiastical Matrimonial Commission in Schedule B), and ensure, where needed and possible, that pastoral care is provided from an appropriate source.

27. Permission to Remarry According to the Rites of the Church

Permission to remarry according to the rites of this Church, notwithstanding the marriage or marriages of either or both applicants to another person or persons now living, should be based on a reasonable belief that the applicants understand the nature of Christian marriage as stated in this Canon and intend to enter into such a marriage, and reasonable hope that they will continue in that relationship during their joint lives. Permission may be granted by the Commission or the diocesan bishop to the applicants if the Commission or the diocesan bishop is satisfied that:

- a) any prior marriage in question has been validly dissolved or terminated in accordance with the law properly applicable thereto;
- b) the applicant concerned tried in good faith before dissolution to effect reconciliation with the other party;
- c) adequate provision has been made for a former spouse of a divorced applicant, according to the means and needs of the applicant and the means and needs of the former spouse;
- d) proper provision has been made for the care, maintenance, education and advancement of minor, disabled or otherwise dependent children of any prior marriage;
- e) if the children of a prior marriage are to live with the applicants, there is a reasonable prospect that the family relationship will be satisfactory;
- f) the applicants understand the Christian Doctrine of marriage as defined in this Canon, and intend to enter into such a marriage, and believe on reasonable grounds that they have the capacity to enter into and sustain the marriage during their joint lives.

28. Refusal of Permission

- a) If permission is not granted, the Commission or the diocesan bishop shall, subject to subsection 28 c) of this Part, dismiss the application, giving reasons in writing which shall be communicated to the applicants through the incumbent.
- b) On being notified of dismissal of the application, the applicants may, within 30 days after receipt of notice, apply in writing to the Commission or the diocesan bishop for reconsideration of the application. On such reconsideration the applicants may appear personally before the Commission or the diocesan bishop and submit further reasons why the application should be granted or may submit such information and reasons in writing. On such reconsideration the Commission or the diocesan bishop may grant the application or confirm the previous decision. If the Commission or the diocesan bishop confirms the previous decision they shall give reasons in writing which shall be communicated to the applicants through the incumbent.
- c) If the application is dismissed and the decision is confirmed by the Commission or the diocesan bishop, or if the applicants do not exercise their rights under subsection b), the application may not be renewed before any Commission or diocesan bishop unless further information is provided.

29. Special Cases

- a) If the Commission or the diocesan bishop is satisfied that efforts towards reconciliation between the parties to a former marriage would have been ineffective as a result of the fault of either party or for any other reason, the requirement of subsection 27 b) may be dispensed with.
- b) If either applicant has entered into two or more marriages that have been dissolved, the Commission or the diocesan bishop shall not grant permission unless special circumstances justifying permission are proved.

- c) If the Commission or the diocesan bishop is of the opinion that a prior purported marriage of an applicant did not constitute a marriage as defined by this Canon, the Commission or the diocesan bishop may refer the application to the Chancellor who may, if the conditions of part III, section 20, are satisfied, make a declaration under that section in respect of the marriage in question.
- d) If the incumbent of a parish declines for reasons of conscience to solemnize a marriage pursuant to permission given under this Part, the said incumbent shall refer the applicants to another priest designated by the bishop for investigation and report and permit that priest or another priest to solemnize the marriage in his or her Church.

V. Admission To Holy Communion In Special Cases (Deleted in 2004)

VI. Ecclesiastical Matrimonial Commission

30. Diocesan Commission

- a) Subject to section 31, there may be in each diocese an Ecclesiastical Matrimonial Commission to deal with applications under part IV.
- b) The president of the Commission shall be the diocesan bishop or a bishop or priest appointed by the diocesan bishop. In a diocese in which no other president has been appointed, in the absence of the diocesan bishop from the diocese or during a vacancy of the See the administrator of the diocese shall be the president.
- c) The diocesan bishop shall appoint two or more communicant members of this Church to be members of the Commission, and may appoint other persons to be consultants without vote.
- d) At least one member of the Commission or a consultant should be engaged in or be qualified to engage in the practice or teaching of civil law in the province, territory or other jurisdiction or each of them, in which the Commission acts and at least one member or a consultant should have special skill and knowledge in Canon Law and at least one in pastoral care.
- e) The Commission may delegate to one or more members or consultants the investigation of any application or class of applications and of any matter or matters related thereto and of ascertaining any relevant facts and reporting thereon to the Commission, and may accept and act on any report or may take or require further investigation.
- f) A quorum of a Commission shall be a majority of its members. The decision of a Commission shall be that of a majority of its members present and taking part in the determination of its decision.
- g) Before becoming effective, the decision of the Commission shall require confirmation by the diocesan bishop or a bishop appointed for that purpose, or, if the See is vacant or the diocesan bishop and other bishops of the diocese be absent from the diocese, by the diocesan bishop's commissary or other administrator of the diocese.

- h) The diocesan bishop shall appoint an officer of the Commission who shall be known as the registrar and shall act as clerk and secretary of the Commission, to receive applications, conduct correspondence, give notices, attend hearings and deliberations in person or by deputy and keep minutes of proceedings, and engross and promulgate decisions and communicate each decision to the appropriate incumbent and the applicant or applicants and shall keep the records of the Commission in the diocesan offices.

31. Joint Commission

- a) With the consent of the metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province and of the diocesan synods of the dioceses concerned, the diocesan bishops of two or more dioceses may establish a Joint Commission to deal with all applications made thereafter within any of the dioceses concerned. If the dioceses are in different ecclesiastical provinces, the consent of the metropolitan of each province shall be required.
- b) The diocesan bishops of the dioceses concerned shall at the time of the meeting of each provincial synod involved or otherwise from time to time as required elect a bishop to be president of the Joint Commission or confirm the appointment of one already in office. If the jurisdiction of the Joint Commission extends into two ecclesiastical provinces, the bishops of the dioceses concerned shall arrange the election of a president among themselves.
- c) The president of a Joint Commission shall appoint the registrar from time to time during the president's term of office as president.
- d) While a Joint Commission is in existence, its composition, organization, powers and procedure shall with all necessary changes be the same as those of a diocesan Commission, and no diocesan Commission within its jurisdiction shall act, provided that:
 - i) the diocesan bishops of the dioceses concerned shall join in the appointment of members of and consultants to the Joint Commission;
 - ii) applications shall be submitted by the appropriate incumbent to the diocesan secretary of each diocese concerned and forwarded by the secretary to the registrar forthwith, and
 - iii) after a decision in an application has been made and promulgated, the registrar shall forward the decision, together with the application and all related documents, to the diocesan secretary of the diocese in which it was made, who shall submit the decision for confirmation to the authority mentioned in subsection 30 g) of this Part. On obtaining the determination of that authority the secretary shall keep it with the application and accompanying documents in the diocesan records in a confidential manner, and communicate the decision to the appropriate incumbent and the applicant or applicants.
- e) The diocesan bishop of a diocese under a Joint Commission may with the consent of the diocesan synod and of the metropolitan of the province withdraw the diocese from the jurisdiction of the Joint Commission in respect of applications made after the withdrawal. On so doing the bishop shall forthwith establish a diocesan Commission.

32. Procedure

The procedure followed by a Commission shall be governed by the provisions of Schedule D.

33. Avoidance of Delay

Each application shall be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

34. Limitation of Jurisdiction

Every finding and determination by a Commission or a diocesan bishop shall be expressly stated to be made solely for the purposes of this Canon and not for the purpose of performing any function of a civil court or other civil authority, and shall be confined to granting or refusing permission to remarry.

35. Persons Serving In or Attached to the Canadian Forces

- a) This section applies to a person who is enrolled in the Canadian Forces who is serving in the regular forces or who is a member of the reserve forces on continuous duty with the regular forces, or a person who in accordance with the *National Defence Act*, accompanies the Canadian Forces, and the dependents of all such persons.
- b) A person described in subsection a) may forward an application under this Part to the Anglican chaplain responsible for his or her pastoral care.
- c) On receiving an application the chaplain may forward the application to the Ecclesiastical Matrimonial Commission or to the bishop of the diocese in which the applicant resides or to the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces.
- d) Nothing in this section prevents a person from making an application in the manner prescribed by this Part.

VII. Forms

36. The Council of the General Synod, a Commission, a diocesan bishop or the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces may approve forms for use in the administration of this Canon.

Schedule A

Declaration

See part I, section 2.

We, _____ and _____, hereby declare that we intend to enter into marriage which we acknowledge to be a union in faithful love, to the exclusion of all others on either side, for better or for worse, until we are separated by death.

We undertake to prepare ourselves for the exchange of vows at our wedding, recognizing that by this mutual exchange our union in marriage will be established.

We intend to strive thereafter to fulfill the purposes of marriage: the mutual fellowship, support, and comfort of one another, the procreation (if it may be) and the nurture of children, and the creation of a relationship in which sexuality may serve personal fulfillment in a community of faithful love.

Schedule B

Application for Declaration of Marital Status

See part III, sections 19 a) and 21 c), and schedule C, section 3.

The following information, or so much of it as is necessary for a decision by the Chancellor, shall be provided as far as it is known:

1. The full name, and place of residence, of the applicant.
2. The date and place of the marriage ceremony in question, its nature and form, by or before whom it was celebrated or solemnized, and the authority or purported authority of the celebrant.
3. The full name, and the place of residence if known, of the other party to the ceremony, at the time of the application.
4. The ages of the parties at the time of the ceremony, their then respective places of residence, domiciles and nationalities, their relationships towards each other by blood or marriage, whether either of them was under any disability or prohibition with respect to marriage generally or with respect to the other party, and the respective marital conditions of the parties immediately before the ceremony.
5. The proper law applicable to the ceremony and to the marriage otherwise than with reference to the ceremony, the relevant provision of the proper law or laws and authorities for such provisions.
6. Whether the requirements of the proper law or laws with respect to banns, license or permit, to consent of parents or others, to examinations and other preliminary matters were duly complied with.

7. The alleged defects in the ceremony or in the marriage or purported marriage.
8. Whether (if relevant) either party has exercised any legal right to avoid the marriage or purported marriage or has approbated the marriage.
9. Full particulars of any proceedings in any court or ecclesiastical tribunal or commission in which the validity of the marriage or purported marriage was questioned directly or indirectly and the result of such proceedings.
10. Full particulars of any proceedings in any court or legislature or of any other act or event by which the marriage or purported marriage was or is alleged to have been dissolved or terminated.
11. Whether there have been children of the marriage or purported marriage and, if so, the full name, age, place of residence and present marital status of each child now living.
12. If any child of the marriage or purported marriage is a minor or under any disability or otherwise dependent on one or both of the parties to the marriage or purported marriage a statement showing who has the custody or is directly or indirectly responsible for the care and maintenance of the child and full details of present financial and other arrangements and future plans for the care, maintenance, education, and advancement of the child.
13. A statement showing what provision has been made by the applicant for the present and future maintenance of the former spouse or purported spouse, or an explanation why there is no such provision.
14. If one or both of the applicants do not reside in the parish, the procedures outlined in section 26 c) may apply.
15. Any other facts that would assist the Chancellor.

Schedule C

Application for Permission to Remarry According to the Rites of the Church

See part IV, section 26 d).

The following are required:

1. The full name and place of residence and religious affiliation, if any, of each applicant;
2. The date and place and solemnizing officiant of any former marriages of each applicant with a person now living and the present marital status of the applicant and the ages of the parties immediately before such marriage;
3. The information mentioned in paragraphs 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Schedule B.

Schedule D

Procedure of the Chancellor

See part III, section 22.

1. Unless a marriage or purported marriage in respect of which an application is made has been civilly annulled or declared null and void or dissolved or terminated by a competent legislature or a competent court at the instance of or after due notice to the party thereto other than the applicant herein, the Chancellor shall before making a finding or determination cause the other party to be notified of the application in a manner that satisfies the Chancellor that the notice has been brought to the attention of the other party, if it is feasible to give such notice.
2. In any case the Chancellor may cause the other party to the marriage or purported marriage, or any other person whom the Chancellor believes to be concerned, to be notified of the application, if notification is feasible.
3. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the application and shall inform the person notified that he or she may assert or dispute any statement of fact, submit evidence orally or in writing and make any submission or representation he or she sees fit to make in person or by representative.
4. Any statement, dispute, evidence, submission or representation made in response to the notice shall be communicated to the applicant who shall be given an opportunity of making answer or rebuttal.
5. The Chancellor may:
 - a) require proof of any additional fact which appears to be relevant to the matters involved in the application;
 - b) require proof of any fact to be made by statutory declaration or to be made orally by affirmation, and require any document to be satisfactorily authenticated;
 - c) require the applicant, in order to remove doubt, to take such proceedings in a competent civil court as may be necessary to establish or confirm the nullity of any purported marriage not already annulled or declared null and void by a court or legislature or the dissolution or termination of any marriage not dissolved or terminated by a court or legislature, or the competence in the premises of any court or legislature whose act, judgment or decree is relied on in relation to the marital status of the applicant;
 - d) permit an applicant to be represented or assisted by counsel or by a person having special skill and knowledge in Canon Law and pastoral care;
 - e) make findings of fact based on any evidence satisfactory to the Chancellor submitted in a manner satisfactory to the Chancellor, whether written or oral and direct or hearsay and whether or not verified by oath, affirmation or statutory declaration;
 - f) conduct a hearing, if the Chancellor sees fit, in the presence of the applicant and of the other party to a marriage or purported marriage if the other party desires to attend,

and of their representatives or assistants, or make a determination without a hearing if the Chancellor does not consider a hearing necessary, and no application for a hearing is made by the applicant;

- g) permit an application to be reopened or a fresh application to be made if further information is available after the Chancellor has disposed of an application.

Schedule E

Marriage Preparation

See part I, section 2.

It is suggested that the incumbent or designate in discussing marriage preparation with the parties to a marriage, in addition to recommending strongly to the parties that they avail themselves of a marriage preparation course or program, review with the parties the following specific issues:

1. The attitudes and expectations of the parties as to how they will deal with financial planning including budgeting, sharing of incomes and expenses.
2. The attitudes and expectations of the parties as to how they will deal with any potential religious differences.
3. The attitudes and expectations of the parties as to how their families including parents and siblings will react to the marriage and how supportive they will be.
4. The attitudes and expectations of the parties towards lifestyle including interests and friends in which there may be common interests and differences.
5. The attitudes and expectations of the parties towards work sharing in the home relationship and management of the household.
6. The attitudes and expectations of the parties as to their understanding of the importance of communication between partners in a marriage.
7. The attitudes and expectations of the parties in regard to sexual relations.
8. If either party has been previously married or has cohabited in a common law or *de facto* marriage, it is important that there be specific discussions about the past relationships, the reasons for the breakdown of any past relationships, the effect of any continuing obligations, financial or otherwise, to a former partner or children of a previous marriage or relationship, potential problems related to access to or custody of such children, and the potential integration of such children into a new family unit.
9. Their views regarding number of children, rearing and education of same and potential career conflicts.
10. The solemnity of the marriage covenant which the parties are making in the sight of God.

CANON XXII

The National Indigenous Ministry

The origin of this Canon is the Covenant made by the participants at the 1994 Journey of Spiritual Renewal sponsored by the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples:

“...We acknowledge that God is calling us to a prayerful dialogue towards self-determination for us, the Indigenous Peoples, within the Anglican Communion in Canada. Through this new relationship we can better respond to the challenges facing us in a relevant and meaningful way....

“We, representatives of the Indigenous people of the Anglican Church of Canada, meeting in Winnipeg from the 23 to 26 April 1994, pledge ourselves to this covenant for the sake of our people and in trust of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ:

“Under the guidance of God’s spirit we agree to do all that we can to call our people into unity in a new, self determining community within the Anglican Church of Canada.

“To this end we extend the hand of partnership to all those who will help us build a truly Anglican Indigenous Church in Canada.

“May God bless this vision and give us grace to accomplish it.”

The purpose of this Canon is to provide canonical recognition of structures through which the National Indigenous Ministry may be a self determining community within the Anglican Church of Canada.

1. The National Indigenous Anglican Bishop

The National Indigenous Anglican Bishop (NIAB) has a pastoral episcopal relationship with all Indigenous ministries in the Anglican Church of Canada. This role is exercised in partnership with diocesan bishops.

The NIAB is a member of the Sacred Circle, the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples, the House of Bishops, General Synod and the Council of the North.

Selection Process for the NIAB

A person is eligible for selection as the NIAB if that person

- (a) is of the full age of thirty years;
- (b) is a priest or bishop in Holy Orders of The Anglican Church of Canada, or of a church in full communion therewith;
- (c) is faithful in the doctrines and discipline of The Anglican Church of Canada as determined and defined by the official formularies of that church;

- (d) is known and recognized as being a person of integrity and moral stature, and
- (e) has those qualities and abilities of leadership, experience and learning that will enable that person to fulfil the duties of a chief pastor in the Church of God.

When a vacancy occurs (or is about to occur) in the office of NIAB, ACIP will create a search committee (which must include an elder) to determine the specific qualities and additional qualifications that might be required or desirable with respect to the person to fill the vacancy; identify potential candidates; assemble information from the persons who are prepared to become candidates; and prepare a short list of candidates for ACIP.

ACIP will elect a person from the short list submitted by the selection committee, and will send the name of the NIAB-elect to the Primate for concurrence by the Primate and the four Provincial Metropolitans.

Following concurrence, the Primate will consecrate the NIAB-elect (if not already a bishop) and install the NIAB in office.

At the first opportunity following the NIAB's installation in office, the Sacred Circle will receive the NIAB as its presiding elder.

Term of Office for the NIAB

The NIAB must retire on reaching the age of 70.

Vacancy in the Office of the NIAB

If the NIAB dies, resigns, retires, or for any other reason the office of the NIAB is vacant, or the NIAB is unable to act by reason of absence or illness, the Primate in consultation with the chair or co-chairs of ACIP will designate the senior Indigenous bishop in The Anglican Church of Canada willing to undertake the task as the Acting NIAB.

2. The Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples

The Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples (ACIP) consists of representatives from dioceses where significant Indigenous ministry is taking place, the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop (who is the ACIP liaison with the Council of the North and the House of Bishops), and additional members as determined by ACIP.

The members of ACIP must be aboriginal, members of The Anglican Church of Canada, and active in their parish or diocese.

ACIP will consist of the following persons:

- (a) The NIAB.
- (b) Two persons elected by each Provincial Caucus at the Sacred Circle.
- (c) One youth, one elder and one member-at-large appointed by the NIAB.

Except for the NIAB, the terms of ACIP members will end at the conclusion of the second Sacred Circle after their election, with the terms of half of the members expiring at the end of each Sacred Circle. Where a vacancy occurs prior to the end of a member's term, ACIP may appoint a replacement for a person who was elected by the Sacred Circle, and the NIAB may appointment a replacement for a person whom the NIAB had appointed. The replacement's term will be for the remainder of the term of the person being replaced. A person who has served on ACIP is eligible for re-election.

ACIP will select its chair or co-chairs.

ACIP maintains relationships with the House of Bishops, General Synod, the Council of General Synod, the Council of the North, and the International Anglican Indigenous Network.

ACIP organizes the Sacred Circles.

3. The Sacred Circle

The Sacred Circles have met approximately every three years since 1988.

The Sacred Circles are organized by ACIP.

The Sacred Circle will consist of the following voting members:

- (a) Ten Indigenous members from each of those dioceses identified by ACIP as having significant Indigenous ministries. (More persons from these dioceses may attend the Sacred Circle, and may be granted voice but shall not vote.)
- (b) Up to ten Indigenous members identified by ACIP to represent urban Indigenous ministries.
- (c) Up to three Indigenous members from the Anglican Military Ordinariate
- (d) The Indigenous bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada, as identified by ACIP.
- (e) The NIAB, who is the presiding elder at its meetings.

The Primate is always an invited guest at the Sacred Circle, and has voice but not vote.

Invitations are also generally sent to the bishops from the Council of the North dioceses and the diocese in which the Sacred Circle is being held (if not otherwise included). In addition, ACIP may invite up to twelve partners to attend the Sacred Circle. These invited persons may be granted voice but shall not vote.

The date and location of the meeting of the Sacred Circle are determined by ACIP.

The Sacred Circle performs many of the functions of a "Synod" for the Indigenous ministries: it provides an opportunity for representatives of the Indigenous communities to come together to worship, to discuss, and to communicate with the broader Church.

4. Organization of Indigenous Ministries

Developments in the organization of the Indigenous ministries will take place over time, and can be accommodated by changes to the existing constitutional and canonical structures.

CANON XXIII

The Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces

The purpose of this Canon is to make provision for the election of the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces.

1. The Bishop Ordinary

The Bishop Ordinary has an episcopal relationship with all ordained and lay members of the Anglican Military Ordinariate.

The Bishop Ordinary is a member of the House of Bishops and General Synod.

2. Eligibility for Being Elected as the Bishop Ordinary

A person is eligible for election as the Bishop Ordinary if that person

- (a) is of the full age of thirty years and less than seventy years of age;
- (b) is a priest or bishop in Holy Orders of The Anglican Church of Canada, or of a church in full communion therewith;
- (c) is faithful in the doctrines and discipline of The Anglican Church of Canada as determined and defined by the official formularies of that church;
- (d) is known and recognized as being a person of integrity and moral stature;
- (e) has those qualities and abilities of leadership, experience and learning that will enable that person to fulfil the duties of a chief pastor in the Church of God; and
- (f) acknowledges that the Bishop Ordinary must achieve and maintain the citizenship, language, security clearance and other requirements of the Canadian Armed Forces which affect the work of the Bishop Ordinary (see the Explanatory Notes below).

3. The Search Committee

When a vacancy occurs (or is about to occur) in the office of Bishop Ordinary, and the Primate is satisfied that there is adequate financial provision for the office to be filled, the Bishop's Council of the Anglican Military Ordinariate will create a Search Committee (see section 8 below) to:

- (a) determine any specific qualities or additional qualifications that might be required or desirable with respect to the person elected to fill the vacancy;

- (b) identify potential candidates and determine whether they are willing to stand for election;
- (c) prepare for the Electoral College a short list of electoral candidates;
- (d) assemble for the Electoral College relevant background material, references, and other information concerning the electoral candidates on the short list, and
- (e) generally do all things necessary to organize the election process.

4. The Electoral College

The Electoral College (see section 9 below) shall elect a person from the list of electoral candidates submitted by the Search Committee, and shall send the name of the Bishop Ordinary-elect to the Primate for concurrence by the Primate and the four Provincial Metropolitans.

5. Concurrence, Consecration and Installation

Following concurrence by the Primate and the four Provincial Metropolitans, the Primate shall consecrate the Bishop Ordinary-elect (if not already a bishop) and install the Bishop Ordinary in office.

6. Retirement of the Bishop Ordinary

The Bishop Ordinary must retire on reaching the age of 70.

7. Vacancy in the Office of the Bishop Ordinary

If the Bishop Ordinary dies, resigns, retires, or for any other reason the office of the Bishop Ordinary is vacant, or the Primate determines that the Bishop Ordinary is unable to act because of absence, illness or any other reason, the Primate in consultation with the four Provincial Metropolitans and the Bishop's Council may designate a bishop in The Anglican Church of Canada willing to undertake the task as the Acting Bishop Ordinary.

8. The Search Committee

The Anglican Military Ordinariate shall enact an Ordinariate canon with respect to the composition and work of the Search Committee.

The Ordinariate canon about the Search Committee:

- (a) must provide for at least two lay members of the Search Committee;
- (b) may provide that some or all of the work of the Search Committee may be done by electronic means, and
- (c) shall not come into force or be amended without prior written approval by the Primate.

9. The Electoral College

The Anglican Military Ordinary shall enact an Ordinariate canon with respect to the composition and procedures to be used by the Electoral College.

The Ordinariate canon about the Electoral College:

- (a) must provide for the Electoral College to include a house of laity as well as a house of clergy, and that the election of a Bishop Ordinary must be concurred in by a majority of each of these two houses;
- (b) may provide that some or all of the proceedings of the Electoral College (including voting) may be done by electronic means, and
- (c) shall not come into effect or be amended without prior written approval by the Primate.

Explanatory Notes/Background Information

Note 1: Civilian Status

The Bishop Ordinary serves as the representative of The Anglican Church of Canada on the Interfaith Committee on Canadian Military Chaplaincy (the “ICCMC”). On behalf of the faith groups in Canada, the ICCMC relates to the Minister of National Defence on matters concerning the military chaplaincy, and provides professional oversight of the ministry exercised by all military chaplains. Because the ICCMC is a civilian oversight body, if the Bishop Ordinary-elect is a serving member of the Regular Force or Primary Reserve, that person must forthwith submit a formal request for release from the Canadian Armed Forces, may be consecrated as bishop upon proof of acceptance of that request, but may not commence his or her duties as Bishop Ordinary until the effective date of release from the Canadian Armed Forces.

Note 2: Enhanced Reliability Status

Because the Bishop Ordinary is granted regular access to Department of National Defence facilities and must be eligible for publicly funded travel as a member of the ICCMC, the Bishop Ordinary-elect must be able to achieve and maintain the required level of government security clearance.

The inability of the Bishop Ordinary-elect to achieve the required level of government security clearance may be taken into account by the Primate and Metropolitans when deciding whether to concur with the election. The inability of the Bishop Ordinary to maintain the required level of government security clearance may result in the Primate’s determining that the Bishop Ordinary is unable to continue to act in that office.

At the time this canon is enacted, the required level of government security clearance is “Enhanced Reliability Status” which is outlined in Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Personnel Security Policy found at <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=12330§ion=text>.

The Handbook Committee is authorized to change the contents of these Explanatory Notes as may be required from time to time in order to keep them current.

APPENDIX A

Guidelines for the Conduct of a Primate Election

See Canon III, section 9.

The Nomination Process

1. The Order of Bishops

- a) In accordance with section 13 of Canon III, the Order of Bishops will meet not earlier than one hundred twenty days and not later than thirty days before the date fixed for the election of the Primate and shall nominate three or more bishops for the office of Primate.
- b) Approximately six months prior to the start of General Synod where a Primate election will be held, the Primate (or acting Primate) will seek nominations from the Order of Bishops. Members of the House of Bishops may nominate a minimum of one and a maximum of three Bishops, certifying that they have the consent of those they have nominated.
- c) On the day prior to the balloting the Primate (or Acting Primate) will share with the Order of Bishops the names of those who have been nominated. Additional nominations will be received until 10:00 P.M. that day
- d) On the day of the balloting with the Primate (or Acting Primate) presiding, a celebration of the Holy Eucharist will be held.
- e) The Order of Bishops shall meet in camera without staff members.
- f) The Secretary of the House of Bishops shall keep a record of the proceedings.
- g) All voting shall be by secret ballot.
- h) The Primate (or Acting Primate) shall appoint scrutineers from among those not nominated.
- i) No bishop may abstain from voting or submit a blank ballot.
- j) The names of all nominated bishops shall be listed in alphabetical order by surname.
- k) On each ballot each bishop shall cast a vote for one nominated bishop.
- l) When a bishop receives the votes of a majority of the Order of Bishops present, the name of that bishop shall be placed on the Nomination Report and removed from subsequent ballots.

- m) Balloting will continue until a minimum of three bishops have been named in the Nomination Report, and either:
 - i) on motion, it is resolved that the balloting cease, or
 - ii) up to five bishops have been named in the Nomination Report.
- n) Upon receipt of a request from the Order of Clergy or the Order of Laity for further nominations during the Primatial Election, the Order of Bishops shall immediately repeat the nominating procedure and balloting will continue until one or more bishops have been named in the Nomination Report, and either:
 - i) on motion, it is resolved that the balloting cease, or
 - ii) the names of three bishops have been placed on the Nomination Report.
- o) The names of bishops included in a previous nomination report shall be excluded from the nomination procedure undertaken pursuant to subsection 1 n).

2. In Preparation for the Election by the Orders of Clergy and Laity

- a) All candidates named on the Nomination Report must submit a police records check and any other screening material requested by the General Secretary to his/her office prior to the start of General Synod.
- b) Immediately following the nomination meeting the General Secretary shall send to all members of the Orders of Clergy and Laity the names of the nominees together with the following biographical information about each nominee:
 - i) Current office and location
 - ii) Current photograph
 - iii) List of ecclesiastical offices held
 - iv) Dates of ordination as deacon, priest and bishop
 - v) Other accomplishments which the nominee may wish to share (limited to one page)
 - vi) Any personal information that the nominee may wish to share (limited to one page)
 - vii) A statement by the nominee of his or her vision of the role of the Primate (limited to one page).
- c) The General Secretary shall work with the Secretary of the House of Bishops to ensure that the format in which the information is communicated to the members of the synod is standardized and that the quality of the production of the communication regarding each nominee is uniform.

3. On the Day of the Election

- a) All members of the Orders of Clergy and Laity shall register and receive a balloting card.
- b) The members of the Orders of Clergy and Laity shall be seated on the left and members of the Order of Laity on the right. The members of the Order of Bishops shall take seats together.

- c) At the discretion of the Prolocutor and subject to the approval of the synod, persons who are not members of the synod may be admitted to the place where the election is taking place, including representatives of other Churches, the press and other persons.
- d) The synod shall convene for a celebration of the Holy Communion.
- e) The Clerical and Lay Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries shall take their places in the assembly.
- f) The Order of Bishops shall withdraw and sit apart from the other members of the synod.
- g) No formal program will be undertaken in the Order of Bishops while awaiting the election results.

4. In the Orders of Clergy and Laity

- a) The Prolocutor shall convene the sitting and preside.
- b) The Prolocutor shall appoint two assessors, three lay scrutineers and three clerical scrutineers
- c) The names of the bishops nominated by the Order of Bishops shall be displayed for all to see.
- d) The Prolocutor shall remind members that they cannot make nominations and that no debate is permitted on the taking of any ballot or its results.
- e) Voting shall proceed in accordance with Canon III.
- f) Before closing a ballot, the Prolocutor shall ask three times if all have voted and shall then declare the balloting closed.
- g) When voting on a ballot is closed, the scrutineers shall count the votes and shall report, in writing, to the Prolocutor the number of votes cast for each bishop nominated and the number of blank and spoiled ballots, if any.
- h) The results of each ballot shall be announced and displayed for all to see.
- i) A complete report of each ballot shall be printed in the Proceedings of the synod.
- j) After an election has been declared, the Prolocutor and the secretaries shall proceed to the place where the Order of Bishops is meeting and inform them of the result of the election.

5. In Full Session

- a) Upon receipt of notification of an election, the Order of Bishops shall return and join the Orders of Clergy and Laity and the Primate or Acting Primate shall formally proclaim the Bishop elected be the Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada.
- b) The time and place of the installation of the Primate shall be announced by the senior Metropolitan before the closing of the meeting or as soon thereafter as practicable.
- c) The meeting shall be closed with a benediction by the Primate.

{As adopted by the Council of General Synod, November 2006}

APPENDIX B

Standing and Coordinating Committees — Terms of Reference

I. Standing Committees

See Constitution, section 39A.

1. Financial Management Committee

(The Committee is responsible for the tasks assigned in Canon VI.)

2. Pension Committee

See Canon VIII, section 4.

II. Coordinating Committees

See Constitution, section 39B.

1. Anglican Journal Coordinating Committee

The Committee shall:

- (i) Be the publisher of the Anglican Journal.
- (ii) Monitor, defend and safeguard the editorial independence of the Anglican Journal.
- (iii) Support the work of the Anglican Journal staff and advise staff as requested.
- (iv) Explore and work on areas of mutual interest with the Communications and Information Resources Coordinating Committee.
- (v) Produce, publish and distribute a national newspaper of interest to the members of the Anglican Church of Canada, with an independent editorial policy and not being an official voice of or for the church. When expression of opinion conflicts with official church policy, as stated by decisions of the General Synod or the Council of General Synod, the newspaper will, at the same time, carry an explanation by an informed spokesperson of the official position of the church.
- (vi) Provide a means to distribute diocesan newspapers and other materials as inserts to the national newspaper.
- (vii) Maintain a data base containing pertinent circulation information that will be available to the national and diocesan offices of the Anglican Church of Canada.

- (viii) Exercise functions to all committees, namely
 - (a) Develop annual budget proposals
 - (b) Communicate with other committees and groups
 - (c) Report regularly to the Council of General Synod
 - (d) At least once a triennium review its own mandate and review policies governing the various areas of work of the Anglican Journal.

[Adopted by the Council of General Synod November 2011]

2. Communications and Information Resources Coordinating Committee

1. *Duties and Responsibilities*

- a) Develop and oversee a communications policy for General Synod.
- b) Interpret and carry forward the intentions of General Synod with regard to information and communications.
- c) Discern and be responsive to the information and communications needs of Canadian Anglicans.
- d) Provide policy guidelines for coordinating the various areas of work in the communications and information resources department (including corporate communications, archives, data management, web site, resource production and distribution, graphics, Anglican Video, and ABC Publishing).
- e) Maintain liaison with the Anglican Journal Coordinating Committee.
- f) Facilitate communications between General Synod and dioceses and among dioceses.
- g) Exercise those functions common to all committees, namely:
 - i) develop annual budget proposals
 - ii) communicate with other committees and groups
 - iii) report regularly to the Council of General Synod
 - iv) encourage theological reflection on stewardship and on the committee's mandate
 - v) within the committee's mandate, do functional strategic planning and visioning
 - vi) maintain liaison with the House of Bishops
 - vii) when deemed appropriate, invite partners (international, ecumenical or internal) to join the committee
 - viii) at least once in each triennium, review policies governing the various areas of work of the Communications and Information Resources Department.

2. *Organization*

- a) The Communications and Information Resources Coordinating Committee will oversee the work of corporate communications, information services, and resource production for the General Synod.
- b) The Communications and Information Resources Coordinating Committee will maintain liaison with the Anglican Journal Coordinating Committee through its common members.

- c) The ways of working will be established by the Communications and Information Resources Coordinating Committee to address its duties and responsibilities and may from time to time include the establishment of sub-committees which will be created according to the procedures outlined in Procedures for Sub-units of Standing Committees.

[Approved by the Council of General Synod, March 2013]

3. Faith, Worship and Ministry Coordinating Committee

The Committee shall:

- i) Articulate standards and develop resources for worship and liturgy.
- ii) Foster and facilitate collaboration between Canadian theological colleges, and with the national church.
- iii) Develop policy for, monitor, and engage in inter-church dialogues.
- iv) Develop policy for, monitor, and engage in inter-faith dialogues.
- v) Promote theological reflection, and provide resources and education on issues of doctrine, ethics, ministry, ecumenism, leadership, evangelism and mission.
- vi) Monitor work of the Anglican Communion in the areas of liturgy, doctrine, authority and identity.
- vii) Monitor work of the World Council of Churches and the Canadian Council of Churches in areas of faith and order, ethics, theological education, and inter-faith relations.
- viii) Convene gatherings and develop networks related to the work of the Committee.
- ix) Work alongside the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples around aboriginal spirituality.
- x) Work with the House of Bishops to define doctrine where necessary.
- xi) Use the Lund principle to work ecumenically wherever possible.
- xii) Report to the Council of General Synod.
- xiii) Encourage theological reflection on stewardship and on the Committee's mandate.
- xiv) Within the Committee's mandate, do functional strategic planning and visioning.
- xv) Maintain liaison with the House of Bishops.
- xvi) When deemed appropriate, invite partners (international, ecumenical or internal) to join the committee.

4. Partners in Mission Coordinating Committee

Preamble

We as the Church are mandated to be signs and instruments of God's reconciling love in the world. We have a responsibility to incarnate our response to Jesus' summary of the law, 'to love God and our neighbor as self,' to Jesus' example of being in right relationships, and to the question posed by the prophet Micah (6:8): 'And what does the Lord require of you but to do justice, and love kindness, and walk humbly with your God?'

We as the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, seek direction and vitality for ministry within Vision 2019, and the Anglican Communion's Marks of Mission. We seek to be leaders in the Anglican Communion and in ecumenical actions, and to foster a common sense of participation in God's mission that celebrates the depth and breadth of Anglicanism in our Canadian church, develops our relationships with other parts of the Anglican Communion, and deepens Full Communion with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada, and ecumenical partnerships. We seek structures for ministry that work today for the mission of the church and of God, that build bridges not fences within our church, with Full Communion partners, and within the Anglican Communion.

The Partners in Mission Coordinating Committee shall:

1. Oversee policies governing the church's national program of relationship with Provinces of the Anglican Communion, including the implementation of General Synod resolutions and Joint Ministry Agreements;
2. Strengthen relationships for mission between General Synod and local Canadian dioceses and global partners through the development of national networks, Companion Diocese Relationships and participation in Communion Networks, and regular print and web-based communications;
3. Enable Canadian Anglicans to live out their baptismal promise to "strive for justice and peace among all people, and respect the dignity of every human being" by providing opportunities for deeper awareness of culture and learning for intercultural discipleship; and
4. Report to the Council of General Synod and recommend new policies and actions.

Adopted by the Council of General Synod May 8, 2013

5. Public Witness for Social and Ecological Justice Coordinating Committee

We as the Church are mandated to be signs and instruments of God's reconciling love in the world. We have a responsibility to incarnate our response to Jesus' summary of the law, 'to love God and our neighbour as self,' to Jesus' example of being in right relationships, and to the question posed by the prophet Micah (6.8): 'And what does the Lord require of you but to do justice, and love kindness, and walk humbly with your God?'

The work of the *Public Witness for Social and Ecological Justice Coordinating Committee* is to help the Anglican Church of Canada understand and participate in God's mission in the world by:

- challenging attitudes and structures in church and society that cause injustice;
- building relationships among people and dioceses within the Anglican Church of Canada; with ecumenical and interfaith partners;

- fostering commitment to the integrity of God’s creation;
- ensuring that mission is handed on from generation to generation.

The Public Witness for Social and Ecological Justice Coordinating Committee shall:

- Engage itself and the wider church in biblical, theological and ethical reflection, listening for the Spirit and discerning God’s mission for the church and the world
- Equip Canadian Anglicans to live out their baptismal promise to “strive for justice and peace among all people, and respect the dignity of every human being”
- Equip Canadian Anglicans to build and strengthen relationships and networks for public witness for social justice with Anglican, ecumenical and interfaith partners
- Engage in teaching and learning about Indigenous peoples in Canada and globally, identify ways that Canadian Anglicans can move toward healing and reconciliation from the legacy of colonialism, and participate in advocacy and solidarity initiatives in the struggle of Indigenous peoples in Canada to protect their land and rights, including the right to self-determination
- Monitor events, be familiar with established church policy, and recommend priorities for responding as the Anglican Church of Canada to social, ecological and ethical issues
- Report to the Council of General Synod and recommend new policies and actions
- Monitor and support the involvement of the Anglican Church of Canada in the World Council of Churches, the Anglican Consultative Council, the Canadian Council of Churches, in relevant networks of the Anglican Communion, and in partner organizations such as KAIROS, Project Ploughshares, the Churches’ Forum for Global Ministries, the Church Council on Justice and Corrections, and Citizens for Public Justice.

Adopted by the Council of General Synod May 8, 2013

6. Resources for Mission Coordinating Committee

Purpose:

To provide leadership and support for dioceses in their efforts to increase generous giving across the Anglican Church of Canada; and to raise funds for the General Synod.

Responsibilities:

- Develop and continue to update a theology of stewardship for the church.
- Provide advice and support to initiatives coming from the staff.
- Champion adopted actions and decisions.
- Ensure that there is a broad presence of such fundraising techniques as annual appeal, major gift solicitation, gift planning, special initiatives, campaigns, honour gifts etc. available to resource the revenue base of General Synod.

- e) Enhance the capacity of the General Synod to work in full partnership with dioceses and parishes in building the financial sustainability and ministry capacity of the church at all levels.
- f) Develop criteria to guide staff decisions on the provision of services to dioceses.
- g) Assist in sharing best practices in resource development across the church in Canada.
- h) Report regularly to the Council of General Synod.
- i) Develop relationships with all standing committees, councils and boards.
- j) Maintain strong connections and regular communication with the Financial Management Committee.
- k) Maintain liaison with the House of Bishops.
- 1). When deemed appropriate, invite partners (international, ecumenical, or internal) to join the committee.

[Approved by the Council of General Synod, March 2011]

Guidelines for Sub-Units of Standing Committees

The following guidelines are directions to Standing Committees of the General Synod with regard to the creation and operation of sub-units of such committees. These guidelines will be communicated to Standing Committees at the commencement of each term following the General Synod.

1. A sub-unit of a standing committee of the General Synod shall be created only by formal resolution of the committee.
2. The resolution creating a sub-unit shall establish:
 - i) the composition of the sub-unit
 - ii) the means by which the members of the sub-unit are to be selected
 - iii) the chair of the unit or the means by which the chair shall be selected
 - iv) the terms of reference, mission, purpose, function, or task for which the sub-unit is created
 - v) the date by which it is expected that the sub-unit will accomplish its task or purpose
 - vi) the expectations and requirements of the committee with regard to reporting by the sub-unit to the committee, including the frequency of reports, their form and content, and by whom they are to be submitted

- vii) the budget, if any, with which the sub-unit shall perform its task and any requirements with respect to the approval by the committee, or by some other authority of proposed expenditures and any requirements with regard to accounting by the sub-unit for the expenditure of budget.
- 3. The approval of the Council of the General Synod shall be required for the creation of units which are entitled to exist for the triennium following each meeting of the General Synod.

[Approved by the National Executive Council in March 1992]

APPENDIX C

Reserved

APPENDIX D

Council of the North

With the approval of the General Synod 1973, a Primate's Council on the North was established and in May 1976 was reconstituted as the Council of the North by action of the National Executive Council. It is comprised of all bishops of the assisted dioceses.

Terms of Reference

1. To develop a strategy of mission in the North, including responsibility for the recruitment, deployment and payment of personnel.
2. To indicate directions in which the work of dioceses and parishes should be moving, seeking to maintain maximum flexibility and freedom for local and regional initiative.
3. To encourage and sponsor new projects to meet identified needs.
4. To refer matters of particular concern to appropriate existing bodies for action.
5. To identify and lend support to appropriate programs initiated by other bodies which are responding to specific needs.
6. To propose the amount of support needed annually by the assisted dioceses.
7. To develop a promotion program about the work of the Church in the North in order to enhance the relationship between the Church in the North and the Church in the South.

APPENDIX E

Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples

The following is an historical description and has largely been superseded by Canon XXII.

Terms of Reference

It has been the philosophy and spirituality of Indigenous ministry with The Anglican Church of Canada to strengthen and support the Indigenous peoples of Canada, (Aboriginal, Inuit and Métis) spiritually, socially, economically and politically in line with our needs and aspirations by recognizing that the purity of the land base provides for all our needs; and that as active participants in the life of the Church, the Indigenous peoples will strive for reconciliation with the Anglican Communion towards the common objective that Indigenous people have the right to self-determination.

The mission of Indigenous ministries is to share the cultural differences in the Church. Our task through our various ministries is to share the vision of a journey of spiritual renewal through prayerful dialogue in the good news of Jesus Christ.

In 1995 The Anglican Church of Canada accepted and affirmed the Covenant adopted by the Council pledging, "Under the guidance of God's spirit we agree to do all we can to call our people into unity in a new self-determining community within The Anglican Church of Canada. To this end, we extend the hand of partnership to all those who will help us build a truly Anglican Indigenous Church in Canada. May God bless this new vision and give us grace to accomplish it."

Membership

The Council (Native Ministries) was established by Act 30 of the 1975 General Synod (maximum 20 people) and again by Act 23 of the 1980 General Synod giving Council members the responsibility to carry the concerns of the people directly to the National Executive Council (Council of General Synod) and General Synod.

The Membership structure established by Act 59 of the 1989 General Synod was as follows:

1. Council Members be Indigenous people,
2. Council Member be an active member of The Anglican Church of Canada,
3. Council Member participates, where appropriate, in urban Indigenous ministry,
4. Council Member be engaged in active service in the life of the diocese.

5. Formula: One representative from each diocese with an Indigenous Anglican congregation or an urban indigenous population. Those dioceses whose Indigenous Anglican population is at least 45% of the total Anglican population for that diocese be entitled to representation as follows:
 - Arctic Diocese — three (one from western Arctic and two from eastern Arctic)
 - Keewatin Diocese — two (northern Manitoba, northwestern Ontario)
 - Moosonee Diocese — one
6. The Primate shall be entitled to appoint up to four members, keeping in mind the principle of affirmative action to enable representation of women, youth, and Elder.
7. The full Council shall meet annually for four days each winter.
8. The Chair's Advisory Group and the subcommittees and/or working groups shall meet and/or by conference call as necessary and as budget permits.

Note: Act 59 of the 1989 General Synod has been superseded by Canon XXII.

APPENDIX F

Policy on Open Meetings in The Anglican Church of Canada

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the policy on open meetings in The Anglican Church of Canada is to enshrine the concept that the exercise of the ministry of the church in meetings is conducted openly and inclusively except under clearly defined circumstances as explained in section three.

1.2 Open meeting definition

An open meeting is any regularly scheduled or special meeting of a group that has been elected or appointed by the General Synod or the Council of General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada that may be attended by people who are not members of the group holding the meeting.

1.3 Groups affected by this policy

Any group that has been elected or appointed by the General Synod or the Council of General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada.

1.4 Conduct of business

The proceedings of open meetings are recorded and become part of the public record of the church, available for news reporting and historical reference.

1.5 Agendas

Agendas and background material are distributed in advance to all members of the group present for the meeting. In addition, agendas and background materials may be distributed to staff, people who are invited to speak at the meeting, and members of the media.

1.6 Participation

Only members of the group and those invited by the group to speak, may participate in the meeting.

1.7 Voting

Only members of the group may vote.

Policy on Closed Meetings in The Anglican Church of Canada

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the policy on closed meetings in The Anglican Church of Canada is to define the circumstances under which the ministry of the church is exercised in a closed session and to provide a mechanism for moving from an open to a closed meeting and back again.

2.2 Closed meeting definition

A closed meeting is any regularly scheduled or special meeting, or a part of that meeting, of a group that has been elected or appointed by the General Synod or the Council of General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada which may be attended only by people who are members of the group holding the meeting and by those invited to attend by the members of that group.

2.3 Reasons for closing a meeting

A closed meeting may be held to discuss personnel issues, contract proposals, financial matters, litigation, and/or at the request of a member (subject to section 3.3).

2.4 Moving from open to closed session

A majority of voting members is required on a motion to close an open meeting. The motion must include the reason for closing the meeting and is part of the public record.

2.5 Conduct of business

The proceedings of closed meetings are recorded. Where appropriate, decisions made and reasons for them become part of the public record of the church, available for news reporting and historical reference.

2.6 Moving from closed to open session

When all issues to be dealt with in a closed session are completed, a motion to come out of a closed session shall be called for by the Chair.

2.7 Reporting after a closed session

If the closed session is part of an open session, the chair shall where appropriate, relate the messages agreed to by the members, to those excluded from the meeting.

[Approved by the Council of General Synod,, November 2007]

Guidelines for Telephone and Electronic Meetings

3.1

In these guidelines the word ‘committee’ means a standing, special or other committee of the General Synod or of the Council of the General Synod, the Officers of the General Synod, a commission, council or board established by the General Synod or its Council, the Board of Trustees and the Central Advisory Group appointed under Canon VIII, the Continuing Education Plan Administrative Unit, and any other body appointed or established under the authority of the General Synod or its Council.

3.2

A committee may, at the discretion of its chair, meet by such telephone, electronic or other communication facility (including audio, video or web conferencing) as permits the members participating to speak to and hear each other.

3.3

The chair of the committee or a delegate of the chair shall

- a) contact the members of the committee to arrange a mutually agreeable time when the members will be able to participate,
- b) notify all members of the agreed time, and
- c) provide the members with a tentative agenda and, where possible, the text of any specific motions to be considered.

3.4

Upon convening the meeting the chair shall call the roll of the members, confirm that all members participating can hear each other, establish that any quorum requirement is met, and appoint a secretary or recorder for the meeting.

3.5

Unless a vote is required, the chair may declare that a matter has been decided by consensus. Where a vote is required or where the chair rules that a vote will be taken, the chair shall first ask members to vote by saying “yes” and shall then ask members to vote by saying “no” If no member is heard to vote “yes”, the chair may declare the motion defeated. If no member is heard to vote “no”, the chair may declare the motion carried. Where one or more members vote “yes” and one or more members vote “no”, the Chair shall call the roll of members participating in the meeting and determine the vote of each member before declaring the motion either carried or defeated.

3.6

The minutes of the meeting shall record the names of the participating members and the fact that all participating members acknowledged that they could hear each other. The minutes shall be circulated to all members of the committee before they are presented for approval at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

[Adopted by the Council of General Synod, May 2008]

APPENDIX G

Nominating and Election Procedures

Approved by the Council of General Synod for use at General Synod 2016. It is expected that the Council will review the nominating and election procedures prior to General Synod 2019.

Procedures for Electing the Prolocutor and the Deputy Prolocutor

1. Nominations for Prolocutor and Deputy Prolocutor must be submitted to the General Secretary on the forms provided by no later than **June 13, 2016**.
2. A delegate to General Synod may be nominated for either or both offices.
3. After receiving the nominations, the General Secretary shall
 - a) provide copies of the information about the nominees, as contained in the nomination forms, to the members of the General Synod.
 - b) inform the General Synod Nominating Committee of the names of the nominees.
4. The elections will take place at a time or times designated in the agenda of the General Synod.
5. The chair shall assign three scrutineers from among those who have not been nominated for Prolocutor or Deputy Prolocutor.

Election of the Prolocutor

6. The election of the Prolocutor will take place first.
7. The Nominating Committee will post a chart listing the nominees for Prolocutor. (Note: if a delegate who was nominated did not become a member of General Synod, that person is not eligible to be a member of the Council, and that person's name shall not be shown on the chart.)
8. The members who have been nominated may be identified for the information of those assembled.
9. Paper or electronic ballots shall be made available to the electors, who shall vote for his or her first choice among the nominees for Prolocutor.
10. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast will be elected as Prolocutor. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, subsequent ballots will take place until a candidate does receive a majority of the votes. Candidates receiving fewer than 10% of the votes cast on any ballot will be dropped from subsequent ballots.

11. Prior to any ballot, a candidate may withdraw his or her name from the election by so notifying the chair of General Synod in writing.

Election of the Deputy Prolocutor

12. The election of the Deputy Prolocutor will take place after the election of the Prolocutor.
13. The Nominating Committee will post a chart listing the nominees for Deputy Prolocutor. The chart will exclude the name of (a) any delegate who was nominated but did not become a member of General Synod, and (b) all persons who were nominated but who belong to the Order of the person who was elected as Prolocutor.
14. The members whose names remain on the chart may be identified for the information of those assembled.
15. Paper or electronic ballots shall be made available to the electors, who shall vote for his or her first choice among the nominees to serve as Deputy Prolocutor.
16. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast will be elected as Deputy Prolocutor. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, subsequent ballots will take place until a candidate does receive a majority of the votes cast. Candidates receiving fewer than 10% of the votes cast on any ballot will be dropped from subsequent ballots.
17. Prior to any ballot, a candidate may withdraw his or her name from the election by so notifying the chair of General Synod in writing.

Procedures for electing the Council of the General Synod

1. The delegates of the General Synod from each diocese will collectively submit to the General Secretary on the forms provided, no later than **June 13, 2016**, nominations of three of their members, one from each Order. They may also nominate their youth member for election to the Council. (Note: The youth member is also eligible for nomination as a layperson.)
2. After receiving the diocesan nominations the General Secretary shall
 - a) provide copies of the information about the nominees, as contained in the nomination forms, to the members of the General Synod from the dioceses in the respective ecclesiastical provinces, and
 - b) inform the General Synod Nominating Committee of the names of the nominees from each diocese.
3. After the election of the Prolocutor and Deputy Prolocutor, at a time or times designated in the agenda of the General Synod, the members of the synod shall assemble in groups according to their ecclesiastical provinces.
4. The Nominating Committee of the General Synod shall assign one of its members to chair each of the provincial assemblies, such member being a resident in that ecclesiastical province. Such person shall have the right to vote.

5. The chairperson shall appoint three scrutineers from among those who have not been nominated.
6. A chart shall be posted listing by diocese the nominees from each of the three Orders. (Note: if a delegate who was nominated did not become a member of General Synod, that person is not eligible to be a member of the Council, and his or her name shall not be shown on the chart.)
7. The members who have been nominated may be identified for the information of those assembled.
8. Paper or electronic ballots shall be made available to the electors, who shall vote for his or her first choice among the nominees to serve on the Council of General Synod.
9. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be deemed selected. In the event of a tie where both candidates may be selected, it shall be deemed that both have been selected. Where only one may be selected, further votes between those so tied shall be taken. After three ballots, if the tie remains the chairperson shall cast a second vote to decide the issue.
10. If the first selection is made from the Orders of Bishops and Clergy, the second selection shall be made from the Order of Laity and vice-versa. If the first selection results in the nomination of persons from both the Orders of Bishops and Clergy and the Order of Laity, the chairperson shall determine from which group the second selection shall be made. Thereafter, the selections shall alternate between the two groups.
11. If the first selection from the Orders of Bishops and Clergy is a bishop, the next selection from those Orders shall be made from the Order of Clergy; if the first selection from those Orders is a priest or a deacon, the next selection from those Orders shall be made from the Order of Bishops.
12. After each selection, the other nominations for the diocese where the nominee is resident shall be struck from the list of nominations.
13. When the prescribed number of nominees from the Orders of Bishops and Clergy or from the Order of Laity has been achieved, other nominations from those Orders or that Order shall be struck from the nominations.
14. When the prescribed number of nominations of ordained and lay persons from the ecclesiastical province has been achieved, the meeting shall vote by ballot on the youth member nominees. The youth member receiving the greatest number of votes shall be selected.
15. The chairperson shall declare the business concluded and report to the chairperson of the General Synod Nominating Committee.
16. The chairperson of the General Synod Nominating Committee shall report to the General Synod the names of those who have been nominated for the Council of the General Synod by this process, and move the adoption of the report.

APPENDIX H

Regulations of the Financial Management Committee for its Subcommittees

(Regulations under Canon VI — Financial Management)

Under review by the Financial Management Committee

1. Regulations for Governing The Consolidated Trust Fund

- a) Under terms of subsections 4 a) and 4 b) of Canon VI, there shall be a Consolidated Trust Fund for the collective investment and reinvestment of monies belonging to the General Synod, including its general and special funds, as well as the monies of any Church organizations and institutions received by the synod for investment.
- b) The fund shall be divided into units which shall have a value determined by the subcommittee on a quarterly basis when the information is available from the Investment Manager.
- c) Units may be withdrawn from the fund upon reasonable notice.
- d) Deposits in the fund shall earn interest until they purchase units at the next valuation date; such interest shall be at competitive rates.
- e) The investment management of the fund and custody of its securities shall be in accordance with the contracts provided for in subsection 4 j) of Canon VI.
- f) Audited financial statements of the fund shall be circulated to all unit holders not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year.
- g) The Financial Management Committee may approve regulations to provide for meetings of unit holders in the fund.

APPENDIX I

Reserved

APPENDIX J

Terms of Reference for Committees of the Council of the General Synod

I. Anglican Award of Merit Committee

1. Background

The Anglican Award of Merit originated as a recommendation to the National Executive Council from a committee appointed to develop proposals by which The Anglican Church of Canada might share in the observance of Canada's centenary. General Synod, in 1967 by resolution, authorized the establishing of such an award. No awards were made prior to 1986.

2. Authorization

- a) In November 1986 the National Executive Council resolved as follows:
 - i) that there be established an **Anglican Award of Merit** in recognition of the Christian witness of lay people, not necessarily members of The Anglican Church of Canada;
 - ii) that the General Secretary of General Synod be designated Warden and Registrar of the Award and Chairperson of a committee appointed by the Council of the General Synod to recommend annually to the Council potential recipients of the Award;
 - iii) that the National Executive Council, on nomination of the Committee, determine the number of awards to be made annually;
 - iv) that a suitable certificate, medal and lapel pin be given to each recipient.
- b) In May 1994 the Council of the General Synod resolved that awards be granted at the last meeting of the Council before each General Synod; that a report be presented at General Synod; and that the Awards continue to be presented by the Primate in the recipient's home parish.

3. Terms of Reference (*revised March 1995*)

- a) The Award shall be given to persons who:
 - i) have made an outstanding contribution over several years to the life and work of the Church nationally and/or internationally, or
 - ii) have performed work nationally and/or internationally on a short-term basis that has made a significant impact on the life of the Church.
 - iii) Nomination forms will be sent by October 1, in the year prior to the last meeting in the triennium of the Council of General Synod, to the Council of the General Synod members, Diocesan Bishops, Diocesan Executive Councils, Standing Committees and other national bodies of The Anglican Church of Canada.

- iv) Completed nomination forms, giving name and address of the nominee, relevant biographical information about the nominee and details of the contributions) by the nominee to the Church nationally and/or internationally, including dates, offices held, and noteworthy achievements, will be returned to the Registrar of the Award.
- v) Nominations received prior to December 31 will be considered by the Awards Committee during the first quarter of the following year, with recommendations to the Council of the General Synod being made at its meeting following.
- vi) The Award will be presented by the Primate at an appropriate time and place.
- vii) The expenses incurred by the Awards Committee shall be charged to the Council of the General Synod.
- viii) The Terms of Reference may be amended by the Council of the General Synod at its discretion.

4. Recipients of the Anglican Award of Merit

Year	Recipient	Diocese
1986	Elliott Hudson	Nova Scotia
1986	Stuart Ryan	Ontario
1986	Reginald Soward	Toronto
1987	Betty Graham	Toronto
1987	Mildred Robertson	Huron
1987	Ruth Scott	British Columbia
1988	John Archer	Qu'Appelle
1988	Eric Balcom	Nova Scotia
1988	Grace Hutchings	Huron
1989	Derek Arnold	Kootenay
1989	Pamela Bird	National Office
1989	Robert Porter	Huron
1989	Ernest (Duff) Pullen	Niagara
1990	George Black	Huron
1990	Gilbert Faries	Moosonee
1990	John Graham	Toronto
1991	Patricia Bays	Qu'Appelle
1991	Nina Burnham	Huron
1991	Mavis Gillie	British Columbia
1991	Edith Land	Toronto
1991	Pamela McBeth	Montreal
1991	Raymond Taylor	Church Army
1992	Phyllis Creighton	Toronto
1992	Diane Maybee	Ontario
1992	Beryl Reid	Central Newfoundland
1992	Lawrence Whytehead	Rupert's Land

1993	Ernest Fisher	Nova Scotia
1993	Sandra Kreutzer	Athabasca
1993	John Ligertwood	National Office
1994	George Axon	Qu'Appelle
1994	Bert Fleming	Toronto
1994	David Gould	Algoma
1994	Donna Hunter	Toronto
1994	Kenneth Lemon	Huron
1994	Barbara Malloch	Montreal
1995	Merv Bater	Rupert's Land
1995	Madeline Critchell	Eastern Newfoundland and Labrador
1995	Ian McCulloch	Nova Scotia
1998	Betty Gracie	Toronto
1998	Kendra Gregson	Niagara
1998	Michael Iveson	Ottawa
1998	Garth Walker	New Westminster
2001	Cynthia Lewellyn	New Westminster
2001	George Mayo	Toronto
2001	Vi Smith	Caledonia
2001	Sue Mackay-Smith	Kootenay
2001	Ronald Stevenson	Fredericton
2001	Carol Throp	Rupert's Land
2001	David Wright	Saskatoon
2004	Robert Falby	Toronto
2004	Amy Newell	Ottawa
2007	Dorothy Davies-Flindall	Diocese of Ontario
2007	Klaus Gruber	Diocese of Saskatoon
2007	J. H. Clyne Harradence	Diocese of Saskatchewan
2007	Elizabeth (Betty) Livingston	Diocese of Huron
2007	Tsuyoshi Eddy Nishida	Diocese of Calgary
2010	Robert T. Dickson	Diocese of New Westminster
2010	Alice Jean Finlay	Diocese of Toronto
2010	David P. Jones	Diocese of Edmonton
2010	Mary Elizabeth Loweth	Diocese of Toronto
2010	Monica Patten	Diocese of Ottawa
2013	Brian Burrows	Diocese of Edmonton
2013	Carolyn R. A. Chenhall	Diocese of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island
2013	Annette Graydon	Diocese of Niagara

2013	Bud Smith	Anglican Parishes of the Central Interior
2013	Roger L. Spack	Diocese of Montreal
2016	Jennifer Henry	Diocese of Toronto
2016	Suzanne Lawson	Diocese of Toronto
2016	Trevor J.D. Powell	Diocese of Qu'Appelle
2016	David Stovel	Diocese of Toronto
2016	The Hon. Mr. Justice Peter A. Whitmore	Diocese of Qu'Appelle

II. Audit Committee

- a) There shall be an Audit Committee appointed by the Council of the General Synod and consisting of such persons as the Council may determine from time to time. The Audit Committee shall advise the Council on all matters related to the annual financial statements of all divisions and organizations.
- b) In so doing, the Audit Committee shall:
 - i) Determine annually what financial statements are required and their format, in addition to those prescribed in Canon VI, and review the audited financial statements with the Auditors.
 - ii) Liaise with the Auditors to review the type and scope of audit to be performed, and its adequacy.
 - iii) Review and evaluate reports prepared by the Auditors which describe weaknesses in the internal and management controls and which may contain recommendations for improvements; and receive reports from the Treasurer and other appropriate staff as to action taken on the recommendations.
 - iv) Receive the audited statements of The Pension Office Corporation of The Anglican Church of Canada and The Anglican Church of Canada Resolution Corporation, and to ensure that their audits are complete and their statements compatible with those of the General Synod.
 - v) Recommend to the Council of the General Synod, for appointment, a firm of Chartered Accountants to be Auditors of the General Synod.
 - vi) Recommend to the Council of the General Synod the amount of the annual audit fee.

III. Nominating Committee

- a) There shall be a Nominating committee of the Council of the General Synod, appointed by the Prolocutor in consultation with the General Secretary. The Committee will be chaired by the Deputy Prolocutor and have four additional members from the Council of the General Synod, one from each ecclesiastical province. The Committee will be named at the meeting of the newly-elected Council of the General Synod held during the General Synod.
- b) The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Council of the General Synod in making appointments of representatives to bodies within and outside The Anglican Church of Canada, as requested or directed by policy, Canon and/or Regulation.

- c) The criteria governing selection of representatives are those established by:
 - i) General Synod and its Standing Committees, Councils and Boards; and
 - ii) the body requesting representation from The Anglican Church of Canada.

Terms of Reference

- a) To propose to the Council of the General Synod, nominations for committees, commissions and task forces, as established from time to time in relation to the Council's work.
- b) To nominate persons to fill positions, as directed by Canon and/or Regulation.
- c) To receive nominations from members of the Council of the General Synod and conduct an election to choose the representative of The Anglican Church of Canada to the Anglican Consultative Council, as required.
- d) In consultation with appropriate standing committees and according to agreed procedure, to invite, consider and propose to the Council of the General Synod nominations of representatives of The Anglican Church of Canada to the Canadian Council of Churches, World Council of Churches, Partners in Mission Consultations and other major gatherings, as may be determined from time to time.
- e) To assist the Primate and Prolocutor, upon request, in filling vacancies on standing committees, councils and boards for which they have power of appointment.
- f) To propose to the Primate, if requested, nominations for appointments for which the Primate has responsibility.

[Approved by the National Executive Council in March 1992]

APPENDIX K

Reserved

APPENDIX L

Legislation Awaiting Second Reading in 2019

Note: In order to make a change to the Declaration of Principles or any Canon dealing with doctrine, worship or discipline, each of the three Orders has to pass the resolution, and it has to be passed at two successive General Synods: S.11 a) i) and ii) of the Declaration of Principles.

The following resolutions were given first reading at the 2016 General Synod and will be referred to the Dioceses and Provinces prior to the second reading in 2019.

Resolution Number A030-R1a

Housekeeping Amendments

Be it resolved that this General Synod:

Give first reading to the following housekeeping amendments to the Declaration of Principles and specified Canons:

1. Changing section 11 c) ii) of the Declaration of Principles to read as follows:

All other Canons may be approved or amended by a two-thirds majority of each Order voting separately.

2. Adding the following to Canon XVIII:

6 iii) The National Indigenous Anglican Bishop,

3. Amending Canon XX as follows:

A. in section 3 i), adding the words shown in bold:

If any member of the court dies, or declines to act or becomes incapable of doing so, or develops an interest in the case, **or changes Order due to ordination or relinquishment or abandonment of ordained ministry**, or if a bishop ceases to hold episcopal office as aforesaid, before the hearing is commenced, the vacancy shall be filled in the same way. If the vacancy occurs after the hearing has commenced the remaining members of the court may continue the hearing and give judgment or in their discretion direct that a new court be appointed and the hearing recommenced.

B. in section 4 a), adding the words shown in bold:

The other assessors shall be provincial or diocesan chancellors, **or persons learned in Canon Law**, appointed in the same manner as members of the court.

C. in section 10 a), changing the words shown in bold:

Before delivering judgment on a question of doctrine, the Supreme Court shall refer the question to the **members of the Order of Bishops** and ask for the individual written opinion of each such bishop on the question and shall consider the opinions of the bishops who reply to the request within two months after the making of the reference in reaching its decision

Resolution Number A051-R2

Amendment to Canon XXI (On Marriage in the Church)

Be it resolved that this General Synod:

1. Declare that Canon XXI (On Marriage in the Church) applies to all persons who are duly qualified by civil law to enter into marriage.
2. Make the following consequential amendments to Canon XXI:
 - (a) in paragraph 2 of the Preface, delete the words “of the union of man and woman in”;
 - (b) in paragraph 4 of the Preface, substitute the words “the parties to the marriage” for the “husband and wife”;
 - (c) in section 16 a) of the Regulations, substitute “the parties to the marriage” for “a man and a woman”;
 - (d) in section 17 b) of the Regulations, substitute “the parties to the marriage” for “husband and wife”.
3. Add the following to section 11 of the Regulations
 - e) A minister may only solemnize a marriage between persons of the same sex if authorized by the diocesan bishop.
4. Declare that this resolution shall come into effect on the first day of January after being passed by General Synod at Second Reading.

A Note on the Procedure Used to Adopt Resolution Number A052

Resolution A052 was passed by two-thirds of the Order of Bishops and two-thirds of the Orders of Clergy and Laity voting together (the general requirement then in force for amending canons). However, paragraph 4 and some applications of paragraph 2 of Resolution A052 would make changes to provisions in the Constitution or in canons dealing with doctrine, discipline or worship, which can only be amended by two-thirds of each Order at two successive General Synods. Accordingly, those particular changes will need to be brought back to General Synod 2019 for first reading, and have not been incorporated into the Handbook at this time. Paragraphs 1, 3, 5 and appropriate applications of paragraph 2 have been incorporated into the Handbook.

Resolution Number A052 reads as follows:

Canon XXIII (Anglican Military Ordinariate)

Be it resolved that this General Synod:

1. amend or add the following definitions to the Glossary section of the Handbook:
 - a) Anglican Military Ordinariate. The Anglican Military Ordinariate is composed of all of the Anglican clergy and lay service personnel in the Canadian Armed Forces and their families.
 - b) Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces A bishop elected with the concurrence of the Primate and the Metropolitans who has episcopal jurisdiction over the chaplains of The Anglican Church of Canada serving with the Canadian Armed Forces.
 - c) Chancellor of the Anglican Military Ordinariate A judge or barrister who is appointed to advise the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces.
2. amend all of the references in the Handbook to “Canadian Forces” to “Canadian Armed Forces”.
3. amend section 5 b) of Canon III (The Primate) to read as follows:

Subject to the provision of financial requirements, the Primate and the four Provincial Metropolitans may concur in the election by the Anglican Military Ordinariate of the Bishop Ordinary who shall have episcopal jurisdiction over the members of the Anglican Military Ordinariate in accordance with any applicable Canon.
4. amend section 1 a) of Canon XVII (The Licensing of Clergy) to read as follows:

“chaplain” means full and part-time priests commissioned as officers in the Canadian Armed Forces, and mandated by the Chaplain General.
5. amend explanatory Note 1 at the end of Canon XXIII to read:

...if the Bishop Ordinary-elect is a serving member of the Regular Force or Primary Reserve, that person must forthwith submit a formal request for release from the Canadian Armed Forces, may be consecrated as bishop upon proof of acceptance of that request, but may not commence his or her duties as Bishop Ordinary until the effective date of release from the Canadian Armed Forces.

APPENDIX M

Confidentiality

Statement on the Issue of Confidential Information Imparted to Members of the Clergy

1. It is the historic obligation of the members of the clergy of The Anglican Church of Canada to regard as a sacred trust all confidential information imparted to them either under the seal of the confessional or revealed to them in their capacity as pastors.
2. However, in certain circumstances, this historic obligation of confidentiality is subject to specific legislation in many jurisdictions.
3. It is also subject to the obligation to give evidence under compulsion of a court of law or other legally authorized body.
4. The priest/penitent relationship enjoys no privilege under the various federal and provincial *Evidence Acts* except for Newfoundland and Quebec. The general rule of law is that a person testifying in a court or other tribunal is required to answer all questions relating to confidential information. A person who refuses to testify is in contempt and could be penalized accordingly.
5. A priest compelled to testify must always have in mind the historic obligation of confidentiality and should declare that obligation to the tribunals. If the priest is requested to break this obligation, the judge should decide whether compelling disclosure of the communication would be a greater benefit in the administration of justice than excusing the priest from testifying.
6. If the judge requires that the priest so testify, the priest should seek permission to consult the diocesan and chancellor and to be represented by legal counsel.
7. There are a number of other circumstances where the sacred obligation of confidentiality imposes a serious moral dilemma for the priest concerned. On these occasions the priest ought to consult with his or her diocesan and chancellor.

[Adopted by the National Executive Council in November 1986]

[Note: See the 1991 Supreme Court of Canada decision in *R v Gruenke* (1991) 3 SCR 263, <http://canlii.ca/t/1fsjh>.]

APPENDIX N

The Anglican Communion

The Anglican Communion (www.anglicancommunion.org) comprises 38 self-governing Member Churches (including the Anglican Church of Canada) or Provinces that share several things in common including doctrine, ways of worshipping, mission, and a focus of unity in the Archbishop of Canterbury. Formal mechanisms for meeting include the Lambeth Conference, the Anglican Consultative Council, and the Primates' Meeting, together known as the Instruments of Communion.

The 105th Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Revd and Rt Hon Justin Welby, was enthroned on the 21st March, 2013. His immediate predecessor was the Rt Revd and Rt Hon Dr Rowan Williams, Lord Williams of Oystermouth. The Archbishops of Canterbury are seen by the Anglican Communion of churches as their spiritual leader. He is *primus inter pares*, first among equals of the other Primates (Chief Archbishops, Presiding Bishops) of the various provinces. He is the Primate of All England and Diocesan of the Diocese of Canterbury. His "seat" is in Canterbury Cathedral where there is also "St Augustine's Chair" that marks the significance of Canterbury to Anglicans

The Lambeth Conference is a gathering of the bishops of the Communion and has been held approximately every ten years since 1867. The Conference has consistently rejected any notion of creating a centralized authority in the Communion. While Conference resolutions are respected and influential they are not binding on the Churches of the Communion. Canadian bishops attend and participate in the Conference.

The Anglican Consultative Council emanated from a resolution of the 1968 Lambeth Conference. The Council meets every three years and it is the only global Anglican body that has a constitution and legal standing. The Council does not have any legislative powers. As its name implies, its role is consultative. The Anglican Church of Canada is represented on the Council by three members chosen by the Council of the General Synod — a bishop, a priest or deacon, and a layperson. The Council's constitution can be found on the Anglican Communion website—<http://www.anglicancommunion.org/index.cfm>

The Primates' Meeting resulted from resolutions of the 1978 Lambeth Conference one of which advised member Churches not to take action concerning issues which are of concern to the whole Anglican Communion without consultation with a Lambeth Conference or with the episcopate through the Primates Committee. The membership of the Primates' Meeting is confined to those bishops who are the Primates, Moderators or Presiding Bishops of the several Provincial Churches. The Primates' Meeting, as a meeting of bishops, enables the global episcopate of the Anglican Communion to be consulted in a limited, but somewhat representative, way between Lambeth Conferences. The Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada participates in the Primates' Meeting.

These instruments are served by a secretariat based at the Anglican Communion Office in London, as well as in New York, Geneva and from 2012 in Nairobi.

Most Communion life, however, is found in the relationships between Anglicans at all levels of church life and work around the globe; dioceses linked with dioceses, parishes with parishes, people with people, all working to further God's mission. There are around 85 million people on six continents who call themselves Anglican (or Episcopalian), in more than 165 countries. These Christian brothers and sisters share prayer, resources, support and knowledge across geographical and cultural boundaries.

Anglicans are committed to proclaiming the good news of the Gospel to all creation as expressed in the Marks of Mission:

- To proclaim the Good News of the Kingdom
- To teach, baptise and nurture new believers
- To respond to human need by loving service
- To seek to transform unjust structures of society, to challenge violence of every kind and to pursue peace and reconciliation
- To strive to safeguard the integrity of creation and sustain and renew the life of the earth

Members of the Anglican Communion around the world are involved with a range of life-changing activities that include evangelism and church growth; providing food, shelter and clothing to those in need; speaking out with and for the oppressed; and setting up schools, hospitals, clinics and universities.

There are also international Anglican networks and Anglican Communion Commissions, Committees and Working Groups that work to achieve these Marks and more. Current projects include a campaign to end violence against women and children, a project to understand how Anglicans read and understand the Bible, and an alliance co-ordinating global Anglican relief, development and advocacy efforts.

APPENDIX O

Anglican Foundation of Canada

Founded in 1957 with imaginative foresight, the Anglican Foundation of Canada's vision is to provide abundant resources for innovative ministries, Anglican presence, and diverse infrastructure projects across the Canadian Church.

Leading the way in resourceful ministry for 60 years, AFC has benefited dioceses, hundreds of parishes, and thousands of Canadian Anglicans with the provision of financial support for ministry from coast to coast to coast. During the past 60 years, AFC has invested over \$33 million in the ministry of the Anglican Church.

AFC invites individuals, parishes, and church organizations to make an annual contribution so that it can respond generously to applicants who are engaged in ministry to serve the Canadian Church. The Foundation's ability to support ministry is also funded by bequests, memorials and special gifts, donor-designated trusts, life insurance, and investment income. The Anglican Foundation of Canada is incorporated as a registered Canadian Charitable Organization (BN 119212405 RR0001).

Forms of Assistance

The Anglican Foundation of Canada provides assistance, through one-time grants (up to \$15,000), multi-year grants (up to \$10,000 per year for three years), and loans (up to \$100,000), to a wide variety of projects and programs. These include educational and ecumenical programs, building and infrastructure projects, youth resources, summer camps, and interfaith and inter-generational community initiatives. The Foundation administers a number of trusts which support church music in Canada, sacred and liturgical arts, training in preaching and pastoral care, and programs to benefit Indigenous people.

The Anglican Foundation also administers the theological bursary program. This funding is provided through a number of different trusts and bequests designated for specific areas of study and student demographics. Funding is provided for training for ordained or lay ministry at a recognized theological college, and for advanced theological study at the post-graduate level with a view to contributing to the life of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Applications for grants and/or loans must receive approval from diocesan council and the diocesan bishop prior to submission to the Foundation. Each diocese may submit up to three applications per year. Applications may also be submitted by General Synod, theological colleges, and other religious organizations. Application deadlines each year are April 1 and September 1.

Application forms are available online at www.anglicanfoundation.org.

Administration

A Board of Directors chaired by the Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada includes appointed and elected lay and ordained representatives from across Canada. It meets twice per year to review applications, award grants, bursaries and loans, and to direct strategic planning and development. The Board of Directors reports annually to the Foundation membership at the Annual General Meeting of members.

Support

Donors to the Foundation have the opportunity to:

- make a significant difference for good among Canadian Anglicans and people in the wider community,
- learn about innovative ministry and infrastructure initiatives across the country, and
- play an important and tangible role in the advancement and growth of Anglican ministry in Canada.

Annual Donor Groups

<i>Primate's Circle</i>	\$5,000 +
<i>Directors' Circle</i>	\$1,000—4,999
<i>Benefactor</i>	\$500—999
<i>Companion</i>	\$100—499
<i>Friend</i>	\$50—99

There are many ways to make a donation. Donors can give a one-time gift to the general fund, choose to make an annual gift, or select a specific trust that they would like to support. Donors may choose to leave a designated bequest in their will or to give memorial gifts in lieu of flowers at the time of death of a loved one.

Donor Benefits

In addition to knowing their gift is supporting important work, donors receive:

- membership in the Anglican Foundation of Canada (for donors of \$50 or more),
- recognition in the Foundation's Annual Report,
- Foundation Update newsletters, and
- complimentary AFC merchandise and promotional material.

Eligibility to Apply for Anglican Foundation Grants

- parishes and other institutional donors who are members of the Anglican Foundation are eligible to apply for grants,
- after 3 years of continuous donations, parishes and other institutions are eligible to apply for subsequent grants, and
- students from donor colleges are eligible to apply for theological bursaries.

Share in Our Governance

Individual and institutional donors (of \$50 or more) are invited to share in the governance of the Anglican Foundation by attending and voting at the Annual General Meeting. Individual donors may also be nominated as a Diocesan Representative by their diocese, acting as a liaison with the Foundation and representing their diocese at the Annual General Meeting.

Contact

To receive further information, make a donation, or submit an application, please visit

www.anglicanfoundation.org.

Anglican Foundation of Canada

80 Hayden Street

Toronto, ON M4Y 3G2

416-924-9199 ext. 322

foundation@anglicanfoundation.org

APPENDIX P

The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund

Vision

A truly just, healthy and peaceful world.

Mission Statement

As an instrument of faith, PWRDF connects Anglicans in Canada to communities around the world in dynamic partnerships to advance development, to respond to emergencies, to assist refugees, and to act for positive change.

Organization

The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund is an incorporated organization working in close cooperation with The Anglican Church of Canada, and serving as its international development and relief ministry. PWRDF is governed by an elected Board of Directors, including the Primate of Canada, a bishop, members of the clergy and laity, as well as Indigenous and youth partners. The Board of Directors meets twice yearly with additional work being done by standing committees and working groups. Every diocese may appoint a voting member to annual general meetings and specially called meetings of members. As a separately incorporated organization, PWRDF has observer status with General Synod, as well as cooperating with the relevant Standing Committees of General Synod.

PWRDF provides financial and technical assistance support to Indigenous and international partners working in Canada and overseas. At the same time, PWRDF staff resource a network of diocesan and parish representatives with education, information, communications, theological reflection, and outreach activities in close to 1800 parishes across Canada. Parishes from across Canada respond generously to the work of PWRDF in Canada and overseas through individual donations, special events, bequests, and planned giving, which together provide the core funding for PWRDF activities. The Department of Foreign Affairs, Industry and Development provides approximately one third of PWRDF's funding requirements with some additional, smaller amounts coming from the Manitoba Council for International Cooperation and the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation, in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan respectively.

Federally incorporated, as of May 30, 2000, under the Canada Corporations Act, as: The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund/ Le fond du Primat pour le secours et le développement mondial. File #376624-1.

The Primate's Fund, 80 Hayden Street, Toronto, ON M4Y 3G2

Telephone: (416) 924 – 9192

Fax: (416) 924 – 3483

Website: www.pwrdf.org

Canada Revenue Agency Registration (PWRDF) Number: 8664 34640 RR0001

APPENDIX Q

Judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal

The Supreme Court of Appeal convened in Winnipeg, April 4-6, 1989, to consider a request of the House of Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land. The members of the Court were:

Archbishop Michael G. Peers, President
Archbishop Reginald Hollis
Bishop Arthur D. Brown
Linda Barry-Hollowell
Archdeacon Robert S.C. Grigg
Joan Werrun
Dean Austin Munroe
Chancellor John Wright
Canon Donald M. Landon

The Registrar was John G. Goodwin.

The Judgment, issued June 16, 1989, is:

Judgment

The following case having been stated:

WHETHER OR NOT, having regard to the provisions of Sections 6.j), 7.b)(iv) and 8.a) of the Declaration of Principles of, and Canon XIV of, the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada, Sections 6.26, 6.27 and 6.28 of the Constitution of, and Canon V of, the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land within The Anglican Church of Canada, of Canon XXXVIII of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle within said Ecclesiastical Province, and of any other provisions of the Constitutions and Canons of the Ecclesiastical Provinces and dioceses of and within The Anglican Church of Canada that have similar import,

- a) Bishops consecrated according to the forms for Consecration provided in The Book of Alternative Services authorized for publication and use by the National Executive Council of General Synod in November, 1984, pursuant to resolution passed by General Synod in June, 1983, are validly consecrated, and
- b) Priests and Deacons ordained by the use of the form provided in said Book are validly ordained, and
- c) Marriages celebrated by the use of either of the forms provided in said Book are validly solemnized; in each case according to the ecclesiastical law and usages of The Anglican Church of Canada, and also
- d) The forms for Consecration, Ordination and Marriage provided in The Book of Common Prayer (1962) of The Anglican Church of Canada, are in any, and if so, which, of the dioceses of The Anglican Church of Canada, the only forms which may be used by The Anglican Church of Canada for such purposes, validly and effectively.

And

The Court, having considered the submissions of the Intervenors, and the opinions of the Bishops having been considered in accordance with Canon XX of the General Synod, the Court holds that:

- a) Bishops consecrated according to the forms for Consecration provided in The Book of Alternative Services are validly consecrated.
- b) Priests and Deacons ordained by the use of the form provided in The Book of Alternative Services are validly ordained.
- c) Marriages celebrated by the use of either of the forms provided in The Book of Alternative Services are validly solemnized; and
- d) While The Book of Common Prayer has been authorized by The Anglican Church of Canada, such authorization does not confer exclusivity and there is nothing to prevent other alternative liturgies from being lawfully authorized. It is also our conclusion that nothing prevents liturgies in other than the English language from being lawfully authorized.

[Written Reasons for the Judgment were given by the Court.]

For a full account of the proceeding, see John deP. Wright, “Convening the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Anglican Church of Canada – A Memoir”, *Journal of the Canadian Church Historical Society*, XLVII, 2, Fall 2005, 224-261.

APPENDIX R

Reserved

APPENDIX S

Legislation Respecting the General Synod

1. The General Synod

Unofficial Consolidation of Chap. 82, Statutes of Canada, 1921, as amended by Chap. 35, 1951 (2nd Sess.) and Chap. 57, 1956 and Chap. 56, 2005.

An Act to incorporate The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada.

[Assented to 3rd May, 1921]

WHEREAS, the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada is composed of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England in Canada and of clerical and lay delegates from all dioceses of the said Church in Canada; and whereas a petition has been presented praying that the said General Synod may be incorporated, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada is hereby declared to be a body corporate under the name and style of “The General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada” hereinafter called “the Synod”.
2. The Synod shall consist of the Primate, Archbishops and Bishops of the said Anglican Church of Canada and of clerical and lay delegates to be elected by the several dioceses of the said Church in Canada according to the constitution of the Synod as the same exists at the time of the passing of this Act, or as it may from time to time be altered by the Synod after the passing thereof.
3.
 - (1) The Synod may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired, by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for, or in favour of the uses and purposes of the Synod or to, for, or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of, or in connection with, the uses or purposes of the Synod.
 - (2) The Synod may also hold such real property or estate therein as is bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts or judgments recovered.
 - (3) The Synod shall give the Secretary of State, when required, a full and correct statement of all lands, at the date of such statement, held by the Synod, or in trust for it.

- (4) In regard to any real property, which, by reason of its situation or otherwise, is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a license in mortmain shall not be necessary for the exercise of the powers granted by this Act, but otherwise, the exercise of the said powers shall in any province of Canada be subject to the laws of such province as to the acquisition and holding of lands by religious corporations, in so far as such laws apply to the Synod.
 - (5) In so far as authorization by the Parliament of Canada is necessary, any person or corporation in whose name any property, real or personal, is held in trust or otherwise, for the use and purposes of the Synod, or any such person or corporation to whom any such property devolves, may, subject always to the terms and conditions of any trust relating to such property, transfer such property, or any part thereof, to the Synod.
 - (6) Any deed or other instrument relating to real estate vested in the Synod or to any interest in such real estate shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there is affixed thereto the seal of the Synod and there is thereon the signature of any Officer of the Synod duly authorized for such purposes, or of his lawful attorney.
 - (7) The Synod may make a gift of or lend any of its property, whether real or personal, for or to assist in the erection or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, college, institution, rectory, school or hospital or for any other religious, charitable, educational, congregational, social or administrative purposes upon such terms and conditions as it may deem expedient. (1951, c.35, s.1)
4. The Synod shall have full power and authority to adopt such canons, rules, regulations and bylaws as by the Synod may be considered necessary for the exercise of the powers conferred or which may hereafter be conferred on the Synod under this or any other Act relating to the said Church or Synod.
 5. The Synod may exercise all the said powers by and through such boards, councils and committees as the Synod may from time to time appoint by canons or by-laws, and may determine the method of election or appointment thereto and may define the constitution, powers, duties, quorum and term of office of such boards, councils and committees, and fix the number, powers, duties and terms of office of the officers of the Synod, with full power to delegate such of its powers as it may deem proper to the said boards, councils, committees and officers.
 6. (1) The Synod may, from time to time for the purposes of the Synod —
 - (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Synod;
 - (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
 - (c) make, draw, accept, endorse, or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange and every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Synod, and countersigned by the proper party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Synod, shall be binding upon the Synod and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown, and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Synod affixed to any such note or bill;

- (d) mortgage, hypothecate, or pledge any property of the Synod, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Synod;
 - (e) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Synod;
 - (f) pledge or sell such bonds, debentures or other securities for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient.
- (2) Nothing in the preceding subsection shall be construed to authorize the Synod to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance. (1951, c. 35 s. 2)
- 6A. The Synod may also invest and reinvest any of its funds, including any funds held in trust, in such investments as the Synod considers advisable. (2005, c56).
- 6B. The Synod may take over and maintain the present Pension Fund of the General Synod for the retired or disabled clergy of the Church, their widows, children and dependents, and may set up, establish and maintain a fund or funds for the benefit of lay employees of the Synod or any diocese, parish, mission, college, school, hospital, institution or society or for any religious, educational, eleemosynary, administrative, congregational or social purpose, upon such terms and conditions as the Synod may deem expedient, and may by canon or regulations provide for the constitution of any board or committee for the management of said fund or funds and may define the powers and duties of such board or committee and the regulation of the fund under its control. (1951, c. 35 s. 3)
7. The Synod may do all such other lawful acts and things as are incidental or may be conducive to the attainment of its objects.

2. The Missionary Society of The Church of England in Canada

Chap. 155, Statutes of Canada, 1903.

An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

[Assented to 13th August, 1903]

WHEREAS the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, representing all the dioceses of the said church in Canada, except the diocese of Caledonia, in the Province of British Columbia, by canon number two created a society called "The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada", consisting of all the members of the said church, for the general missionary work of the said church; and whereas it will assist and promote the work of the said society if it is incorporated; and whereas a petition has been presented praying that the said society may be incorporated and have conferred upon it the powers of a corporation, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows —

1. The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, as at present constituted under canon number two of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada as set out in the schedule to this Act, is hereby constituted a body corporate under the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada", hereinafter called "the Society".

2. The Society shall be governed and controlled and the Board of Management of the Society shall be constituted as provided by the said canon number two; and the said canon shall continue to govern the Society and shall remain in force until repealed, altered or amended by the said General Synod.
3. The said General Synod may at any time repeal, alter or amend the said canon number two and may substitute other provisions for the management and control of the Society.
4. The Society may acquire, hold, take and receive gifts, conveyances, devises and bequests of land or of personal property, or of any estate or interest therein, in any part of Canada, and may use, sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof, and may apply the proceeds of such property for the purposes for which the Society has been organized; and any devise of real estate shall be subject to the laws respecting the devises of real estate to religious corporations in force at the time of such devise in that part of Canada in which such real estate is situate.

(The schedule is omitted.)

3. The Consolidated Trust Fund

Chap. 34, Statutes of Canada, 1951 (2nd Sess.).

An Act respecting the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada and the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

[Assented to 21st December, 1951]

WHEREAS the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada and the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada have by petition represented that they are bodies corporate and politic under statutes of the Parliament of Canada, each having its head office in the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario; and whereas the said corporations have by petition prayed for an Act authorizing them to consolidate, manage and invest the trust funds under the control of the said petitioners respectively as one fund; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the *Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund Act, 1951*.
2. The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada and the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada and each of them may declare and enact by canon or by-law that all or part of the personal property, securities and moneys which now are or which may hereafter become vested in or held by the said corporations respectively shall be held, managed and invested as one general trust fund to be known as the Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund, and may make such lawful investments of the same in such sums and at such rates of interest as the Board of Finance of the General Synod (hereinafter referred to as "the Board of Finance") may from time to time determine, but nothing herein contained shall authorize the said Board to vary or alter the trusts upon which the said personal property, securities or moneys are now held, except as herein or heretofore authorized.

3. The Board of Finance of the General Synod shall have the management, administration and control of the said fund.
4. Separate and distinct accounts of each and every trust respecting the funds thereof vested in the said corporations respectively, showing the capital of the same, shall be kept by the said corporations respectively and by the said Board of Finance, and the interest and accretions received or accruing from the several investments so made of the whole of the said consolidated trust fund shall be divided between the two corporations in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and the amount received by each corporation shall be divided among the several trusts represented by it pro rata to the proportion contributed by each separate trust fund to the whole trust fund vested in each corporation respectively after deducting from such receipts the expenses of management, investment and administration, and provision for adequate reserve against loss, and the payment of such pro rata sums shall be a full discharge of the said corporations respectively in respect of the trusts on which the said funds are held by them.
5. The Board of Finance may receive and hold for investment any trust funds or any other securities or moneys vested in or held by any department, board, council or committee of the General Synod or of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, or vested in or held by any Provincial or Diocesan Synod in Canada or any board of committee thereof, which trust funds or other securities or moneys when received shall form part of the said consolidated Trust Fund, on such terms as the Board of Finance shall decide.
6. The Board of Finance referred to herein is authorized and empowered —
 - (a) to determine, fix and declare each year the amount of interest earned or deemed to be earned and accretions and the rate of interest which shall thereby be paid on the securities of the said consolidated trust fund; and
 - (b) in the event at any time of any default in payment of the principal or the interest on any security, or if at any time in the opinion of the Board of Finance there has been a depreciation in the value of any security, to deduct from time to time the amount of such default or depreciation from the total of the interest and accretions of that year or to direct that it be spread over a period of years.
7. The Church of England in Canada Consolidated Trust Fund shall acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of the Church of England Trust Fund as established by chapter 145, of the Acts of 1927 of the province of Ontario, and chapter 100, of the Acts of 1928 of the province of Ontario and assume all the obligations and liabilities of the Church of England Trust Fund and shall perform and discharge all of the obligations and liabilities of the Church of England Trust Fund so assumed which at the time of such acquisition and assumption shall not have been performed and discharged by the said Church of England Trust Fund.
8. All Acts performed under the provisions of the Church of England Trust Fund Acts of the province of Ontario are confirmed and declared to be legal, valid and binding to the same extent as they would be binding if performed under the provisions of this Act.

4. Change in Name of the Church

Chap. 57, Statutes of Canada, 1956.

An Act respecting:

The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada; The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada; The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada and The Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund

[Assented to 22nd March, 1956]

WHEREAS the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, and the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada have by petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The name of The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, incorporated by chapter 82 of the statutes of 1921 is hereby changed to "The General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada".
2. The name of The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, incorporated by chapter 155 of the statutes of 1903, is hereby changed to "The Missionary Society of The Anglican Church of Canada".
3. The name of The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada incorporated by chapter 98 of the statutes of 1908, as amended by section 1 of chapter 93 of the statutes of 1947 is hereby changed to "The Woman's Auxiliary of The Anglican Church of Canada".
4. The name of The Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund as it appears in chapter 34 of the statutes of 1951 (Second Session) is hereby changed to "The Anglican Church of Canada Consolidated Trust Fund".
5. The changes in the names of the Corporations and in the name of the Fund hereinbefore referred to shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of any of the said Corporations, or of the said Fund or any bequest, gift or donation now made or which hereafter may be made to any of the said corporations or to the said Fund, whether by their original or their new name, or any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing, either by or in favour of or against any of the said Corporations or the said Fund which notwithstanding such changes in the names of the said corporations or of the said Fund, may be enforced and continued as if this Act had not been passed.

APPENDIX T

Historical Notes

1. Creation of the General Synod

The origins of the movement for a national and representative body for Anglicans in Canada can be traced through the development of diocesan and provincial synods and to the effects of Confederation. A preparatory conference of representatives of the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada and Rupert's Land and the Diocese of New Westminster was held in Winnipeg in August 1890. The Conference proposed a scheme for a General Synod that would have power to deal with all matters affecting the general interests and well-being of the Church within its jurisdiction provided that no enactments of a coercive character or involving penalties or disabilities would have effect in an ecclesiastical province or in an extra-provincial diocese until accepted by the synod of the province or diocese. The scheme was submitted to the two provincial synods and to all diocesan synods including those in British Columbia and Newfoundland. In 1893 representatives of the two ecclesiastical provinces and the dioceses of New Westminster and British Columbia met in a constituent assembly at Toronto and declared the assembly to be the General Synod. The Synod adopted the Solemn Declaration and constitutional documents called the Declaration of principles and the Basis of Constitution.

2. Role of the General Synod

The *Pastoral* of 1893 stressed that diocesan powers would be undiminished and that "deeper meaning and fresh energy will be infused into them". Among the major concerns of the General Synod were to be church teaching and discipline, including the *Prayer Book*, missionary work, clergy education and pensions, union with other churches and social concerns of national importance. The bishops urged particular attention to the question of religious education in the public schools and the Lord's Day observance.

3. Youth Members

Official youth observers were present in 1967 and 1969. In 1971 an amendment to the Declaration of Principles provided for the election by the National Executive Council of fifteen young people as members of the synod. In 1986 a further amendment extended the 1971 provision by giving each diocese and the Canadian Armed Forces the right to elect one youth member, thus increasing the diocesan and Canadian Armed Forces representation by one. In 1995 the age of youth members was changed to be from 16 to 25 years.

4. Two Houses

The General Synod was organized into two Houses following the English model of Convocation with bishops constituting the Upper House and members of the clergy and laity together the Lower House. Although joint sessions were held, for decision-making purposes the two Houses met separately and under distinct rules of order until 1967. In 1969 a General Synod motion unified the Houses while providing for the continuance of voting by Orders. In 2013, Second

Reading was given to amendments to the Declaration of Principles that provided for the Orders to vote together as the norm, except where required by the Constitution or Rules of Order.

5. Robert Machray First Primate

Between 1890 and 1893 the role of the General Synod, its legislative or coercive authority, as well as its effective spheres of action were thoroughly debated. The centralizing thrust of the *Declaration of Principles* was modified, the members concluding that the words “shall have authority and jurisdiction” were not to be understood as conferring exclusive jurisdiction. Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert’s Land, was elected the first “Primate of All Canada” in 1893. The original Constitution provided for the election of the Primate by the House of Bishops from among the metropolitans and the bishops of dioceses not included in any province. This provision continued in force until 1931.

6. The Primacy

The General Synod of 1931 approved three recommendations made by the Anglican National Commission regarding the Primacy:

- a) That the office of Primate be enlarged.
- b) That the Primate be elected by the General Synod. (In 1934 Archbishop Derwyn Trevor Owen was the first Primate to be so elected.)
- c) That a fixed Primatial See be established.

General Synod 2010 amended Canon III on the Primacy to define the Primate’s role as Senior Metropolitan, to clarify the Primate’s pastoral, sacramental, and prophetic ministries, and to authorize the Primate to appoint, and if necessary to consecrate, the National Anglican Indigenous Bishop and the Bishop Ordinary. The Primate was made Chief Executive Officer to the national staff as part of this canonical change.

7. Primatial See

In 1952 the General Synod appointed a Joint See Commission on a Primatial See. In 1955 the Joint Commission recommended the creation of a small See in the vicinity of Ottawa to which the Dioceses of The Arctic, Moosonee, Keewatin and Yukon would be attached, forming a fifth Province. This was rejected by the General Synod in 1959. In 1969, following the restructuring of the General Synod, a new Commission on the Primacy was established. The Canon on the Primacy was amended to require the Primate to maintain an office at the national headquarters of the Church, with a pastoral relationship to the whole Church, but no fixed Primatial See. The Role of the primacy Task Force recommended to General Synod in 2010 that the notion of a Primatial See is a defunct proposition and should be put to rest.

8. Diocese of Newfoundland

In 1949 the Diocese of Newfoundland was admitted to the General Synod and became part of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada. In 1975 the General Synod approved the division of the Diocese of Newfoundland into three: the Diocese of Central Newfoundland, the Diocese of Eastern Newfoundland and Labrador and the Diocese of Western Newfoundland.

9. Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces

In 1952 the General Synod authorized the appointment of a Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Armed Forces. The Right Reverend Ivor Arthur Norris served from then until his death in 1969. In 1972 the House of Bishops stated as policy that the Bishop Ordinary would not at the same time be responsible for full-time ministry in a diocese. This policy was reaffirmed in 1977. Since 1969, Bishop John O. Anderson (1969), Bishop H.F.G. Appleyard (appointed 1970), Archbishop G.F.C. Jackson (appointed 1977), Archbishop R.L. Seaborn (appointed 1980), Bishop J.C.M. Clarke (appointed 1986), Bishop G.R. Hatton (appointed September 1991), Archbishop A.S. Hutchison (appointed 1997) and Bishop Peter Coffin (appointed 2004) served in this capacity. In 2013 Canon XXIII was adopted by the General Synod, giving the Military Ordinariate the authority to elect its own bishop. Col. the Ven Nigel Shaw was the first to be elected Bishop Ordinary pursuant to the canon in March 2016, and was consecrated in May 2016.

10. Board of Missions and MSCC

In 1896 a plan for a General Board of Missions was adopted and, in 1902, following the adoption of a Canon for the Missionary Society of the Church in Canada (MSCC), the General Synod sought and received legislation from the federal parliament for the Missionary Society's incorporation. This legislation was drafted by F.H. Gisborne, then Chancellor of the Diocese of Ottawa. The Reverend Dr. L. Norman Tucker was appointed the society's first General secretary. General secretaries of the M.S.C.C. were Canon Sydney Gould (1910–1938), Canon Leonard A. Dixon (1935–1959) and Canon A.H. Davis (1959–1967). The Missionary Society of The Anglican Church of Canada continues to exist today under Canon VII. The MSCC Board of Management and the Officers of the society meet once a year to approve the financial statement and to deal with any business related to its remaining work and funds.

International Episcopal Oversight

In 1908, the General Synod enacted a Canon providing for the establishment and episcopal oversight of missionary dioceses in territories beyond Canada. Overseas missions were soon established in China, Mid- Japan and Kangra, India. The Canon was repealed in 1962. Subsequently, the The Primate has provided Episcopal oversight as Chair of the Metropolitan Council of the Episcopal Church of Cuba following his election in 1966. Archbishop Fred Hilz recently visited the Diocese of Mid-Japan as they celebrated the one hundredth anniversary since the establishment of the Diocese of Mid-Japan in 1912.

11. Supreme Court of Appeal

A Canon was enacted in 1896 providing for a Supreme Court of Appeal. On April 4–6, 1989, the Supreme Court of Appeal met for the first time to determine the legality and validity of consecrations and ordinations performed using The Anglican Book of Alternative Services, 1984. The Court met in Winnipeg in response to a civil suit filed by a Regina parishioner, Donald Maclean, which challenged the validity of Bishop Eric Bays' consecration. The Most Reverend Michael Peers, Primate, was President of the Court. The judges were as follows:

Linda Barry-Hollowell
The Right Reverend Arthur Brown
The Venerable Robert Grigg
The Most Reverend Reginald Hollis
The Reverend Canon Donald Landon

The Very Reverend Austin Munroe
Joan Werrun
The Honourable Justice John Wright.

The Court rendered a unanimous verdict that the services of The Book of Alternative Services are legally and theologically valid. Two judges wrote independent decisions.

12. Meetings of the General Synod

Initially the Constitution provided for meetings every fifth year. After General Synod 1902, the three-year interval was adopted, and Meetings operated, except during war-time, until 1965. Between 1967 and 1977 the General Synod met every two years. Before the Twenty-Ninth session, in 1980, there was again a three-year interval which continues today. There has never been agreement, despite several attempts, to hold the General Synod at a specific time of year. The principle of rotating the location of the meeting among dioceses is followed.

13. Ecclesiastical Provinces

The dioceses of The Anglican Church of Canada are grouped into four Ecclesiastical Provinces. The oldest provinces, Canada and Rupert's Land, predate the formation of the General Synod in 1893.

The first and oldest, the **Ecclesiastical Province of Canada**, was founded in 1861 and comprised the dioceses of Quebec (founded 1793), Toronto (1839), Montreal (1850) and Huron (1857). The Right Reverend Francis Fulford of Montreal was appointed as the first Metropolitan Bishop of the Province of Canada. (The title of Archbishop was not used until the formation of the General Synod in 1893 when that Synod directed "that the metropolitan of each Province now in existence, or as hereafter created, shall be designated Archbishop of his See as well as metropolitan of his Province".) The dioceses of Nova Scotia (1787) and Fredericton (1845) were admitted to the Province in 1874 and as each of the dioceses of Ontario (1862), Algoma (1873), Niagara (1875) and Ottawa (1896) were established they became constituent parts of the Province.

The **Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land** was founded in 1875 and was initially composed of the dioceses of Rupert's Land (1849), Moosonee (1872), Athabasca (1874) and Saskatchewan (1874). The Right Reverend Robert Machray of Rupert's Land was appointed the first Metropolitan Bishop of the Province. In 1893 at the first meeting of the General Synod he was elected "Primate of All Canada" in addition to his office of Metropolitan Archbishop (previously Metropolitan Bishop) of Rupert's Land. Over time more dioceses were created in the territory of the province and it now comprises eleven dioceses – Rupert's Land (1849), Athabasca (1874), Saskatoon (formerly Saskatchewan) (1874), Qu'Appelle (originally Assiniboia) (1884), Calgary (1888), Edmonton (1913), Brandon (1925), Saskatchewan (1932), The Arctic (1933), and the Indigenous Spiritual Ministry of Mishamikoweesh (2014).

The **Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario** was formed in 1912 after the General Synod had in 1911 enacted a Canon to facilitate the separation of the dioceses of Toronto, Huron, Ontario, Niagara, Algoma and Ottawa from the Province of Canada. The Diocese of Moosonee was transferred from the Province of Rupert's Land to the Province of Ontario in 1935. In 1912 Archbishop Charles Hamilton of Ottawa, who had been Metropolitan of Canada, was elected by the Ontario House of Bishops to be the first Metropolitan of the Province of Ontario.

For many years after 1912, therefore, the **Ecclesiastical Province of Canada** comprised the four dioceses of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Fredericton and Montreal. The Diocese of Newfoundland (1839) was added to the province when it became part of The Anglican Church of Canada in 1949. The Newfoundland diocese was divided as of January 1, 1976 and the three resulting dioceses, Eastern Newfoundland and Labrador, Central Newfoundland and Western Newfoundland, became constituent parts of the Ecclesiastical Province.

The **Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia** was formed in 1914, the General Synod having in 1911 enacted a Canon to erect the four dioceses then existing in British Columbia as a province. They were the dioceses of British Columbia (1859), New Westminster (1879), Caledonia (1879) and Kootenay (1899). The diocese of Cariboo was created in 1914 and it ceased to operate in October of 2000 as a result of the litigation about residential schools. On January 1, 2002 a new entity was established under the name Parishes of the Central Interior under the episcopal oversight of a bishop suffragan to the Metropolitan. In 2015 the provincial Synod recognized APCI as an Anglican entity equivalent to a diocese with a new name yet to be finalized as "Territory of the People." The diocese of Yukon (originally Selkirk) (1891) was transferred from the Province of Rupert's Land in 1943. In 1991 the provincial synod changed the name of the province to the **Ecclesiastical Province of British Columbia and Yukon**. Bishop Frederick DuVernet of Caledonia was elected the first Metropolitan Archbishop of the Province.

14. Prayer Book

In 1918 the General Synod received and accepted a revised Prayer Book. The twentieth session in 1959 approved a revised Draft Book of Common Prayer. The twenty-first session in 1962 enacted legislation which made the 1959 revision "the authorized Book of Common Prayer for use throughout said Church".

15. General Board of Religious Education — G.B.R.E.

Under a new Canon, The Sunday School Commission became The General Board of Religious Education. The Reverend Dr. R.A. Hiltz was appointed the first General Secretary. He served in that office from 1919 to 1950. His successor, the Reverend Dr. A. Harding Priest, served from 1950–1958. He was succeeded by Canon Michael Creal and he in turn by Canon (later Bishop) David Somerville, and then by Canon Philip Jefferson.

In 1920 two Sunday School publishing houses were purchased and amalgamated with the Lantern Slide Department to become the Supplies Department, with R.S. Mason as secretary. On June 1, 1922 the Editorial Department and Supplies Department were amalgamated under the management of D.B. Rogers. One of its major tasks was the production of The Christian Truth and Life Sunday School Series.

In 1958 Canon Philip Jefferson succeeded Dr. Rogers as editorial secretary and the department produced the Parish Education Program in the early 1960s.

16. Anglican Book Centre

In 1953 the Anglican Book Centre was established to care for the distribution of the work of the G.B.R.E. Dr. Max Parker became its director in 1954 and was succeeded by the Reverend Michael Lloyd, who was director from 1968 to 1995. Following approval of the strategic plan, *Preparing the Way*, by General Synod, 1995, the Anglican Book Centre became a sub-committee of the Information Resources Committee.

In 2007, management of the retail and distribution operations of the Anglican Book Centre was transferred to Augsburg Fortress Canada. The ABC retail store operations were closed at 80 Hayden Street in Toronto early in 2012.

17. Department of Christian Social Service — D.C.S.S.

The Canon for the Department of Christian Social Service was approved in 1918. It was established to promote the moral and social well-being of people through legislation, action, cooperation and education. Its general secretaries were Canon C.W. Vernon (1918–1934), Canon W.W. Judd (1936–1956), the Reverend (later Bishop) Leonard F. Hatfield (1956–1961) and Canon Maurice P. Wilkinson (1961–1968).

18. Incorporation

The General Synod was itself incorporated by federal legislation in 1921, and in 1926 and 1927 legislation respecting the General Synod investment funds was enacted by the Province of Ontario. This legislation continued in force until 1951 when, following the recommendation of a committee of the Executive Council, V.S. McCleneghan sponsored a new federal Act.

19. Pensions

The first Canon on pensions was adopted by the General Synod in 1921 following the work of the Beneficiary Funds Committee and the first actuary, Professor M.A. Mackenzie. Its purpose was to see that every diocese set up a pension fund and that each diocese gave service credit for total years served in Canada. In 1928 the Pensions Office was opened under the direction of G.E. Main. In 1931 Professor Mackenzie introduced a new Canon to the General Synod. In 1934, on second reading, the General Synod rejected those provisions which would have based pensions received on stipend received and continued a policy of benefits based on length of service. In 1952 a new Canon approved the principle of an actuarially-based pension plan but did not accept either a wage-related benefit or the concept of an earned pension. In 1954 Captain E.T.C. Orde became the pensions officer. In 1959 the General Synod finally approved a wage-related plan. With the entry of the Diocese of Quebec in 1969 and the Diocese of Niagara in 1989, and finally with the entry of the Diocese of Montreal in 2006, the General Synod Pension Plan became a national plan covering all clergy working in Canada. Jenny Mason was Director of Pensions from 1986 to 2004 when she was succeeded by Judith Robinson. In 1969 the Continuing Education Plan was established. The Pension Office Corporation is also responsible for the administration of retirement savings and group insurance programs. The Pension Office Corporation website is at <http://www.anglicanpension.ca/>

20. Change of Name

In 1955, after several years of debate, the name of the Church was changed from the Church of England in Canada to The Anglican Church of Canada. All legislation was amended accordingly. As an expression of the Church's place within modern Canadian society, in 1977 the General Synod adopted as the French equivalent *l'Église épiscopale du Canada*. This action was incorporated into Canon I at the 1983 Session. At the 1989 Session of General Synod, the name was changed to *l'Église anglicane du Canada*.

21. Hymn Book

The Twenty-Second Session (1965) authorized the General Synod to participate with The United Church of Canada in the publication of a Hymn Book. The joint committee appointed to undertake this work reported to the Twenty-Fifth Session (1971). In 1995 General Synod approved the publication of a new Hymn Book and *Common Praise* was launched in 1998.

22. Canon on Marriage

The General Synod first enacted a Canon (III) on Marriage in 1902, based on Canon XVI from the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada (adopted in 1880) which prohibited marriage within the Prohibited Degrees as found in the Book of Common Prayer. In 1905, a second Canon (V) was added, prohibiting remarriage after divorce. In 1946 Canons III and V were replaced by a new Canon XXVII, which revised the Prohibited Degrees and continued to prohibit remarriage after divorce. The new Canon allowed a bishop to issue a certificate declaring a finding of annulment where a civil annulment had been granted, for certain specified causes, and thereby permitting a second marriage in the Church in the case of an annulment. (The Canon did not provide a procedure for the granting of an ecclesiastical annulment.) In 1967 the General Synod gave final approval to a new Canon (XXI) on Marriage in the Church. This Canon was the result of Report of the Marriage and Related Matters Commission (1955) under the chairmanship of the Right Reverend Stanley Steer. The Canon sets out the full requirements for solemnization of marriage in the Church, including a requirement for marriage preparation, and makes provision for the re-marriage of divorced persons in the Church. Citing the influence of improved ecumenical relationships, the commission's majority concluded that "the Christian doctrine of lifelong marriage can best be upheld in our society by the provision of certain carefully defined exceptions." In 1989 and again in 2004, second reading was given to multiple amendments to the Canon.

23. Plan of Union

In 1965 the General Synod accepted the *Principles of Union* and authorized the formation of a General Commission on Church Union in co-operation with The United Church of Canada. The *Plan of Union* was presented to the executive bodies of both Churches and that of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in 1973. A draft amendment to the Constitution on Procedures to Effect Union was approved in 1973 but tabled in 1975. It has not been re-introduced. After intensive debate, particularly by the General Synod in 1975, the National Executive Council withdrew from this formal relationship on January 31, 1976.

24. Anglican Foundation of Canada

The Anglican Foundation of Canada was established in 1957 to raise funds for the assistance of the church in any part of Canada in the form of grants and loans. (*See Appendix O.*)

25. The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund — PWRDF

In 1959, provision was made for a Primate's World Relief Fund. Later an expanded purpose of the fund was indicated by changing its name to The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund/le Fonds du primat pour le secours et le développement mondial. In 2001, PWRDF/FPSDM

was incorporated as a legally separate organization working in close cooperation with parishes, dioceses and national programs as the international development ministry of The Anglican Church of Canada. (See Appendix P.)

26. Restructuring

In 1967 the General Synod committees were restructured, the departments of the national office of the Church reorganized and the work combined into one program. In 1995 in response to a strategic plan, General Synod restructured its committees and councils, and the staff structure of the national office was realigned in accordance with the plan. At the 2013 General Synod in Ottawa, the structure of the committees was again revised, retaining two standing committees (Pensions and Financial Management) with the others becoming smaller coordinating committees.

27. Church House

In 1922, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto, was purchased by MSCC from the YMCA with an annex being added in 1927–28, and 596 Jarvis being purchased in 1945. The front half of 600 Jarvis Street was built in 1953. The rear half of the building was erected in 1961; it included the 1927 annex and the boardroom. To achieve this, 596 and 604 were demolished. In 1999 General Synod entered into an agreement with a real estate developer. Church House was relocated to new premises at 80 Hayden Street in 2004.

28. Ordination of Women

In accordance with Resolution 35 of the 1968 Lambeth Conference, the 1969 General Synod requested the Primate to name a task force to study the question of ordination of women to the priesthood. In 1972, the General Synod accepted the principle of the admission of women to Holy Orders. This was reaffirmed in 1975, at which time the Conscience Clause was passed. The first women were ordained in November 1976 and, in 1986, the Conscience Clause was rescinded. In February 1994 Victoria Matthews was the first woman elected and consecrated as suffragan bishop in the Diocese of Toronto, and in 1997 was the first woman elected to be a diocesan bishop (Diocese of Edmonton).

29. Book of Alternative Services

The 1969 General Synod moved that recommendations be made concerning services of worship, the Prayer Services Book and Hymnal. In 1971 the Doctrine and Worship Committee reported it was undertaking preparation of a Canadian modern language liturgy following the outline prepared by inter-Anglican scholars. During the next several years a liturgical series was developed with a distinctive format to facilitate distribution, study and use, where appropriate, throughout the Church. Liturgies prepared in this manner were Christian Initiation, Marriage, Institution and Induction, the Holy Eucharist, the Burial Office and the Ordinal. In 1980 the General Synod directed the committee to proceed with the development of a Book of Alternative Services comprised of the services in the present Canadian Anglican Liturgical Series, revised where necessary, together with similar other services which were presented at the 1983 General Synod. The General Synod authorized the committee to complete the preparation. *The Book of Alternative Services* was published in 1985.

30. Staff Officers

During the 1950s there was considerable discussion about executive staff for the General Synod. The Reverend Dr. R.A. Hiltz was appointed Acting Executive Secretary at the beginning of the decade. In 1953 he was succeeded in that office by Canon H.R. Hunt. The title of General Secretary was adopted in 1954. John Ligertwood was appointed General Treasurer in 1955. Some 25 years later “General” was deleted from the title.

31. Officers of the General Synod

In 1983 canonical provision was made for the appointment of a Chancellor and Vice Chancellor. At the same time the office of Registrar was abolished and its responsibilities included in those of the Chancellor. R.H. Soward served as Chancellor from 1983 to 1987. D.H. Wright served as Chancellor from 1987–1999. R.C. Stevenson served as Chancellor from 1999 - 2010. At its November 2010 meeting, the Council of General Synod appointed David P. Jones, Chancellor.

J.H.C. Harradence became Vice-Chancellor in 1986 and was succeeded in 2005 by Brian R. Burrows. Upon the resignation of Brian R. Burrows, November 2010, Ann Bourke was appointed Vice Chancellor.

In 1998 General Synod made provision for the election by the Council of the General Synod of two “at-large” Officers. Also at that synod, it was agreed that the Treasurer would no longer be an Officer. In 2004 the synod agreed to revise the Constitution and include the Treasurer as an Officer of General Synod.

32. Bicentenary of the Episcopate

On October 18, 1987, a service of witness was held to mark the climax of a year-long celebration of the bicentennial of the Anglican Episcopate in Canada. Commemorating the arrival of Bishop Charles Inglis in Halifax in 1787 were 8,000 people from the Maritimes and 600 dignitaries, including all bishops and the members of the National Executive Council.

33. Commemorative Stamp

On November 1, 1988, Canada Post issued a stamp honouring Bishop Inglis as founder of King’s-Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

34. Indigenous Clergy and Bishops

Many Indigenous Clergy have served the church in different capacities since the arrival of the European settlers in North America and with the ordination of Henry Budd, the first indigenous clergy to be ordained by the Church of England in 1853. In 1989 Charles Arthurson, a Cree, was ordained Suffragan Bishop for the Diocese of Saskatchewan, with responsibility for native congregations and native clergy. Gordon Beardy, an Oji-Cree, was ordained Suffragan Bishop for the Diocese of Keewatin in 1993 and Bishop in 1996. He served as Bishop until the fall of 2001. In 1996 the Reverend Paul Idlout was ordained as Suffragan for Baffin and Keewatin in the Diocese of The Arctic. In 1999 the Reverend Andrew Atagotaaluk was ordained Suffragan for Nunavut and in 2002 was elected as the Diocesan Bishop of The Arctic. The Reverend Canon Ben Arreak was elected in 2002 as the Suffragan for Nunavik. The Rt. Rev. Mark MacDonald was

appointed National Indigenous Anglican Bishop in 2007. In 2010 The Venerable Lydia Mamakwa, OjiCree, was elected and ordained Bishop for the Northern Ontario Region of Keewatin Diocese. General Synod 2013 consented to the formation of a new diocese in Northern Ontario and redeployment of other parts of the diocese of Keewatin to other existing dioceses. Also in 2010 The Venerable Thomas Corston was elected and ordained Diocesan Bishop of Moosonee. The Rt. Rev. Adam Halkett from the diocese of Saskatchewan was elected Diocesan Indigenous Bishop on July 28, 2012. The Rt. Rev. Lydia Mamakwa was elected Bishop of the Indigenous Spiritual Ministry of Mishamikoweesh on July 4, 2014. The Diocese of Keewatin ceased operation in 2015 divided between the Indigenous Spiritual Ministry of Mishamikoweesh and the Diocese of Rupert's Land.

35. Sacred Circle

Held in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, from September 28 to October 5, 1988 the first Native Convocation, a gathering of 180 Indigenous Anglicans, included nearly all Indigenous Anglican clergy from across Canada. A second convocation, now known as a Sacred Circle, was held in August 1993 in Minaki, Ontario. It was at this Sacred Circle that the Primate, Archbishop Michael Peers, delivered an apology to Indigenous Anglicans for The Anglican Church of Canada's participation in the residential school system. Since then Sacred Circles have been held in Lethbridge, Alberta, 1997; Port Elgin, Ontario, 2000; Pinawa, Manitoba, 2005; Port Elgin, Ontario, 2009; Pinawa, Manitoba, 2012; and Port Elgin, Ontario, 2015.

36. Mission Statement

In 1992 General Synod adopted a Mission Statement of The Anglican Church of Canada as follows:

As a partner in the worldwide Anglican Communion and in the universal Church, we proclaim and celebrate the gospel of Jesus Christ in worship and action.

We value our heritage of biblical faith, reason, liturgy, tradition, bishops and synods, and the rich variety of our life in community.

We acknowledge that God is calling us to greater diversity of membership, wider participation in ministry and leadership, better stewardship in God's creation and a stronger resolve in challenging attitudes and structures that cause injustice.

Guided by the Holy Spirit, we commit ourselves to respond to this call in love and service and so more fully live the life of Christ.

Énoncé de Mission

En tant que partenaires à part entière de la communion anglicane internationale et de l'Église universelle, nous proclamons et célébrons l'Évangile de Jésus-Christ par notre liturgie et nos gestes.

Nous accordons une place de choix à notre héritage composé de notre foi biblique, de raison, de liturgie, de tradition, de notre épiscopat et de nos synodes, et de la grande richesse de notre vie en communauté.

Nous reconnaissons que Dieu nous appelle à une plus grande diversification dans notre communauté chrétienne, à une participation plus étendue dans le ministère et dans les prises de décision, à un engagement plus profond dans la création que Dieu nous a confiée, et à une remise en question des attitudes et des structures qui causent des injustices.

Guidés par l'Esprit-Saint, nous nous engageons à répondre à ces appels avec amour et esprit de service, vivant ainsi plus profondément la vie du Christ.

37. Centennial

The centennial of the General Synod was celebrated during the triennium 1992–1995. A centennial hymn was written by Anna Briggs of Nova Scotia, Patrick Wedd of Montreal composed the music and Jerry Brown of New Brunswick designed a centennial logo.

A national service of recollection and thanksgiving was celebrated throughout the Church on September 12, 1993 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of General Synod in September of 1893.

Appendix U

Sessions and Officers of the General Synod

1890 Winnipeg

Conference of Diocesan Representatives

1893 Toronto

President	Archbishop Robert Machray
Prolocutor	Dean James Carmichael
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean John Grisdale
Assessors	Daniel L. Hanington, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Newman W. Hoyles
Registrar	
Secretary Upper House	Rev. John Pearson
Secretary Lower House	Canon Albert J. Spencer, John A. Worrell

1896 Winnipeg

President	Archbishop Robert Machray
Prolocutor	Dean James Carmichael
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Frederick H.J. Brigstocke
Assessors	Daniel L. Hanington, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Charles Garth
Registrar	
Secretary Upper House	Canon George F. Coombes
Secretary Lower House	Canon Albert J. Spencer, John A. Worrell

1902 Montreal

President	Archbishop Robert Machray
Prolocutor	Dean Samuel P. Matheson
Deputy Prolocutor	Rev. John Langtry
Assessors	Daniel L. Hanington, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Herbert S. McDonald
Registrar	
Secretary Upper House	Canon James G. Baylis
Secretaries Lower House	Rev. Charles J.S. Bethune, George Grisdale

1905 Quebec City

President	Archbishop William B. Bond
Prolocutor	Canon John C. Farthing
Deputy Prolocutor	Canon Edward P. Crawford
Assessors	Matthew Wilson, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Herbert S. McDonald
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Canon James G. Baylis
Secretary Lower House	Rev. Charles J.S. Bethune, Robert Campbell

1908 Ottawa

President	Archbishop Arthur Sweatman
Prolocutor	Dean John C. Farthing
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean George F. Coombes
Assessors	Matthew Wilson, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Herbert S. McDonald
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Archdeacon James F. Sweeny
Secretaries Lower House	Archdeacon William R. Clarke, Robert Campbell

1911 London

President	Archbishop Samuel Matheson
Prolocutor	Thomas W. Powell
Deputy Prolocutor	Rev. Lewis N. Tucker
Assessors	John A. Worrell, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Herbert S. McDonald
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Canon Robert Phair
Secretaries Lower House	Archdeacon Charles L. Ingles, Francis H. Gisborne

1915 Toronto

President	Archbishop Samuel P. Matheson
Prolocutor	Thomas W. Powell
Deputy Prolocutor	Rev. Lewis N. Tucker
Assessors	John A. Worrell, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Herbert S. McDonald
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. William A. Ferguson
Secretary Lower House	Archdeacon Charles L. Ingles, Francis H. Gisborne

1918 Toronto

President	Archbishop Samuel P. Matheson
Prolocutor	Dean John P.D. Llwynd
Deputy Prolocutor	Rev. Lewis N. Tucker
Assessors	John A. Worrell, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Herbert I. Tremayne
Secretary Lower House	Archdeacon Charles L. Ingles, Francis H. Gisborne

1921 Hamilton

President	Archbishop Samuel P. Matheson
Prolocutor	Dean John P. Llwynd
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Francis C. C. Heathcote
Assessors	John A. Worrell, Leonidas H. Davidson
Treasurer	Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Herbert I. Tremayne
Secretary Lower House	Archdeacon Charles L. Ingles, Francis H. Gisborne

1924 London

President	Archbishop Samuel P. Matheson
Prolocutor	Dean John P.D. Llwynd
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Francis C. C. Heathcote
Assessors	John A. Worrell, Robert Campbell
Treasurer	Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Herbert I. Tremayne
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Frank H. Hartley, Francis H. Gisborne

1927 Kingston

President	Archbishop Samuel P. Matheson
Prolocutor	Archdeacon Francis C. C. Heathcote
Deputy Prolocutor	Francis H. Gisborne
Assessors	Ambrose U.G. Bury, Robert Campbell
Treasurer	Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Herbert I. Tremayne
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Frank H. Hartley, James Nicholson

1931 Toronto

President	Archbishop Samuel P. Matheson
	Archbishop Clarendon L. Worrell
Prolocutor	Archdeacon Francis C. C. Heathcote
Deputy Prolocutor	Reginald V. Harris
Assessors	Francis H. Gisborne, Frank Ford, David T. Symons
Treasurer	Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Herbert I. Tremayne
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Frank H. Hartley, James Nicholson

1934 Montreal

President	Archbishop Adam U. DePencier
	Archbishop Derwyn Trevor Owen
Prolocutor	Dean Arthur Carlisle
Deputy Prolocutor	Reginald V. Harris
Assessors	Francis H. Gisborne, Jules Preudhomme
Treasurer	Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Herbert I. Tremayne
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Frank H. Hartley, E.J. Fream

1937 Halifax

President	Archbishop Derwyn Trevor Owen
Prolocutor	Dean Arthur Carlisle
Deputy Prolocutor	Reginald V. Harris
Assessors	David T. Symons, William H. Harrison
Treasurer	John M. McWhinney
Registrar	Francis H. Gisborne
Secretary Upper House	Rev. William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Frank H. Hartley, E.J. Fream

1943 Toronto

President	Archbishop Derwyn Trevor Owen
Prolocutor	Canon Herbert F.D. Woodcock
Deputy Prolocutor	Reginald V. Harris
Assessors	David T. Symons, William H. Harrison
Treasurer	John P. Bell
Registrar	Reginald V. Harris
Secretary Upper House	Rev. William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Frederick J. Sawers, Richard H. Pook

1946 Winnipeg

President	Archbishop Derwyn Trevor Owen
Prolocutor	Reginald V. Harris
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon George R. Calvert
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward
Treasurer	A. Francis D. Lace
Registrar	Reginald V. Harris
Secretary Upper House	Rev. William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Charles LeR. Mooers, Richard H. Pook

1949 Halifax

President	Archbishop George F. Kingston
Prolocutor	Dean George R. Calvert
Deputy Prolocutor	William H. Harrison
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward
Treasurer	A. Francis D. Lace
Registrar	Reginald V. Harris
Secretary Upper House	Rev. William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Charles LeR. Mooers, Richard H. Pook

1952 London

President	Archbishop Walter F. Barfoot
Prolocutor	Dean Cecil Swanson
Deputy Prolocutor	Malcolm L. Douglas
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward, William H. Harrison
Honorary Treasurer	A. Francis D. Lace
Registrar	Reginald V. Harris
Secretary Upper House	William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Canon Charles LeR. Mooers, J. Elliott Hudson

1955 Edmonton

President	Archbishop Walter F. Barfoot
Prolocutor	Rev. Cecil Swanson
Deputy Prolocutor	Malcolm L. Douglas
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward, Hugh C. Farthing
Honorary Treasurer	Robert L. Crombie
Registrar	John W. Graham
General Secretary	Canon Henry R. Hunt
Secretary Upper House	William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Archdeacon Edward H. Maddocks, J. Elliott Hudson

1959 St. Anne

President	Archbishop Philip Carrington, Archbishop Howard H. Clark
Prolocutor	Malcolm L. Douglas
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean John O. Anderson
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward
Honorary Treasurer	Robert L. Crombie
Registrar	John W. Graham
General Secretary	Canon Henry R. Hunt
Secretary Upper House	William E. Kidd
Secretaries Lower House	Archdeacon Edward H. Maddocks, J. Elliott Hudson

1962 Kingston

President	Archbishop Howard H. Clark
Prolocutor	Malcolm L. Douglas
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Douglas P. Watney
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward, John D. Harrison, Hugh L. Henderson
Honorary Treasurer	Robert L. Crombie
Registrar	John W. Graham
General Secretary	Archdeacon E.H. Maddocks
Secretary Upper House	Archdeacon John C. Anderson
Secretaries Lower House	Dean Frank F. Nock, Archdeacon William G. Legge, J. Elliott Hudson, John D. Wilson

1965 Vancouver

President	Archbishop Howard H. Clark
Prolocutor	Archdeacon Douglas P. Watney
Deputy Prolocutor	Reginald H. Soward
Assessors	Reginald V. Harris, Reginald H. Soward, Hugh L. Henderson
Honorary Treasurer	Thomas Wilding
Registrar	John W. Graham
General Secretary	Canon Ralph R. Latimer
Secretary Upper House	Archdeacon John C. Anderson
Secretaries Lower House	Dean Frank F. Nock, Archdeacon William G. Legge, J. Elliott Hudson, John D. Wilson

1967 Ottawa

President	Archbishop Howard H. Clark
Prolocutor	Reginald H. Soward
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean F. Roy Gartrell
Assessors	Hugh L. Henderson, Edward R. Tavender
Honorary Treasurer	Thomas Wilding
Registrar	F. Douglas Gibson
General Secretary	Canon Ralph R. Latimer
Secretary Upper House	Archdeacon John C. Anderson
Secretaries Lower House	Dean Frank F. Nock, Archdeacon William G. Legge, J. Elliott Hudson, Gordon W.H. Bartram

1969 Sudbury

President	Archbishop Howard H. Clark
Prolocutor	Dean F. Roy Gartrell
Deputy Prolocutor	Betty C. Graham
Assessors	Hugh L. Henderson, Edward R. Tavender, H.R. Stuart Ryan
Honorary Treasurer	William R. Kay
Registrar	F. Douglas Gibson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Edwin S. Light
Secretary Upper House	Rev. Archibald H. Skirving
Secretaries Lower House	Dean Frank F. Nock, Archdeacon Ralph S. Sheppard, J. Elliott Hudson, J. Arthur Wynn

1971 Niagara Falls

President	Archbishop William L. Wright, Archbishop Edward W. Scott
Prolocutor	Betty C. Graham
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean Frank F. Nock
Assessors	J.H. Clyne Harradence, George H. Montgomery H.R. Stuart Ryan, Edward R. Tavender
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Registrar	F. Douglas Gibson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Edwin S. Light
Secretary Order of Bishops	Rev. Archibald H. Skirving
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Murray W. Ames, Dean Edward B.N. Cochran, J. Elliott Hudson, Mary Naylor

1973 Regina

President	Archbishop Edward W. Scott
Prolocutor	Betty C. Graham
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean Frank F. Nock
Assessors	J.H. Clyne Harradence, Hubert B. King, H.R. Stuart Ryan, Gordon M. Stirling
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Registrar	F. Douglas Gibson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Edwin S. Light
Honorary Secretaries	Dean Edward B.N. Cochran, Dean Ronald E. Lundy, Mary Naylor, Hartley M. Barlow

1975 Quebec City

President	Archbishop Edward W. Scott
Prolocutor	Desmond R. Smith
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Harry St. C. Hilchey
Assessors	J.H. Clyne Harradence, William J. Hemmerick, J. Elliott Hudson H.R. Stuart Ryan, Reginald H. Soward
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Registrar	F. Douglas Gibson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Edwin S. Light
Honorary Secretaries	Canon William Sewell, Archdeacon Charles F. Wilkins, Mary Naylor, Ernest H. Fisher

1977 Calgary

President	Archbishop Edward W. Scott
Prolocutor	Archdeacon Harry St. C. Hilchey
Deputy Prolocutor	Mary Naylor
Assessors	J.H. Clyne Harradence, William J. Hemmerick, J. Elliott Hudson, H.R. Stuart Ryan, Reginald H. Soward
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Registrar	F. Douglas Gibson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Edwin S. Light
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Charles F. Wilkins, Archdeacon Geoffrey R. Huggill, Ernest H. Fisher, Mary Fenwick

1980 Peterborough

President	Archbishop Edward W. Scott
Prolocutor	J.H. Clyne Harradence
Deputy Prolocutor	Canon Walter G. Asbil
Assessors	William A. Gardner, William J. Hemmerick, J. Elliott Hudson, H.R. Stuart Ryan, Reginald H. Soward
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Registrar	Reginald H. Soward
General Secretary	Archdeacon Harry St. C. Hilchey
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Geoffrey R. Huggill, Archdeacon Albert E. Chovaz, Mary Fenwick, R. Anthony Locock

1983 Fredericton

President	Archbishop Edward W. Scott
Prolocutor	J.H. Clyne Harradence
Deputy Prolocutor	Canon Walter G. Asbil
Assessors	William J. Hemmerick, J. Elliott Hudson, H.R. Stuart Ryan, Reginald H. Soward, David H. Wright
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Chancellor	Reginald H. Soward
Exec. Dir. of Program	Rev. L. Clarke Raymond
General Secretary	Archdeacon Harry St. C. Hilchey
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon R. Keith McKean, LCol. Randolph S. Wood, Patricia Lyster, Ruth Barrett

1986 Winnipeg

President	Archbishop Edward W. Scott Archbishop Harold L. Nutter Archbishop Michael G. Peers
Prolocutor	Diane N. Maybee
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Robert T. Pynn
Assessors	Ronald C. Stevenson, H.R. Stuart Ryan, David H. Wright, John G. Goodwin
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Chancellor	Reginald H. Soward
Exec. Dir. of Program	Rev. L. Clarke Raymond
General Secretary	Archdeacon Harry St. C. Hilchey
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Archibald H. Skirving, Rev. Mary Holmen, Carolyn Chenhall, Douglas Reeves

1989 St. John's

President	Archbishop Douglas W. Hambidge
Prolocutor	Diane N. Maybee
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Robert T. Pynn
Assessors	Ronald C. Stevenson, H.R. Stuart Ryan, Robert W.P. Welch, Rendina Hamilton
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Chancellor	David H. Wright
Exec. Dir. of Program	Rev. L. Clarke Raymond
General Secretary	Archdeacon David J. Woeller
Honorary Secretaries	Rev. Sister Benedetta, Rev. Paul Robinson, Peter Colbert, Amy Newell

1992 Toronto

President	Archbishop Michael G. Peers
Prolocutor	Dean Robert T. Pynn
Deputy Prolocutor	Amy Newell
Assessors	Stephen Adams, Rendina Hamilton, J.H. Clyne Harradence, Reginald H. Soward (Honorary), Ronald C. Stevenson, David H. Wright
Treasurer	John R. Ligertwood
Chancellor	David H. Wright
Vice Chancellor	J.H. Clyne Harradence
Exec. Dir. of Program	Suzanne P. Lawson
General Secretary	Archdeacon David J. Woeller
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Lynn Ross, Archdeacon Charles Staples, Canon Michael Iveson, Carol Throp

1995 Ottawa

President	Archbishop Michael G. Peers
Prolocutor	Amy Newell
Deputy Prolocutor	Rev. James Isbister
Assessors	Stephen Adams, Rendina Hamilton, Ernest Reid, J.H. Clyne Harradence (Honorary), Diane N. Maybee (Honorary)
Treasurer	Robert Armstrong
Chancellor	David H. Wright
Exec. Dir. Program	Suzanne P. Lawson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Jim Boyles
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Rodney Andrews, Canon Thora Wade Rowe, Elizabeth Hutchinson, Allan Millar

1998 Montreal

President	Archbishop Michael G. Peers
Prolocutor	Rendina Hamilton
Deputy Prolocutor	Rev. Benjamin Arreak
Assessors	Archdeacon Susan deGruchy, Robert Falby, J.H. Clyne Harradence (Honorary), Rhodie Mercer, Dean Robert Pynn, Ronald C. Stevenson
Treasurer	Jim Cullen
Chancellor	David H. Wright
General Secretary	Archdeacon Jim Boyles
Honorary Secretaries	Capt. The Rev. Baxter Park, Gary Genge, Rev. David Torraville, Donna Parsons

2001 Waterloo

President	Archbishop Michael G. Peers
Prolocutor	Rev. Rodney O. Andrews
Deputy Prolocutor	Diane Brookes
Assessors	Ronald C. Stevenson, Stephen Adams, Canon Brett Cane, Archdeacon Susan deGruchy, David Gould, Robert Falby, J.H. Clyne Harradence, Rhodie Mercer
Treasurer	Jim Cullen
Chancellor	Ronald C. Stevenson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Jim Boyles
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Logan McMenamie, Canon Glenn Small, Carolyn Chenhall, Betty Livingston

2004 St. Catharines

President	Archbishop David Crawley
Prolocutor	Dorothy Davies-Flindall
Deputy Prolocutor	Dean Peter G. Elliott
Assessors	Ronald C. Stevenson, Robert Falby, Rhodie Mercer, Percy Tinker, Heather Dixon, Clyne Harradence
Treasurer	Jim Cullen
Chancellor	Ronald C. Stevenson
General Secretary	Archdeacon Jim Boyles
Honorary Secretaries	Peter Clarke, Marilyn Dean, Archdeacon Michael Pollesel, Rev. Peter Fenty

2007 Winnipeg

President	Archbishop Andrew S. Hutchison
Prolocutor	Dean Peter G. Elliott
Deputy Prolocutor	Susan Winn
Assessors	Brian R. Burrows, Beth Bilson, Canon Bob Falby, Douglas MacAdams, Rev. Alan Perry
Treasurer	Peter Blachford
Chancellor	Ronald C. Stevenson
Vice Chancellor	Brian R. Burrows
General Secretary	Archdeacon Michael Pollesel
Honorary Secretaries	Canon John Alfred Steele, Margaret Jenniex, Rev. Karen Chalk, Kathy Hartsook

2010 Halifax

President	Archbishop Fred J. Hiltz
Prolocutor	Canon Robert Falby
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Harry Huskins
Assessors	Brian R. Burrows, Ann Bourke, Anthony Chapman, Heather Dixon, Douglas MacAdams, The Rev. Canon Alan Perry, Ronald C. Stevenson
Treasurer	Michèle George
Chancellor	Ronald C. Stevenson
Vice Chancellor	Brian R. Burrows
General Secretary	Archdeacon Michael Pollesel (on leave)
Acting General Secretary	Vianney (Sam) Carriere
Honorary Secretaries	Archdeacon Ronald Harrison, Archdeacon Geoffrey Hall, Margaret Jenniex, Stephen Koning

2013 Ottawa

President	Archbishop Fred J. Hiltz
Prolocutor	Canon Robert Falby
Deputy Prolocutor	Archdeacon Harry Huskins
Assessors	Ann Bourke, Heather Dixon, Robin MacKay, Archdeacon Alan T. Perry
Treasurer	Hanna Goschy
Chancellor	Canon David P. Jones, Q.C.
Vice Chancellor	Ann Bourke
General Secretary	Archdeacon Michael Thompson
Honorary Secretaries	Rev. Bruce Bryant-Scott, Margaret Jenniex, Stephen Koning, Archdeacon Geoffrey Peddle

2016 Toronto

President of Synod
Prolocutor
Deputy Prolocutor
Assessors

Treasurer
Chancellor
Vice Chancellor
General Secretary
Honorary Secretaries

Archbishop Fred J. Hiltz
Archdeacon Dr. Harry Huskins
Cynthia Haines-Turner
Chris Ambidge, Ann Bourke,
Rev. Canon Bruce Bryant-Scott,
Archdeacon Alan T. Perry
Hanna Goschy
Canon David P. Jones, Q.C.
Ann Bourke
Archdeacon Dr. Michael Thompson
Dean Jason Haggstrom, Margaret Marschall, Rev. Alex Parsons,
Canon Paul Rathbone

