

## CANON SEVEN

### THE CLERGY

#### General Synod Canons

- 1(1) The licensing of clergy is governed by Canon XVII of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada entitled *THE LICENSING OF CLERGY* which Canon is set out in Schedule A to this Canon.
- 1(2) Relinquishment and abandonment of ordained ministry are governed by Canon XIX of the General Synod of The Anglican Church of Canada entitled *RELINQUISHMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF THE MINISTRY* which Canon is set out in Schedule B to this Canon.

#### The Bishop's Authority to Appoint

- 2(1) The Bishop
  - (a) shall appoint the Rector of each parish,
  - (b) may appoint a member of the clergy to a parish as priest in charge, deacon in charge, assistant curate or with such other title or designation as the Bishop sees fit,
  - (c) may transfer a Rector or any other member of the clergy from one parish to a position in another parish, and
  - (d) may appoint a member of the clergy to a chaplaincy or other position of pastoral responsibility.
- 2(2) When a Rector dies, resigns, retires or leaves the Diocese or is disciplined by deprivation or deposition the Bishop shall
  - (a) forthwith notify the Church Wardens of the vacancy or pending vacancy and the effective date thereof, and
  - (b) give all members of the clergy in the Diocese notice of intent to fill the vacancy sufficient to allow them to inform the Bishop if they are interested in being considered for appointment to the vacant position.
- 2(3) There shall be in each parish a Parish Advisory Committee comprising
  - (a) the two Church Wardens, and
  - (b) three members of the Vestry appointed annually by the Parish Corporation.

- 2(4) The Parish Advisory Committee shall meet within two weeks following its appointment to elect a chair and a secretary from among its members and the secretary shall forthwith inform the Bishop of the names and addresses of the chair and the secretary.
- 2(5) All subsequent meetings of the Parish Advisory Committee shall be convened at the Bishop's direction.
- 2(6) The Bishop shall consult with the Parish Advisory Committee before appointing the Rector of a parish.
- 2(7) If, within six months after the effective date of the vacancy in the office of Rector, the Bishop considers that no substantial progress has been made in the consultation process, the Bishop may declare an inordinate delay and inform the Parish Corporation of intent to appoint a Rector without further consultation.
- 2(8) The Parish Advisory Committee may by unanimous vote, at any time, with the approval of a majority of all of the members of the Parish Corporation, vest the appointment of a Rector solely in the Bishop.
- 2(9) The Bishop may consult with the Parish Advisory Committee about the appointment of a member of the clergy to a position in the parish other than the office of Rector.
- 2(10) The Bishop may, after informing the Rector or other member of the clergy, consult with the Parish Advisory Committee about the transfer of the Rector or other member of the clergy to another parish.
- 2(11) The Bishop shall consult with a Rector or other member of the clergy before transferring him or her to another parish.

### **Resignations and Leaves of Absence**

- 3(1) All members of the clergy are entitled in each year to four weeks' vacation which may be taken in two or more periods, not exceeding 30 days in the aggregate, and may take an additional one week vacation between the Feast of the Epiphany and Palm Sunday.
- 3(2) Rectors and other parish clergy shall consult with the Church Wardens when scheduling their vacations.
- 3(3) A Rector may resign from a parish by giving the Bishop not less than three months' notice.
- 3(4) Other members of the clergy may resign their positions by giving the Bishop not less than one month's notice.
- 3(5) Notwithstanding subsections 3(3) and 3(4) the Bishop may accept the resignation of a Rector or other member of the clergy at any time.

- 3(6) The Bishop may refuse to accept a resignation from a member of the clergy who has not fulfilled an obligation to serve in the Diocese for a specific period of time.
- 3(7) No member of the clergy who has given notice of resignation shall leave his or her position before the period of notice expires.
- 3(8) Except when on vacation, no member of the clergy holding an appointment in a parish shall be absent from parish duties without the Bishop's permission.
- 3(9) The Bishop may grant leave of absence to a member of the clergy for any good cause.
- 3(10) When a member of the clergy is about to leave the Diocese to take or seek employment in another diocese, the Bishop shall forward *Letters Bene Decessit* to the bishop of the other diocese.
- 3(11) When the Bishop refuses to grant a leave of absence or to forward *Letters Bene Decessit*, the Bishop shall give the member of the clergy written reasons for the refusal.

### **Removal of a Rector**

- 4(1) In this section "Court" means The Ecclesiastical Court for the Diocese of Fredericton constituted under Canon Eight.
- 4(2) A majority of the lay members of a Parish Corporation may submit to the Bishop
  - (a) a written application for the Bishop to mediate specified differences or disagreements between the Rector and voting members in the parish or any other specified circumstances which the applicants allege warrant removal of the Rector from the parish in the interests of the Church, and
  - (b) a deposit of \$500 to cover the costs of an inquiry pursuant to this section.
- 4(3) If the Bishop is not able to bring about a reconciliation between the Rector and voting members in the parish or resolve any circumstances which the applicants allege warrant removal of the Rector and is of the opinion that there should be an inquiry, the Bishop shall refer the matter to the Court.
- 4(4) If the Bishop, after attempting mediation, is of the opinion that the differences, disagreements or circumstances alleged by the applicants do not warrant an inquiry, the Bishop shall inform the applicants and shall not remove the Rector from the parish.
- 4(5) If the matter is referred to the Court, the Court shall conduct an inquiry into the matters alleged in the written application.
- 4(6) The president of the Court shall, not less than 15 business days before the inquiry is to be held, send notice thereof by ordinary mail to the Rector, to each lay member of the

Parish Corporation who signed the application, to the Church Wardens of the parish, and to the Bishop.

- 4(7) In conducting an inquiry the Court shall hear evidence in the following order -
- (a) evidence offered by the lay members of the Parish Corporation who signed the application,
  - (b) evidence offered by the Rector,
  - (c) evidence offered by the Bishop, and
  - (d) evidence from any other person whose evidence the Court considers may be of assistance to it.
- 4(8) Following the inquiry the Court shall give a written decision as to whether or not it is in the best interests of the parish or of the Diocese that the Rector should be removed and shall include in its decision a statement of the facts on which its decision is based.
- 4(9) The president of the Court shall forward the decision to the Bishop who shall send a copy thereof to the Rector, to each lay member of the Parish Corporation who signed the application, and to the Church Wardens of the parish.
- 4(10) If the Court determines that the Rector should be removed the Bishop shall, subject to any appeal of the Court's determination and after reasonable notice to the Rector, remove the Rector from the parish.

#### **Declarations and Oaths Required of Clergy**

- 5(1) Priests and deacons at their ordinations and Rectors at their inductions or installations shall take and subscribe the following declarations:

I, *N*, solemnly declare that

- (a) I profess the faith set forth in the Scriptures and in the Catholic Creeds and affirm my allegiance to the doctrine of the Anglican Church of Canada as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer and in the Ordinal,
- (b) in public prayer and in the administration of the Sacraments I will use the form of the Book of Common Prayer and none other except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority, and
- (c) I will pay true and canonical obedience to the Canons which have been or are from time to time passed by the General Synod, the Provincial Synod and the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton.

- 5(2) Priests and deacons at their ordinations and Rectors at their inductions or installations shall take and subscribe the following oaths:

- (a) The oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop.

(b) The oath of allegiance to the Sovereign.<sup>1</sup>

## **Reports**

6 The Rector or incumbent of each parish shall

(a) forward annually to the Secretary of the Synod the reports and other information prescribed in section 6 of Canon Five,

(b) deliver to the Bishop at each regular meeting of the Synod a report of the work done in the parish since the previous regular meeting of the Synod, and

(c) make such other reports and returns as are required by the Bishop or by regulation.

## **Stipends and Benefits**

7 The Diocesan Council shall adopt regulations prescribing

(a) minimum stipends and employment benefits for members of the clergy,

(b) standards for the provision of housing accommodation for members of the clergy, and

(c) policies respecting moving expenses incurred by members of the clergy.

## **Code of Pastoral Conduct**

8 The Diocesan Council may adopt regulations respecting a code of pastoral conduct of clergy.

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<sup>1</sup> Provincial Synod Canon IV, subsection 3(3).

# SCHEDULE A

## CANON XVII (GENERAL SYNOD)

### THE LICENSING OF CLERGY

#### I. THE ISSUE OF LICENSES; REGISTERS, INHIBITIONS AND TRANSFERS

##### 1. Definitions

In this Canon:

- a) "chaplain" means a bishop, priest or deacon holding a commission requiring full-time service in the Canadian Forces.
- b) "temporary permission" means written or oral authority to exercise ordained ministry within a diocese for a limited time, granted by a diocesan bishop to a bishop, priest or deacon who is not licensed by that diocesan bishop.
- c) "license" means written authority from the bishop of a diocese to a bishop, priest or deacon of the diocese to exercise ordained ministry in the diocese, or written authority from the Bishop Ordinary to a chaplain permitting the chaplain to exercise ordained ministry as a chaplain, but does not include "temporary permission."
- d) "receiving bishop" means the bishop of a diocese to which a bishop, priest or deacon licensed in another diocese wishes to be transferred.
- e) "transferring bishop" means the bishop of a diocese from which a bishop, priest or deacon licensed in that diocese wishes to be transferred.

##### 2. Structure of Episcopal Jurisdiction

- a) Subject to paragraphs c), d) and e), every coadjutor, suffragan, assistant and retired bishop and every priest and deacon in The Anglican Church of Canada is subject to the jurisdiction of a diocesan bishop.
- b) Bishops, priests and deacons who are engaged in specialized ministries in Canada outside the diocese where they are registered, except chaplains, are subject to the general supervision of the bishop of the diocese in which the specialized ministry is exercised.
- c) Members of the clergy employed in Canada by the General Synod are subject to the episcopal jurisdiction of the Primate without prejudice to their status in the dioceses from which they are on leave.
- d) Bishops, priests and deacons serving outside Canada, under the auspices of The Anglican Church of Canada, are, without prejudice to their status in the dioceses from which they are on leave, subject to the episcopal authority of the diocese in which they serve unless otherwise provided by the canons in that diocese or the terms of the licenses granted to them.
- e) Chaplains are deemed to be on leave of absence from the dioceses from which they transferred to the chaplaincy and are subject to the episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces during their terms of service as chaplains.

##### 3. The Registers

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

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

#### **4. The Primate's List**

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

#### **5. Licensing**

- a) No bishop, priest or deacon shall exercise an ordained ministry within a diocese without a license or temporary permission from the diocesan bishop.
- b) A license shall specify:
  - i. the position to which the licensee has been appointed;
  - ii. the parish or territory or community in which the ministry is to be exercised;
  - iii. the person or persons, if any, under whose supervision the licensed ministry is to be exercised;
  - iv. the party responsible for payment of any stipend or other compensation payable to the licensee in respect of the licensed ministry, and
  - v. any other matter or limitation which the diocesan or provincial canons require, and may specify:
    - vi. a term, at the end of which the license shall expire;
    - vii. the time after which the licensed ministry may be reviewed or assessed, and
    - viii. any other matter the diocesan bishop deems appropriate.
- c) Unless otherwise provided by diocesan canon or the terms of a license, a license shall remain in force according to its terms notwithstanding the resignation, death or removal of the bishop who granted it, and shall be deemed to be a license granted by the succeeding diocesan bishop until that bishop amends or revokes it, or issues a new license.

#### **6. Licensing by Bishop Ordinary**

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

#### **7. Inhibition of the Unlicensed**

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

#### **8. Transfers**

- a) When a bishop, priest or deacon in good standing, including a bishop, priest or deacon on leave of absence as a chaplain, is to be transferred from the jurisdiction of one bishop to the jurisdiction of another bishop:
  - i. the transferring bishop shall forward *Letters Bene Decessit* to the receiving bishop, and

ii. episcopal jurisdiction over the bishop, priest or deacon intended to be transferred shall not be effective until the *Letters Bene Decessit* are accepted and acknowledged by the receiving bishop.

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

## **9. Forms**

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

## **II. REVOCATION**

### **10. Deemed Revocation or Suspension**

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

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

### **11. Revocation with Notice**

a) The arbitration board shall provide an opportunity to the licensee and the bishop to make submissions in writing and orally and to respond to the submissions of the other party. It shall determine the length of notice or the amount of pay and benefits in lieu of notice to be given to the licensee including, where appropriate, financial and vocational counselling, and shall take into account prevailing practices in the secular community. The decision of the arbitration board shall be in writing and is final and binding on the licensee and the bishop.

b) Although it is not possible to set out all the circumstances in which the bishop might make such a decision, they include financial difficulties in a parish, decline in parish membership, redeployment of human resources, and the licensee's inability to carry out his or her ministry.

c) Where the bishop is aware of circumstances that may establish that a licensee has committed an ecclesiastical offense under Canon XVIII, the bishop may not revoke a license instead of making, or referring to the court having jurisdiction, a determination of whether an ecclesiastical offense has been committed.

d) Before revoking a license under this section, the bishop shall confer with the licensee

- i. to review the reasons for the proposed revocation, and
- ii. to consider possible alternatives to revocation, or
- iii. to agree on terms, including the length of reasonable notice or the amount of pay and benefits in lieu of notice, upon which the license may be revoked.

e) Where, as a result of the conference between the bishop and the licensee, terms of revocation are agreed to, paragraphs d) to h) of this section do not apply.

f) If the bishop, after conferring with the licensee, intends to proceed with the proposed revocation, the bishop shall appoint a Commission of one or more persons to consider the circumstances surrounding

the proposed revocation and to advise the bishop. Within 30 days of its appointment the Commission shall confer with the bishop and the licensee and provide both with its advice.

g) If the bishop is not in a position to provide the licensee with another appointment, the bishop shall offer the licensee reasonable notice of the revocation or reasonable pay and benefits in lieu of notice.

h) If the licensee is not satisfied with the length of notice or the amount of pay and benefits offered by the bishop, the licensee may notify the bishop in writing of his or her desire to submit the matter to arbitration and the notice shall contain the name of the licensee's appointee to the arbitration board. The bishop shall, within seven days, appoint a person to the arbitration board and inform the licensee of that arbitrator's name. The two arbitrators so selected shall, within seven days after the bishop's appointee has been named, appoint a third person who shall be the chair of the arbitration board. If the bishop fails to appoint an arbitrator, or if the two arbitrators fail to agree upon a chair, the appointment shall be made by the Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province, or, if the bishop is the Metropolitan, by the diocesan bishop in the province senior by consecration.

i) The arbitration board shall provide an opportunity to the licensee and the bishop to make submissions in writing and orally and to respond to the submissions of the other party. It shall determine the length of notice or the amount of pay and benefits to be given to the licensee. The decision of the arbitration board is final and is binding on the licensee and the bishop.

j) The arbitration board has no authority to review or to change the bishop's decision to revoke the license.

## **12. Further Appointments**

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

### ***Canon XVII - SCHEDULE A***

#### **Letters Bene Decessit**

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

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

Signed: ..... Bishop of .....

**Canon XVII - SCHEDULE B**

**Letters Testimonial with respect to  
A Chaplain in the Canadian Forces**

To: ....., the Bishop Ordinary

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

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

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

Signed: ..... Bishop of .....

**Canon XVII - SCHEDULE C**

**Form of Acceptance of Episcopal Jurisdiction**

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

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

Signed: ..... Bishop of .....

## **SCHEDULE B**

### **CANON XIX (GENERAL SYNOD)**

#### **RELINQUISHMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF THE MINISTRY**

##### **1. Relinquishment**

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

##### **2. Abandonment**

- a) Any priest or deacon, who has not relinquished the exercise of the ordained ministry and has:
  - i) abandoned The Anglican Church of Canada either by public renunciation of its doctrine or discipline, or by formal admission into another religious body, or in any other manner;
  - ii) abandoned the practice of the ordained ministry of word and sacraments for a period of two years, unless prevented from doing so by illness or other reasonable cause (including retirement);
  - iii) engaged in secular employment without the written consent of the bishop of the diocese where registered to the substantial detriment of the ordained ministry;shall be presumed to have abandoned the exercise of ordained ministry. Notice to this effect shall be sent to the priest or deacon according to the form of declaration prescribed in Schedule C, along with a copy of this Canon.
- b) It shall be the right of the priest or deacon to submit to the bishop within sixty days either:
  - i) a statutory declaration that the facts alleged in the notice are untrue, or
  - ii) a retraction of the acts and declarations which constitute a renunciation of the doctrine and discipline of The Anglican Church of Canada, or which led to admission into another religious body, or other act of abandonment, or
  - ii) an undertaking to cease secular employment.
- c) The bishop shall then make due enquiry into the matter. If then of the opinion that the circumstances set forth in the notice are true, or that the retraction or undertaking, if any, is unacceptable, the bishop shall affirm in writing that the priest or deacon has abandoned the exercise of the ministry. If the bishop

is of the opinion that the circumstances set forth in the notice are not true, or if the retraction or undertaking is acceptable, then the notice of abandonment shall be revoked in writing.

d) Should the priest or deacon not oppose the notice in writing within sixty days from the date thereof, the bishop shall then affirm that the priest or deacon has abandoned the exercise of the ordained ministry and shall notify the person in writing of this decision.

e) The bishop's affirmation of abandonment of the exercise of ordained ministry removes from the priest or deacon the right to exercise the office, including the spiritual authority as a minister of Word and Sacraments conferred in ordination. Any licence held for which it is an indispensable qualification for him or her to have such a ministry shall be null and void.

f) The bishop shall give notice of the abandonment of the exercise of the ordained ministry to all metropolitans and diocesan bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada according to the form prescribed in Schedule D.

g) On application of the priest or deacon the bishop or a successor in the See may restore such priest or deacon to the exercise of the ordained ministry. Notice thereof shall be communicated to all metropolitans and diocesan bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada.

h) A priest or deacon may appeal an affirmation of abandonment of the exercise of the ordained ministry or a refusal of reinstatement to the metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province. The metropolitan shall attempt to mediate between the parties, and, if unsuccessful in resolving the matter, shall refer the request to the provincial court. If the bishop affirming the abandonment of the ordained ministry shall be the metropolitan the appeal shall be made to the diocesan bishop of the province senior by the rule of the province.

### **3. Bishops**

a) The provisions of parts 1 and 2 of this Canon shall also apply to bishops of The Anglican Church of Canada. In such cases the metropolitan of the province in which the bishop resides shall perform the functions assigned by these sections to the bishop in the case of members of the clergy. In the case of a provincial metropolitan, the Primate shall perform the functions assigned by these sections to the bishop in the case of clergy. In the case of the Primate, the metropolitan senior by election shall perform the functions assigned by these sections to the bishop in the case of members of the clergy.

b) The right of appeal defined in sections 1f) and 2h ) of this Canon shall lie in the case of a bishop with the provincial House of Bishops, and in the case of a metropolitan, to the provincial metropolitans not involved in the case.

**CANON XIX - SCHEDULE A**

**Relinquishment of the Exercise of the Ministry**

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

Witness..... Signed.....

Date.....

**CANON XIX - SCHEDULE B**

**Notice of Relinquishment of the Exercise of the Ministry**

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

The date from which this relinquishment is effective is .....

Date..... Signed.....

**CANON XIX - SCHEDULE C**

**Notice of Presumption of Abandonment of the Exercise of the Ministry**

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

This notice is based on the following facts: .....

.....

Date ..... Signed .....

Witness ..... Bishop of .....  
Chancellor or Registrar

**CANON XIX - SCHEDULE D**

**Notice of Abandonment of the Exercise of the Ministry**

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

Date ..... Signed .....