

Statute 753

The Title D Amendment Statute, 2020

Whereas, General Synod / Te Hīnota Whānui in 2000 passed Statute 608 repealing the Title D of discipline and substituting a new title D of ‘Of Maintenance of Standards of Ministry For Bishops, Ministers and Office Bearers,’ and

Whereas, the Chancellors have reviewed and revised Title D to update its provisions,

The General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui enacts as follows:

1. **Title.** The Title of this Statute is *The Title D Amendment Statute, 2020*.
2. **Purpose.** To repeal the existing Title D Canons I and II, and replace them with new Canons I, II, and III; to amend and renumber the existing Canons III, IV, and V.
3. **Commencement.** This Statute shall come into force on a date chosen by the General Synod Standing Committee provided that such date must be within six months of its enactment. Any complaints which are made prior to enactment of this Canon will be resolved in accordance with Title D as enacted at the time the complaint was made.
4. Title D Canons I and II are repealed and replaced with the words in Schedule 1.
5. Title D Canon III is renumbered Canon IV and amended by:

Clause 3 is deleted and replaced with the following words – “Trustees as Office Bearers of this Church have a duty to comply with the duties and ethical standards in Canon I clauses 1 and 2; and acts or omissions in clause 10.2; and, where not inconsistent with the Office of trustee, misconduct as defined in the interpretation section of Title D.”

Clause 4 is deleted and replaced with the following words – “Any person may make a complaint under Title D Canon III against a Trustee as the holder of an office for any breach of duty required or of ethical standards required pursuant to clauses 3 or 5 of this Canon and the complaint will be dealt with in accordance with that Canon.”

Clauses 5 and 5.1 are deleted with consequential renumbering.

Clause 7 is deleted with consequential renumbering.

6. Title D Canon IV is renumbered Canon V and amended by:

the addition of the following words after the end of clause 6:

7. *The Province shall have a Chancellor, and may have one or more Vice-Chancellors, who must be appointed by the Primate /te Pīhopa Mātāmua.*

8. *Persons to be appointed to any of the offices at clause 7 shall be any member of this Church who is enrolled as a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand of not less than seven years standing or who holds similar qualifications and experience in any of the legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia.*
9. *The role of the Provincial Chancellor, and any Vice-Chancellors appointed, shall be to provide advice and support to the Primate / te Pihopa Mātāmua, General Synod Standing Committee and the General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui as required.*

Title B Canon I is amended by inserting a new clause 5.8:

Any Provincial Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor appointed under Title D Canon V clause 7 shall have a seat in the General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui, with the right to speak but not vote unless otherwise entitled.

7. Title D Canon V is renumbered Canon VI.

SCHEDULE 1

OF STANDARDS *Interpretation*

The following Interpretations apply for this Canon:

“Appeal Tribunal” means the Tribunal constituted by Title D Canon 1 clause 70;

“Archbishop” means in relation to Tikanga Māori Te Pihopa o Aotearoa, in relation to Tikanga Pasefika the Bishop of Polynesia and in relation to Tikanga Pākehā its senior bishop or where the respondent is an Archbishop the next senior bishop of the tikanga;

“Bishop” means persons who are ordained according to the Ordination Liturgy of Bishops in ‘A New Zealand Prayer Book - He Karakia Mihinare o Aotearoa’ or consecrated according to the Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops in the Book of Common Prayer 1662, or the 1980 Ordinal, or persons who have been ordained or consecrated Bishop in other Provinces of the Anglican Communion and who are exercising episcopal ministry within this Church;

“Church Advocate” means a member of this Church who has been enrolled as a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand of not less than seven years standing or who holds similar qualifications and experience in any of the legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia who has been appointed to conduct proceedings arising from a complaint under this Title D;

“Complainant” means the person who has laid a complaint under this Title D;

“Episcopal Unit” includes Diocese and Amorangi and shall extend to mean the area or region for which a Bishop / Pihopa has primary episcopal responsibility and within which that Bishop's episcopal Ministry is exercised;

“Licensing Bishop” includes Diocesan Bishops, Amorangi Pīhopa and Bishops with delegated episcopal responsibility for a region, and as necessary their successors in office; and includes the Vicar-General of an Episcopal Unit where the Bishop / Pīhopa is absent from the Bishop’s jurisdiction or ministry or when not absent is unable to act or is prevented by conflict of interest or by illness or other cause from acting personally;

“Informant” means this Church acting as the party bringing any proceedings under this Title D;

“Minister” means, where not inconsistent with the context, persons in holy orders of deacon or priest in this Church, or a lay person who holds a licence from a Bishop / Pīhopa, except for the purposes of Canon III of Maintenance of Standards of Trustees where “Minister” includes any Trustee for this Church;

“Ministry” means for the purpose of this Canon the exercise of the role of an ordained person or Office Bearer, whether lay or ordained, who holds a licence from a Bishop / Pīhopa in this Church or who has completed the declaration of assent to the Constitution of the Church as a requirement of office;

“Misconduct” means any intentional, significant or continuing departure from the Standards of Ministry set out in Canon I;

“Office Bearer” includes all members of the Laity who have assented to the authority of The Constitution / Te Pouhere General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui and have accepted any charge, office or trust under the authority of the General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui or any Diocesan Synod, Te Rūnanganui and / or Hui Amorangi;

“Ordained Minister” means persons who are ordained in the order of Priest or Deacon in this Church;

“Provincial Chancellor” means the person appointed to that office pursuant to Title D Canon IV Clause 7;

“Registrar” means the Registrar of the Ministry Standards Commission appointed under Canon II clause 4 who must be enrolled as a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand of not less than seven years standing or who holds similar qualifications and experience in any of the legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia;

“Respondent” means a Minister or Office Bearer against whom a complaint is made;

“Trustee,” where not inconsistent with the context, means a trustee of a trust related to this Church who has assented to the authority of General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui;

“Unsatisfactory conduct” is a failure to observe Standards Required of Ministers which does not amount to misconduct.

“Singular terms,” where appropriate, include the plural.

CANON I

OF STANDARDS OF MINISTRY FOR BISHOPS, MINISTERS AND OFFICE BEARERS

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

Men and women accepting the distinctive calling of ordained Ministry, and Office Bearers in this Church must recognise they are not simply exercising a function or role. They also exercise a representative Ministry and are expected to lead an exemplary way of life.

Representative Ministry

2. Ministry in an Office in this Church requires observance of appropriate standards of behaviour in the exercise of the role of Minister, in relationships and in personal life.

Observance of Standards

3. Ministry in an Office in this Church calls for exemplary conduct in all areas of life. Conviction of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than three months is a significant departure from this standard.

Conviction of crime punishable by imprisonment

4. MINISTRY BEHAVIOUR:

Ministers shall perform their duties as required by their Ordination vows; collaborate appropriately with other Ministers; obey lawful instructions from the Licensing Bishop and submit to the godly admonitions of the Licensing Bishop; and work collaboratively with others who are licensed to share in the performance of public duties, and in particular of worship.

Ordination vows

Collaboration

Obedience

Share public worship

5. DUTIES OF CLERICAL OFFICE:

All who receive the authority of Orders in this Church have a duty of care and guidance to the people they serve. They owe a duty of obedience to their Bishop and those to whom authority is given by the Bishop or by the Constitution / Te Pouhere, of collaboration with their colleagues in this Church and the Churches with which this Church is in a covenant relationship, and of consultation and co-operation with the laity. In delegating responsibilities they have a duty of care and continuing supervision. In all they do they have a duty of ensuring the regulations and Canons of this Church are complied with. They exercise their authority as men and women who are themselves under authority.

Duty of Ordained Office

6. Ministers shall keep records required by law and by the Church, as important tools of Ministry. They shall ensure administrative duties are carried out properly.

Keeping records

7. Ministers shall ensure that those in need are cared for with Christ-like compassion and humility; they shall build up Christ's congregation, strengthen the baptised and lead them as witnesses to Christ in the world; and shall not refuse without good and lawful reason to perform for any member of this Church any act pertaining to the Ministry of this Church; and proclaim the Mission of the Church (as stated in the third Preamble of the Constitution / Te Pouhere) and not habitually to neglect such proclamation.

Care of the Needy

Building up the congregation

Performance of ministry

Proclaim the Mission of the Church

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| <p>8. LITURGY:</p> <p>It is the responsibility of Ordained Ministers to lead God's people in praise and thanksgiving to God, to ensure reverent, regular and carefully prepared divine service using the forms authorised by this Church.</p> | <i>Liturgy</i> |
| <p>9. AUTHORISED WORSHIP:</p> <p>Ministers shall use duly authorised forms of public worship and not refuse or neglect to use either A New Zealand Prayer Book He Karakia Mihinare o Aotearoa or The Book of Common Prayer 1662 (as modified by the General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui under authority of the Constitution / Te Pouhere) or any other services as are duly authorised by the Canons of this Church in the public services of this Church or to administer the sacraments in such order and form as are set forth in the said Books or other authorised services; or to use on any occasion in public Ministry except so far as shall be otherwise ordered by lawful authority the orders and forms of common prayer or such rites and ceremonies as are mentioned and set forth in the said Books or in other authorised services and therein directed to be used for such purpose on such occasion.</p> | <i>Authorised worship</i> |
| <p>10. PREACHING, TEACHING AND EVANGELISM:</p> <p>Ordained Ministers shall oversee worship of the congregation by ordained and / or licensed lay Ministers; they shall be pastors who share people's joys and sorrows, encourage the faithful, recall those who fall away, heal and help the sick; proclaim God's word and take their part in Christ's prophetic work, declare forgiveness through Jesus Christ, baptise, preside at the Eucharist and administer Christ's holy sacraments; serve in the name of Christ and so remind the whole Church that serving others is essential to all ministry, and ensure that those in need are cared for with Christlike compassion and humility; bury the dead or conduct the rites for cremation and the committal of ashes; exercise the pastoral role of spiritual counsel and advice, but avoid moving improperly from that role of pastor into the role of professional counsellor or Tohunga; keep information confidential whether imparted in confession or informally in conversation and not improperly disclose it; perform the Duties of Office to which the person is licensed in an effective manner. Such performance fails where there is inability or unwillingness to perform those duties.</p> | <i>Overseeing worship</i>

<i>Priestly ministry</i>
<i>Diaconal Ministry</i>
<i>Bury the dead</i>
<i>Spiritual counsel</i>

<i>Confidentiality</i>

<i>Inability or unwillingness to perform duties</i> |
| <p>11. It is the duty of Ordained Ministers to preach the Gospel and to instruct people in the faith as this Church understands it. They are to lead people to a deeper exploration and fuller understanding of the Gospel and its challenges to contemporary life within the tradition of faith, bringing new insight and knowledge to interpretation and application, that the Gospel may be proclaimed as good news to their own times.</p> <p>Lay Ministers are required to preach the Gospel only when so licensed by the Bishop.</p> | <i>Preaching</i>
<i>Teaching and Evangelism</i>
<i>Proclaim the Gospel</i> |

12. Ministers shall teach only doctrine and interpretation of the Faith that are in conformity with the formularies of this Church, and not teach or maintain any doctrine contrary to the doctrine of this Church as defined in the Constitution / Te Pouhere and the Formularies of this Church; and shall comply with the Canons or regulations of General Synod / Te Hīnota Whānui or of any Diocesan Synod, Te Rūnanganui or Hui Amorangi and respect the integrity of Church processes. *Doctrine*
13. **MINISTRY RELATIONSHIPS:**
Ministers by virtue of their calling and office enter into various relationships with others. Ministry relationships are grounded in a community of common concern, depend for their successful outcome on a secure basis of integrity and trust and assume the development and practice of appropriate disciplines and skills as well as proper standards of behaviour and practice. *Ministry Relationships*
14. Those whom God calls to ministerial leadership through the Church have responsibilities to exercise accountable oversight to those for whom a Minister has pastoral responsibility and shares the Ministry of the Church. They shall observe all the provisions and implications for the welfare of children and young persons under civil law, have and maintain reliable and effective means of communication at all levels of church life, keep confidential information received in their role as ordained Ministers or lay Ministers, and comply with Privacy legislation. *Responsibilities*
Accountable oversight
Children and young persons
Communication
Confidentiality
Privacy
15. **SEEKING TO TRANSFORM UNJUST STRUCTURES AND CARING FOR CREATION:**
It is the responsibility of Ministers to proclaim the Mission of the Church which includes seeking to transform unjust structures of society, caring for God's creation, and establishing the values of the Kingdom. *Unjust Structures and Caring for Creation*
16. **PASTORAL CARE:**
It is the tradition of this Church and the duty of Ministers to offer pastoral Ministry and care to all who desire it whether members of a congregation of this Church or not. *Pastoral Care*
17. In exercising their pastoral care Ordained Ministers enter into relationships which may involve exceptional and extended dependency and vulnerability. Ordained Ministers have a special duty of confidentiality of information received by virtue of their role as Ordained Ministers; and improper disclosure of that information is a breach of duty. The protection of children from harm is a primary obligation. Emotional detachment appropriate to calling and to the exercise of pastoral relationships must be maintained. All persons of whatever age, gender, race, creed or ability must be treated with the care and respect that lie at the heart of the Christian vision of all human community and with the wisdom and love that are at the heart of all Christian Ministry.

	18. Ministers of God's grace can themselves become vulnerable. Ministers must guard against the possibility of misunderstanding and over-dependence. Ministers must preserve appropriate interpersonal disciplines and boundaries, and they shall be aware of the power of the Minister's position. Ministers must avoid abuse of that power, and any manipulation of a person in the guise of giving counsel. It is a serious abuse of power to use a calling or a pastoral position to further a personal relationship of an emotional or sexual nature, and it is a breach of duty.	<i>Pastoral Relationships</i>
19.	STANDARDS OF PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR: Ministry by any Minister is as much a function of what a Minister is as of what a Minister says or does. Accordingly a Minister must observe exemplary standards of personal behaviour at all times.	<i>Standards of Personal Behaviour</i>
20.	HOLINESS: Ministers and especially the ordained are called to be witnesses to holiness in their daily lives. As well as acknowledging there are offences which are offences against civil law there are also other kinds of behaviour which though not criminal may be considered immoral and fall short of the standards expected of a Minister especially an Ordained Minister.	<i>Holiness</i>
21.	HONESTY AND INTEGRITY: Ministers are able to influence others in the exercise of their office and must avoid any improper influence in fact or intention upon those to whom they minister in order to obtain some material benefit. Malicious gossip must be shunned as much as defamation. Ministers must be wary of gifts intended as bribes or other influence, or relationships and confidences intended to implicate or manipulate.	<i>Honesty and Integrity</i>
22.	Ministers and Office Bearers must at all times act with honesty and probity when dealing with financial matters.	<i>Financial probity</i>
23.	Ministers and Office Bearers shall behave consistently with these standards and the ethical standards of the Tikanga of the Episcopal Unit in which they minister.	<i>Ethical standards</i>
24.	SELF-CONTROL: Ministers must be temperate, self-controlled in their behaviour, not harass others and not be abusive towards others.	<i>Self-Control</i>
25.	CHASTITY: Chastity is the right ordering of sexual relationships. Ministers are to be chaste. Promiscuity and adultery are incompatible with chastity.	<i>Chastity</i>

26	SEXUAL ABUSE:	<p>Any sexual relationship where there is a power imbalance exploited by the Minister is incompatible with chastity and a significant breach of standards. The sexual abuse of any person, especially children, is an utter disregard of humanity and a complete repudiation of the teaching of Christ and is also a significant breach of standards.</p>	<i>Sexual Abuse</i>
27.	SUBSTANCE ABUSE:	<p>Ministers shall not misuse drugs, alcohol or other substances.</p>	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
28.	FAMILY:	<p>Ministers must give time and care to their families appropriate to family commitments and duties. Ministers need to allot proper time to recreation and the development of their own special gifts and talents. Ministers must not show disregard for the obligations recognised by law in reference to family relationships.</p>	<i>Family</i>

CANON II

THE MINISTRY STANDARDS COMMISSION AND ITS REGISTRAR

Ministry Standards Commission

1. There will be a body, called the Ministry Standards Commission, consisting of not more than six people appointed by the General Synod Standing Committee, for a term of three years with the ability to be reappointed, including:
 - (a) at least one person from each Tikanga; and
 - (b) three persons who are members of this Church who have been enrolled as a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand of not less than seven years standing or who holds similar qualifications and experience in any of the legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia.
2. Members of the Ministry Standards Commission must, on appointment, complete the declaration at clause C15 of Te Pouhere / The Constitution.
3. Members of the Ministry Standards Commission may resign by notice in writing to the General Synod Standing Committee.
4. The Ministry Standards Commission shall appoint a member of the Commission appointed under 1(b) above to be the chair of the Commission and also a member to be the deputy chair.
5. The Ministry Standards Commission will have the functions conferred on it by this Title D as well as the following powers and duties:
 - (a) to give general advice to Bishops and the Primates as to matters of discipline;

- (b) to issue guidelines on vetting processes for candidates for ordination;
 - (c) to issue codes of practice and general policy guidance to persons exercising functions in connection with ministry standards including on training required in relation to ministry standards;
 - (d) to audit the approach of Episcopal Units of this Church to the training and monitoring of Ministers;
 - (e) to issue regulations relating to the conduct of disciplinary proceedings and guidance on the publication of information in relation to the disciplinary processes of this Church;
 - (f) to maintain a list of those qualified and prepared to act as Church Advocates and make arrangements for the provision of funding to recompense those appointed as such;
 - (g) to maintain a list of those qualified to serve on tribunals;
 - (h) to appoint a Registrar and agree the terms of appointment with him or her;
 - (i) to give advice to the Registrar on matters of tikanga and doctrine when the Registrar is carrying out functions under this Title D;
 - (j) to maintain a list of persons who can act as chaplains to provide pastoral support both to complainants and respondents; and
 - (k) to report at each session of the General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui on its work.
6. In undertaking the functions under clauses 3(b), (c) and (g) the Ministry Standards Commission must consult with the Primates and House of Bishops.

Registrar of the Ministry Standards Commission

- 7. The Ministry Standards Commission shall appoint a Registrar of the Ministry Standards Commission on terms agreed between the Commission and the Registrar.
- 8. The Registrar may resign office by written notice provided to the Chair of the Ministry Standards Commission.
- 9. The Registrar will have the functions conferred on him or her by this Title D as well as the general duty to direct and supervise the general administration of discipline within this Church.
- 10. The Registrar may, with the agreement of the Ministry Standards Commission, employ any staff considered necessary to fulfilling the functions given to the Registrar and the Ministry Standards Commission by this Title D.

CANON III

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF MINISTRY STANDARDS

PART A – INTRODUCTION & PRINCIPLES

1. Duty to have regard to bishop's role

Any body or person on whom functions in connection with the discipline of Ordained Ministers are conferred by this Title D must, when exercising those functions, have due regard to the role of the bishop who, by virtue of office and consecration, has pastoral and disciplinary responsibility.

2. Who may complain

Any person may make a complaint under this Title whether or not that person is the subject of that complaint.

3. Initial assessment

Each complaint will be initially assessed by the Registrar to determine whether there is sufficient substance to the complaint to make it deserving of further investigation, and if so whether the allegations if proven would constitute misconduct or unsatisfactory conduct.

4. Due process and natural justice

Ministers and Office Bearers subject to any process under this Title D are entitled to due process and natural justice including the right to be advised who has complained and of the nature of the allegations, to have time before responding to any allegations and to be heard in response to allegations. The Respondent has the right to consult and be represented by a lawyer at all stages of the disciplinary process.

5. This Church as the Informant

Where matters proceed to a disciplinary tribunal it is this Church that is the Informant, and which will prosecute the complaint.

6. Informing of progress

The Complainant in a matter and the respondent must be kept informed of the procedural progress of any complaint.

7. Undue delay and expense

Undue delay and expense are to be avoided wherever possible.

8. State processes

Any investigation of any complaint by this Church is not in substitution for any state process and must not interfere with any processes of the State but notwithstanding that a process of the State is underway complaints may be dealt with under this Title D.

Licensing Bishops, Archbishops and the Registrar must bear in mind obligations to advise complainants, if it is appropriate, to take their complaints to other persons, groups or agencies including the Police.

9. Customs of Tikanga

The application of "Duties of Clerical Office," "Pastoral Relationships" and "Standards Required of Ministers" (Title D, Canon I, clauses 3, 9, 11 and 12) will take due account of the expectations and customs of each Tikanga within this Church of Ministers within that Tikanga.

The maintenance of "Duties of Clerical Office," "Pastoral Relationships" and "Standards Required of Ministers" (Title D, Canon I, clauses 3, 9, 11 and 12) across the Tikanga will be observed by the application of Title B Canon XX principles between the Tikanga.

10. Pastoral care

This Church has a duty to provide appropriate pastoral care and support both to any complainant and the respondent and the Registrar shall satisfy himself or herself that such support has been offered.

11. Multiple complaints

No Bishop, Minister or Office Bearer may be subject to this Title D process more than once in connection with the same incident or breach of standards.

12. Protection

Church communities need to be protected from damage by Ministers and Office Bearers who fall short of proper standards and also from harm done by unfounded or malicious complaints.

PART B – DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

13. The provisions of this canon shall have effect for the purpose of regulating proceedings against any Bishop, Minister or Office Bearer against whom a complaint has been received.

14. No disciplinary proceedings under this Title D may be instituted unless the behaviour in question, or the last instance of it in the case of a series of acts or omissions, occurred within the period of three years prior to the date of the complaint except for:

- (a) when the conduct complained of is conduct as a result of which the person concerned has been convicted proceedings may be instituted within three years of the conviction becoming conclusive;
- (b) where the Registrar of the Ministry Standards Commission considers there was good reason why the complainant did not complain at an earlier date in which case the limitation period may extend from three to six years;
- (c) where the misconduct in question is conduct of a sexual nature in which case there is no time period prescribed.

15. No disciplinary proceedings under this Title D may be instituted where a complaint deals with an event or events which have previously been the subject of a complaint which has been resolved or determined.

16. The Ministry Standards Commission may prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with this Title D, setting out the detailed process for the receipt of complaints, their investigation and the conduct of disciplinary proceedings covering matters such as:
 - (a) the form of complaints;
 - (b) where complaints may be lodged;
 - (c) any filing fees to be paid for any application and scales of costs which may be imposed in relation to proceedings;
 - (d) what supporting information, if any, should be provided with a complaint;
 - (e) the form of notification to respondents;
 - (f) whether disclosure of the complainant's contact details should be made to the respondent; and
 - (g) the steps to be taken prior to a hearing by any tribunal.

PART C – ASSESSMENT OF COMPLAINT

17. Every complaint alleging a breach of standards received by a Bishop, Minister or Office Bearer must be notified to the Registrar in writing.
18. On receipt of the complaint the Registrar must then conduct an assessment of the complaint and form a view as to:
 - (a) whether the conduct complained of, if proven, could constitute unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct;
 - (b) whether there is sufficient substance to the complaint to justify proceeding further under this Title D;
 - (c) whether the complainant has a proper interest in making the complaint;
 - (d) whether the complaint is time-barred under clause 14 of this canon; and
 - (e) whether the event or events have already been complained of and the complaint has been resolved so that clause 15 applies.
19. Where the complaint is against an Ordained Minister then the complaint must be automatically dismissed where the complaint alleges the Ordained Minister:
 - (a) conducted a service of blessing which has been authorised pursuant to Title G Canon XIV clause 8;

- (b) refused to conduct a service of blessing which has been authorised pursuant to Title G Canon XIV clause; or
 - (c) preached or taught that such services are, or are not, consistent with Holy Scripture and the doctrine of this Church.
20. Where the complaint is against a Bishop then the complaint must be automatically dismissed where the complaint alleges the Bishop:
- (a) authorised a service pursuant to Title G Canon XIV clause 8;
 - (b) refused to authorise a service pursuant to Title G Canon XIV clause 8; or
 - (c) preached or taught that such services are, or are not, consistent with Holy Scripture and the doctrine of this Church.
21. In assessing the complaint the Registrar may make such further enquiries of the complainant or respondent as the Registrar considers fit and must refer the complaint to the respondent and consider any submissions from the respondent on the complaint.
22. Having assessed the complaint the Registrar shall within 30 days of receipt of a complaint, or such further period of time the Registrar considers justified in the circumstances of the case, provide a written report to the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a complaint about a Bishop, the Archbishop, setting out the Registrar's assessment of the complaint and the recommended course of action.
23. In any written report under clause 22 the Registrar shall:
- (a) if the behaviour complained of, if proven, would constitute unsatisfactory conduct and none of clause 18(b) to (e) apply recommend that the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop resolve the complaint;
 - (b) if the behaviour complained of, if proven, would constitute misconduct and none of clause 18(b) to (e) apply recommend that disciplinary proceedings be instituted;
 - (c) if it is found the complainant has no proper interest in making the complaint recommend it be dismissed;
 - (d) if it is found the complaint is time-barred recommend it be dismissed;
 - (e) if it is found the conduct has already been complained of and the complaint has been resolved recommend it be dismissed;
 - (f) if there is insufficient substance to the complaint to justify proceeding further under this Title D recommend it be dismissed; or
 - (g) if the Registrar considers on reasonable grounds that the complaint is vexatious recommend that it be dismissed.

24. The Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop must follow the course of action recommended by the Registrar in any written report under clause 22 after the process at clauses 26 to 29 are completed at which point formal notice of the decision must be provided in writing to the complainant and respondent.
25. At the same time as the written decision is provided, both the complainant and respondent shall be provided with the name of a person to be available to each of them for their pastoral support, chosen by the Registrar from the list of persons available to act as chaplains in that capacity.
26. Where the Registrar recommends a complaint be dismissed the Registrar shall provide notice of that recommendation and a copy of the written report under clause 22 to the complainant and to the respondent.
27. Within 30 days of receipt of a notice of recommendation and a copy of the written report under clause 22 the complainant may ask the Chair of the Ministry Standards Committee to review the recommendation. Such review shall be on the papers and shall not require an in-person hearing.
28. If on a review under clause 27 the Chair of the Ministry Standards Committee considers the dismissal to be plainly wrong then he or she may:
 - (a) reverse the decision and direct the complaint proceed in accordance with clause 23(a) or (b) (as appropriate); or
 - (b) remit the matter back to the Registrar for reconsideration.
29. Where a complaint is remitted to the Registrar for reconsideration and the Registrar recommends dismissal of the complaint following that reconsideration then clauses 27 and 28 of this canon will not apply.
30. Where the Registrar proposes to extend the 30 day period in clause 22 he or she shall inform the complainant and the respondent.
31. The Registrar may delegate any investigation work undertaken under this section to such person as he or she may designate.

PART D – FURTHER HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS OF UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT

32. Where the Registrar considers the complaint to be one of unsatisfactory conduct then the further handling of the complaint will be solely at the discretion of the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop and the outcome shall not prevent the issuing of a ‘safe to receive’ letter although the fact of the complaint and its resolution may be noted.

33. The courses of conduct available to the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop include:
 - (a) a process of reconciliation carried out in accordance with the principles of the relevant Tikanga;
 - (b) a full investigation into the complaint, following inquiry principles, after which the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop may admonish the respondent; and/or
 - (c) requiring the respondent to undertake further training or counselling.
34. In deciding which step to undertake under clause 33 the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop shall have regard to the principle of reconciliation and forgiveness.

PART E – FURTHER HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS OF MISCONDUCT

35. Where the Registrar considers the complaint to be one of misconduct and recommends disciplinary proceedings be instituted then the provisions of this Part shall apply.

Institution of proceedings

36. On the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop confirming to the Registrar that disciplinary proceedings are to be instituted:
 - (a) the Registrar will appoint a Church Advocate responsible for conducting the case on behalf of this Church from the list maintained by the Ministry Standards Commission;
 - (b) the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop will appoint a tribunal to hear the complaint from the list of tribunal members maintained by the Ministry Standards Commission;
 - (c) the Church Advocate will then prepare, in accordance with any regulations prescribed by the Ministry Standards Commission, a formal document (Complaint) setting out the conduct alleged, the date and place of the conduct where that is possible, and the particular breaches of canonical obligations alleged;
 - (d) the respondent is then to file, in accordance with any regulations prescribed by the Ministry Standards Commission, a formal document (Response) setting out the response to the Points of Complaint which may include the admission of all or part of it.
37. The costs of the Church Advocate, if any, will be met by the Ministry Standards Commission.
38. The Church Advocate may engage such other persons as he or she thinks fit to ensure the proper and efficient conduct of the complaint on behalf of this Church and the complainant.
39. As the complainant is not a party the Church Advocate must regularly communicate with the complainant as to the progress of the tribunal proceeding.

Immediate Suspension on recommendation of the Registrar

40. If, on receipt of a complaint the Registrar considers, on reasonable grounds, that a complaint is one that, if proven, would constitute misconduct and the continuation in office of the respondent could expose others to a risk of harm then:
 - (a) the Registrar may, having first provided twenty four hours' notice to the respondent and invited submissions, but without having provided a written report under clause 22, recommend to the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop the suspension of the respondent from office and/or ministry which recommendation must be followed by the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop with immediate effect;
 - (b) the Registrar must then proceed to prepare the written report required under clause 22; and
 - (c) the Registrar shall appoint a Church Advocate for the proceeding.
41. If a respondent is suspended from office and/or ministry under clause 40 then the respondent may immediately apply for the institution of disciplinary proceedings in which case:
 - (a) the provisions of this canon relating to the establishment of a tribunal shall be immediately followed; and
 - (b) the respondent may make an application to the tribunal for the suspension to be lifted;
 - (c) notice of any such application shall be given to the Church Advocate; and
 - (d) the Tribunal shall not recommend to the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop that the suspension should be lifted unless the tribunal is satisfied that:
 - (i) there is no case to be answered by the respondent; and
 - (ii) there is no appreciable risk that continuation in office and/or ministry could expose others to the risk of harm or could adversely affect the public reputation of this Church;
 - (e) the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop shall follow the recommendation of the Tribunal relating to the lifting of suspension.

Application for suspension

42. On the institution of a disciplinary proceeding the Church Advocate may apply to the tribunal for the respondent to be suspended from office and/or ministry pending a final determination.
43. Notice of any such application must be given to the respondent.

44. The tribunal must recommend suspension to the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop if satisfied that:
 - (a) there is a case to be answered by the respondent; and
 - (b) there is an appreciable risk that continuation in office and/or ministry would expose others to the risk of harm or would adversely affect the Ministry of this Church.
45. The tribunal may recommend any conditions to be attached to the suspension from office and/or ministry of the respondent and may also recommend the continuation of the respondent in office and/or ministry on certain conditions.
46. The Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop must follow the recommendation of the tribunal relating to suspension.
47. During such suspension the Minister will not be deprived of any stipend or emoluments associated with the Minister's office.
48. Any determination and recommendation of the tribunal to suspend a Minister or Office Bearer may be appealed under Part F of this canon.

The tribunal

49. Any tribunal constituted under this Part shall be of three people including:
 - (a) one Ordained Minister;
 - (b) one lay member of this Church; and
 - (c) one person, who shall be the chair of the tribunal, who is a member of this Church who has been enrolled as a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand of not less than seven years standing or who holds similar qualifications and experience in any of the legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia.
50. At least one of the members of any tribunal constituted under this Part shall reside in the Episcopal Unit of the Licensing Bishop but no one shall be a member of a tribunal who might reasonably be apprehended to be biased.
51. In any proceeding before any tribunal constituted under this Part:
 - (a) the tribunal may receive any evidence it thinks fit whether it would otherwise be admissible in a court or not;
 - (b) the standard of proof to be applied by the tribunal shall be that of proof on the balance of probabilities;
 - (c) the determination of any matter before the tribunal must be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the tribunal and include reasons for the determination;

- (d) any hearing shall be in private, except that the tribunal, if satisfied that it is in the interests of justice so to do may direct that the hearing shall be in public in which case the tribunal may, during any part of the proceeding, exclude such person or persons as it may determine; and
 - (e) the tribunal may, in considering or determining any question of law before it (including any issues as to the meaning of Canons and regulations of this Church) have regard to prior decisions of any tribunal and shall follow any decision of an Appeal Tribunal on that question of law;
 - (f) the tribunal may have regard to prior decisions of any tribunal and shall follow any decision of an Appeal Tribunal on the question of what outcome is appropriate in light of the misconduct as found.
52. The costs of any tribunal constituted under this Part will be met by the Ministry Standards Commission subject to any regulations relating to filing fees and cost orders made by the Ministry Standards Commission.

Outcomes where misconduct is found

- 53. Where a tribunal determines there has been misconduct then the tribunal may not proceed to recommending an outcome without having first sought submissions from the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop on an outcome, having provided the opportunity for any party to make submissions as to the outcome and having provided the opportunity to the complainant to provide information on the effect of the misconduct on him or her.
- 54. Where the tribunal determines there has been misconduct then the tribunal may recommend to the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop one of the following outcomes having considered prior authorities and also tikanga considerations:
 - (a) admonition – which will be delivered by the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop and may be in the form of a formal written order or injunction which for an Ordained Minister must be entered in the record of that Ordained Minister and may be delivered in public or in private as the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop may determine;
 - (b) suspension from the exercise of Ministry or office for the extent and duration considered appropriate by the tribunal which may include suspension of the whole or part of any stipend;
 - (c) deprivation of office or ministry making the respondent incapable of holding any office or Ministry or performing any function in any Episcopal Unit of this Church for the extent and duration considered appropriate by the tribunal at the end of which period restoration may occur;
 - (d) deposition from the exercise of ordained ministry including all the consequences of deprivation and meaning the permanent taking away of the right to perform the duties of every office for which Holy Orders are required, and ineligibility for re-election or re-appointment to that office, or any other office in this Church.

55. Any of the outcomes set out at 54(a) to (c) may include a process of reconciliation carried out in accordance with the principles of the relevant Tikanga.
56. Any of the outcomes under 54(a) to (c) may include a requirement that the respondent undertake further training or counselling or other steps, including such training counselling or other steps as a precondition of continuation or restoration of license.
57. Any of the outcomes under 54(a) to (c) may include limitations on the sorts of ministry to be permitted in the future.
58. The Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop shall impose the outcome recommended by the tribunal.
59. Where suspension is imposed the Licensing Bishop must give written notice to ministry units in that Episcopal Unit and advise all Licensing Bishops in this Church.
60. Where deprivation or deposition of office or Ministry is imposed the Bishop shall give written notice to ministry units in that Episcopal Unit and advise all Licensing Bishops in this Church and all Primates of the Anglican Communion.

Tribunal findings and publication

61. The tribunal shall report its determination and the reasons for it in writing to:
 - (a) the Chair of the Ministry Standards Commission;
 - (b) the Registrar;
 - (c) the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop;
 - (d) the complainant; and
 - (e) the respondent.
62. The determination of the tribunal and reasons for it shall be made public by the Commission after the expiry of the appeal period at clause 68 unless the tribunal is satisfied that such publication would:
 - (a) cause extreme hardship to the respondent; or
 - (b) cause undue hardship to the complainant, or any person connected with him or her or them or with the respondent; or
 - (c) create a real risk of prejudice to any other civil or criminal proceeding then underway; or
 - (d) endanger the safety of any person; or
 - (e) lead to the identification of a person whose name is suppressed by order or by law; or

- (f) prejudice the maintenance of the law of New Zealand or any of legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia or internal Church discipline, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences in which case the tribunal may order the suppression of the names of the complainant or the respondent or any evidence or submissions put before it.
63. Neither the name of the complainant nor any information which may reasonably lead to the identification of the complainant shall be made public in the absence of a request from the complainant.
64. If there is an appeal the findings and recommendations arising therefrom must not be made public before the appeal is determined.
65. Subject to any suppression orders made pursuant to clause 62, and in addition to any other requirements for notification;
- (a) the findings and recommendations of any tribunal shall be published by the Ministry Standards Commission; and
 - (b) the Registrar will maintain a database containing the written record of the findings and recommendations of any tribunal which shall:
 - (i) be accessible to the public including on the website of this Church or other digital platform;
 - (ii) be available for access by any Church tribunal under this Title D for the purposes of considering any question of law or what outcome it is appropriate to recommend in light of the misconduct found.
66. The findings and outcome of any tribunal shall be recorded on the respondent's file.

Part F – Appeals

67. Subject to the provisions of this part where a tribunal has provided a determination and a recommended outcome in writing then:
- (a) the respondent may appeal on a question of law or fact; and
 - (b) the Church Advocate may appeal only on a question of law.

There shall be no appeal from any interlocutory decision of a tribunal, which is final.

68. Any appeal must be filed with the Appeal Tribunal within 20 working days of the determination of the Tribunal appealed from.

69. Any person may make an application to the Appeal Tribunal at any time for a Special Appeal either to re-open a disciplinary proceeding which has already been determined, or to commence a fresh proceeding, or to introduce new evidence in a complaint proceeding which is before a Tribunal or an Appeal Tribunal. Notwithstanding Clauses 14 and 15, the Appeal Tribunal may admit further evidence or give such directions as it thinks fit to admit further evidence which is fresh, credible and cogent. Evidence is fresh only where it could not, with reasonable diligence, have been produced at the time a complaint procedure was or could have been heard. The power given to the Appeal Tribunal by this clause is available only in circumstances which the Appeal Tribunal finds are exceptional and compelling. The Appeal Tribunal shall make such further directions for the proceeding to be remitted to a Tribunal, or otherwise, and for the hearing of the proceeding, as it thinks fit.
70. Any such appeal will be heard by the Appeal Tribunal.
71. The Appeal Tribunal for appeals consists of three members including:
 - (a) the Provincial Chancellor (or his or her nominee) who shall be the Chair of the Appeal Tribunal;
 - (b) the Primate/te Pihopa Mātāmua of this Church (or where there is more than one then one of them chosen by themselves); and
 - (c) a member of the Judicial Committee who is not of the same house as the Chair of the Appeal Tribunal who is appointed by the Chair of the Appeal Tribunal for the particular appeal.
72. No one shall be a member of the Appeal Tribunal who might reasonably be apprehended to be biased.
73. Every notice of appeal must specify the findings or determination or part of the findings or determination appealed from and the grounds of the appeal which grounds shall be specified with such reasonable particularity as to give full advice both to the Appeal Tribunal and the other parties of the issues involved.
74. The Ministry Standards Committee will prescribe regulations for the rules of giving notice of appeal and every appeal must conform to those rules.
75. On any appeal to the Appeal Tribunal against findings of a tribunal under this Canon the Appeal Tribunal has all the powers of the Tribunal of first instance and may confirm, modify or reverse the findings appealed against.
76. The Appeal Tribunal may only consider issues explanations and facts other than those placed before the Tribunal if it is satisfied that they may be relevant to the determination made by the Tribunal and is satisfied by the party seeking to introduce them that party could not by exercise of reasonable diligence have placed them before the tribunal, and that because of exceptional circumstances it is fair to consider them.

77. The Appeal Tribunal may, in considering or determining any question of law before it or what outcome should be recommended in light of the misconduct found, have regard to prior decisions of any Tribunal or Appeal Tribunal on that question of law.
78. The Appeal Tribunal in hearing any appeal may regulate its own procedures consistent with this Title D and any regulations prescribed by the Ministry Standards Committee.
79. The Appeal Tribunal must report its determination and the reasons for it in writing to:
 - (a) the Chair of the Ministry Standards Commission;
 - (b) the Registrar;
 - (c) the Licensing Bishop or, in the case of a Bishop, the Archbishop;
 - (d) the complainant; and
 - (e) the respondent.
80. The determinations of the Appeal Tribunal must be made public in accordance with clause 81 unless the Appeal Tribunal is satisfied that such publication would:
 - (a) cause extreme hardship to the respondent; or
 - (b) cause undue hardship to the complainant, or any person connected with them or with the respondent; or
 - (c) create a real risk of prejudice to any other civil or criminal proceeding then underway; or
 - (d) endanger the safety of any person; or
 - (e) lead to the identification of a person whose name is suppressed by order or by law; or
 - (f) prejudice the maintenance of the law of New Zealand or any of the legal jurisdictions in the Diocese of Polynesia or internal Church discipline, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences

in which case the Appeal Tribunal may order the suppression of the names of the complainant or respondent or any evidence or submissions put before it.
81. Neither the name of the complainant nor any information which may reasonably lead to the identification of the complainant shall be made public in the absence of a request from the complainant.

82. Subject to any suppression orders made pursuant to clause 79, and in addition to any other requirements for notification:
- (a) the findings and recommendations of the Appeal Tribunal shall be published by the Ministry Standards Commission; and
 - (b) the Registrar will maintain a database containing the written record of the findings and recommendations of any tribunal which shall:
 - (i) be accessible to the public including on the website of this Church or other digital platform;
 - (ii) be available for access by any Church tribunal under this Title D for the purposes of considering any question of law or what outcome it is appropriate to recommend in light of the misconduct found.
83. The costs of the Church Advocate for any appeal will be met by the Ministry Standards Commission subject to any regulations issued by the Ministry Standards Commission.
84. The Church Advocate may engage such other persons as he or she thinks fit to ensure the proper and efficient conduct of the appeal on behalf of this Church and the complainant.
85. The costs of the Appeal Tribunal will be met by the Ministry Standards Commission.

We certify that this Statute was passed by the General Synod / te Hīnota Whānui on 25 July 2020. As witnessed by our hands 6 August 2020.



F Cama
Primate and Archbishop



P Richardson
Primate and Archbishop



D Tamihere
Primate and Archbishop