

GOVERNANCE OF THE DIOCESE ORDINANCE

- (c) provides for the administration of the sacraments, baptises new believers and teaches and nurtures all believers;
- (d) responds to human need through loving service;
- (e) seeks to transform the unjust structures of society; and
- (f) strives to safeguard the integrity of creation

in ways which are consistent and compatible with Anglican practice and tradition.

PART 4 – THE BISHOP

7. Authority and responsibility of the Bishop

7.1 The Bishop as Chief Pastor of the Diocese–

- (a) provides leadership and vision to this Church in the Diocese; and
- (b) has, in addition to the functions conferred by the law of this Church, all of the authority and responsibility vested in a bishop of a diocese by the customs and traditions of this Church.

The Bishop's exercise of his or her authority and responsibility is subject to the laws of this Church.

7.2 The Bishop shall exercise his or her episcopal authority and responsibility only after due and appropriate consultation, in particular with the Assistant Bishop or Bishops, other senior clergy and lay leaders or, where this ordinance so requires, after consultation with the relevant diocesan organ and in accordance with the relevant procedures.

7.3 The Bishop, in his or her role as Chief Pastor of the Diocese–

- (a) is responsible for the work of this Church in a ministry unit during any vacancy in the office of rector or chaplain, as the case may be;
- (b) is pastor to the clergy;
- (c) has full and free access to all places used for the public worship of this Church in the Diocese;
- (d) is entitled to attend all general meetings of members of ministry units; and
- (e) may convene general meetings of members of ministry units.

8. Tenure

8.1 The Bishop holds office, subject to the Constitution, the canons of General Synod and the ordinances of this Diocese, until resignation or until he or she attains such age of retirement as is fixed by Ordinance.

9. Resignation

9.1 The Bishop resigns his or her office by writing under the Bishop's seal delivered to the Metropolitan.

GOVERNANCE OF THE DIOCESE ORDINANCE

- 9.2 The Bishop's resignation takes effect on the date specified in the instrument of resignation or, if no date is specified, on the date on which the resignation is received by the Metropolitan.

10. Removal from office

- 10.1 The Bishop may only be removed from office in accordance with the Constitution and the canons of General Synod.
- 10.2 Procedures relating to the removal of the Bishop from office for incapacity are provided by the Bishop (Incapacity) Canon 1995 of General Synod.

11. Convening of Electoral Synod

- 11.1 When the See becomes vacant the administrator of the Diocese must convene the Synod as an Electoral Synod for the purpose of choosing a new Bishop.
- 11.2 Subject to this Ordinance the only business that may be conducted by an Electoral Synod is the election of a new Bishop.¹⁵
- 11.3 Except with the approval of the Bishop-in-Council in a case of necessity, the Electoral Synod must be held not later than 3 months after the vacancy occurs.

12. Administrator to preside in an Electoral Synod

- 12.1 The President of the Electoral Synod shall be the Vicar-General or, if the Vicar-General is a nominee for the office of Bishop or has nominated a nominee, by the Commissary, or, if the Commissary is a nominee or has nominated a nominee, the member of the clergy in full-time service in the Diocese who is then next in ecclesiastical rank or degree in the Diocese and who is neither a nominee nor has nominated a nominee".¹⁶
- 12.2 References in this Ordinance to the President of the Electoral Synod shall be to the person who is the President in accordance with sub-section 12.1.¹⁷
- 12.3 ¹⁸.

13. Procedure for election of new Bishop

- 13.1 The procedure for the election of the Bishop is set out in Schedules 1 and 2.

14. Name of Bishop-elect to be sent to Metropolitan

- 14.1 When the Bishop-elect has accepted the office the President of the Electoral Synod must transmit the name of the Bishop-elect and a certificate of election to the Metropolitan.

¹⁵ Amended by Governance of the Diocese Amendment Ordinance 2007

¹⁶ Amended by Governance of the Diocese Amendment Ordinance 2007

¹⁷ Amended by Governance of the Diocese Amendment Ordinance 2007

¹⁸ Deleted by Governance of the Diocese Amendment Ordinance 2007

GOVERNANCE OF THE DIOCESE ORDINANCE

15. Announcement of result of election

- 15.1 No member of the Electoral Synod may disclose the name of the Bishop-elect until it has been published by the President of the Electoral Synod.
- 15.2 The name of the Bishop-elect must not be published until—
- (a) the name of the Bishop-elect has been communicated to the Metropolitan and Bishops of the Province in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial Ordinance for the Confirmation of Bishops' Elections Ordinance 1965 of the Province; and
 - (b) if the Bishop-elect is not a bishop of the Anglican Church of Australia, the election has been confirmed by the Metropolitan and Bishops of the Province in accordance with that provincial ordinance.

16. Consecration and installation of new Bishop

- 16.1 Where the Bishop-elect is not a bishop and the election has been confirmed, the Bishop-elect must be consecrated in accordance with the Consecration of Bishops Canon 1966 as amended of General Synod.
- 16.2 The administrator of the Diocese is responsible for taking all of the steps required to effect the consecration of the Bishop-elect.
- 16.3 When the Bishop-elect has been consecrated (if consecration is necessary), the Bishop-elect is installed in the Cathedral.
- 16.4 The installation is carried out by the administrator of the Diocese.
- 16.5 The Bishop-elect must make the declaration set out in Schedule 3 during the installation:
- 16.6 The Bishop-elect, having been duly installed in accordance with this section, becomes for all purposes the Bishop of Canberra and Goulburn and successor to the last preceding Bishop of Canberra and Goulburn.
- 16.7 If the administrator of the Diocese is the Bishop-elect, the duties of the administrator under this section are to be carried out by the member of the clergy determined in accordance with paragraph 18.1(c).

17. Absence of the Bishop

- 17.1 The Bishop must not be absent from the Diocese for a period of more than three months without the consent of Bishop-in-Council.

18. Administration of the Diocese during the absence or incapacity of the Bishop or a vacancy in the See

- 18.1 The administrator of the Diocese during the absence or incapacity of the Bishop or during a vacancy in the See is –

GOVERNANCE OF THE DIOCESE ORDINANCE

- (a) the Vicar-General;
 - (b) if there is no Vicar-General or the Vicar-General is not available, the commissary appointed by the Bishop; or
 - (c) if no commissary has been so appointed or the commissary is not available, the member of the clergy in full time service in the Diocese who:
 - (i) is then the next in ecclesiastical rank or degree in the Diocese; and
 - (ii) is present in the Diocese; and
 - (iii) who consents to do so.
- 18.2 The administrator may exercise all of the powers and authorities of the Bishop that may be lawfully exercised by a commissary or that are conferred on the Bishop by an ordinance of the Diocese.

19. Conditions of service of the Bishop

- 19.1 Certain conditions of service of the Bishop are set out in Schedule 4.

20. Other provisions relating to the functions of the Bishop

- 20.1 Section 68 sets out the relationship between the Bishop and Bishop-in-Council.
- 20.2 Other provisions relating to the functions of the Bishop are to be found in Schedule 5.

PART 5 – MINISTRY UNITS

21. Purpose of this Part

- 21.1 The purpose of this Part is to provide structures within which the members of this Church within the Diocese may be enabled to participate in the corporate life of the Church within their local area.
- 21.2 Synod therefore provides for the establishment of ministry units that are organised either on a geographical basis or to serve particular objectives of mission and ministry.
- 21.3 These ministry units are to be known as parishes and chaplaincy units respectively.

22. Establishment of parish ministry unit

- 22.1 A parish ministry unit is established within each geographical area of the Diocese specified by Bishop-in-Council.
- 22.2 A geographical area so specified shall be known as a parish under such name as is approved by Bishop-in-Council.
- 22.3 In establishing a parish, Bishop-in-Council shall have regard to the most appropriate way of providing for the work of this Church in the area and shall take the following matters into account-