

THE INTERPRETATION STATUTE 1994-2017

Be it enacted by the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Bunbury in Synod assembled:

1. This Statute shall be known as "The Interpretation Statute 1994 - 2017".
2. This Interpretations Statute 1994 - 2011 is hereby repealed.
3. **Interpretations**

In this Statute, and in every statute of the Diocese heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed, unless the contrary intention appear, the words herein contained shall bear the meaning attached to them.

Administrator: The priest authorised under the Bunbury Diocesan Administration Statute.

Anglican Community Member: A parishioner who attends public worship in an Anglican community building; and, who contributes to the life of the Anglican community.

Anglican Community Office Holder: A person who must meet the requirements of Voting Parishioner.

Appointed: Appointed by the Bishop.

Archdeacon: A priest appointed and collated to that office with or without jurisdiction.

Senior Archdeacon: The Archdeacon of the Diocese so appointed.

Archdeacon Emeritus: A priest appointed to hold the

title.

Archdeaconry: A division of the Diocese defined under the hand and seal of the Bishop, being territory under the jurisdiction of an Archdeacon.

Assistant Bishop: A Bishop appointed after consultation with the Council under the provisions of The Provincial Synod Boundaries Resolution 1965.

Assistant Clergy: Clergy who hold a Permission To Officiate.

Assisting Clergy: Clergy who hold the Bishop's Licence and shall normally have a Living Memorandum of Understanding and Ministry Covenant in place

Bishop: The Right Reverend the Bishop of Bunbury.

Canon: A priest appointed to that office under (a) the provisions of the Cathedral Statute, or (b) Legislation of the Provincial Synod or Provincial Council or of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Australia.

Canon Emeritus: A priest appointed to hold the title on ceasing to be a parish priest.

Honorary Canon: A priest appointed to hold the title.

Lay Canon: A lay person appointed or elected under the provisions of the Cathedral Statute.

Honorary Lay Canons: A lay person resident in the Diocese appointed to hold the title.

Cathedral: The church within the Diocese containing the seat of the Bishop, namely the Cathedral church of St Boniface, Bunbury.

Cathedral Chapter: The Governing Body of the

Cathedral parish, constituted under the Cathedral Statute.

Chancellor: A Barrister of seven years standing, appointed to be the principal Legal Officer of the Bishop.

Church: (when applied to a building). A Building which is set apart or which the Council is satisfied is intended to be set apart exclusively for the worship of Almighty God according to the use of the Anglican Church of Australia or a building licensed by the Bishop for such worship.

Churchwarden's Book: A book to be kept by the Churchwardens in which persons who desire to vote at any meeting of Parishioners must sign the declaration required by the Parochial Statute.

Cleric: A duly Ordained Bishop, priest or deacon of the Anglican Church of Australia or of any church in communion therewith authorised by the Bishop. For the purpose of interpreting "The Constitution Act" in regard to representation at the Diocesan Synod "the licensed clergy of the Diocese" shall mean any bishops, priests or deacons who hold the Bishop of Bunbury's General Licence to officiate within the Diocese. It does not include those who have "Permission to Officiate" Licences.

Commisary: Appointed by the Bishop. May act for the Bishop outside the Diocese.

Communicant: A member of the church who shall have received the Holy Communion at the very least three times within the preceding twelve months or

who shall have failed to do so for reasons acceptable to the Bishop.

Council: The Bishop-in-Council constituted under the Diocesan Council Statute.

Dean: The Ordinary of the Cathedral as provided under the Cathedral Statute.

Diocese: The Diocese of Bunbury.

Diocesan Auditor: A duly qualified person elected by Synod to audit the Diocesan Funds.

Diocesan Registrar: The person appointed to register all acts and deeds in the conduct of Diocesan affairs.

Diocesan Advocate: A Barrister of seven years standing appointed under the provisions of the Clergy Discipline Statute.

Diocesan Secretary: The person appointed to the office after consultation with the Trustees and the Council acting together.

Diocesan Treasurer: The person elected under the provisions of the Diocesan Trustees.

Dispensation: Exemption from the observance of a rule, regulation or statute given by the Bishop.

Licence: A document issued under the hand and seal of the Bishop, and duly registered, conveying specific authorisations.

Locum Tenens: A priest appointed a deputy or substitute to fill a vacant office for a time.

Long Service Leave: Leave granted under the provisions of the Long Service Statute.

Mandate: A document under the hand and seal of the Bishop and duly registered, conveying specific instructions.

Member of Other Churches: A parishioner who is a baptized and communicant member of another Christian denomination may become a Voting Parishioner provided the other conditions in being a Voting Parishioner are met; and, the Bishop gives consent.

Metropolitan: The Bishop appointed under the provision of the Constitution of the Province. This definition shall be extended to cover "Acting Metropolitan."

Nomination Board: The Body constituted by the Parochial Nomination Board Statute and charged with the election of the parish priest.

Ordinary: The Bishop of the Diocese.

Parish: A division of the Diocese which has been constituted under the provisions of the Parochial Statute.

Parish or Parish Council: The Body in each parish composed of confirmed communicant members of the church as constituted under the provisions of the Parochial Statute.

Parishioner: A person who regularly attends public worship within the Diocese.

Parish Priest: The Cleric licensed by the Bishop to an ecclesiastical district.

Province: The Province of Western Australia constituted under Canon of General Synod.

Provincial Council: The Council of the Province of

Western Australia constituted under the provisions of the constitution of the Province.

Quorum: The smallest number of members to be present to constitute a meeting.

Rectory: The residence provided by the parish for the priest.

Voting Parishioner(s): A person may be enrolled as a Voting Parishioner provided:

- a) They are a baptized, communicant member of the Anglican Church; and
- b) They have regularly attended public worship during the preceding three months in a parish within the Diocese; and
- c) They have attained the age of 18 years; and
- d) They have taken communion in the parish at least three times in the preceding 12 months; and
- e) They have elected to be on the parish electoral roll of the parish and no other except with the approval of the Bishop; and
- f) They have completed the Declaration found in The Parochial Statute 2017 Schedule 9 which will be kept on the public register.

Warden: A warden must be a Voting Parishioner who serves a maximum of six consecutive years on Parish Council. A warden must take a break of at least three years before standing for election at the Annual Meeting of Parishioners or seeking appointment by the Priest-in-Charge as warden for another term. The warden must have been a member of Parish Council in the parish for at least twelve months prior to being appointed or elected as warden. A warden may not be a spouse of the Priest-in-Charge.

Area Dean: The priest appointed Area Dean to a particular area deanery.

Area Deanery: A division or an Archdeaconry defined by the Council.

Ruri-Decanal Chapter: The meeting of the Clergy licensed to work within an Area Deanery, presided over by the Area Dean.

Ruri-Decanal Conference: The meeting of the Clergy and such lay persons elected under the provisions of the Parochial Statute from within a particular Area Deanery, presided over by the Area Dean.

See: The Diocese.

Statute: A law enacted by the Synod, binding upon all members of the church in the Diocese.

Synod: The Synod of the Diocese of Bunbury, constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of the Diocese.

Trustees: The Bunbury Diocesan Trustees.

4. Gender and Number

With the exception of a reference in any statute to the Bishop and unless the contrary intention appears words in a statute of the Diocese importing the masculine include the feminine and words in the singular number include the plural and words in the plural number included the singular.

5. Repeal of a Statute

Where a statute of the Diocese repeals or has repealed a former statute or any provision or words thereof unless the contrary intention appears such repeal shall not revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which such repeal takes effect or affects the operation of the repealed statute or alters the effect of the doing suffering or omission of anything prior to such

repeal or affects any right interest title power or privilege created acquired accrued established or exercisable or any status or capacity existing prior to such repeal or affects the office of anyone appointed under the repeal statute.

6. Reference to Statutes as amended or repealed

Where a statute of the Diocese refers to another enactment of the Diocese the reference, unless the contrary intention appears, is a reference to that enactment as amended. If that enactment is repealed and is replaced or re-enacted by a statute of the same name (other than the year of its enactment or amendment) and dealing with similar subject matter then the reference is a reference to that new enactment. In any reprint of the first mentioned statute the amended or new enactment shall be described by using its amended or new citation.

7. Glossary

The Council may from time to time publish a glossary of terms in statutes of the Dioceses and such glossary shall be inserted in the Statute Book. The glossary is not part of the statutes and shall not affect their interpretation and is to be inserted for convenience of reference only.