

The Anglican Church of Canada

REPORT BY
THE GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUP
TO
THE COUNCIL OF GENERAL SYNOD
November 2009

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**REPORT BY THE GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUP
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BACKGROUND

Act 54 of the 2004 General Synod provided for the establishment of a Governance Working Group (GWG) to review the governance of General Synod with a view to enhancing the work and mission of General Synod.

The first GWG worked during the triennium from 2004 to 2007, and reported to the 2007 General Synod.

The Council of General Synod (COGS) determined that the GWG should continue its work during the current triennium. Advertisements in the *Anglican Journal* requested applications from volunteers with appropriate skills and experience. The General Secretary was given authority to appoint both the committee members and the chair, after consultation with the Chair of the Planning and Agenda Team and the Deputy Prolocutor. The members of the current Governance Working Group were appointed in February 2008, and our terms of office go to the end of October 2010.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the current GWG consists of:

David Jones, Q.C. (Chair; Province of Rupert's Land)
Dr. Randall Fairey (Province of B.C. and Yukon)
Cynthia Haines-Turner (Province of Canada)
Ven. Harry Huskins (House of Clergy)
Rt. Rev. Sue Moxley (House of Bishops)
Monica Patten (Province of Ontario)

In addition, the GWG has included the Rt. Rev. Mark MacDonald and the Ven. Sidney Black during our consideration about the structure of the National Indigenous Ministry.

Dianne Izzard from Church House provides staff support

THE FOUR FILES

The GWG has concentrated our efforts on four files:

1. Resolutions A021 and A022 from the 2007 General Synod (dealing with the overlap between the Declaration of Principles and the Constitution, and the amending formulas).
2. Resolution A188 from the 2007 General Synod (dealing with the structure of the Church).
3. The structure of the National Indigenous Ministry (NIM).
4. The size and composition of General Synod and the Council of General Synod.

We have also been consulted by the Financial Management and Development Committee about proposed changes to Canon VI on Financial Management.

MEETINGS OF THE GWG

The GWG has met three times in person (March 12-14, 2008; October 21-23, 2008; and September 30 - October 2, 2009); twice by telephone conference call (March 13, 2009 and August 24, 2009); and many times by email.

CONSULTATIONS AND REPORTING

The GWG has consulted and reported widely on its work—including the House of Bishops (three times), the Council of General Synod (three times), all four Provincial Synods, the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Sacred Circle, and the Council of the North.

Various articles about our work have appeared in the *Anglican Journal*.

A list of the consultations is included at [Attachment F](#).

PART ONE

GS 2007 Resolution A021 Eliminating Duplication between the Declaration of Principles and the Constitution

General Synod 2007 referred this resolution for further study. The GWG sent this resolution to the dioceses and provinces for further comment. As a result of that consultation, the GWG makes the following recommendations.

For many years, a number of provisions contained in the Declaration of Principles have been duplicated in the Constitution.

In general terms, Resolution A021 would have eliminated the duplication. As drafted, however, Resolution A021 would also have had the consequence that the items in question could be amended by one General Synod rather than two.

The response from our consultation was overwhelmingly negative with respect to the consequence that these items could be amended by one General Synod.

However, there was general support for removing duplication in a way which would not change the amending requirements. At our request, the Rev. Canon Alan Perry, then Prolocutor of the Province of Canada, has provided a thoughtful way in which this could be achieved through four resolutions. The concept is to keep matters of principle in the Declaration of Principles, and to keep more detailed or specific matters in the Constitution or the Rules of Order.

[Attachment A](#) at the end of this Report contains a table comparing the current and proposed versions of the various provisions in the fullness of their respective contexts.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—1

Subject: Section 3 of the Declaration of Principles—Membership in
General Synod

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod give First Reading to amend sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Declaration of Principles to read as follows:

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 size 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 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The purpose of this resolution is to remove duplication between the Declaration of Principles and the Constitution (or the Rules of Order), with

the former containing fundamental principles and the latter containing more detailed or specific provisions.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(a)(ii) of the Declaration of Principles, this resolution must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at two successive sessions of General Synod, and after First Reading must be referred for consideration to all diocesan and provincial synods.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—2

Subject: Section 3 of the Constitution—President and Chair of General Synod

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 3 of the Constitution to read as follows:

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.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This resolution clarifies the current provision, and moves the reference to the fact that the Primate is elected pursuant to the Constitution, Canons and Rules from section 4 of the Declaration of Principles to this provision in the Constitution.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(b) of the Declaration of Principles, this resolution must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at one session of General Synod.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—3

Subject: Section 6 of the Constitution—chairing the different Orders

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 6 of the Constitution to read as follows:

- 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.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Constitution does not currently specify who is to chair when the Orders meet separately.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(b) of the Declaration of Principles, this resolution must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at one session of General Synod.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—4

Subject: Consequential amendments to the Rules of Order

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend the Rules of Order as follows:

1. deleting section 17(d);
2. amending section 18(b) to read as follows:
 - 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.*
3. amending section 18(d) to read as follows:
 - d) *When voting by Orders, regardless of the result when the question is first put, it shall be put to all members of the General Synod.*

4. adding section 20(a.1) to read as follows:

a.1) *Ex officio and other non-diocesan members of General Synod shall vote with the diocese in which they are normally resident.*

and this resolution shall come into effect upon Second Reading being given to Resolution GS 2010–GS–1.

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This resolution makes consequential amendments to the Rules of Order which will be needed when Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 comes into effect, and also clarifies where *ex officio* and other non-diocesan members vote when there is a vote by dioceses.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(d) of the Declaration of Principles, an amendment to the Rules of Order must be approved by two-thirds majority of the members of one session of General Synod voting in the normal manner.

PART TWO

GS 2007 Resolution A022 The Amending Formulas

General Synod 2007 referred this resolution for further study.

Resolution A022 proposed changing the amending formulas contained in Section 11 of the Declaration of Principles. Among other things, it would delete the references to “discipline” and “worship” from section 11(c)(i) in the Declaration of Principles, which would have the consequence that canons dealing with these two matters could be amended at one General Synod rather than two.

The GWG sent this resolutions to the dioceses and provinces for further comment. The response from our consultation was overwhelmingly negative about this proposal.

Accordingly, the GWG recommends that Resolution A022 not be proceeded with.

PART THREE

GS 2007 Resolution A188 The Structure of the National Church, Provinces and Dioceses

General Synod 2007 passed Resolution A188 requesting the Primate to initiate a discussion within and among the dioceses and provinces about possible structural reforms which would enhance the mission and effectiveness of the Church. The organizational structure of our Church is not something which lies within the sole jurisdiction of General Synod, which is why a discussion is required with the dioceses and provinces.

The Primate sent the requested letter to the dioceses and metropolitans on 25 April 2008 (with a reminder in September) asking for responses by the end of 2008, which he would send to the GWG for advice.

[Attachment B](#) contains Resolution A188 and the Primate's letter.

Responses have been sporadic and varied. Nine dioceses and the Military Ordinariate responded in some way to the request, with two dioceses engaging a facilitator and allocating a fair bit of time to the exercise. There was little of a "common thread" in the responses which were received, and the lack of a large number of responses may have been due to the general, ambitious and perhaps ambiguous nature of the motion and the Primate's request.

In considering how to proceed, it was discovered that there was an error in transliterating a friendly amendment into A188. This may have changed the focus of the request from considering structural reforms to articulating the mission currently being carried out by the dioceses and provinces. And there may have been some confusion between this request and a request for dioceses to provide copies of long range plans to Church House.

It is apparent to the GWG that the conversation about structural reforms is ongoing and will take some time. The focus needs to be on "how mission is articulated, resourced and carried out" at all levels of the Church, and to have a "discussion grounded in a prayerful discernment of the Spirit's leading in a call to new initiatives in the Service of the Gospel" and how the structures of the church enhance or hinder mission.

The Primate continued this conversation with the House of Bishops at their meeting in November 2009. Bishops are in a unique position to have this conversation because each bishop operates in three dimensions—national, provincial and diocesan (local). The discussion included the following questions:

1. What are the current structures that support you in your work and mission? Are these structures diocesan, provincial, or national?
2. Are there structures that you perceive impede your work and mission? Are these structures diocesan, provincial, or national?
3. What aspects of your work and mission could be done better at a level beyond the diocesan (this may include diocesan groupings, ecclesiastical provinces, the national church, specialized ministries, or some other way)?
4. Are there current examples of sharing of resources or administrative functions (such as human resources, payroll, insurance, legal)? Could there be more of that sharing? How would that work?
5. Is there anything that needs to happen at the provincial, regional, or national level that would better enhance mission in your diocese?
6. What might be the next steps? Who needs to take them?

It is also foreseeable that structural changes may result from the developing self-determination of various indigenous ministries, which may affect not only these ministries but also other diocesan, provincial and national structures. Accordingly, there is a connection between this topic and the development of the National Indigenous Ministry (see Part Four below).

There are also structural questions involving General Synod itself. Part Five below considers the composition and size of General Synod. Part Six below considers the composition and size of the Council of General Synod. Consideration also needs to be given to the composition and size of various committees of General Synod.

At all of these levels, the guiding principle must be to ensure that our structures effectively support and enhance the mission of the Church, and not the other way round—bearing in mind the reality of limited time, energy and financial resources, as well as the changing ways in which mission needs to be accomplished in different contexts in contemporary society.

The GWG recommends that General Synod 2010 confirm and reiterate its commitment to continuing this conversation at all levels in the Church.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—5

Subject: Continuing discussion about whether and how the structures of the Church need to be modified to support and enhance mission

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod confirm and reiterate its commitment to continuing the conversation about whether and how the diocesan, provincial and national structures need to be modified to support and enhance mission, and requests the whole Church to make this conversation a priority during the next triennium.

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This resolution recognizes the importance of continuing the conversation at all levels about possible structural changes which would enhance and support more effective mission.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

Because this is an ordinary resolution, section 18(b) of the Rules of Order applies, which requires a majority in the Order of Bishops, and a majority in the Orders of Clergy and Laity voting together, with abstentions not being counted in determining the majority.

PART FOUR

Structure for the National Indigenous Ministry

A. BACKGROUND

The structure of the National Indigenous Ministry (NIM) has been one of GWG's priorities.

Beyond the painful legacy of the Residential Schools, there has been a determined effort over quite a number of years to develop indigenous ministries within the Anglican Church in Canada.

Historical Landmarks

- 1967 Publication of “Beyond Traplines” by sociologist Charles Hendry - raising the residential school injustices and a call for a new partnership with Aboriginal peoples based on **solidarity, equality, and mutual respect**.
- 1969 General Synod receives the Hendry Report and develops initiatives to address Aboriginal concerns. Hiring of a national consultant on native affairs.
- 1970s Emergence of a need for **structures in the church** to provide the means to address native needs, concerns, and the accommodation of appropriate spiritual and cultural expressions of Aboriginal Anglicans.
- 1973 Sub-committee on Native Affairs is formed
- 1980 General Synod authorizes a **Council on Native Affairs** empowered to report to the National Executive Council (the NEC is now known as Council of General Synod)
- 1988 The Council of Native Affairs organizes the **first Sacred Circle** [Theme: Sharing the Dream] at Fort Qu’Appelle. (Sacred Circles are also called Native Convocations or Anglican Indigenous Circles.)
- 1993 Second Sacred Circle [Theme: Dancing the Dream] at Minaki (Kenora), Ontario where Primate Michael Peers formally apologizes to Residential School survivors on behalf of the ACC.
- 1994 Aboriginal Anglican leaders write “*Our Journey of Spiritual Renewal,*” and “*The Covenant*”.
- 1995 The Council on Native Affairs becomes the **Anglican Council of Indigneous Peoples (ACIP)** and the General Synod adopts the above.
- 1996 By this year, four Indigneous Bishops have been elected: The Rt. Rev. Charles Arthurson, Suffragan, Saskatchewan; the Rt. Rev. Gordon Beardy, Diocesan, Keewatin; the Rt. Rev. Paul Idlout and the Rt. Rev. Andrew Atagotaaluk, Suffragans, Arctic.
- 1997 **Third Sacred Circle** [Theme: Our Journey of Spiritual Renewal] at Lethbridge, Alberta.
- 2000 **Fourth Sacred Circle** [Theme: Walking a New Vision] is held at Port Elgin, Ontario.

- 2001 General Synod adopts an ACIP report leading to the **New Agape Project**.
- 2003 ACIP establishes the Indigenous Covenant Implementation Commission (ICIC) to develop a plan to implement The Covenant.
- 2005 **Fifth Sacred Circle** [Theme: Honoring Our Relations: Keeping the Spirit Alive] held at Pinawa, Manitoba. A landmark meeting attended by the Primate and seven Diocesan Bishops. The leaders of the Sacred Circle and the Primate and Bishops agree to “provide a national aboriginal bishop within one year.” ACIP is authorized to nominate a qualified Bishop to be appointed as the first National Indigenous Bishop (see later).
- 2005 Act 54 of General Synod 2004 establishes the first Governance Working Group (GWG) chaired by retired Metropolitan of British Columbia and Yukon, the Most Rev. David Crawley, and reporting through COGS to General Synod.
- 2006 The Honourable Mr. Justice Brian Burrows, a member of the first GWG, prepares a Working Document on **Task 2: Alternative Models** in specific reference to the governance issues around the creation of a National Indigenous Bishop and other matters related to Indigenous initiatives in the national church and specific dioceses.
- 2007 January 4, 2007 - The Rt. Rev. Mark L. MacDonald assumes office as the first National Indigenous Bishop of the Anglican Church of Canada.
- 2007 The first GWG presents its Report to General Synod with particular reference to the need for examination of the governance issues around both the National Bishop and a National Indigenous Ministry in the Anglican Church of Canada.
- 2008 February - The second GWG is appointed with David Jones, Q.C. as Chair, with the Primate and General Secretary as *ex officio* members and the Rt. Rev. Sue Moxley returning as a member from the earlier GWG.
- 2008 March - The GWG includes the Structure of the National Indigenous Anglican Ministry as one of its four priorities. The Rt. Rev. Mark Macdonald, National Indigenous Bishop, and the Ven. Sidney Black of ACIP are included in the GWG’s work on this File.

B. THE GWG'S TASK

The GWG's task has been to develop possible structures for the National Indigenous Ministry that will achieve self-determination for Indigenous Canadian Anglicans within the Constitution and Canons of General Synod.

C. CONSULTATIONS BY THE GWG FROM MARCH 2008 TO SEPTEMBER 2009

The GWG prepared a Power Point presentation that presented the history of the aspirations of Indigenous Canadian Anglicans, stated the fundamental principles that underpin Aboriginal self-determination, and described recent developments as various new Ministries have emerged. The presentation identified the possibility of creating an Indigenous Province.

The GWG's presentation was first made to the House of Bishops in late October 2008, and to the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples (ACIP) on November 1, 2008. ACIP unanimously endorsed the principles under which GWG was proceeding. The presentation was then made to the Council of General Synod in November 2008, the Brandon-Keewatin Area Ministry consultation in December 2008 and January 2009, and the Council of the North in February 2009. Further consultations included an update to the House of Bishops in April 2009, a further report to COGS in May 2009, and participation at the Sacred Circle in August 2009. In addition, presentations have been made to the Synods of all four Provinces: Rupert's Land (June 2009), Canada (September 2009) and British Columbia and Yukon (September 2009), and Ontario (October 2009). In all instances, feedback has been very positive. The GWG will meet with the House of Bishops and COGS again in November 2009.

Appendix F contains a complete list of the GWG's consultations about possible structures for the Indigenous Ministry.

D. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EMERGING INDIGENOUS MINISTRIES

While the GWG has been doing its work, other developments have occurred and are continuing to evolve.

For example, there is an initiative to establish an Area Ministry in northern Manitoba—an area which is currently included in two dioceses. Consultations in December 2008 and January and June 2009 have discussed the principles and structures needed to govern this Area Ministry. In particular, the consultations identified two important points: (a) the people involved value their membership in their current dioceses, and would not want to have to separate from their dioceses in order to join an Indigenous Province; and (b) they wish to elect their own Area Bishop (who would be suffragan to the two diocesan bishops). In order to accommodate the later point, the Synod of the Province of Rupert's

Land in June amended its Canon on Episcopal Elections to permit it to be customized so as to apply to this type of situation.

Another example is the meeting of the Great Chapter Meeting James Bay at Moose Factory in March 2009 which had extensive discussions around the future directions of the Diocese of Moosonee. This was timely given the possible changes being talked about by GWG, the upcoming election of a new diocesan bishop (and Metropolitan), and the knowledge of events happening in other locations. In that forum there was little enthusiasm for changing the existing relationship with their diocese, and no immediate desire to form an Indigenous Diocese or contemplate membership in any new Ecclesiastical Province.

On the other hand, the deliberations in the Northern Ontario Area Ministry Working Group meeting in Thunder Bay in April 2009 continue toward forming a new Indigenous Diocese as a priority, although the governance of this is still being discussed.

It is clear that different possible structures for National Indigenous Ministry are evolving as more feedback is received, as both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadian Anglicans consider the issues, and as we get closer to General Synod 2010.

It is apparent, however, that there is continued momentum and a firm desire to answer the call of Indigenous Anglicans embodied in the Covenant Statement from ACIP in 1994, and articulated in the New Agape Report of 2001 (particularly Goal One which contemplates “a Self-Determining Indigenous Anglican Community”).¹

E. WHAT THE GWG HAS LEARNED FROM OUR CONSULTATIONS

The GWG has learned the following from our consultations:

-
1. Goal One of The New Agape is:

A Self-Determining Indigenous Anglican Community

- Move forward with consultations and discussions/workshops and resources to implement the Covenant and establish a self-determining Anglican Indigenous Community.
- Move forward with consultations, discussions and resources the Act of General Synod 1995 as stated, “support and encourage the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples as it works at redefining the role of Indigenous Anglicans in the Church, and specifically encourages the exploration of:
 1. the establishment of the office of a national Indigenous Bishop who will work in partnership with the national church and dioceses;
 2. the development of Indigenous forms church government and decision making;
 3. ways for the Indigenous congregations to move toward self-sufficiency.”
- Work to change Anglican canons and constitution, as appropriate.

1. The great importance of the pastoral role of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop

Since the appointment of Mark MacDonald in January 2007, it has become clear that the successful pastoral role of the National Indigenous Bishop and his collegiality and cooperation with diocesan bishops has created an atmosphere of constructive and creative change. He has been welcomed by diocesan bishops, and his pastoral relationship with ACIP, the Sacred Circle and Indigenous communities across the country cannot be over-emphasized.

The importance of the practical and pastoral work being done by Bishop MacDonald is recognized and underlined by the fact that each of the four Ecclesiastical Provinces have unanimously consented to the resolutions which were given First Reading at GS 2007 to include the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop in the Constitution.²

2. The important organizing role of ACIP

ACIP performs an essential organizing role for the National Indigenous Ministry, particularly in organizing the Sacred Circles.

3. The importance of the National Sacred Circle

The Sacred Circle is an important institution for the National Indigenous Ministry, particularly for bringing together representatives from the many Indigenous communities and strengthening their common spiritual life.

4. Three important questions

At the recent Sacred Circle, the GWG asked ACIP three questions: (a) how will future members of ACIP be selected? (b) how will future members in the Sacred Circle be selected? (c) how will the next NIAB be selected? In accordance with the principle of self-determination, the answers to these questions must come from the Indigenous community, not from the non-Indigenous Church. However, once these answers are known, they can be incorporated into the constitutional framework of the National Church.

5. Different types of structures are emerging for particular Indigenous ministries

It is clear that there are emerging forms of Indigenous Ministries—ranging from potential Dioceses to Area Ministries, to single point Parishes, or to specialized programs. Some state their desire to move quickly to an Indigenous diocese or province. Others state that

2. As well as the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces. See Appendix L of the 2007 edition of the Handbook of General Synod at p. 156.

they are not ready to change governance to a new Ecclesiastical Province. Some express a clear desire to remain in their present dioceses, either with unchanged governance or while becoming Area Ministries. New financial models are being suggested and may be implemented. It is apparent that there is not one model for governance structures for all Indigenous ministries, and that there is a continuing need to be flexible in matching particular governance structures to the needs of particular communities, with continuing episcopal generosity for the pastoral work of the NIAB. Matters are developing rapidly and will have an impact on other structures in the Church as we move forward.

Whatever structures are developed in particular places, there is a continuing need for mentoring and nurturing through both the pastoral work of the NIAB and the Sacred Circle

6. The National Indigenous Province is somewhat less immediate

As discussed above, the momentum towards an Indigenous Ecclesiastical Province has become somewhat less immediate for several reasons. First because Ecclesiastical Provinces are mutually exclusive, joining a new Indigenous Province necessarily means leaving one's existing province. Not all of the Indigenous groups wish to separate from their existing diocese and province in order to join a separate Indigenous Province. Secondly, there is uncertainty for many Indigenous groups about whether to take such a step, so there is the need to allow time for unhurried consideration. Thirdly, there are considerable governance changes that will need to occur in order to establish a new Province: there is the historical requirement for there to be a minimum of three or more Indigenous dioceses in order to form a province. While this requirement is not constitutionally mandated for an "internal province" in the Canadian Church, it follows Anglican tradition. In addition, all of the affected dioceses and provinces would need to consent in order to move particular Indigenous Ministries out of their existing structures in to a new Indigenous Province; and the consent of General Synod would also be required. Finally, Indigenous Anglicans want to be certain that a new Province is foremost an expression of their Indigenous spirituality, particularly as "People of the Land", rather than merely a non-Indigenous expression of their autonomy and ecclesial authority.

Accordingly, more time and thought are required before it is clear how a National Indigenous Province might be put in place, how it would work, and how it would relate to the existing dioceses and provinces.

7. The need for indigenous language, and the lack of knowledge of Church structure

The GWG initially thought that particularly Indigenous language and terminology might be useful to facilitate the understanding of the governance and structural components of the Anglican Church. On the one hand, in the past "canons" have sometimes had a bad connotation, as they can be used negatively to suppress or control Indigenous

expressions of spirituality. On the other hand, terms like the " Sacred Circle" might be more appropriate than the traditional "Synod", and might better reflect the way Indigenous communities make decisions.

However, it has become apparent that many Indigenous and non-Indigenous members of our church are alike in their lack of understanding our current structures. As a church we have not done a good job in explaining our organizational structures (or the reasons for them) and the terminology we use in daily church life. So rather than develop special Indigenous terms, the priority emerging is to educate all our members as to what terms mean and what structures we have, and how they are useful in day-to-day governance.

8. The need to address urban indigenous ministry

It is also clear that there is a growing and urgent need to address the problems in Indigenous ministry in urban settings. To date, most of the emphasis in NIM has been on rural or northern settings. However, many of the most pressing issues for our church are seen on the streets of large Canadian cities like Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver or Toronto. The response to these issues has tended to be more diocesan-based so new models of ministry are going to be required.

9. The relationship between mission and structure

All new governance structures must serve to empower the Mission of God, and demonstrate the centrality of the Gospel in Indigenous religious expression within our church.

F. PROPOSED CANON XXII

Taking into account what we have learned from our consultations, the GWG is of the view that it is timely and appropriate for the roles of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop, ACIP and the Sacred Circle to be recognized as essential Indigenous governance structures, and to incorporate and recognize these formally in the constitutional structure of General Synod.

Adopting Canon XXII would be an important and historic step in honouring the 1994 Covenant.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—6

Subject: Providing canonical recognition for the roles of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop, the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples, and Sacred Circle.

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod enact Canon XXII as follows:

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 co-operation with diocesan bishops, who may delegate authority to the NIAB.

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.

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.

ACIP maintains relationships with the House of Bishops, General Synod, the Council of General Synod, the Council of the North, and the 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. Invitations are sent to each of the known First Nations, Inuit, Metis and urban Indigenous ministries in the Anglican Church to send 1 clergy, 1 elder and 1 youth representative. The Primate and the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop are full participants. 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), as well as a small number of partners.

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

Currently, the Indigenous ministries all operate within existing dioceses. In addition to their diocesan bishop, they may have a pastoral relationship with the National Indigenous Anglican bishop.

Some Indigenous area ministries have expressed an interest in having their own episcopal oversight—whether as part of their existing dioceses, or by becoming a separate diocese altogether. These developments will take place over time, and can be accommodated by changes to the existing constitutional and canonical structures.

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The purpose of this resolution is to incorporate the roles of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop, the Anglican Council of Indigenous Peoples, and the Sacred Circle into the constitutional framework of General Synod.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(b) of the Declaration of Principles, this resolution must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at one session of General Synod.

PART FIVE

The Composition and Size of General Synod

The composition of General Synod is currently set out in section 3 of the Declaration of Principles,³ which is substantially duplicated in section 8 of the Constitution.

There were 302 members of General Synod 2007: 42 bishops, 10 officers, 110 clergy, 110 laity, and 30 youth members.

3. As noted above, Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 would amend section 3 of the Declaration of Principles, leaving the detailed membership provision in section 8 of the Constitution.

A. PRINCIPLES OF REPRESENTATION

There are three principles underlying the current composition of General Synod (from the 1988/89 Task Force):

1. All of the 30 dioceses⁴ should have significant voice at General Synod regardless of size.
2. The number of members from each diocese should be proportional to the number of Anglicans in the diocese.
3. General Synod should not have so many members that it cannot function effectively as a forum for the exchange of views, the advocacy of positions, and the formulation of policy.

The principle of significant voice for all core constituencies

If each of the 30 dioceses is represented by the diocesan bishop, one clergy, one lay person and one youth member, this means 120 members. There are approximately 12 additional bishops (coadjutor, suffragan, and Ordinary to the Forces),⁵ and approximately 10 *ex officio* members (the Primate, Chancellor, General Secretary, and representatives of the Canadian Forces and Religious Orders). Accordingly, this accounts for a minimum of 142 members representing core constituencies.

The principle of representation proportional to population

Assuming that General Synod remains the same size (302 members), and that 142 are required to represent core constituencies, there are 160 “additional members” to be allocated proportionately according to population.

Currently, the 160 “additional members” are divided equally between clergy and lay members—80 each.⁶

Adding the 30 “required” clerical members (one per diocese) plus the 80 “additional” clerical members makes a total of 110 clerical members of General Synod. Similarly, it

-
4. The Anglican Parishes of the Central Interior are treated as a Diocese for this purpose.
 5. Plus the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop, who will become a member of General Synod when Second Reading is given to Resolution A024 from GS 2007 adding section 3 b) vii) to the Declaration of Principles.
 6. One might consider whether the House of Clergy and the House of Laity need to be the same size. However, the GWG is not proposing to change their relative sizes.

consists of a total of 110 lay members (30 “required—one per diocese—plus 80 “additional”).

B. CHANGING THE UNIT FOR DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Currently, the entitlement for members (both clerical and lay) is based on the number of licensed clergy in the diocese: see section 3(f) of the Declaration of Principles (which is repeated in section 8(f) of the Constitution).

“Number of licensed clergy” is no longer a satisfactory measure of the number of Anglicans in a diocese. There is considerable variation in licensing practices across the country. In addition, focussing on the number of licensed clergy does not take account of our emphasis on the whole people of God.

The GWG proposes to change the unit for determining entitlement to members to “average weekly attendance in the diocese”.

Accordingly, each diocese’s entitlement to members in General Synod would be determined by that diocese’s percentage of the national average weekly attendance (with a guarantee of at least one clerical and one lay member).⁷

The following is the proposed wording for the new formula:⁸

- f) *Each Diocese shall be entitled to elect clerical and lay members of the General Synod, with the number from each Order being determined by the following formula:*

*Average Weekly Attendance in the Diocese divided
by Average Weekly Attendance in all Dioceses,
multiplied by 110.*

Provided that:

-
7. Plus a youth member—no change is proposed to section 8(h) of the Constitution.
 8. Note that the formula incorporates the requirement that each diocese will be able to elect at least one clerical and one lay member, and does not deal with just the “additional” members described in the main text. This explains why the multiplier in the formula is 110 rather than 80 (namely, the 30 clerical members required to give each diocese at least one clerical member of General Synod, plus the 80 “additional” clerical members). Paragraph f.1 provides for the election of the same number of lay members (110). Existing paragraph h) adds the 30 youth members; existing paragraphs g) and i) add the members from the Ordinariate and the Religious Orders. Existing paragraphs b) and j) add the bishops, chancellor and general secretary. The total will remain 302 members (subject to some slight variation due to the net effect of rounding).

- (i) *the resulting number will be at least 1;*
- (ii) *if the resulting number is a fractional number and is greater than 1, it will be rounded down to the nearest whole number if the fraction is 0.5 or less, and rounded up to the nearest whole number if the fraction is greater than 0.5;*
- (iii) *“Average Weekly Attendance” means the combined total attendance at Regular Services in the particular calendar year, divided by 52;*
- (iv) *the Average Weekly Attendance figures to be used are those for the second calendar year prior to the year in which General Synod will take place;*
- (v) *“Regular Service” means any worship service for which the attendance has been recorded in the Register of the Congregation (including Home Communion) but excluding weddings, funerals and services held in medical or long-term care facilities.*

Note the following aspects of the proposed formula:

- The earliest the new formula could come into effect would be for General Synod 2016.⁹
- Given that the new formula would come into effect for General Synod 2016, it will be necessary to have statistics for 2014 (the second calendar year prior to the year in which General Synod takes place).

9. Because the existing membership formula is contained in section 3 of the Declaration of Principles (as well as in section 8 of the Constitution), the earliest the new formula could come into effect would be General Synod 2016, because amendments to the Declaration of Principles must be passed at two successive General Synods (2010 and 2013).

The effect of Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 (discussed in Part Two above) would be to remove the existing membership formula from section 3 of the Declaration of Principles, leaving it in section 8 of the Constitution. If Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 is enacted, it would only be necessary to amend section 8 of the Constitution, to come into effect at the same time as Second Reading is given to Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1.

If Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 is not passed, it would be necessary to amend Resolution GS 2010–GWG–7 to specifically amend the Declaration of Principles as well.

- If a diocese does not provide the required statistics (which has sometimes occurred), it will be entitled to the minimum of one clerical and one lay member.¹⁰
- Any variation from diocese to diocese in how statistics are kept is not expected to have any significant impact on the result of the formula, given the large numbers that would be required for each additional member.
- In addition to the number of clerical and lay members determined by this formula, each diocese will continue to be entitled to one youth member and its bishop(s): sections 8(h) and (b) of the Constitution).

[Attachment C](#) at the end of this Report contains a table comparing the current and proposed versions of section 8 of the Constitution.

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–7

Subject: Changing the basis for determining the number of clerical and lay members of General Synod from each diocese

Moved by _____
 Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 8(f) of the Constitution to read as follows:

- f) *Each Diocese shall be entitled to elect clerical and lay members of the General Synod, with the number from each Order being determined by the following formula:*

Average Weekly Attendance in the Diocese divided by Average Weekly Attendance in all Dioceses, multiplied by 110.

 Provided that:

- (i) *the resulting number will be at least 1;*
- (ii) *if the resulting number is a fractional number and is greater than 1, it will be rounded down to the nearest whole number if the fraction is 0.5 or less,*

10. Plus its bishop(s) and a youth member.

and rounded up to the nearest whole number if the fraction is greater than 0.5;

- (iii) “Average Weekly Attendance” means the combined total attendance at Regular Services in the particular calendar year, divided by 52;*
- (iv) the Average Weekly Attendance figures to be used are those for the second calendar year prior to the year in which General Synod will take place;*
- (v) “Regular Service” means any worship service for which the attendance has been recorded in the Register of the Congregation (including Home Communion) but excluding weddings, funerals and services held in medical or long-term care facilities.*

and this resolution shall come into effect upon Second Reading being given to Resolution GS 2010–GS–1.

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The purpose of this resolution is to change the unit for determining the number of clerical and lay members which dioceses are entitled to send to General Synod. The current method is based on the “number of licensed clergy in the diocese”. The proposed formula allocates membership according to the diocese’s proportion of the national “average weekly attendance”, with a minimum of one clerical and one lay member for each diocese.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

Because the existing membership formula is contained in section 3 of the Declaration of Principles (as well as in section 8 of the Constitution), it will be necessary to amend the Declaration of Principles. An amendment to the Declaration of Principles must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at two successive sessions of General Synod, and after First Reading must be referred for consideration to all diocesan and provincial synods: section 11(a)(ii) of the Declaration of Principles.

The effect of Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 would be to remove the existing membership formula from section 3 of the Declaration of Principles, leaving the formula in section 8 of the Constitution. If Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 is enacted, it would only be necessary to amend section 8 of the

Constitution, to come into effect at the same time as Second Reading is given to Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1.

C. POSSIBLE SUBSEQUENT MOTIONS REDUCING THE SIZE OF GENERAL SYNOD

The GWG is of the view that the current size of General Synod is appropriate, given its legislative functions, the size of the Church, and our geography.

However, from time to time suggestions have been made that General Synod should be decreased in size.

Such a result could be achieved by maintaining the formula set out above, but reducing the multiplier to something less than 110. For example:

- If the size of General Synod were to be reduced by 50 from 302 to 252, this would reduce the multiplier in the formula from 110 to 85.¹¹
- If the size of General Synod were to be reduced by 100 from 302 to 202, this would reduce the multiplier in the formula from 110 to 60.¹²

Note that reducing the size of General Synod reduces the effect of proportional representation, because of the requirement that each diocese must have at least one member from each Order and one youth member. Put differently, if the size of General Synod is reduced to 252 members, there will be 85 clergy members, but 30 of them will be “required” to ensure that each diocese has at least one, leaving 55 “additional” members for proportional representation. If the size of General Synod is reduced to 202, there will be 60 clergy members, but 30 of them will be “required” to ensure that each diocese has at least one, leaving 30 “additional” members for proportional representation.

Alternatively, the size of General Synod could be reduced by changing the number of “automatic” members assigned to each diocese (the bishop(s), one clerical member and one lay member, one youth member). Such an amendment would need to be more extensive and would involve considerable issues of principle. For example, it would be

11. Calculated as follows: Of the 252, there are 30 bishops, 30 youth members, 12 officers and 10 others—making a total of 82. This leaves 170 members, to be divided between the elected clergy and elected laity—85 each. Due to the net effect of rounding, the total size of General Synod might be slightly more or slightly less than 252.

12. Calculated as follows: Of the 202, there are 30 bishops, 30 youth members, 12 officers and 10 others—making a total of 82. This leaves 120 members, to be divided between the elected clergy and elected laity—60 each. Due to the net effect of rounding, the total size of General Synod might be slightly more or slightly less than 202.

possible to not include coadjutor, suffragan or assistant bishops by amending section 8(b), or to remove the minimum of one clerical and one lay member by amending section 8(f)(i), or to remove youth members by repealing section 8(h).

Any resolution to reduce the size of General Synod could not become effective until the 2016 General Synod for the same reasons that are applicable to Resolution GS 2010–GWG–7.

PART SIX

The Size and Composition of the Council of General Synod

A. BACKGROUND

COGS is the executive committee of General Synod, and exercises its powers when General Synod is not in session.

There is an inevitable tension in determining the optimal size of such a body between having a larger body with fewer meetings, or a smaller body with more meetings.

Currently, COGS consists of 42 members—five officers (the Primate, Prolocutor, Deputy Prolocutor, Chancellor and General Secretary), 32 members elected by General Synod (on nomination by the four provincial caucuses),¹³ 4 youth members elected by General Synod (on nomination by the provincial caucuses), and a representative of the Ordinariate nominated and elected by General Synod: section 33 of the Constitution.

The 32 members are selected by the members of the respective provincial caucuses, from their members of General Synod. The selection is governed by an arcane formula. The number of ordained persons on COGS from a province is equal to *45% of the number of dioceses in the province rounded to the next higher whole number*, with an equal number of lay persons. The ordained persons must include at least one bishop and at least one clergy. There must be at least one person from each diocese, and there cannot be more than one ordained person from any diocese.¹⁴

13. Although there are 30 dioceses (treating the Anglican Parishes of the Central Interior as a diocese), there are 32 elected members. The difference is due to rounding 45% of the dioceses in each province up to the next larger whole number.

14. Unless one of the officers of COGS is from that diocese.

B. THE GWG'S PROPOSAL

The GWG is of the view that 42 is too large for an effective executive body.

The GWG proposes to reduce the size of COGS by reducing the number of selected members from each province—by simply changing the formula from *45% of the number of dioceses in the province rounded to the next larger number* to read **25% of the number of dioceses in the province rounded to the next larger number**.

This would decrease the number of elected members from 32 to 18, reducing the size of COGS as a whole by one-third from 42 to 28. Such a reduction in size would also decrease the cost of COGS by a corresponding amount.

The GWG's proposal does mean that there would not be a person from every diocese on CoGS. Some persons have expressed some concern about this. However, it is impossible to make COGS smaller if there must be a person from every diocese. In addition, the GWG notes that:

- Members of COGS are not currently selected by dioceses. They are selected by the provincial caucuses at General Synod.
- The members of COGS are not “representatives” of the diocese in which they reside. They must act on behalf of the whole Church, and not just their diocese.
- Having a member of COGS resident in a particular diocese does not ensure effective communication between COGS and the members of that diocese. Although some members of COGS are diligent in reporting about the activities of COGS to the governing organizations and parishioners in the diocese in which they reside, others are not. The fact is that the current system of having a person resident in a diocese does not guarantee effective communication now. Concerns about communication should be addressed by an effective strategy for two-way communication between COGS and all levels of the whole Church.¹⁵
- Finally, as an analogy, it is noted that generally not every parish has a representative on the diocesan executive council.

15. COGS has included “Quality Communication and Education” in its Priorities for the current triennium, and has contemplated that at its May and November 2009 meetings there would be a comprehensive evaluation of current methods of communication from General Synod to dioceses, provinces, bishops, lay leaders and individual Anglicans that would lead to a coordinated communicated strategy for the next three years. The GWG emphasizes the importance of this priority.

The proposed amendment would be very simple to enact. It would maintain (a) the principle of provincial selection of the members to COGS; (b) the equality between the clergy and lay elected members; (c) the requirement for at least one bishop and one clergy from each province; (d) the rule that no diocese could be represented by more than one ordained person; (e) one youth member would still be elected for each province; and (f) one representative from the Ordinariate would still be elected by General Synod itself.

The proposed amendment would only require a minor change to the Procedures for electing the Council of General Synod (Appendix G in the Handbook of General Synod)—namely, the deletion of paragraph 14. As it is COGS which created the Procedures, COGS could adopt the revised procedure which would be used if General Synod adopts our proposed amendment; otherwise, the current procedure would continue to apply.

C. TIMING FOR COMING INTO EFFECT

This amendment would only need to be passed by one General Synod (2010).¹⁶

If the amendment were passed early on in the 2010 General Synod, the new formula could be used later in that General Synod to elect the new membership of COGS for the 2010-2013 triennium.

D. COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED VERSIONS

[Attachment D](#) at the end of this Report contains a table comparing the current and proposed versions of section 33 of the Constitution.¹⁷

[Attachment E](#) at the end of this Report contains the revision that would be necessary to Appendix G setting out the Procedures for electing the Council of General Synod.

16. See section 11(b) of the Declaration of Principles.

17. Note that the proposed wording deletes the words after paragraph II in section 33(a)(v). This phrase requires there to be (a) a member of COGS from each diocese and (b) one from the Anglican Ordinariate. The effect of the main amendment reducing the size of COGS means that there will not be a member from every diocese. The reference to the Anglican Ordinariate is being removed because it is redundant—section 33(a)(vii) ensures that there is one member on COGS from the Ordinariate.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—8

Subject: Reducing the size of the Council of General Synod

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 33 a) of the Constitution as follows:

- (a) by changing “forty-five percent” to “twenty-five percent” in section 33 a) v) I;
- (b) by deleting the words after section 33 a) v) II);
- (c) by rewording section 33(e)(iii) to read as follows:
 - iii) in the case of a member elected under subsection 33 a) 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*
- (d) by adding section 33 e) iv) as follows:
 - iv) in the case of a member elected under 33 a) vii) ceases to be eligible to represent the Anglican Ordinariate,*
- (e) in section 33 f), by substituting “metropolitan” for “bishop” and “ecclesiastical province” for “diocese” in paragraph i), deleting the comma at the end of paragraph ii) and adding paragraph iii) as follows:
 - 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.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The purpose of this resolution is to reduce the size of COGS. As a result, there will not be a person from every diocese on COGS. The amendment retains the current system of provincial caucuses nominating the members of COGS. There are some consequential amendments.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(b) of the Declaration of Principles, this resolution must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at one session of General Synod.

If adopted, the revised provision will come into effect immediately and will apply to the next election of COGS. Accordingly, if adopted early in GS 2010, it will apply to the election of COGS for the 2010-2013 triennium.

E. PROVIDING FOR COGS TO MEET BY VIDEO AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

Section 35(c) of the Constitution currently provides that COGS must hold at least two meetings in each year (one of which can be held in conjunction with General Synod in the year in which it meets). It is arguable that this means in-person meetings.

Given modern communications, the GWG proposes that meetings of COGS may be held by telephone, video or other electronic means.

RESOLUTION GS 2010—GWG—9

Subject: Providing for COGS to meet by video and telephone conference

Moved by _____
Seconded by _____

Be it resolved by this General Synod that section 35 of the Constitution be amended to add the following:

- c.1) 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.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The purpose of this resolution is to permit participation in meetings of COGS by telephone, video or other electronic means.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION

In accordance with section 11(b) of the Declaration of Principles, this resolution must be approved by two-thirds majority in each Order voting at one session of General Synod.

PART SEVEN

The Continuation of the GWG in the next Triennium

Because the work of reviewing the governance of the Church is ongoing, the GWG recommends the reappointment of a Governance Working Group to continue this work in the next triennium.

Ideally, there would be significant overlap between the members of the present GWG and the next one in order to maintain momentum and achieve continuity, with some new members to bring fresh perspectives.

Currently identified topics for the next GWG include:

- The development of a canon governing the election, confirmation, consecration, accountability, discipline and resignation of the National Indigenous Anglican Bishop.
- The development of a canon governing the election, confirmation, consecration, accountability, discipline and resignation of the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces.
- Assisting the Primate in evaluating the ongoing conversation about how structures might be changed to enhance the mission of the Church at every level.
- Assisting in the continuing development of structures for self-determining indigenous ministries, including ways to increase Indigenous representation in the councils of the Church.
- Examining the implications of separate incorporations of committees of the General Synod with respect to General Synod's understanding that mission is the mission of the whole Church, not separate parachurch entities.
- Follow up on Anglican Consultative Council Resolution 31 b) ii) ACC-13, 2005 "[u]rging all member churches to work towards the realization of the goal of equal

representation (of women and men) in their own structures of governance and in other bodies to which they nominate or appoint.”

- Follow up on the task identified by the Partners in Mission Committee in May 2006 to “bring forward recommendations for changes in governance that will enable the membership of General Synod and of the Council of General Synod to adequately reflect the racial and ethnic diversity of the Anglican Church of Canada....”

CONCLUSION

The members of the GWG appreciate having the opportunity to be involved in this work and to prepare this Report.

We appreciate the support and feedback which we have received during our consultations. Bishop Mark MacDonald and the Venerable Sidney Black were very helpful in our work on the National Indigenous Ministry. We very much appreciate Dianne Izzard’s logistical support.

We ask COGS to receive this Report, forward it to General Synod 2010, and recommend that General Synod 2010 enact the resolutions contained herein.

Yours faithfully,

David Jones, Q.C., Chair (Province of Rupert’s Land)
Dr. Randall Fairey (Province of British Columbia and Yukon)
Cynthia Haines-Turner (Province of Canada)
The Ven. Harry Huskins (House of Clergy)
The Rt. Rev. Sue Moxley (House of Bishops)
Monica Patten (Province of Ontario)

Attachments: A through F.

**Effect of the Proposed Amendments to the
Constitutional Framework of the General Synod**

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–1

Be it resolved that this General Synod give First Reading to amend sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Declaration of Principles to read [as shown in italics in the right hand column]:

Current

Declaration of Principles

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

Proposed

Declaration of Principles

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

Current

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. The Orders

- a) The General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada shall be organized in three Orders: the Order of

Proposed

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*

*Attachment A
Effect of Proposed Amendments
Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1*

Current

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.

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

Proposed

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 size 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 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.

Current

Proposed

adopt. In a diocese that 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 fifteen licensed members of the clergy or less, one member of each Order;
 - ii) for dioceses having sixteen to twenty-five licensed members of the clergy, two members of each Order;
 - iii) for dioceses having twenty-six to fifty licenses members of the clergy, three members of each Order;
 - iv) for dioceses having fifty-one to one hundred licensed members of the clergy, four members of each Order;
 - v) dioceses having more than one hundred licensed members of the clergy shall be entitled to one additional member of each Order for each additional fifty licensed members of the clergy or fraction thereof;

Current

Proposed

- vi) the words “licensed members of the clergy”, as used in this section and elsewhere in the Constitution, shall mean all clerical members of The Anglican Church of Canada or of a church in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada holding the license of the bishop of a diocese to perform the functions of the ordained ministry within the diocese, excepting and excluding those who are resident in the diocese but are on leave from another diocese, and those who are in receipt of benefits from the pension funds of the Church (other than for temporary disability) and who are not in charge of a parish or fully engaged in the work of the ordained ministry.

- 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.

Current

Proposed

- 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 as a member of the 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.

4. The President

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.

4. Sessions

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

Current

5. Sessions and Voting

- a) The three Orders shall sit together.
- b) Bishops shall vote independently as one Order and members of the clergy and laity shall vote together unless a vote by Orders is called for.
- c) If a vote by Orders is required on any question, the question must be approved by each Order.
- d) The vote shall be put first to the Order of which the mover of the motion is a member.
- e) If a question is approved by each Order a vote by dioceses may be demanded in accordance with the Rules of Order and Procedure.
- f) If a vote by dioceses is required on any question and if a majority of the dioceses vote in the negative, the question shall be declared in the negative.
- g) The agenda of the General Synod may provide for separate meetings of the three Orders.

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

Proposed

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

Current

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;

Proposed

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;

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Current

- 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; and
- q) the administration of all funds and trusts established in respect of the Church.

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.

Proposed

- 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; and
- q) the administration of all funds and trusts established in respect of the Church.

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.

Current

- 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

Proposed

- 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

*Attachment A
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Current	Proposed
resignation of bishops within the province;	resignation of bishops within the province;
v) the election of a metropolitan bishop and the definition of metropolitan duties, powers and authority;	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;	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;	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;	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;	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;	x) the administration of any fund or trust established in respect of the synod;

Current

- x i) 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
- x ii) 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.

Proposed

- x i) 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
- x ii) 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.

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 - 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.

Current

- 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.

Proposed

- 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.

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- 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.

Current

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

Proposed

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

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- 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

Current

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.

Proposed

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.

Current

- 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

Proposed

- ii) *All other Canons may be approved or amended by a two-thirds majority of each Order voting separately at one session of the General Synod.*

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

Current

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.

Proposed

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.

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–2

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 3 of the Constitution to read [as shown in italics in the right hand column]:

Current (Constitution)

Proposed

I. Organization and Meetings

I. Organization and Meetings

1. The General Synod

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.

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

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.

- 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.

Current

3. President and Chairperson of the General Synod

- a) The Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada shall be President of the General Synod. 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.
- b) The President shall be chairperson of the General Synod.
- c) 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) It shall be the duty of the General Secretary of the General Synod to arrange a list of all business and all notices of motion, petitions and

Proposed

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) It shall be the duty of the General Secretary of the General Synod to arrange a list of all business and all notices of motion, petitions and

Current

memorials sent to the synod to be brought before the synod, and to cause a printed copy of the same to be sent to every member of the synod along with the notice of the meeting of the synod, at least 30 days prior to the day appointed for the holding of such meeting.

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.

Proposed

memorials sent to the synod to be brought before the synod, and to cause a printed copy of the same to be sent to every member of the synod along with the notice of the meeting of the synod, at least 30 days prior to the day appointed for the holding of such meeting.

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.

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–3

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 6 of the Constitution to read [as shown in italics in the right hand column]:

Current	Proposed
Constitution	Constitution
6. Reserved	6. <i>Separate meetings of Orders</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) <i>The agenda of the General Synod may provide for separate meetings of the three Orders.</i>b) <i>When the three Orders meet separately</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">i) <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;</i>ii) <i>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;</i>iii) <i>the Prolocutor or the Deputy Prolocutor, whichever is a member of the Order of Laity, shall be the chairperson of the</i>

*Attachment A
Effect of Proposed Amendments
Resolution GS 2010–GWG–3*

Current

Proposed

Order of Laity, or in the absence of the said officer, the Order of Laity shall elect a chairperson.

7. Reserved

7. Reserved

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–4

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend the Rules of Order [to delete section 17(d), amend sections 18(b) and (d), and add section 20(a.1), as shown in italics in the right hand column, to become effective when Second Reading is given to GS 2010-GWG–1]:

Current

Proposed

Rules of Order

Rules of Order

III. Motions and Debate

III. Motions and Debate

9. Chairperson

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.

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

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.

- 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.

Current

- 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.

Proposed

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Current

Proposed

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.

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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.

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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.

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Current

Proposed

15. Motions re Expenditures

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- a) Before each session of the General Synod, a report shall be provided to the General Synod by, or through, the Financial Management and Development 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.

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16. Motions and Amendments

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- a) No motion or amendments shall be considered as before 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

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*Attachment A
Effect of Proposed Amendments
Resolution GS 2010–GWG–4*

Current

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.

Proposed

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Attachment A
Effect of Proposed Amendments
Resolution GS 2010–GWG–4

Current

- 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 the Order of Bishops, and a two-thirds majority of the Orders of Clergy and Laity 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 is 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.

Proposed

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Current

- 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.
- d) If a mover of a motion is a bishop the question shall be put first to the Order of Bishops, otherwise the question shall be put first to the Orders of Clergy and Laity.

Proposed

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- c) When the presiding officer is putting a question, no member shall rise.

Delete section 17(d)

Current

Proposed

18. Voting

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- 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) Bishops shall vote as one Order, and the Orders of Clergy and Laity shall vote together unless a vote by Orders is called for. In order to be passed the motion shall require majority votes of the Order of Bishops, and of the Orders of Clergy and Laity voting together, 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 where voting by dioceses, the question shall be declared by the presiding officer to have been decided in the negative.
- d) Regardless of the result when the question is first put, it shall be put to all members of the General Synod.
- e) The names of those who vote for or against a motion shall be recorded in the minutes, if required by three members.

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- 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 where voting by dioceses, the question shall be declared by the presiding officer to have been decided in the negative.
- d) *When voting by Orders, regardless of the result when the question is first put, it shall be put to all members of the General Synod.*
- e) The names of those who vote for or against a motion shall be recorded in the minutes, if required by three members.

Current

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.
- b) The vote of each diocese shall be determined by the majority of the members of all Orders of that diocese and in the 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.

Proposed

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- 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 resident.*
- b) The vote of each diocese shall be determined by the majority of the members of all Orders of that diocese and in the 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.

Current

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 Referrable

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).

[return to main document](#)

Proposed

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A188 as passed by GS 2007

Governance – Consultation with Dioceses

Moved by: Canon Robert Falby
Seconded by: Archbishop Caleb Lawrence

That the Primate, after consultation with the House of Bishops, be requested to initiate discussion with the provinces and dioceses of the Anglican Church of Canada regarding:

- 1) the possible reform of the provincial organization of the Anglican Church of Canada, and, in particular, whether the effectiveness and efficiency of the Anglican Church would be significantly improved by:
 - a) entirely eliminating the four provinces from the organizational structure of the church and transferring the powers and authority the provinces presently hold to the General Synod, or
 - b) maintaining the existing provincial structure for some part of its present purpose and transferring part of provincial power and authority, for example part or all of provincial legislative authority, to the General Synod, or
 - c) reorganizing the dioceses into groupings with greater common goals, concerns, needs and interests than the collections of dioceses forming the existing provinces.
- 2) the possible reform of the diocesan organization of the Anglican Church of Canada, in particular by:
 - a) adjusting diocesan boundaries to reflect modern transportation patterns and population shifts created by social and economic changes,
 - b) reducing the number of dioceses within the Anglican Church of Canada,
 - c) implementing any other change that might improve the effectiveness, efficiency, or economy of the operation of dioceses.

Friendly Amendment

The mover and seconder accepted a friendly amendment from the Rev. Stephen Peake to add the words ‘*enhance the mission and*’ in item 2) c) after the word ‘might’. Item 2) c) now reads:

- c) implementing any other change that might *enhance the mission and* improve the effectiveness, efficiency or economy of the operation of dioceses.

The amended motion was then put and -

CARRIED AS AMENDED
Act 50

**Incorrect Version of A188
[amendment incorrectly put in paragraph 1 a)]**

GENERAL SYNOD 2007 - RE CONSULTATION WITH DIOCESES

GOVERNANCE - CONSULTATION WITH DIOCESES A188

That the Primate, after consultation with the House of Bishops, be requested to initiate discussion with the provinces and dioceses of the Anglican Church of Canada regarding:

- 1) the possible reform of the provincial organization of the Anglican Church of Canada, and, in particular, whether the effectiveness and efficiency of the Anglican Church of Canada would be significantly improved by:
 - a) implementing any other change that might enhance the mission and improve the effectiveness, efficiency or economy of the operation of dioceses.
 - b) maintaining the existing provincial structure for some part of its present purpose and transferring part of provincial power and authority, for example part or all of provincial legislative authority, to the General Synod, or
 - c) reorganizing the dioceses into groupings with greater common goals, concerns, needs and interests than the collections of dioceses forming the existing provinces.
- 2) the possible reform of the diocesan organization of the Anglican Church of Canada, in particular by:
 - a) adjusting diocesan boundaries to reflect modern transportation patterns and population shifts created by social and economic changes,
 - b) reducing the number of dioceses within the Anglican Church of Canada,
 - c) implementing any other change that might improve the effectiveness, efficiency, or economy of the operation of dioceses.



The Anglican Church of Canada L'Église anglicane du Canada

To: Metropolitans and Diocesan Bishops
From: +Fred Hiltz
Date: April 25, 2008
Re: A request from General Synod

At General Synod 2007 I was requested, in consultation with the House of Bishops, to initiate discussion within the Provinces and Dioceses with respect to their place and work in fulfilling the mission to which the Anglican Church of Canada is called. I know that such a discussion is already well underway in the Province of Ontario.

I am now requesting that this matter be placed on the agenda of meetings of Provincial and Diocesan Councils this fall. Specifically, I am asking that attention be given to the following:

- A reading of the Constitution and Canons of the Province/Diocese, making a note of reference to mission – national, regional, local.
- A review of how mission is articulated, resourced and carried out i.e.
 - Mission Statements
 - Goals and Objectives
 - Short/Long Term Planning
 - Budgets
- An analysis of how this work might be more effectively carried out. This discussion may include consideration of the extent to which current provincial and diocesan boundaries enable this work.
- A discussion grounded in a prayerful discernment of the Spirit's leading in a call to new initiatives in the Service of the Gospel.

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**Effect of the Proposed Amendment
for determining a diocese’s number of clerical and lay members
in General Synod**

Note: Section 3 of the Declaration of Principles is identical to Section 8 of the Constitution, except the former does not include paragraphs(k) through (n) in the latter. Because Resolution GS 2010–GWG–1 would remove the formula from section 3 of the Declaration of Principles, Resolution GS 2010–GWG–7 only amends Section 8 of the Constitution.

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–7

Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 8(f) of the Constitution to read as follows:

- f) *Each Diocese shall be entitled to elect clerical and lay members of the General Synod, with the number from each Order being determined by the following formula:*

*Average Weekly Attendance in the Diocese divided by
Average Weekly Attendance in all Dioceses,
multiplied by 110.*

Provided that:

- (i) *the resulting number will be at least 1;*
- (ii) *if the resulting number is a fractional number and is greater than 1, it will be rounded down to the nearest whole number if the fraction is 0.5 or less, and rounded up to the nearest whole number if the fraction is greater than 0.5;*
- (iii) *“Average Weekly Attendance” means the combined total attendance at Regular Services in the particular calendar year, divided by 52;*

[continued next page]

- (iv) *the Average Weekly Attendance figures to be used are those for the second calendar year prior to the year in which General Synod will take place;*
- (v) *“Regular Service” means any worship service for which the attendance has been recorded in the Register of the Congregation (including Home Communion) but excluding weddings, funerals and services held in medical or long-term care facilities.*

and this resolution shall come into effect upon Second Reading being given to Resolution GS 2010–GS–1.

Current	Proposed
<p>8. Membership</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) The Order of Bishops shall consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Bishops who have retired and who live in Canada, provided that they are not</p>	<p>8. Membership</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) The Order of Bishops shall consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Bishops who have retired and who live in Canada, provided that they are not</p>

Current

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. In a diocese that 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 fifteen licensed members of the clergy or less, one member of each Order;

Proposed

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
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- f) *Each Diocese shall be entitled to elect clerical and lay members of the General Synod, with the number from each Order being determined by the following formula:*

*Average Weekly
Attendance in the*

*Attachment C
Effect of Proposed Amendment
Resolution GS 2010–GWG–7*

Current	Proposed
ii) for dioceses having sixteen to twenty-five licensed members of the clergy, two members of each Order;	<i>Diocese divided by Average Weekly Attendance in all Dioceses, multiplied by 110.</i>
iii) for dioceses having twenty-six to fifty licensed members of the clergy, three members of each Order;	<u><i>Provided that:</i></u>
iv) for dioceses having fifty-one to one hundred licensed members of the clergy, four members of each Order;	(i) <i>the resulting number will be at least 1;</i>
v) dioceses having more than one hundred licensed members of the clergy shall be entitled to one additional member of each Order for each additional fifty licensed members of the clergy or fraction thereof;	(ii) <i>if the resulting number is a fractional number and is greater than 1, it will be rounded down to the nearest whole number if the fraction is 0.5 or less, and rounded up to the nearest whole number if the fraction is greater than 0.5;</i>
vi) the words “licensed members of the clergy”, as used in this section and elsewhere in the Constitution, shall mean all clerical members of The Anglican Church of Canada or of a church in full communion with The Anglican Church of Canada holding the license of the bishop of a diocese to perform the functions of the ordained ministry within the diocese, excepting and excluding those who are resident in the diocese but are on leave from another diocese, and those who are in receipt of benefits from the pension funds of the Church (other than for temporary disability) and who are not in charge of a parish or	(iii) <i>“Average Weekly Attendance” means the combined total attendance at Regular Services in the particular calendar year, divided by 52;.</i>
	(iv) <i>the Average Weekly Attendance figures to be used are those for the second calendar year prior to the year in which General Synod will take place;</i>
	(v) <i>“Regular Service” means any worship service for which the attendance has been recorded in the Register of the Congregation (including Home Communion) but excluding weddings, funerals and services</i>

Current

fully engaged in the work of the ordained ministry.

- 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 as a member of the 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

Proposed

held in medical or long-term care facilities.

- 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 as a member of the 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

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- 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

Proposed

- 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
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 - ii) has resigned,
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 - iv) has become a member of another order, or
 - v) has otherwise ceased to represent the diocese under

Current

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 General Synod.

Proposed

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 General Synod.

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**Effect of the Proposed Amendment to the
Size and Composition of the Council of General Synod**

RESOLUTION GS 2010–GWG–8

Be it resolved that this General Synod Be it resolved that this General Synod amend section 33(a) of the Constitution:

- (a) by changing “forty-five percent” to “twenty-five percent” in section 33(a)(v)(I), and
- (b) by deleting the words after section 33(a)(v)(II)

[as shown in bold italics in the right-hand column]

**SECTION 33 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL SYNOD**

Current	<i>Proposed</i>
VII. Council of the General Synod	VII. Council of the General Synod
33. 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:	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;	i) The Primate, who shall be chairperson;
ii) The Prolocutor;	ii) The Prolocutor;
iii) The Deputy Prolocutor;	iii) The Deputy Prolocutor;

Current

Proposed

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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 | 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: | 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 forty-five percent of the number of dioceses in the province to the next larger whole number, provided that: | i. that number of ordained persons equal to <i>twenty-five percent</i> 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 | 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) there shall be at least one bishop and at least one priest or deacon from each province; |

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- II. an equal number of lay members;

provided further that there shall be at least one representative from each diocese and the Anglican Ordinariate.

- 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 Ordinariate.
- 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:

Proposed

- II. an equal number of lay members.

[deleted-no requirement that there be at least one representative from each diocese. Also, section vii) below already deals with the representative from the Ordinariate.]

- 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 Ordinariate.
- 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:

Current

- 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 33 a) v), ceases to be eligible for membership in the synod of the diocese that he or she represents, he or she shall cease to be a member of the Council.

Proposed

- 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,
 - iii) in the case of a member elected under subsection 33 a) 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 Ordinariate,*

he or she shall cease to be a member of the Council,

Current

- 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 bishop, 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 diocese 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

Proposed

- 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

Current

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.

- 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.

Proposed

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.

- 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.

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**Change required to the Procedure for
electing members of the Council of General Synod
(Appendix G of the Handbook of General Synod)
if Resolution GS 2010—GWG—8 is enacted**

Procedures for electing the Council of the General Synod

1. Each diocese is asked to submit to the Nominating Committee, prior to a time designated by the Agenda Committee, three nominations from among its own members, one from each Order. A diocese shall *not* nominate a person who has been a member of the Council for the two previous terms. A diocese may also nominate its youth member for election to the Council.
2. At a time designated in the agenda of the General Synod, the members of the synod shall assemble in groups according to their Ecclesiastical Provinces.
3. 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.
4. If, at the time of the members so assembling, any diocese has not submitted its nominations, the members of that diocese may do so; if they do not do so, then the assembly shall nominate for that diocese.
5. A chart shall be posted listing by diocese, the nominees from each of the three Orders.
6. The members who have been nominated may be identified for the information of those assembled.
7. The chairperson shall appoint six scrutineers from among those who have not been nominated.
8. Ballots shall be distributed and each member shall vote for his or her first choice among the nominees to serve on the Council of General Synod.
9. The member 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

*Attachment E
Change required
Procedure for Electing Members of COGS*

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 which the selected nominee represents 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.

PARAGRAPH 14 TO BE DELETED

- ~~14. When an ecclesiastical province is required to nominate more members than there are dioceses in the province, after one member has been nominated to represent each diocese:
 - ~~i) if the additional selection is required from the Order of Laity, the selection shall be made from among those lay persons whose nominations had earlier been struck from the list;~~
 - ~~ii) if the additional selection is required from the Order of Bishops and Clergy, the selection shall be made from among the bishops and clergy whose nominations had earlier been struck from the list.~~~~
15. When the prescribed number of nominations of persons from the three orders resident in 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 deemed selected. The chairperson shall

Attachment E
Change required
Procedure for Electing Members of COGS

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.

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**Inventory of Consultations
by the Governance Working Group
on National Indigenous Ministry**

October 2008	Presentation to the House of Bishops
November 2008	Presentation to ACIP; unanimous endorsement to proceed
November 2008	Council of General Synod; support to continue
December 2008	Area Mission Northern Manitoba (Brandon/Keewatin) Winnipeg
January 2009	Area Mission (Northern Manitoba (Brandon/Keewatin) Winnipeg
February 2009	Council of the North, Edmonton
April 2009	Update at House of Bishops
May 2009	Update Report to Council of General Synod
June 2009	Presentation to the Synod, Province of Rupert's Land, Calgary
August 2009	Presentation and discussion at Sixth Sacred Circle, Port Elgin
September 2009	Presentation to Province of Canada, Gander
September 2009	Presentation to the Province of B.C. & Yukon, Sorrento, B.C.
October 2009	Presentation to the Province of Ontario, Cochrane
November 2009	Presentation to the House of Bishops

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