



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ANGLICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CANADA

WHEREAS the Bishops and the Delegates from the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, now known as the Anglican Church of Canada, assembled in the first General Synod in the City of Toronto, Ontario, in the year of Our Lord 1893, adopted a Solemn Declaration of principles, and expressed determination to transmit the same unimpaired to posterity;

AND WHEREAS certain members of the Anglican Church of Canada, believing that the General Synod and its House of Bishops had ceased to hold and maintain unaltered the Doctrine, Sacraments and Discipline of Christ as stated in the said Solemn Declaration, attended and participated in a Church Congress at St. Louis, Missouri, one of the United States of America, on September 14th, 1977 for the purpose of considering ways and means of continuing traditional Anglicanism in North America;

AND WHEREAS the said Congress did issue an affirmation of the Faith, called the Affirmation of St. Louis, which, subscribed to and accepted by the aforesaid members of the Anglican Church of Canada, called for and resulted in the establishment of a continuing Anglican Tradition in North America dedicated to the continuation of the Catholic Faith, Apostolic Order, Orthodox Worship and Evangelical Witness of that Tradition, instead of the establishment of any new ecclesiastical body;

AND WHEREAS the Historic Episcopate was bestowed upon four Priests of that continuing Anglican Tradition in North America, who had been duly elected in each of four regions of the United States of America, by the Right Reverend Albert A. Chambers, retired Bishop-Ordinary of the Diocese of Springfield, Illinois, one of the United States of America, as Chief Consecrator, (establishing thereby the “Chambers’ Succession”) on January 28th, 1978 in the City of Denver, Colorado, another of the United States of America;

AND WHEREAS at a meeting called and held at Ottawa, Ontario on January 27th, 1979, members of the continuing Anglican Tradition in Canada brought into existence an autonomous Canadian Jurisdiction with the support of the aforesaid four Bishops, the said Jurisdiction being organized as a diocese, and the Reverend Dr. Carmino Joseph de Catanzaro being elected to fill the office of Bishop Ordinary;

AND WHEREAS this autonomous Jurisdiction, organized as a Canada-wide Diocese, held its first Synod at Winnipeg, Manitoba on September 22nd, 1979, adopted the name “The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada” and sought the consecration of its elected Bishop Ordinary by Bishops of or in full communion with the continuing Anglican Tradition, which act was effected on April 12th, 1980;

AND WHEREAS at the fifth Synod of the Diocese of Canada of the Anglican Catholic Church of Canada held at Edmonton, Alberta on June 13th, 1986, it was resolved that for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom and the good governance of His Church, the Canadian Jurisdiction known as The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada be constituted an ecclesiastical province;

AND WHEREAS the Bishop Ordinary, Bishop Suffragan and Assistant Bishop exercising episcopal jurisdiction or function, as the case may be, in the Diocese of Canada did on the 3rd day of February, 1989, assent to the inclusion of that Diocese and of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada, as then constituted, in the Traditional Anglican Communion constituted on that day at Orlando, Florida, one of the United States of America under the Archbishop Metropolitan of the Original Province of the Anglican Catholic Church in the United States of America as Acting Primate;

AND WHEREAS at the sixth Synod of the Diocese of Canada held at Edmonton, Alberta on 27th July, 1989, it was resolved that the members of the said Synod constitute themselves as a constituent assembly which assembly resolved that an ecclesiastical province of the Church of God under the name and style of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada be and the same was erected and constituted by consensual compact of the Bishop Ordinary, Bishop Suffragan, Assistant Bishop, clergy and representatives of the laity of the said Diocese at Edmonton assembled;

AND WHEREAS the said consensual compact provided that the Metropolitan Authority in and over the said ecclesiastical province be and the same was thereby vested in the Right Reverend Father in God, Alfred, Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese of Canada as Metropolitan of All Canada;

AND WHEREAS the said Bishop Ordinary did enter upon the office and exercise of the jurisdiction of Metropolitan of All Canada on the 27th day of July, 1989;

AND WHEREAS the several subscribers to the said consensual compact did resolve that they should be and become and did become and were constituted by their several orders as bishops, clergy and laity, the first Provincial Synod of the Province of Canada of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada to sit and act subject to and in accordance with the said consensual compact under the presidency of the Metropolitan of All Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Bishop Ordinary, Bishop Suffragan, Assistant Bishop, clergy and laity of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada at Edmonton assembled resolved, and the said Provincial Synod did also resolve, that the ecclesiastical province there erected be and form part of the Traditional Anglican Communion and did ratify the assent and inclusion of the said Bishop Ordinary, Bishop Suffragan and Assistant Bishop hereinbefore referred to;

AND WHEREAS the said Provincial Synod did enact a measure for the endowing of the Province of Canada with a Constitution, which said measure provided that a draft Constitution was to be sent by the Metropolitan to all Missions and Parishes in the Province for acceptance or rejection at special Congregational Meetings, the said draft Constitution to

be deemed to have been adopted and enacted as part of the consensual compact establishing the Province of Canada and by the Provincial Synod thereof upon acceptances by two-thirds of the Missions and Parishes of the Province, which said acceptance have been notified to the Metropolitan.

NOW THEREFORE, the Constitution of the Province of Canada of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada is as follows:

**PART 1
CONTINUING PROVISIONS AND JURISDICTIONS:**

1. The several sections and provisions of this Constitution and any Canons and rules provided for herein or made hereunder shall be for all purposes connected with or in any wise relating to The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada binding on the bishops, clergy and laity being members of the said Church in the several dioceses thereof.
2. Any provision of any consensual compact erecting the Canadian Jurisdiction of The Anglican Catholic Church or the Diocese of Canada of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada and any provision of any Ordinance or rule made thereunder, and any provision of any resolution, rule or order of the Synod or Council of the said Diocese which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution shall to the extent of such inconsistency be inoperative in the said Diocese.
 PROVIDED that this section shall not prejudice or affect the previous operation of the said compacts or either of them, or any Ordinance, resolution, rule or order or any proceeding matter or thing lawfully done or suffered under the same before the commencement date.
3. The territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Province of Canada shall be the same as those of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada and of the Bishop thereof immediately before the commencement date.
 PROVIDED that nothing in this section shall prevent the Metropolitan of the said Province exercising such Metropolitan or episcopal jurisdiction or function beyond the said limits as may lawfully be allowed to a Metropolitan or a bishop under the Canons of the Councils of the Undivided Church or the law of England.
4. Subject to this Constitution the Diocese of Canada East and the Diocese of Canada West of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada shall continue as and be dioceses of the Province of Canada.
5. Subject to Section 2 hereof and to this Constitution the Ordinances of the Synods of the Diocese of Canada East and the Diocese of Canada West of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada and the rules and orders of the Council of the said Dioceses shall continue in full force and effect in and for those Dioceses until altered in accordance with or under the Constitution of the Diocese.

**PART II
THE TRADITIONAL ANGLICAN COMMUNION**

6. The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada is and forms part of The Traditional Anglican Communion as now constituted and governed by the Concordat of Victoria set out in Schedule I hereto, which Concordat is assented to and ratified and binding according to its terms upon the Anglican Catholic Church of Canada saving only this Constitution and the Canons made hereunder and any proceeding act, matter or thing lawfully done or suffered under the same.
7. For the purposes of Section 5.2 of the Concordat of Victoria the “equivalent body” of this Church is declared to and shall be the Provincial Council.
8. Until the Provincial Synod otherwise provides, the selection of clerical and lay advisers to meetings-in-conference of the College of Bishops of the Traditional Anglican Communion shall be made by the Provincial Council.
9. Until the Provincial Synod otherwise provides, the selection of a clerical member and of a lay member of the Church to sit upon the Advisory Committee of the Traditional Anglican Communion shall be made by the Provincial Council.
10. Repealed.
11. Ratification of amendments to the Concordat of Victoria shall be by two-thirds majority vote of the Provincial Synod in accordance with such procedure as the Synod may by Canon prescribe, and until a procedure is so prescribed by Canon.

**PART III
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES**

12. (1) This Church being a faithful continuation of the Anglican Church of Canada, in accordance with Catholic Faith and Order as the Church of England has received them is bound by the Solemn Declaration adopted by the General Synod of The Church of England in Canada on September 14th, 1893 as follows:

“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 fellowship of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, hold the One Faith revealed in Holy Writ, and defined in the Creeds as maintained by the undivided primitive Church in the undisputed ecumenical Councils; receive the same Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as containing all things

necessary to salvation; teach the same Word of God; partake of the same Divinely ordained Sacraments, through the ministry of the same Apostolic Orders; and worship One God and Father through the same Lord Jesus Christ, by the same Holy and Divine Spirit who is given to them that believe to guide them into all truth

And we are determined by the help of God to hold and maintain the Doctrine, Sacraments, and Discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded in His Holy Word, and as the Church of England hath received and set forth the same in the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uses of the Church of England; together with the Psalter of 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 Solemn Declaration cannot be altered or amended. Its meaning within the particular historical context of its creation shall govern all other principles set out in this Constitution or enunciated or enacted by any body or person possessing and exercising jurisdiction in that behalf in this Church.
 - (3) Assent and adherence to the Solemn Declaration shall be required of all bishops, priests, deacons, lay office holders, synods and organizations in this Church.
13. This Church disclaims any right or competence to suppress, alter or amend any of the Catholic Creeds or the definitions of the Faith and Canons of the undisputed Ecumenical Councils, to set aside or depart from Holy Scripture, to amend or depart in any substantive manner from the Fundamental Declarations of the Concordat of Victoria, or to alter or deviate from the essential nature of or prerequisites for any Sacrament as the same have been expressed in the Church of England.
 14. The Book of Common Prayer referred to in the Solemn Declaration, 1893, and the book commonly known as the Book of Common Prayer – Canada, 1962, together with the above named Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion and the Ordinals annexed to the said books shall be regarded as the authorized standard of worship and doctrine in this Church and no alteration in or permitted variations from the Services contained in the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962, and no authorized services supplementary thereto, shall contravene any principle of doctrine or worship laid down in such standard.
 15. In explaining the meaning of the standards of Faith, Worship, Teaching, Sacraments and Discipline accepted in this Part and in dealing with all questions on these matters, this Church is not bound by any decisions except those of competent bodies established or authorized by or under this Constitution and those promulgated by the College of Bishops of the Traditional Anglican Communion within the competence assigned to it by the Concordat of Victoria.

**PART IV
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

16. Subject to the Fundamental Principles set out in Part III of this Constitution and to the Concordat of Victoria, this Church has plenary authority and power to make Canons, Ordinances and rules for the order and good government of the Church, and to administer the affairs thereof. Such authority may be exercised by or under the Metropolitan, the College of Bishops, the diocesan bishops and the several synods and tribunals in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
17.
 - (1) No Provincial or Diocesan Synod shall take power or authority to itself to determine or by any Canon, Ordinance, rule, order, resolution or other act determine or provide for the determination of any question of Faith or Order or any question or matter of doctrine.
 - (2) The determination of whether any proposed Canon, Ordinance, rule, order, resolution or act of a Synod is inconsistent with subsection (1) of this section shall be made in the first instance by the bishop or other officer presiding at the Synod and finally by the College of Bishops, in each case acting with such competent advice as is reasonably available.
18. The determination of questions of Faith or Order and questions or matters of doctrine shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Concordat of Victoria.
19.
 - (1) There shall be a College of Bishops of this Church consisting of all the diocesan, suffragan and assistant bishops together with the Metropolitan.
 - (2) The College of Bishops may apart from meetings of the Provincial Synod meet from time to time for the discharge of the functions assigned to it under this Constitution.
 - (3) The College of Bishops shall have power to regulate its own business and to meet and transact business by mail or by means of instantaneous or facsimile communications.
20. A meeting of the College of Bishops shall be convened by the Metropolitan on his own initiative or at the request in writing of not less than two diocesans or of one-third of the bishops of the Province.
21.
 - (1) The presence of at least one half of the Bishops referred to in Section 19 shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the College of Bishops for the discharge of its functions under this Constitution.
 - (2) The Metropolitan or in his absence the diocesan bishop present senior by consecration shall preside over the College of Bishops.

22. A certificate signed and sealed by the Metropolitan or bishop presiding in the absence of the Metropolitan and purporting to state a decision of a meeting of the College of Bishops or the votes of individual Bishops shall be evidence of the matters so stated.
23.
 - (1) The decision that this Church is not in full-sacramental communion with any Church shall be taken by the College of Bishops in accordance with such procedure as the Provincial Synod may by Canon prescribe.
 - (2) No such decision as is referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be taken unless the same is concurred in by not less than two-thirds of all the members of the College of Bishops.
24.
 - (1) The College of Bishops may in accordance with such procedures as the Provincial Synod may by Canon prescribe declare that this Church is in full sacramental communion with any part of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church when the College is satisfied that such part accepts, maintains and professes the principles of Order and Doctrine set forth in Part III hereof provided that use of any Book referred to in Section 14 thereof shall not be required as a condition of recognition of full sacramental communion.
 - (2) No such declaration as is referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be made unless the same is concurred in by not less than two-thirds of all the members of the College of Bishops.
 - (3) The College of Bishops may in accordance with Section 23 of this Part determine that full sacramental communions no longer exists with any Church to which this Section applies.
25. Provincial Synod may by Canon make provisions respecting the part this Church shall take in any Communion of Churches with which this Church is in full sacramental communion pursuant to the Concordat of Victoria or Section 24 of this Constitution.
26. The College of Bishops shall have a collegial teaching authority and shall exercise the same through pastoral letters and other appropriate actions consistent with the bishops' offices as guardians of the Faith.
27. Subject to this Constitution, the Provincial Synod may make Canons and rules respecting the order and good government of this Church including Canons and rules respecting liturgy, ritual, ceremonial and discipline, administration, the raising and expenditure of moneys, and may by resolution declare its view on any matter affecting Christ's One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, or affecting spiritual, moral or social welfare, and may take such steps including the making of Canons and rules as may be necessary or expedient in furtherance of inter-communion or corporeal union with other parts of that Church and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may make Canons and rules respecting:

- (a) 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, the appointment, functions, and duties of its officers, executive boards, and committees necessary for the proper conduct of its affairs;
- (b) the adjustment of the boundaries of the Province, and the division or rearrangement of the Province;
- (c) the division of the Province into dioceses, the establishment of missionary dioceses within the Province, and the division of existing dioceses;
- (d) the rearrangement of diocesan boundaries within the Province;
- (e) the national character, constitution, integrity and autonomy of this Church;
- (f) the relations of this Church with the Traditional Anglican Communion and the constituent churches thereof, other jurisdictions of the Anglican tradition or Communion and other Churches and Communions;
- (g) subject to the Preface to the Ordinal the qualifications and standards to be required of ordinands in this Church;
- (h) the confirmation of the election, the consecration, and the resignation of bishops within the Province;
- (i) the election of the Metropolitan, the conferring upon him of any jurisdiction, power or superintendence not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, and the manner of exercise of such jurisdiction, power or superintendence;
- (j) the constitution and jurisdiction of the Provincial Court, with original and appellate jurisdiction, including procedure therein and enforcement of its decrees and judgements;
- (k) provision for the ecclesiastical discipline and trial of bishops of the Province;
- (l) the regulation of the ministrations of the clergy and others within the Province, including the oaths and subscriptions of the clergy within the Province;
- (m) public education including the participation of this Church in schools maintained or operated by public or private bodies;
- (n) the revision of the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962, and the Ordinal, and the provision of special forms of prayer, services, thanksgivings, and ceremonies for use within this Church;
- (o) the provision and revision of hymnals for use in this Church;
- (p) all agencies employed in carrying on the work of the Church including:
 - (i) its general missionary and evangelism work;
 - (ii) its general programme of religious education; and
 - (iii) its general social service and welfare work;

- (q) the constitution, functions, powers, organization and proceedings of the Provincial Council and any committee thereof;
 - (r) the place and ministry of women in the Church;
 - (s) the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a general pension fund;
 - (t) the regulation of the inter-diocesan transfer of clergy;
 - (u) the relinquishment or abandonment of the ministry of the Church;
 - (v) the administration of any fund or trust established under the authority of the Provincial Synod;
 - (w) any matter referred to Provincial Synod by the synod of any diocese of this Church;
 - (x) the appointment and tenure of incumbents of parishes;
 - (y) the versions of Holy Scripture that may be used in public worship in this Church;
 - (z) delegating to the Metropolitan or to the College of Bishops upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed any legislative power contained in this Section;
 - (aa) prescribing or providing for any matter required or authorized by this Constitution to be prescribed or provided for.
28. (1) Until the Provincial Synod otherwise provides in accordance with this Constitution, the law, customs, usages and Canons of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada and of the Province of Rupert's Land as they stood on 27th January, 1979 shall have force and effect in this Church to the extent that the same are consistent with this Constitution and can be made to apply to the circumstances of this Church.
- (2) For greater certainty it is hereby expressly declared that Parts IV and VI of the Regulations to Canon XXI of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada are of no force or effect in this Church.
29. (1) The Provincial Synod may make rules prescribing anything necessary or convenient for carrying out or giving effect to any Canon in force in this Church for controlling and regulating the administration of its affairs, and in particular may make rules prescribing:
- (a) the procedure for any ejection or appointment to be made by or under the authority of the Synod to any office;
 - (b) the authorities, powers, rights, and duties of any officer, committee, board or commission of Synod.
- (2) A rule shall be made by resolution after notice has been duly given in accordance with the Standing Orders.
- (3) Provincial Synod may regulate the conduct of its business under Standing Orders or otherwise as it considers proper.

30. Until Provincial Synod otherwise provides, a Canon shall be made by a bill passed in accordance with the well understood principles of British parliamentary procedure and shall, subject to its terms, come into force on and from a date appointed by the Metropolitan, being not later than three calendar months from the date on which the Canon was passed.
31. (1) Provincial Synod shall not make any Canon or rule imposing any financial liability on any diocese except in accordance with this section.
- (2) Synod may by Canon or rule provide for the costs, charges and expenses of or in connection with:
- (a) the carrying into effect of this Constitution;
 - (b) the holding of Synod and the conduct of its business;
 - (c) the meetings of the Provincial Council and of any committee, board, or commission appointed by Synod;
 - (d) the sittings of the tribunals provided for in this Constitution;
 - (e) the maintenance of the Metropolitan registry, and the Metropolitan's travelling expenses;
 - (f) the election or appointment of trustees.
- PROVIDED that Synod may make any Canon or rule imposing a financial liability on any diocese which by ordinance assents to the same including the costs, charges and expenses of or in connection with the conduct of the affairs of any board, institution or body set up by the Synod.
32. Notwithstanding Section 30, a Canon respecting the liturgy, worship, ritual, ceremonial or discipline of this Church, and a Canon amending such a Canon shall not come into force unless it be passed by not less than a two-thirds majority vote in each Order.
33. A Canon of the Provincial Synod lawfully in force, and any rule of the Synod, shall apply to every diocese of this Church and any Ordinance or rule of any Diocesan Synod or Council inconsistent with the Canon or the rule of the Provincial Synod shall to the extent of the inconsistency have no effect.
34. Where any dispute arises as to the operation of Section 33, that dispute may be referred by any interested party to the Provincial Court the decision of which shall be final and binding.
35. Subject to this Constitution a Diocesan Synod may make ordinances for the order and good government of this Church within the diocese in accordance with the powers in that behalf conferred upon it by the Constitution of such diocese.

**PART V
THE METROPOLITAN**

36. There shall be a Metropolitan of this Church who shall be elected by the Bishops Ordinary from among their number in accordance with this Constitution and any procedure prescribed by Canon and shall hold office as prescribed by this Constitution.
PROVIDED that while there is but one diocese in this Church, the Bishop Ordinary of that diocese shall upon his enthronement enter into the office of Metropolitan in the room of his immediate predecessor in office as Bishop Ordinary.
37. During any vacancy in the office or incapacity of the Metropolitan, or during his absence from the Province for a period exceeding thirty days, the authorities, powers, rights and duties of the Metropolitan under this Constitution shall be exercised by the senior bishop of the Province at the time in the Province able and willing to act, seniority being determined by date of consecration.
38. Until the Provincial Synod prescribes a procedure pursuant to Section 36, in the event that the office of Metropolitan becomes vacant, the senior bishop of the Province at the time in the Province able to act shall cause the Bishops Ordinary to meet to elect a new Metropolitan at such time and place as he shall decide, but not later than three months after the filling of the vacancy, if any, in the see of the former Metropolitan.
39. The Metropolitan, or in his absence the senior bishop present, shall be President of the House of Bishops and of Provincial Synod, seniority being determined by date of consecration.
40. The Metropolitan shall continue to reside in his diocese and to be the Bishop Ordinary thereof and shall bear the title of Metropolitan of All Canada and may, at his election, be styled Archbishop of his diocese.
41. The Metropolitan shall hold the Metropolitan office until:
(i) he ceases to be a diocesan bishop;
(ii) his resignation as Metropolitan is accepted;
(iii) he reaches the age limit set from time to time by the Provincial Synod; or
(iv) he is removed pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, whichever event first occurs; but after vacating office he shall be entitled to retain the title of "Archbishop" if used during his tenure of office.
42. When the Metropolitan desires to resign his office, he shall submit his resignation to the bishop senior by consecration, and such resignation shall not take effect until it has been accepted by the College of Bishops of the Province.
43. The Metropolitan shall be *ex-officio* member of all committees, councils, boards, societies, and commissions, standing or special, appointed under any provision of this Constitution or of any Canon enacted by the Provincial Synod, or under any rule of the Provincial Synod or resolution of the Provincial Council.

44. In addition to his functions as a diocesan bishop, the Metropolitan shall provide spiritual leadership to this Church and shall be accorded the primacy of honour therein. He shall have and exercise such jurisdiction, powers and authority as this Constitution provides and as Provincial Synod may by Canon prescribe.
- As chief pastor the Metropolitan shall have the leadership and care of the whole Province and of its bishops and shall represent this Church to the rest of the Traditional Anglican Communion, to the Church of England and to other Churches and Communion, and shall correspond with other Metropolitans in the name of this Church.
45. The Metropolitan is the principal Minister within this Church, and to him belongs the right of confirming the election of any man to a bishopric, of being chief consecrator at the consecration of every bishop, of receiving, subject to any alternative provision made by this Constitution or by Canon of the Provincial Synod, appeals in his Provincial Court from every court of a Diocese, of consulting with Diocesan Synods, of holding Metropolitan visitations at times and places limited by Canon of the Provincial Synod, and of presiding in the Provincial Synod either in person or by such deputy as he may lawfully appoint being in Episcopal orders.
46. No Act, Canon or rule of the Provincial Synod shall be held to be an Act, Canon or rule of that Synod unless it shall have received the assent of the Metropolitan.
47. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution provided, the Metropolitan shall have and may exercise all such power, authority and jurisdiction as is vested in a Metropolitan by the Canons of the undisputed Councils of the Undivided Church or by the law of England so far as the same can be made to apply to the circumstances of this Church.
48. (1) The Metropolitan shall have and use an official seal as prescribed by Canon of the Provincial Synod. Such seal shall be judicially noticed. Any instrument or document authenticated by the Metropolitan Seal shall be admissible in evidence without further proof.
- (2) A document purporting to be a copy of any instrument or other document and purporting to be certified by the Metropolitan under seal as a true copy shall be evidence of the instrument or document and be admissible in evidence without further proof.

PART VI

ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD

49. The Provincial Synod shall consist of every Bishop canonically resident in the Province, and of members chosen from the clergy and laity of the Province, and of all appointed and elected members of the Provincial Council.
50. The Provincial Synod shall consist of three Houses corresponding to the Orders of their members as follows:
- (a) The House of Bishops
 - (b) The House of Clergy
 - (c) The House of Laity.

51. (1) The Houses of Clergy and Laity shall consist of the clerical and lay members or their alternates elected within the several Dioceses of the Province in accordance with such rules as the Synods thereof may adopt.
 - (2) The number of members to be elected within each diocese shall be established by rule of the Provincial Synod from time to time.
 - (3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this Section the Houses of Clergy and Laity of the Second Provincial Synod shall consist of the clerical and lay members or their alternates of the Synod of the Diocese of Canada.
52. A list of the elected members and alternates of a diocese shall be sent to the Provincial Clerk by the proper officer of the diocese.
53. The Provincial Synod shall meet in regular session at not intervals exceeding three years at such time and place as may be determined by the Metropolitan in consultation with the Provincial Council.
54. (1) A special session of the Provincial Synod may be convoked at any time:
 - (i) by the Metropolitan;
 - (ii) at the direction of the Provincial Council; or
 - (iii) on the requisition sent to the Metropolitan of not fewer than two diocesan bishops.
- (2) No business shall be introduced at a special session of the Synod other than that specified in the notice calling the session.
55. At least six months prior to the date proposed for the holding of a regular session of the Provincial Synod, the Metropolitan shall cause the Provincial Clerk to send a warning notice to all the bishops and the chairmen of synodical committees; councils, boards, and commissions of the date of the session.
56. (1) The Provincial Clerk shall give notice of the time and place of a session of the Provincial Synod to all bishops and delegates as exhibited by his records, at least three months prior to the day appointed for the commencement of the session.
- (2) Such notice shall state that all reports, memorials and other documents to be presented during the session must be returned to the Provincial Clerk at least two months prior to the commencement of the session.
57. The Provincial Clerk shall, at least one month before the session, send a convening circular to all the bishops and delegates to the Synod.
58. Until the Provincial Synod otherwise determines, the proceedings and business of the Synod shall be ordered and conducted in accordance with the Rules of Order and procedure set out in Schedule II to this Constitution.

59. Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or by Canon, the Houses of Provincial Synod shall sit, deliberate and vote jointly.
60. The President may take part in any discussion in Provincial Synod but may not vote on any question.
61. An equality of votes on any issue shall result in that issue being resolved in the negative.
62. Until Provincial Synod otherwise determines by rule, the presence of at least two members of the House of Bishops and at least seven members of the House of Clergy and at least seven members of the House of Laity shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of Provincial Synod for the exercise of its powers.
63. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, whenever a person holding an office or appointment requiring membership in the Provincial Synod ceases to be a member of that body the Metropolitan may appoint a member to take his or her place until a successor can be elected under the regular procedure prescribed by or under this Constitution.
64. Notwithstanding Sections 49 and 51 of this Part, Provincial Synod may by Canon provide for the representation in Provincial Synod of representatives of the religious communities associated with this Church and of the staff and students of any theological college within the Province certified by the Metropolitan and may in like manner assign any such representatives to one or other of the House of Clergy and House of Laity of Provincial Synod.
65.
 - (1) The proceedings of Provincial Synod shall be duly recorded and be authenticated by the signature of the Metropolitan or other bishop presiding.
 - (2) Every Canon of Provincial Synod shall be printed in duplicate, and each duplicate shall be certified as correct by the Metropolitan and the secretaries of the Synod, authenticated by the official seal and filed in such manner as Synod may by rule prescribe.
 - (3) Provincial Synod shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.
 - (4) The seal shall not be used to authenticate any Canon, rule, resolution, instrument or document, or any copy thereof, except upon a resolution of Synod or of the Provincial Council and by at least three members of the Council.
 - (5) Any Canon, rule, resolution, instrument or document authenticated by the official seal shall be admissible in evidence without further proof.
 - (6) A document purporting to be a copy of any Canon, rule or resolution so authenticated and purporting to be certified by at least three members of the Provincial Council as a true copy shall be evidence of the Canon, rule or resolution and be admissible in evidence without further proof.

**PART VII
OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCE AND OF THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD**

66. The Provincial Synod may by Canon provide for the creation of offices of this Church and of the Synod and may in like manner define the powers, authority and jurisdiction of any such office and without limiting the generality of the foregoing may provide for the offices of Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod, the Provincial Clerk, the Lay and Clerical Secretaries of the Provincial Synod, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar, the Chancellor, the Financial Manager and the Archivist.
67. Until the Provincial Synod otherwise provides, the persons holding the offices of Financial Manager, Registrar, Chancellor, Archivist, Lay Secretary and Clerical Secretary of the Diocese of Canada or of the Synod thereof shall fulfil and perform the like offices and duties in respect of the Province and the Provincial Synod to the extent that performance is necessary for the efficient prosecution of the business of the Province and of the Provincial Synod.

**PART VIII
COMMITTEES OF THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD**

68. (1) The Provincial Synod may by rule create one or more Standing Committees and shall in like manner prescribe the terms of reference and responsibilities of any such Standing Committee.
- (2) Every standing committee shall complete a report for inclusion in the convening circular of each regular session of the Synod.
69. (1) The Synod may by resolution establish committees, and shall in like manner prescribe their terms of reference and the time and manner of their reporting back.
- (2) Any committee established pursuant to subsection (1) of this Section may include members who are not members of Provincial Synod.
70. The Metropolitan may appoint a person to fill any vacancy on any committee unless provision is otherwise made in this Constitution.

**PART IX
THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL**

71. There shall be a Provincial Council which shall be composed of:
- (a) The Metropolitan of All Canada as Chairman;
 - (b) the Bishops Ordinary of the Dioceses of Canada East and Canada West;
 - (c) two members of each of the Orders of Clergy and Laity (one each from the Diocese of Canada East and the Diocese of Canada West, respectively) elected or appointed, as the case may be, at each regular session of the Provincial Synod by the members of the two Orders voting separately;

- (d) the holder from time to time of the following offices, if filled:
 - (i) Prolocutor
 - (ii) Provincial Clerk
 - (iii) Provincial Treasurer
 - (iv) Provincial Chancellor
 - (v) Provincial Registrar
 - (vi) Clerical Secretary to the Provincial Synod
 - (vii) Lay Secretary to the Provincial Synod
 - (viii) the Regional Deans.
 - (2) The members of the Provincial Council shall be *ex officio* the Directors of the Diocesan Church Society of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada, and the business of the Diocesan Church Society may be transacted at any meeting of the Provincial Council.
 - (3) Until the Provincial Synod is incorporated by or under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, and until Provincial Synod shall appoint trustees as occasion shall require in any Province of Canada, the Directors of the Diocesan Church Society from time to time shall serve as trustees to receive, hold and manage the property, funds and endowments of the Anglican Catholic Church of Canada.
 - (4) The Provincial Council shall appoint the original trustees of any trust connected with or arising from the Anglican Catholic Church of Canada or the Diocesan Church Society and may appoint successor trustees where the terms of any such trust so require or permit.
72. The Provincial Council shall meet immediately following each session of the Provincial Synod; when summoned by the Metropolitan, at his discretion, but at least once each year; or on the written requisition of three members of the Council to the Metropolitan.
73. (1) Five members of the Provincial Council, including at least one from each of the three Orders, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council.
- (2) The Provincial Council shall have power to regulate its own business and to meet and transact business by mail or by means of instantaneous or facsimile communication.
74. (1) The Provincial Council shall consider and report upon any matters referred to it by the Metropolitan, the Provincial Synod, the Diocesan Synods or the Diocesan Councils.
- (2) The Provincial Council may advise the Metropolitan respecting any matter concerning the good of the Church.
75. For the better carrying out of its duties and functions as set out by or under this Constitution, the Provincial Council may appoint committees, including councils, boards, or commissions consisting of persons who are not members of the Provincial Council or the Provincial Synod, and may set their terms of reference.

76. The Provincial Council is specifically responsible for the discharge of the following duties:
- (a) preparing the convening circular and agenda for each session of the Provincial Synod, arranging the business of the session, and ensuring the nomination of persons to committees, councils, boards, and commissions and the elective offices of Synod;
 - (b) preparing and tabling a report of the state of the Church at each regular session of the Synod;
 - (c) presenting other reports or addresses on questions of importance which might be advantageously discussed by the Synod;
 - (d) controlling, directing, overseeing, and supervising the finances of the Province in accordance with decisions of the Synod;
 - (e) preparing and reviewing the Annual Budget;
 - (f) transacting all matters not specifically provided for in this Constitution that arise between sessions of the Provincial Synod.

**PART X
OF THE BISHOPS**

77. (1) Every diocese shall elect its own bishop or bishops in accordance with this Constitution.
- (2) The nomination and election of a bishop of a diocese shall take place in accordance with the Constitution and Ordinances of that diocese under the chairmanship of the Metropolitan or his delegate.
78. A man may be elected a bishop if he:
- (a) is of the full age of thirty years;
 - (b) is a priest or bishop in valid orders as defined and set forth in the Preface to the Ordinal of the Book of Common Prayer (1962) Canada, as understood by this Church;
 - (c) is faithful in the doctrines and discipline of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada as determined and defined by this Constitution;
 - (d) is known and recognized within his community as a man of integrity and oral stature;
 - (e) has those qualities and abilities of leadership, experience, and learning that will enable him to fulfil the duties of a chief pastor in the Church of God.
79. If a vacancy in the episcopate of a diocese, that is to be filled, occurs or is about to occur, the Secretary or other competent officer of the diocese shall forthwith notify the Metropolitan in writing.

80. (1) When a man has been duly elected to be bishop of a diocese and has accepted the office, the proper officer of the Diocesan Synod shall forthwith certify the election and send a certificate thereof to the Metropolitan who shall forthwith cause a notice of the election to be sent to every bishop in the Province and to all bishops in full communion with the Province.
 - (2) If within one month of the date of Metropolitan's notice required by subsection (1) of this Section any bishop, priest, deacon, or congregation shall prefer before the Metropolitan a serious charge, in writing, against the personal character, orthodoxy or canonical fitness of the person elected as bishop, the Metropolitan shall cause the objection to the confirmation of the election as bishop constituted by such charge to be investigated.
 - (3) The Metropolitan may summon a commission, for a time and place specified by him that is within one month after the expiry of the period during which objections may be received, to assist him to consider the objection or objections preferred before him and the results of the investigations made pursuant to subsection (2) of this Section.
 - (4) The Metropolitan shall send to the bishop-elect a true copy of all preferred objections at least 21 days prior to the meeting of the commission and notify him of the time and place of the meeting, and the bishop-elect, or his representative, and his counsel may attend such meeting in order to speak to any such objection and to the result of any investigation into the same.
 - (5) The decision of the Metropolitan with respect to any objection or objections to the confirmation of the election of a bishop shall be final.
 - (6) Where an objection is sustained, the Metropolitan shall notify the diocese for which the bishop was elected and such diocese shall recommence the election process as soon as conveniently may be to elect another man as bishop.
 - (7) Where no objection to the confirmation of the election of a bishop-elect has been sent to the Metropolitan pursuant to subsection (2) of this Section, or where the objections have not been sustained, the Metropolitan and the other bishops of the Province shall confirm the election in writing.
81. After the due election and confirmation of a bishop-elect, the Metropolitan shall with all convenient speed proceed to consecrate him, and for this purpose the Metropolitan shall be assisted by not fewer than two bishops.
82. Before his consecration, a bishop-elect shall, in the presence of the Metropolitan, make and subscribe such oaths and declarations in addition to those required by the Ordinal, as the Provincial Synod may by Canon prescribe.
83. (1) Before proceeding to consecrate a bishop-elect the Metropolitan shall cause to be read publicly in the Church where the consecration is to be held, a duly attested certificate of the election of the man therein named to the office of Bishop, and of

- the confirmation of such election and shall state that no constitutional or canonical impediment to his consecration exists.
- (2) The certificate required by subsection (1) of this Section shall be placed in the Provincial Registry.
84. (1) Where, for any reason, the synod of a diocese believes that a bishop coadjutor or suffragan is required to perform episcopal duties in the diocese, the Diocesan Synod may pass a resolution to that effect stating the reasons therefore and forward a certified copy thereof to the Metropolitan.
- (2) The Metropolitan shall submit the application to the next session of the Provincial Synod, or if the application indicates urgency in appointment and if the Synod is not to meet within the next six months following the receipt of the application, he may submit the application to the Provincial Council.
- (3) If the application is approved by resolution of the Synod or by the Provincial Council the bishop shall be elected and his election confirmed in the manner provided in this Constitution for the election of a diocesan bishop.
85. Where a bishop coadjutor or suffragan is elected to perform episcopal a duties in a diocese, the diocesan bishop, in consultation with the Diocesan Council, shall issue under his hand and seal a commission to that bishop, who shall perform such duties as are expressly given to him by the commission, but such duties may, at any time, be modified, varied or extended by the diocesan bishop in like manner.
86. A bishop coadjutor or suffragan in a diocese shall, in the exercise of his duties, powers, and privileges, be subordinate to the bishop of that diocese.
87. Notwithstanding Sections 77 and 80 of this Part the bishop coadjutor in a diocese shall, without further election, become and be the diocesan bishop when that office becomes vacant, but a suffragan bishop shall not become the diocesan bishop unless duly elected in accordance with Section 77 of this Constitution.
88. A bishop who wishes to resign may do so by submitting his resignation to the Metropolitan.
89. Each bishop shall submit his resignation to the Metropolitan when he attains such age limit as the Provincial Synod may by Canon prescribe.
90. The effective date of resignation of a bishop shall be the end of the ninth month after the age limit referred to in Section 89 is reached, or the date of acceptance of his resignation by the Metropolitan.
91. (1) A diocesan bishop may, with the approval of the diocesan synod and upon notifying the Metropolitan in writing, engage, as an assistant bishop, a Bishop in valid orders

as defined and set forth in the Preface to the Ordinal of the Book of Common Prayer (1962) Canada, and as understood by this Church.

- (2) Where the tenure of the assistant bishop exceeds a period of six months, or such tenure is extended to a time beyond six months, or is renewed, the tenure shall not be valid unless approved by the Metropolitan.
92. Where the diocesan bishop requiring episcopal assistance is the Metropolitan, approval of tenure provided by subsection (2) of Section 91 may be given by the bishop of the Province senior by consecration.
 93. A bishop or a Metropolitan who, because of physical or mental incapacity, can no longer carry out the duties of his office in a reasonably satisfactory manner may be removed from his office and the rights and duties thereof in the following manner:
 - (a) where, in the case of a bishop, the Synod of his Diocese, or, in the case of the Metropolitan, the Provincial Synod, finds that such incapacity exists, by resolution in each case passed at a meeting thereof duly called, of which due notice of intention to propose such a resolution has been given and at which the bishop or the Metropolitan has been accorded a full opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel, a copy of the resolution, certified as to its due passage, shall be sent forthwith to the Metropolitan or, in the case of the incapacity of the Metropolitan, to the senior bishop by consecration (not being the Metropolitan) of the College of Bishops;
 - (b) the resolution referred to in paragraph (a) shall require an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting voting by Orders, the quorum for which shall be one half of each Order present in person, excluding the bishop or the Metropolitan whose incapacity is the subject of consideration;
 - (c) after a delay of two months, if the condition of incapacity has not improved to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan or the senior Bishop, he shall give notice to the bishop concerned, or to the Metropolitan, as the case may be, of the finding of incapacity and shall fix a date on which such bishop or Metropolitan, as the case may be, shall be removed from his office and on and from that date he shall cease to exercise any of the rights or duties of his office, and shall further give notice to the Diocese of such removal, and, in the case of the Metropolitan, take the action required to fill the vacancy in the office of Metropolitan.

PART XI OF THE DIOCESES AND DIOCESAN SYNODS

94. Every diocese shall have a synod which shall have the exercise of the authority conferred on it by this Constitution.
95. A diocesan synod shall be composed of:
 - (a) the bishops of the diocese;

- (b) those of the clergy who hold the licence of the Bishop;
 - (c) those representatives of the laity who have been duly authorized under the Constitution of the diocese and Ordinances of the Diocesan Synod to be members thereof; and
 - (d) such officers of the bishop or the diocese as the diocesan Constitution or diocesan synod has under that Constitution declared to be members thereof.
96. The Provincial Synod may, on its own motion with the concurrence of any diocese affected, or on application of the synods of the dioceses affected:
- (a) subdivide any diocese into two or more dioceses;
 - (b) amalgamate or consolidate two or more existing dioceses;
 - (c) transfer an area of one diocese to another diocese; or
 - (d) add to an existing diocese territory that is not in any diocese.
97. Where the Provincial Synod creates pursuant to Section 96, a diocese for which there is no Bishop Ordinary, the Synod shall by rule prescribe the procedure for the election and enthronement of a Bishop Ordinary for such diocese.
98. The Synod of a new diocese shall, until a constitution is adopted, be composed of a Bishop, the clergy in the diocese licensed by that bishop, and one or more representatives of the laity elected in each congregation within the Diocese.
99. The first meeting of the synod of a new diocese shall be at the call of the bishop and thereafter as determined by its synod.

PART XII RECEPTION OF EXISTING JURISDICTIONS

100. (1) A diocese of an existing ecclesiastical entity or a diocese which does not belong to any ecclesiastical entity, the governance of which, in either case, accords with the historic orders of the Catholic and Apostolic Church and the doctrine and worship of which is consonant with the Fundamental Principles contained in Part III of this Constitution may be corporeally united with this Church upon;
- (a) subscription by the bishop of that diocese to this Constitution and the canons of this church;
 - (b) request by the synod, council or other legislative body in that diocese signifying assent to this Constitution and the Canons of this Church; and
 - (c) confirmation of union by the Metropolitan with the consent of the College of Bishops.
- (2) The Metropolitan with the advice and consent of the College of Bishops may make full provision for the reception of a diocese united with this Church pursuant to subsection (1) of this Section and without limiting the generality of the foregoing he may make rules admitting the diocese into this Church and providing for all matters necessary or expedient to effect such admission.

101. (1) Where a congregation, whether of an existing ecclesiastical entity or otherwise, requests admission to this Church and signifies its assent to the Fundamental Principles herein and its desire to be governed by and under this Constitution and the Canons of this Church, then the congregation shall be united to that diocese of this Church in which the congregation is situated and the Metropolitan with the consent of the bishop of that diocese may make rules for the receipt of the congregation, its episcopal supervision and its union with that diocese.
- (2) The assent and request of a congregation for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section may be signified by a majority vote of its members at a meeting convened on at least one month's notice to its members given in such form as is reasonable in the circumstances but in any event by announcement at or immediately following all Divine Services by that congregation within that month. The assent and request of the clergyman in charge or of any churchwardens or church council shall be neither necessary nor sufficient to constitute assent and request within the meaning of this section.

**PART XIII
PUBLIC WORSHIP**

102. (1) The form of God's worship in this Church, contained in the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962, and in the Ordinal annexed thereto is agreeable to the Word of God and together with the Book of Common Prayer, 1662, constitute the standard of worship in this Church.
- (2) The services contained in the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962, shall be used in public worship in this Church together with other Rites and Ceremonies and subject to such alterations or permitted variations as may be approved in accordance with this Part PROVIDED that no alteration in or permitted variation from the Services contained in the said Book, and no Rites and Ceremonies in addition or alternative to or in substitution for any such Services, shall contravene, indicate any departure from or impose any belief necessary to Salvation in addition to any principle of doctrine or worship set forth in the Fundamental Principles and expressed in the standard defined in subsection (1) of this section.
103. Every Minister of this Church shall follow and observe the Rites and Ceremonies prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962, as well in saying of prayers and reading of Holy Scripture as in administration of the Sacraments, except so far as shall be ordered or permitted by lawful authority in accordance with this Part.
104. The following shall be deemed to have been and to be ordered or permitted by lawful authority in accordance with this Part, that is to say:
- (a) Public Services from time to time enjoined or authorized for use in any Diocese by the Bishop thereof with the consent of the Metropolitan or by the Metropolitan;

- (b) Any form of service which, when there is occasion for a form of service for which no provision is made in the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962, shall have been sanctioned by the Metropolitan for use in this Church, or by a bishop ordinary for use in his diocese, which sanction in either case shall only be given to a form of service which in both words and order is reverent and seemly and is neither contrary to nor indicative of any departure from any principle of doctrine or worship laid down in the Fundamental Principles contained herein or prescribed elsewhere in this Constitution;
- (c) Such deviations, whether by way of addition, omission, alternative use, or otherwise, from the Services prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer Canada, 1962, as the Provincial Synod may order, allow or sanction for use within this Church as being in its opinion:
 - (i) convenient to be so ordered, allowed or sanctioned; and also
 - (ii) neither contrary to nor indicative of any departure from the doctrine or standard of Worship of this Church as laid down in the Fundamental Principles contained herein or prescribed elsewhere in this Constitution.
- (d) Such deviations from or additions to an existing Order of Service, not being contrary to or indicative of any departure from the doctrine or standard of worship of this Church as laid down in the Fundamental Principles contained herein or prescribed elsewhere in this Constitution, as a bishop of a diocese may, at his discretion, permit on submission to him of a request therefore by the incumbent and churchwardens of a Parish PROVIDED that no such request shall be referred to the bishop of a diocese until the incumbent and a majority of the parishioner present and voting at a meeting of parishioners, duly convened for the purpose, shall signify assent to such proposed deviations. Such meeting shall be duly convened by writing, placed in a prominent position at every entrance to the Church and by announcement at every Divine Service held on the four Sundays before such meeting, stating the time and place of such meeting, and giving full particulars of the nature of the proposed deviation or addition.
- (e) The addition to an Order of Service of prayers found in the Book of Common Prayer in use in any Province of the Traditional Anglican Communion PROVIDED that such addition shall not be made by way of interpolation into the Canon of the Order of Holy Communion or Eucharist or into the Sacrament of Baptism.
- (f) Subject to the Fundamental Principles contained herein, and to disallowance by the bishop, such minor variations or additions as conform to the custom or usage of any diocese or parish or meet some pressing local need or occasion.

**PART XIV
OF THE AMENDMENT OF THIS CONSTITUTION**

105. No proposed amendment to this Constitution and no proposed Canon or amendment to a Canon shall be considered by the provincial Synod unless;
- (a) the proposal was first referred to the Provincial Council for consideration and report;
 - (b) the proposal was included in the Convening Circular.

106. (1) No proposed amendment to the Constitution and no dissolution of the Province shall come into full force and effect unless a Canon therefore is passed with or without amendment at a session of the Provincial Synod by at least a two-thirds majority of the members of each House present and voting separately.
106. (2) The affairs of the Province and the Provincial Synod, of a diocese and the synod thereof and of a congregation shall be carried on without purpose of gain for the members thereof, and any profits accretions or accumulations of funds to the Province, the Provincial Synod, a diocese, diocesan synod or congregation shall be used solely for the promotion of the purposes of the same in this Church pursuant to this Constitution.
107. If for any reason dissolution of the Province shall occur, the assets of the said Province shall be distributed to the successor body or, if none, to an organization supporting the principles on which the Province is founded, being an organization for charitable purposes within the meaning of the law governing charities.
108. Notwithstanding Sections 105 and 106, this Church takes no power under this Constitution to alter or to repeal Sections 12, 13, 14, and 17 thereof.
109. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, Section 11 of this Constitution shall be of full force and effect, and action pursuant to its terms shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of Section 106 of this Part.

**PART XV
GENERAL**

110. (1) Until the Provincial Synod is incorporated by or under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, Synod shall appoint trustees, as occasion shall require in any Province of Canada, to receive, hold and manage the property, funds and endowments of the Province.
- (2) Until Provincial synod appoints such trustees, the members of the Provincial Council shall be the trustees for the Province.
111. Nothing in this Constitution and nothing in any Canon, rule, Ordinance or other act or instrument whatsoever made thereunder shall be construed as excluding any communicant or member of this Church from the worship or sacraments of this Church, except as provided in the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer - Canada, 1962.
112. (1) In the case of lay but not clerical persons words in this Constitution importing the masculine shall include the feminine.
- (2) This Constitution shall unless the context or subject matter otherwise indicates be construed as if the *Interpretation Act* R.S.C. 1985 cap I-21 of the Parliament of Canada applies to this Constitution.
- (3) In this Constitution unless the context or subject matter otherwise indicates -

Articles of Religion sometimes called the Thirty-Nine Articles includes the body of doctrine and principles expressed in the same.

Bishop Ordinary means a diocesan bishop.

Canonical fitness means the qualifications required for the office of a bishop by this Constitution and prescribed by Canon of the Provincial Synod and until such are prescribed the qualifications required in the Church of England in England at the commencement date, and canonical impediment has a corresponding meaning.

Clergy means the clerks in Holy Orders beneficed or licensed in this Church or a diocese thereof, as the case may be.

Ceremonial includes ceremonial according to the use of this Church, and also the obligation to abide by such use.

College of Bishops means the College of Bishops established by Section 19 of this Constitution.

Commencement date means the day appointed by the Metropolitan immediately following the notification to him of acceptance of this Constitution by two-thirds of the missions and parishes of this Church as referred to in the final paragraph of the Preamble thereto.

Concordat of Victoria, means the Concordat adopted at Victoria, British Columbia on the 29th day of September, 1990, by bishops of The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada, the Anglican Catholic Church in Australia, the Church of India (Anglican) and the Anglican Catholic Church in the United States of America and Latin America.

Congregation includes any parish, mission, cure or similar pastoral division in this Church, and parish shall have a corresponding meaning.

Diocesan or Diocesan Bishop means in this Constitution and in every Canon, Ordinance or Resolution of any Dioceses of this Church, every Diocese and every Diocesan Bishop of this Church, unless such Canon, Ordinance or Resolution specifically otherwise provides.

Diocese means a diocese of this Church.

Discipline includes the rules of this Church and the rules of good conduct.

Doctrine means the teaching of this Church on any question of faith.

Eastern and Western Regions means the regions of the same name as they existed in the Diocese of Canada immediately before the commencement date.

Faith includes the obligation to hold the faith.

Holy Scripture means the canonical books as defined by the sixth of the Thirty-Nine Articles.

Licence means a licence under seal of the bishop of a diocese, and licensed has a meaning corresponding with that of licence.

Member of this Church means a baptized person who attends the public worship of this Church and who declares that he is a member of this Church.

Metropolitan includes the bishop exercising the authorities, powers, rights and duties of the Metropolitan.

Minister means

- (a) the incumbent or priest in charge of any parish or congregation;
- (b) a curate or assistant priest licensed to any congregation or parish;
- (c) a deacon duly licensed by a diocesan bishop;
- (d) a lay reader duly licensed by a diocesan bishop;
- (e) any person, lay or clerical who conducts public worship in any congregation in this Church.

Ordinance includes any act, canon, statute, legislative measure or provision of a diocesan synod or of the competent authority in or with respect to a missionary diocese.

Printing shall include typing, or any other methods of producing facsimile copies.

Province means The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada.

Ritual includes rites according to the use of this Church, and also the obligation to abide by such use.

This Constitution or the Constitution means the Constitution of this Church.

This Church means The Anglican Catholic Church of Canada.

Voting by Houses or *Voting by Order* means the procedure whereby three distinct votes are taken, that is to say, a vote of the House of Laity, a vote of the House of Clergy, and a vote of the House of Bishops.

SCHEDULE II

**ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS AND RULES OF ORDER FOR
SESSIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD**

- 01 Every Session of the Provincial Synod shall begin with a Celebration of the Holy Communion at which the Metropolitan, or someone appointed by him, shall be the Celebrant.
- 02 The Members of the Synod shall assemble at the appointed time and place arranged for the Session, where, after the President has taken his seat, he shall direct the Order of Clergy and the Order of Laity to jointly elect their Prolocutor.
- 03 The Chancellor of the Province shall aid the Chairman in preserving order and decorum, shall advise the Chairman with respect to points of order and shall provide legal advice to the Synod and any committee requesting it during the Session.
- 04 A person shall be designated by the Chairman of the Meeting to examine the credentials of the Members of the Synod and report on a quorum present.
- 05 Sittings of the Synod will normally be held in public, but may be held in private at the discretion of the Synod, and it may direct publication of such of its proceedings as it deems advisable.
- 06 The Chairman may, or on the request of six Members of the synod shall, direct that for special purposes there be separate sittings by Orders.
- 07 The Order of Business for a Session of the Synod shall be set by the Provincial Council and shall follow the general outline given herein:
 - (1) Reading, correcting and approving the Minutes of the previous Meeting;
 - (2) Appointing a Recording Secretary, Auditors, and a Nominating Committee;
 - (3) Presenting, reading and referring Memorials and/or Petitions;
 - (4) Presenting Reports of Committees, the Treasurer, and the Auditors;
 - (5) Giving Notices of Motion;
 - (6) Unfinished business;
 - (7) Consideration of Motions;
 - (8) Election of Officers;
 - (9) Orders of the Day; and
 - (10) Adjournment.

RULES OF ORDER

- 08 The Metropolitan or other person presiding shall preserve order and decorum and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal to the Synod:
- (a) Every Member desiring to speak shall rise in his or her place and address himself or herself to the Chair;
 - (b) When two or more Members rise to speak at the same time, the Metropolitan, or other person presiding, shall decide which Member is entitled to the floor;
 - (c) All motions and amendments, except motions in the ordinary course, shall be in writing and seconded, with the names of the mover and the seconder thereon, and shall be read from the Chair before being debated. Exceptions to this rule may be granted by the permission of the Synod;
 - (d) Only one amendment shall be considered until disposed of, but an amendment to the amendment may be proposed at any time, but so that only one such amendment shall be before the Synod at one time. Nevertheless, a substitute to the whole matter may be proposed and received, provided that it deals with the subject matter in hand;
 - (e) A Member who has made a motion or moved an amendment, may withdraw the same with the unanimous leave of the Synod;
 - (f) Except with leave of Synod, no Member shall speak more than once on the same motion, nor more than once on an amendment, except the mover of the original motion who shall have the right of reply;
 - (g) When a question is under consideration, no other motion shall be received, except to adjourn, to lay it on the table, to postpone it to a certain time, to postpone it indefinitely, to refer it to a committee, to amend it, or, with the consent of the Metropolitan, or other person presiding, to move that the question be now put; and motions for any of these purposes shall have precedence in the order here named;
 - (h) The motion “that the question be now put” shall be understood to have the following effect:

It shall be put to a vote forthwith, and if decided in the affirmative, a vote must be taken at once on the motion before the Synod and without debate. If it be decided in the negative, the motion that “the question be now put” cannot again be proposed until a vote has been taken on the motion before the Synod;
 - (i) Motions to adjourn shall be decided without debate;
 - (j) In voting on amendments, the last moved shall be put first, in every case, and not more than two amendments shall be under consideration at the same time;
 - (k) The ordinary mode of voting shall be by the Chairman calling first upon those who vote in the affirmative for a show of hands, and then those who vote in the negative;
 - (l) No protest or dissent shall be entered on the Minutes of the proceedings; but, when required by any one Member, the number of affirmative and negative votes shall be recorded.