

# The House of Clergy Election Rules 2025

In exercise of the powers under paragraphs 1, 6 and 8 to 10 of Canon H2, the General Synod makes the following Rules.

## PART 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Citation and commencement**

- 1.—(1) These Rules may be cited as the House of Clergy Election Rules 2025.
- (2) These Rules come into force on the day on which the Convocations are next dissolved.

#### **References to constituencies**

2. (1) In these Rules—

“the deans constituency” means—

- (a) the electoral division constituted under paragraph 1(a) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of Canterbury, or
- (b) the electoral division constituted under paragraph 1(a) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of York;

“the religious communities constituency” means the electoral division constituted under—

- (a) paragraph 1(f) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of Canterbury, and
- (b) paragraph 1(d) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of York;

“the universities and TEIs constituency” means the electoral area constituted under paragraph 3 of Canon H2 in its application to each province.

- (2) A reference in these Rules to a constituency is a reference to a diocese or to an electoral division or area mentioned in paragraph (1).

#### **Other interpretation**

- 3.—(1) A reference in these Rules to a numbered Rule with the prefix “CRR” is a reference to the Rule numbered as such in the Church Representation Rules.

(2) An expression used in these Rules and in the Church Representation Rules has the same meaning in these Rules as it has in those Rules.

(3) Where a diocese is divided into areas under CRR Rule 51, with the result that elections in that diocese to the Lower House of Convocation of either province are conducted as if each of the areas were a separate diocese, these Rules apply to each of the areas accordingly; and, in their application to each area, these Rules have effect as if a reference to the diocese were a reference to the area.

- (4) In these Rules, “elections portal” has the meaning given in Rule 4(3).

(5) A reference in these Rules to the single transferable vote system is a reference to the form of that system that is for the time being provided for in the rules made by the General Synod under its Standing Orders; and a reference in these Rules to “the STV Rules” is a reference to those rules.

(6) A reference in these Rules to a date given in the timetable for the stage of an election is a reference to the date given for that stage of the election—

- (a) in the case of a diocese, in the timetable in Rule 6;
- (b) in the case of the deans constituency, in the timetable in Rule 14;
- (c) in the case of the universities and TEIs constituency, in the timetable in Rule 21;
- (d) in the case of the religious communities constituency, in the timetable in Rule 41.

(7) In these Rules—

“personal data” has the same meaning as it has in the Data Protection Act 2018;

“the relevant website” means—

- (a) in the case of a diocese, the diocese’s website;
- (b) in any other case, the Church of England website;

“working day” means a day which is not a Saturday or Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a bank holiday in England under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971.

## PART 2

### ELECTRONIC VOTING

#### **Elections portal**

4.—(1) The Business Committee, having nominated a body under CRR Rule 53(2) (independent body to assist with electronic voting), must nominate that body to assist the presiding officer for an election under these Rules with the conduct of that election (including the issue of citations and the lodging of nominations), in so far as the election involves a system of electronic voting.

(2) The presiding officer must appoint the body nominated under paragraph (1) and may not appoint any other body or any individual for that purpose.

(3) The presiding officer, with the assistance of the body appointed under paragraph (2), must provide an online facility for the conduct of an election under these Rules; and a reference in these Rules to “the elections portal” is a reference to that online facility.

(4) This Rule does not apply to an election in the religious communities constituency.

## PART 3

### PRELIMINARIES: DIOCESES

#### **Application of this Part**

5. This Part applies in the case of an ordinary election in a diocese for the purposes of—

- (a) paragraph 1(e) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of Canterbury, or
- (b) paragraph 1(c) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of York.

#### **Timetable**

6.—(1) The timetable for the operation of these Rules is set out in the following table—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Rule</i>	<i>Stage</i>
Day 1	7(5)	Diocesan electoral registration officer gives names and addresses of electors to secretary of each deanery synod
Day 7	7(6)	Secretary of each deanery synod responds to diocesan electoral registration officer
Day 14	7(7)	Diocesan electoral registration officer gives names and addresses to presiding officer
Day 16	10(1)	Presiding officer sends initial letter to each elector
Day 32	12(2)	Invitations to nominate issued
Day 56	12(5)	Close of nominations
Day 56	33(1)	Deadline for receipt of election addresses
Day 70	38(2)	Invitations to vote issued
Day 70	38(10)	Voting period opens
Day 91	38(10)	Voting by voting paper closes
Day 92	38(10)	Voting by using elections portal closes
Day 93	39(2)	Count begins
Day 98	39(6) and (7)	Declaration of result and preparation of result sheet

(2) Each numbered day specified in the first column represents the date which falls that number of days into the period that begins with the day on which the Convocations are next dissolved, with that date accordingly being “Day 1”.

(3) Each provision of these Rules specified in the second column provides for the stage that must take place on or before (as the case may be) the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(4) Each description given in the third column is a description of the stage provided for by the provision specified in the second column for that stage.

(5) The time by which each stage must take place is 5 p.m. on the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(6) The timetable specifying the actual date of each stage must be published on the diocese’s website.

### **Qualified electors**

7.—(1) The electors in each diocese are every person who qualifies as an elector in that diocese under paragraph 4 of Canon H2 at 6.00 a.m. on the date on which the Convocations are next dissolved.

(2) The diocesan electoral registration officer must, subject to paragraph (3), record in a register the name and address of every person who qualifies as an elector in the diocese (the “register of Convocation electors”).

(3) Persons co-opted as members of the house of clergy of a deanery synod in the diocese are not to be recorded in the register of Convocation electors.

(4) Where a person has provided the diocesan electoral registration officer with an email address, the address recorded for that person in the register of Convocation electors must include that email address.

(5) The diocesan electoral registration officer must, on the date given in the timetable, give the secretary of each deanery synod in the diocese a copy of the names and addresses recorded in the register of Convocation electors.

(6) The secretary of each deanery synod must, by the date given in the timetable, provide the diocesan electoral registration officer with—

- (a) if the names and addresses given under paragraph (5) are correct, a certificate in writing to that effect, or
- (b) if they are not correct, a notification in writing of the corrections required.

(7) The diocesan electoral registration officer must, by the date given in the timetable, give the presiding officer a copy of the names and addresses (with any corrections required having been made).

### **Presiding officer**

8. The presiding officer for each diocese is the registrar of that diocese or a person appointed by the registrar with the approval of the registrar of the province.

### **Citation**

9.—(1) The bishop of each diocese, on receipt of the citation from the registrar of the province, must cause an election to be held of the number of proctors specified in the citation.

(2) In its application to a diocese which is divided into areas under CRR Rule 51, paragraph (1) has effect in relation to each area as if the reference to the number of proctors specified in the citation were a reference to the number of proctors assigned to the area under paragraph 2 of Canon H2.

### **Initial letter to all electors**

10.—(1) The presiding officer must, by the date given in the timetable, give each elector a letter which—

- (a) sets out the timetable for the election;
- (b) explains the process for voting in the election;
- (c) if the presiding officer has an email address for the elector--
  - (i) specifies that address and indicates that it is the address that will be used for the purposes of the election unless the elector has informed the presiding officer that the elector wishes to use it only for submitting an election address under Rule 30,
  - (ii) gives the elector an opportunity to provide a different email address to be used for the purposes of the election, and
  - (iii) gives the elector an opportunity to choose to nominate by means of a nomination paper and to vote by means of a voting paper and not to do either by using the elections portal and, accordingly, not to be contacted by email for the purposes of the election but to reserve the right to submit an election address under Rule 30 from a specified email address;
- (d) if the presiding officer does not have an email address for the elector, gives the elector an opportunity—
  - (i) to provide an email address to be used either for the purposes of the election or only for submitting an election address under Rule 30, or
  - (ii) to indicate that the elector does not wish to use an email address for any purpose of the election and wishes to be able to nominate by means of a voting paper and to vote by means of a voting paper;

- (e) informs the elector of how the body nominated under CRR Rule 53(2) (see Rule 4 above) will communicate with the elector for the purposes of the election;
- (f) gives each elector an opportunity to indicate that the elector's personal circumstances are such that the elector's postal address should not be included in the register of Convocation electors in the form in which it is made available for inspection under Rule 11;
- (g) sets out the grounds on which a person is disqualified from election to the Lower House of Convocation of the province;
- (h) states that any information to be provided in response to the letter should, if the elector wishes to make a nomination or to be nominated, be provided within two weeks of the date of the letter.

(2) Where the form and wording of the letter to be given under paragraph (1) have been prescribed by the Business Committee, the presiding officer must use that form and wording.

### **Register of electors available for inspection**

**11.—**(1) The register of Convocation electors must be available for inspection at the diocesan office during the period beginning with the issue of invitations to nominate and ending with the close of nominations.

(2) The register of Convocation electors must, in the form in which it is made available for inspection, include the name, the email address (if one has been provided) and, subject to paragraph (3), the postal address of each elector but no other personal data.

(3) Where an elector has informed the diocesan electoral registration officer or the presiding officer (whether in response to the letter under Rule 10 or otherwise) that the elector wishes the postal address on the register not to be included on the register in the form in which it is made available for inspection, the register in that form must not include that postal address.

(4) Corrections to the register of Convocation electors may be made up until the close of nominations; but after the close of nominations, no names may be added to or removed from the register until the declaration of the result of the election.

### **Invitations to nominate**

**12.—**(1) A candidate for the election must be nominated by two persons, each of whom is an elector in the diocese.

(2) The presiding officer, having taken into account the replies received to the letter sent under Rule 10, must ensure that, on the date given in the timetable, each qualified elector is issued with an invitation to nominate a candidate for the election; and each invitation to nominate must—

- (a) in the case of an elector who has provided an email address for the purposes of the election, be issued in an email which contains instructions on how to use the elections portal to make a nomination, or
- (b) otherwise, be in the form of a nomination paper and be issued by post or in person.

(3) If a person who is eligible for election in a diocese but is not an elector in the diocese requests a nomination paper, the presiding officer must ensure that the person is issued with a nomination paper.

(4) A nomination paper must be in the form circulated to the presiding officer by the provincial registrar or in a form to a substantially similar effect.

(5) The invitation to nominate must specify the date given in the timetable for the close of nominations.

(6) The invitation to nominate must state that, if a poll is held under Part 7, the name of each person nominating a candidate will be published alongside the name of the candidate.

(7) The invitation to nominate must be accompanied by a statement from the presiding officer as to the entitlement of a person wishing to stand for election to submit an election address under Rule 30 to the presiding officer.

(8) The presiding officer must ensure that the elections portal—

(a) when a nomination of a candidate is submitted—

(i) indicates that an email by way of acknowledgment will be sent to the candidate, and

(ii) causes an email to that effect to be sent to the candidate and to each of the persons nominating the candidate;

(b) if the process for making a nomination has been begun but not completed, causes an email to be sent at an appropriate time to remind the person who has begun the process that it has not been completed and that nominations close on the date given in the timetable.

#### PART 4

#### PRELIMINARIES: DEANS

#### Application of this Part

13. This Part applies in the case of an ordinary election in the deans constituency.

#### Timetable

14.—(1) The timetable for the operation of these Rules is set out in the following table—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Rule</i>	<i>Stage</i>
Day 32	17 and 18	Citations and invitations to nominate issued
Day 56	18(3)	Close of nominations
Day 56	33(1)	Deadline for receipt of election addresses
Day 70	38(2)	Invitations to vote issued
Day 70	38(10)	Voting period opens
Day 92	38(10)	Voting period closes
Day 93	39(2)	Count begins
Day 98	39(6) and (7)	Declaration of result and preparation of result sheet

(2) Each numbered day specified in the first column represents the date which falls that number of days into the period that begins with the day on which the Convocations are next dissolved, with that date accordingly being “Day 1”.

(3) Each provision of these Rules specified in the second column provides for the stage that must take place on or before (as the case may be) the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(4) Each description given in the third column is a description of the stage provided for by the provision specified in the second column for that stage.

(5) The time by which each stage must take place is 5 p.m. on the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(6) The timetable specifying the actual date of each stage must be published on the Church of England website.

### **Qualified electors**

**15.—**(1) The electors in the province of Canterbury are—

- (a) every person who, at 6.00 a.m. on the date on which the Convocations are next dissolved, holds the office of dean of a cathedral in the province,
- (b) the person who at that time holds the office of Dean of Westminster, and
- (c) the person who at that time holds the office of Dean of Windsor.

(2) The electors in the province of York are every person who, at 6.00 a.m. on the date on which the Convocations are next dissolved, holds the office of dean of a cathedral in the province.

### **Presiding officer**

**16.** The presiding officer for each province is the registrar of that province or a person appointed by the registrar.

### **Citation**

**17.—**(1) The presiding officer for the province of Canterbury must, by the date given in the timetable, issue by email to each elector in the province a citation in respect of the election of three persons for the purposes of paragraph 1(a) of Canon H2 in its application to that province.

(2) The presiding officer for the province of York must, by the date given in the timetable, issue by email to each elector in the province a citation in respect of the election of two persons for the purposes of paragraph 1(a) of Canon H2 in its application to that province.

### **Invitations to nominate**

**18.—**(1) A candidate for the election must be nominated by two persons, each of whom is an elector in the deans constituency in the province in question.

(2) The presiding officer for each province must ensure that the citation issued to each dean under Rule 17 is accompanied by an invitation to nominate a candidate for the election.

(3) The invitation to nominate must specify the date given in the timetable for the close of nominations.

(4) The invitation to nominate must state that, if a poll is held under Part 7, the name of each person nominating a candidate will be published alongside the name of the candidate.

(5) The citation issued under Rule 17 must also be accompanied by a statement from the presiding officer as to the entitlement of a person wishing to stand for election to submit an election address under Rule 30 to the presiding officer, and

- (6) The presiding officer must ensure that the elections portal—
  - (a) when a nomination is submitted—

- (i) indicates that an email by way of acknowledgment will be sent to the candidate, and
  - (ii) causes an email to that effect to be sent to the candidate and to each of the persons nominating the candidate;
- (b) if the process for making a nomination has begun but not been completed, causes an email to be sent at an appropriate time to remind the person who has begun the process that it has not been completed and that nominations close on the date given in the timetable.

### **Channel Islands**

**19.**—(1) The question of which of the Dean of Guernsey and the Dean of Jersey is to represent the Channel Islands in the Lower House of Convocation of the province of Canterbury is to be determined on each occasion of the constitution of the Lower House—

- (a) by agreement between the two Deans, or
- (b) in the absence of agreement, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

(2) If the office of either Dean becomes vacant during that Dean’s membership of the Lower House of Convocation, the other Dean is to take that Dean’s place as a member of the Lower House until the next dissolution of the Convocations.

## **PART 5**

### **PRELIMINARIES: UNIVERSITIES AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

#### **Application of this Part**

**20.** This Part applies in the case of an ordinary election in the universities and TEIs constituency.

#### **Timetable**

**21.**—(1) The timetable for the operation of these Rules is set out in the following table—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Rule</i>	<i>Stage</i>
Day 32	26(2)	Invitations to nominate issued
Day 56	26(3)	Close of nominations
Day 56	33(1)	Deadline for receipt of election addresses
Day 70	38(2)	Invitations to vote issued
Day 70	38(10)	Voting period opens
Day 91	38(10)	Voting period for voting by paper closes
Day 92	38(10)	Voting period for voting by using elections portal closes
Day 93	39(2)	Count begins
Day 98	39(6) and (7)	Declaration of result and preparation of result sheet

(2) Each numbered day specified in the first column represents the date which falls that number of days into the period that begins with the day on which the Convocations are next dissolved, with that date accordingly being “Day 1”.

(3) Each provision of these Rules specified in the second column provides for the stage that must take place on or before (as the case may be) the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(4) Each description given in the third column is a description of the stage provided for by the provision specified in the second column for that stage.



(5) The time by which each stage must take place is 5 p.m. on the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(6) The timetable specifying the actual date of each stage must be published on the Church of England website.

### **Qualified electors**

**22.**—(1) The electors are every person whose name is, at 6.00 a.m. on the day before the date given in the timetable for invitations to vote to be issued, included in the register of electors maintained for the purposes of this Rule.

(2) The presiding officer must establish and maintain a register of electors.

(3) A person is entitled to have the person's name included in the register of electors if the person makes a written declaration to the presiding officer that the person meets—

(a) the first and second conditions, and

(b) where the institution in question is Oxford or Cambridge University, the third condition.

(4) The first condition is that the person is a priest or deacon in the Church of England who is authorised by a bishop to officiate in a diocese in either province.

(5) The second condition is that the person—

(a) is employed to teach and research by, or by a college of, a university in one of the provinces,

(b) is the head or a fellow of a college of a university in one of the provinces, or

(c) is employed to teach and research by a theological education institution (as defined by paragraph 3 of Canon H2 and referred to in this Part as a "TEI").

(6) The third condition is that, in a case within paragraph (5)(a) or (b), the person is—

(a) where the university is Oxford University, a member of Congregation;

(b) where the university is Cambridge University, a member of the Regent House.

(7) The reference in paragraph (5)(a) or (b) to the college of a university includes, in the case of Oxford University—

(a) a reference to the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford,

(b) a reference to an institution of the University known as a Society, and

(c) a reference to an institution of the University known as a Private Hall.

(8) The reference in paragraph (5)(a) or (b) to the college of a university includes, in the case of Cambridge University—

(a) a reference to an institution of the University known as an Approved Society, and

(b) a reference to an institution of the University known as an Approved Foundation.

(9) The reference in paragraph (5)(b) to the fellow of a college includes a reference to a Canon or Student of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford; but the reference to the head of a college does not include a reference to the Dean of Christ Church.

(10) The reference in paragraph (5)(c) to being employed to teach and research by a TEI is a reference to being so employed on at least a half-time basis.

### **Qualified electors: further provision**

**23.**—(1) The presiding officer must give reasonable notice of an election, inviting applications for inclusion in the register of electors under Rule 22.

(2) Where an application for inclusion in the register is refused, the presiding officer must give the applicant the reasons for the refusal and an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 60(5) against the refusal.

(3) A declaration under Rule 22(3) must include an explanation of how the person meets the conditions.

(4) The presiding officer is entitled to regard a declaration under Rule 22(3) as accurate unless its inaccuracy in some respect is readily apparent.

(5) Any question as to the location of a university or TEI for the purposes of these Rules is to be determined by the presiding officer.

(6) Corrections to the register of electors under Rule 22 may be made up until the close of nominations; and after the close of nominations, no names may be added to or removed from the register until the declaration of the result of the election.

### **Presiding officer**

**24.** The presiding officer is the Joint Registrar of the Provinces of Canterbury and York or a person appointed by the Joint Registrar.

### **Publication of register**

**25.**—(1) The presiding officer must ensure that the up-to-date register of electors under Rule 22 is published on the Church of England website.

(2) The register of electors must, in the form in which it is published under paragraph (1), include in the case of each elector, the elector's name, the name of the institution in question, the elector's email address (if one has been provided) and, subject to paragraph (3), the elector's postal address but no other personal data.

(3) Where an elector has informed the presiding officer that the elector wishes the postal address on the register not to be included on the register in the form in which it is published under paragraph (1), the register in that form must not include that postal address.

(4) The register of electors in the form in which it is published under paragraph (1) must include an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 60(6) against the inclusion of a person's name in the register.

### **Invitations to nominate**

**26.**—(1) A candidate for the election must be nominated by two persons, each of whom is an elector in the universities and TEIs constituency.

(2) The presiding officer must ensure that, on the date given in the timetable, each elector is issued with an invitation to nominate a candidate for the election; and each invitation to nominate must—

- (a) in the case of an elector who has provided an email address for the purposes of the election, be issued in an email which contains instructions on how to use the elections portal to make a nomination, or
  - (b) otherwise, be in the form of a nomination paper and be issued by post or in person.
- (3) The invitation to nominate must specify the date given in the timetable for the close of nominations.
- (4) The invitation to nominate must state that, if a poll is held under Part 7, the name of each person nominating a candidate for the election will be published alongside the name of the candidate.
- (5) The invitation to nominate must be accompanied by a statement from the presiding officer as to the entitlement of a person wishing to stand for election to submit an election address under Rule 30 to the presiding officer.
- (6) The presiding officer must ensure that the elections portal—
- (a) when a nomination is submitted—
    - (i) indicates that an email by way of acknowledgment will be sent to the candidate, and
    - (ii) causes an email to that effect to be sent to the candidate and to each of the persons nominating the candidate;
  - (b) if the process for making a nomination has been begun but not completed, causes an email to be sent at an appropriate time to remind the person who has begun the process that it has not been completed and that nominations close on the date given in the timetable.

### **Province to represent**

**27.** A person elected is eligible to appear only in the Lower House of Convocation of the province in which the university or TEI in question is situated.

## **PART 6**

### **PROCEDURE PRECEDING POLL: DIOCESES, DEANS, UNIVERSITIES & TEIs**

#### **Application of this Part**

**28.—**(1) This Part applies in the case of an ordinary election in a diocese, the deans constituency or the universities and TEIs constituency.

(2) But Rules 31 and 32 apply only in the case of an ordinary election in the universities and TEIs constituency.

#### **Validity of nominations**

**29.—**(1) A nomination of a candidate is valid only if—

- (a) it is made by following the procedure provided for by the elections portal, or
  - (b) except in the case of the deans constituency, a completed nomination paper is given to the presiding officer by post or in person.
- (2) The information which must be provided as part of a nomination includes—

- (a) the candidate's full name (and, if the candidate wishes, any title or post-nominal letters),
  - (b) if the candidate commonly uses a name different from the name given under subparagraph (a) and wishes the commonly used name to be used for the purposes of the election, that commonly used name,
  - (c) the candidate's postal address and, if applicable, a statement by the candidate that the candidate's personal circumstances are such that that postal address should not be published for the purposes of the election,
  - (d) the ecclesiastical office currently held by the candidate and, in the case of a candidate in the universities and TEIs constituency, the position held in the institution in question,
  - (e) the year of the candidate's birth,
  - (f) a statement as to whether the candidate has previously served as a member of the General Synod and, if so, the dates of the candidate's previous service as a member and the House of which the candidate was a member, and
  - (g) evidence of the candidate's consent to serve.
- (3) The presiding officer must—
- (a) as soon as each nomination is received, determine whether it is valid, and
  - (b) without delay, notify the candidate and each of the persons nominating the candidate whether the nomination is valid.

(4) The steps which the presiding officer must take when determining for the purposes of paragraph (3)(a) whether a nomination is valid include contacting each of the persons specified as nominating the candidate to ask whether that person is willing to nominate the candidate; and, in the absence of a response after a reasonable period, the presiding officer is entitled to conclude that the person concerned is willing to nominate the candidate.

(5) If the presiding officer determines that a nomination is not valid, the officer must give the candidate and each of the persons nominating the candidate the reasons for the determination when notifying it to each of them under paragraph (3)(b); and that notification must include an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 61(1) against the determination.

(6) A person is not to be included as a candidate for the election if the presiding officer has not received a valid nomination for that person by the close of nominations.

(7) A nomination that is not received by the close of nominations is not valid (regardless of whether it would in other respects count as valid).

### **Election address**

**30.—(1)** A person wishing to stand for election may submit an election address in accordance with this Rule.

(2) An election address must be in electronic form and must be capable of being printed in easily legible form on not more than two sides of A4 paper.

(3) An election address must be prepared at the expense of the person wishing to stand for election.

(4) A person (other than one seeking election in the deans constituency) who is not otherwise using an email address for the purposes of the election is nonetheless entitled to submit an election address to the presiding officer from an email address already notified to the presiding officer (whether, in the case of an election in a diocese, in response to the letter under Rule 10 or otherwise).

#### **Universities & TEIs: case of no candidates in one province**

**31.**—(1) This Rule applies where, in the case of one province, no person is nominated from the universities or TEIs in that province.

(2) If no more than three candidates from the universities or TEIs in the other province are nominated—

- (a) each of the candidates concerned is declared elected, and
- (b) any remaining vacancy is to be filled as a casual vacancy.

(3) Where there is only one vacancy to be filled, it must be filled by a candidate nominated from the universities or TEIs in the province from which no candidates have so far been nominated; and where there is more than one vacancy to be filled, at least one must be filled by a candidate of that description.

(4) If more than three candidates from the universities or TEIs in the other province are nominated—

- (a) an election must be held for the purpose of filling three vacancies, and
- (b) the fourth vacancy is to be filled as a casual vacancy by a candidate of the description given in paragraph (3).

#### **Universities & TEIs: case of only one candidate in one province**

**32.**—(1) This Rule applies where, in the case of one province, only one candidate from the universities or TEIs in that province is nominated.

(2) The presiding officer must declare that candidate elected.

(3) If no candidates from the universities or TEIs in the other province are nominated, Rule 31(2) and (3) applies.

(4) If only one or two candidates from the universities or TEIs in the other province are nominated—

- (a) each of the candidates concerned is declared elected, and
- (b) any remaining vacancy is to be filled as a casual vacancy by a candidate or candidates nominated from the universities or TEIs in either province.

(5) If only three candidates from the universities or TEIs in the other province are nominated, the presiding officer must declare those candidates elected.

(6) If more than three candidates from the universities or TEIs in the other province are nominated, a poll must be held in accordance with Part 7 for the purpose of filling three vacancies.

### **Publication of candidates' names and election addresses**

**33.**—(1) The presiding officer must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the close of nominations, ensure that the name of each candidate, the name of each person nominating that candidate and, if that candidate has submitted an election address under Rule 30, a copy of that election address—

- (a) are available by means of the elections portal,
- (b) are posted on the relevant website, and
- (c) are sent by post to each elector who has not provided an email address for the purposes of the election.

(2) In the case of a candidate whose nomination expressed the wish that a name which the candidate commonly uses should be the name used for the purposes of the election, that commonly used name must be published under paragraph (1) alongside the candidate's actual name.

(3) The presiding officer may, but is not required to, take the steps set out in paragraph (1)(a), (b) and (c) in the case of any election address which the presiding officer receives after the close of nominations.

(4) A failure to post on the relevant website a copy of every election address which is required to be posted under paragraph (1)(b) does not invalidate the election and is accordingly not a ground of appeal under Part 10.

### **Requirement for poll**

**34.**—(1) If the number of candidates for the election does not exceed the number of seats to be filled, each candidate is declared elected; and the presiding officer must inform each candidate accordingly.

(2) If the number of candidates for the election exceeds the number of seats to be filled, a poll must be held in accordance with Part 7; and the presiding officer must inform each candidate accordingly.

## **PART 7**

### **POLL: DIOCESES, DEANS, UNIVERSITIES & TEIs**

#### **Application of this Part**

**35.** This Part applies where a poll is required under Rule 32(6) or 34(2) to be held in a diocese, the deans constituency or the universities and TEIs constituency.

#### **Provision of electors' names and addresses**

**36.**—(1) The presiding officer, having received a request from a candidate, must supply free of charge to that candidate one copy of the name and address of every elector; and for this purpose the address of an elector—

- (a) includes the elector's email address if one has been provided, but
- (b) if the presiding officer has been informed that the elector does not wish the elector's postal address to be supplied to candidates, does not include the elector's postal address.

(2) Where a request of the kind referred to in paragraph (1) is received before the close of nominations, the presiding officer may not supply the copy of the names and addresses until after the close of nominations.

### **Prohibition of election material**

**37.**—(1) In the case of an election in a diocese, the presiding officer must ensure that, during the election period, no communication which in the opinion of the presiding officer is likely to prejudice the election is circulated to the electors, or is distributed at a meeting of the diocesan synod or any deanery synod in the diocese, by or under the authority of the presiding officer or the diocesan synod.

(2) In the case of an election in a diocese, the rural dean and the lay chair and secretary of each deanery synod in the diocese must each seek to ensure that, during the election period, no communication which in the opinion of any of them is likely to prejudice the election forms part of an official circulation or is distributed at a meeting of the deanery synod.

(3) In the case of an election in the deans constituency or in the universities and TEIs constituency, the presiding officer must seek to ensure that, during the election period, no communication which in the opinion of the presiding officer is likely to prejudice the election is circulated to the electors by or under the authority of the presiding officer.

(4) The “election period” is the period which—

- (a) begins with the date given in the timetable for the issue of invitations to nominate, and
- (b) ends with the date given in the timetable for the end of the period for voting by the elections portal (see Rule 38(10)).

(5) “Communication” does not include an election address under Rule 30 or a record which the presiding officer has authorised of a hustings event.

(6) Material does not constitute a “communication” merely because it refers to a person who is a candidate in the election in a context or capacity which does not have a bearing on the election.

### **Voting**

**38.**—(1) A poll is to be conducted using the single transferable vote system.

(2) The presiding officer must ensure that, on the date given in the timetable, each elector is issued with an invitation to vote.

(3) In the case of an election in a diocese or the universities and TEIs constituency, the email or postal address to be used for the purposes of paragraph (2) is—

- (a) the address entered against the person’s name in the register of Convocation electors (in the case of an election in a diocese) or the register under Rule 22(2) (in the case of an election in the universities and TEIs constituency), or
- (b) if, before the close of nominations, the person had notified the presiding officer in writing of another address, that other address.

(4) In the case of an election in the deans constituency, the email address to be used for the purposes of paragraph (2) is—

- (a) the address used for the purposes of Part 4, or
- (b) if, before the close of nominations, the person had notified the presiding officer in writing of another address, that other address.

(5) Each invitation to vote must—

- (a) if the elector has provided an email address for the purposes of the election, be issued by an email containing instructions on how to use the elections portal to vote, or
- (b) otherwise, be in the form of a voting paper and be issued by post or in person.

(6) The information which must be displayed within the elections portal, and which must be included on each voting paper, includes in relation to each candidate—

- (a) the candidate's full name (as it appears on the completed nomination, including any title or post-nominal letters) and, if applicable, the name commonly used by the candidate,
- (b) the candidate's postal address, unless the candidate has expressed the wish that that address is not to be included within the elections portal or on a voting paper,
- (c) the ecclesiastical office currently held by the candidate and, in the case of a candidate in the universities and TEIs constituency, the position held in the institution in question,
- (d) the candidate's year of birth,
- (e) a statement as to whether the candidate has previously served as a member of the General Synod and, if so, the dates of the candidate's previous service as a member and the House of which the candidate was a member, and
- (f) the name of each person who nominated the candidate.

(7) The elections portal must include, and each voting paper must be accompanied by, an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 61(2) against the determination that the nomination of a candidate is valid.

(8) A voting paper must also specify the time and date by which and the address to which the voting paper should be returned to the presiding officer.

(9) A voting paper must be in the form circulated to the presiding officer by the provincial registrar or in a form to a substantially similar effect.

(10) The period within which votes may be cast begins on the date given in the timetable, and ends on the date given in the timetable, with the last day of the period for casting a vote by using a voting paper falling at least one day before the last day of the period for casting a vote by means of the elections portal.

(11) The presiding officer must ensure that, when an invitation to vote is issued to a person, the person is also given written notification of the period referred to in paragraph (10).

(12) A vote in the election is valid only if, in a case involving the use of the elections portal, the vote is cast by following the procedure provided for by the elections portal.

(13) A vote in the election is valid only if, in a case involving the use of a voting paper—

- (a) the vote is cast by marking the voting paper in the manner indicated on the paper,
- (b) any requirements under the STV Rules as to indication of preferences are met,
- (c) the voting paper is signed, and the voter's full name is written, on the reverse, and
- (d) the voting paper is given to the presiding officer by post or in person before the end of the period referred to in paragraph (10).



(14) The presiding officer must ensure that the following are preserved for at least two years after the declaration of the result of the election—

- (a) a record of each valid vote cast in the election by means of the elections portal, and
- (b) each voting paper used to cast a valid vote in the election.

### **The count and result**

**39.**—(1) The presiding officer must ensure that, on the day after the last day of the period for voting by using a voting paper, each valid vote cast by using a voting paper is entered into the elections portal.

(2) The presiding officer must ensure that—

- (a) the valid votes cast by means of the elections portal, and those entered into the portal under paragraph (1). are counted before the end of four working days beginning with the last day of the period for voting,
- (b) there is a facility for each candidate to observe the count by way of a live video stream or webcast, and
- (c) each candidate is given a written notice of when that facility will be available and instructions on how to use it.

(3) Where, within seven days of the completion of the count, the presiding officer thinks that there should be a recount because of a possible irregularity or inaccuracy in the count, the officer may, with the consent of the provincial registrar, order a recount.

(4) If the presiding officer orders a recount under paragraph (3), the presiding officer must—

- (a) determine the time and place at which the votes will be recounted, and
- (b) give each candidate written notice of the time and place so determined.

(5) A notice under paragraph (2)(c) or (4) must include an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 62 against the result of the election.

(6) The presiding officer must, on the date given in the timetable, declare the result and ensure that the declaration is—

- (a) posted on the relevant website,
- (b) given to each candidate, and
- (c) given to the Clerk to the General Synod.

(7) The presiding officer must, before the end of the date given in the timetable, prepare a result sheet showing a record of the election; and, if the provincial registrar has prescribed the form of the result sheet, the result sheet must be in that form or in a form to a substantially similar effect.

(8) In the case of an election in a diocese, the full return of the result and the result sheet must, until the Convocations are next dissolved, be displayed—

- (a) on the diocese's website, and
- (b) on the Church of England website.

(9) In the case of an election in the deans constituency or the universities and TEIs constituency, the full return of the result and the result sheet must, until the Convocations are next dissolved, be displayed on the Church of England website.

(10) A copy of the result sheet signed by the presiding officer must be deposited in the appropriate office and must, for the six months after the date of the count, be available for inspection by any elector; and for this purpose, “appropriate office” means—

- (a) in the case of a diocese, the diocesan office;
- (b) in the case of the deans constituency, the office of the province concerned;
- (c) in the case of the universities and TEIs constituency, the office of each provincial registrar.

(11) In the case of each person elected, the presiding officer must ensure that the person’s election address (if there is one) is posted on the relevant website until the Convocations are next dissolved (or, if the person ceases to be a member before then, until the person so ceases).

(12) If the person elected provides the presiding officer with the election address in a form which may omit the person’s postal address (but is in all other material respects unaltered), the election address posted on the relevant website under paragraph (11) must be in that form.

## PART 8

### RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES CONSTITUENCY

#### **Application of this Part**

**40.** This Part applies in the case of an ordinary election in the religious communities constituency for the purposes of—

- (a) paragraph 1(f) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of Canterbury, or
- (b) paragraph 1(d) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of York.

#### **Timetable**

**41.—**(1) The timetable for the operation of these Rules is set out in the following table—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Rule</i>	<i>Stage</i>
Day 1	42(1)	House of Bishops secretary provides provincial registrar with list of religious communities in the province
Day 7	42(2)	Provincial registrar issues citation to head of each religious community in the province
Day 14	42(3)	Head of each religious community gives list of electors to presiding officer
Day 32	45(2)	Invitations to nominate issued
Day 56	45(3)	Close of nominations
Day 56	48(1)	Deadline for receipt of election addresses
Day 70	51(2)	Invitations to vote issued
Day 70	51(8)	Voting period opens
Day 91	51(8)	Voting period closes
Day 93	52(1)	Count begins
Day 98	52(6) and (7)	Declaration of result and preparation of result sheet

(2) Each numbered day specified in the first column represents the date which falls that number of days into the period that begins with the day on which the Convocations are next dissolved, with that date accordingly being “Day 1”.

(3) Each provision of these Rules specified in the second column provides for the stage that must take place on or before (as the case may be) the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(4) Each description given in the third column is a description of the stage provided for by the provision specified in the second column for that stage.

(5) The time by which each stage must take place is 5 p.m. on the date represented in the first column for that stage.

(6) The timetable specifying the actual date of each stage must be published on the Church of England website.

### **List of communities and number of members**

**42.**—(1) On the dissolution of the Convocations, the secretary of the House of Bishops--

- (a) must provide the registrar of the province of Canterbury with a list of every religious community in that province, and
- (b) must provide the registrar of the province of York with a list of every religious community in that province.

(2) The provincial registrar, having received the list provided under paragraph (1), must, on the date given in the timetable, issue to the head of each religious community a citation in respect of the election of persons for the purposes of—

- (a) paragraph 1(f) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of Canterbury, or
- (b) paragraph 1(d) of Canon H2 in its application to the province of York.

(3) The head of each religious community must—

- (a) on receipt of a citation from the provincial registrar, compile a list of the members of the community who are entitled to vote, with the list setting out the full name and the religious name and title of each member,
- (b) give a copy of the list to the presiding officer, and
- (c) on the date given in the timetable, give each member of the community (including those who are not entitled to vote) a copy of the list and a written explanation of the right to appeal under Rule 60 against inclusion in the list.

(4) The citation referred to in paragraph (2) must specify the time and date by which the presiding officer is to be notified of validly nominated candidates (as to which, see Rule 46).

### **Qualified electors**

**43.** The electors are every priest or deacon in the Church of England who, at 6.00 a.m. on the date on which the Convocations are next dissolved, is—

- (a) a member of a religious community, and
- (b) resident either in the province of Canterbury or in the province of York.

## **Presiding officer**

**44.** The presiding officer is—

- (a) the registrar of each province in respect of the religious communities situated in the province, or
- (b) a person appointed by the registrar.

## **Nominations**

**45.—**(1) A candidate for election must be nominated by two persons, each of whom is an elector.

(2) The presiding officer must ensure that, on the date given in the timetable, each elector is issued with a nomination paper by post or in person.

(3) The nomination paper must specify the date given in the timetable for the close of nominations.

(4) The nomination paper must state that, if a poll is held, the actual name and the religious name and title of each person nominating a candidate for the election will be published alongside the actual name and religious name and title of the candidate.

(5) The nomination paper must be accompanied by a statement from the presiding officer as to the entitlement of a person wishing to stand for election to submit an election address under Rule 47 to the presiding officer.

## **Validity of nominations**

**46.—**(1) A nomination is valid only if it is made by giving a completed nomination paper to the presiding officer by post or in person.

(2) The information which must be provided as part of a nomination includes—

- (a) the candidate's full name (including, if the candidate wishes, any title or post-nominal letters) and religious name and title,
- (b) if the candidate commonly uses a name different from either of the names given under sub-paragraph (a) and wishes the commonly used name to be used for the purposes of the election, that commonly used name,
- (c) the religious community to which the candidate belongs,
- (d) the candidate's year of birth,
- (e) a statement as to whether the candidate has previously served as a member of the General Synod and, if so, the dates of the candidate's previous service as a member and the House of which the candidate was a member, and
- (f) evidence of the candidate's consent to serve.

(3) The presiding officer must—

- (a) as soon as a nomination is received, determine whether it is valid, and
- (b) without delay, notify the candidate and each of the persons nominating the candidate whether the nomination is valid.

(4) If the presiding officer determines that a nomination is not valid, the officer must give the candidate and each of the persons nominating the candidate the reasons for the determination when

notifying it to each of them under paragraph (3)(b); and that notification must include an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 61(1) against the determination.

(5) The steps which the presiding officer must take when determining for the purposes of paragraph (4) whether a nomination is valid include contacting each of the persons specified as nominating the candidate to ask whether that person is willing to nominate the candidate; and, in the absence of a response after a reasonable period, the presiding officer is entitled to conclude that the person concerned is willing to nominate the candidate.

(6) A person is not to be included as a candidate in the election if the presiding officer has not received a valid nomination for that person by the close of nominations.

(7) A nomination that is not received by the close of nominations is not valid (regardless of whether it would in other respects count as valid).

### **Election address**

**47.—**(1) A person wishing to stand for election may submit an election address in accordance with this Rule.

(2) An election address may be in electronic form or in hard copy and must—

- (a) if it is in electronic form, be capable of being printed in easily legible form on not more than two sides of A4 paper;
- (b) if it is in hard copy, be on not more than two sides of A4 paper.

(3) An election address must be prepared at the expense of the person wishing to stand for election.

### **Publication of candidates' names and election addresses**

**48.—**(1) The presiding officer must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the close of nominations, ensure that the name of each candidate, the name of each person nominating the candidate and, if that candidate has submitted an election address under Rule 47, a copy of that election address—

- (a) are posted on the Church of England website, and
- (b) are sent by post to each elector.

(2) In the case of a candidate whose nomination expressed the wish that a name which the candidate commonly uses should be the name used for the purposes of the election, that commonly used name must be included under paragraph (1) alongside the candidate's actual name.

(3) The presiding officer may, but need not, take the steps set out in paragraph (1)(a) and (b) in the case of any election address which the presiding officer receives after the close of nominations.

(4) A failure to post on the Church of England website a copy of every election address which is required to be posted under paragraph (1)(a) does not invalidate the election and is accordingly not a ground of appeal under Part 10.

### **Requirement for poll**

**49.—**(1) If the number of candidates does not exceed two, each candidate is declared elected; and the presiding officer must inform each candidate accordingly.

(2) If the number of candidates exceeds two, a poll must be held in accordance with the following provisions of this Part; and the presiding officer must inform each candidate accordingly.

### **Prohibition on election material**

**50.**—(1) The presiding officer must ensure that, during the election period, no communication which in the opinion of the presiding officer is likely to prejudice the election is circulated to the electors by or under the authority of the presiding officer.

(2) The head of each religious community must seek to ensure that, during the election period, no communication which in the opinion of the head of the community is likely to prejudice the election forms part of an official circulation to members of the community.

(3) The “election period” is the period which—

- (a) begins with the date given in the timetable for the issue of nominations, and
- (b) ends with the date given in the timetable for the end of the period for voting.

(4) “Communication” does not include an election address under Rule 47 or a report that the presiding officer has authorised of a hustings event.

(5) Material does not constitute a “communication” merely because it refers to a person who is a candidate in the election in a context or capacity which does not have a bearing on the election.

### **Voting**

**51.**—(1) A poll is to be conducted using the single transferable vote system.

(2) The presiding officer must ensure that, on the date given in the timetable, each elector is issued with a voting paper by post or in person.

(3) A voting paper must specify in relation to each candidate—

- (a) the candidate’s full name (as it appears on the completed nomination, including any title or post-nominal letters), the candidate’s religious name and title (as they appear on the list compiled under Rule 42(3)) and, if applicable, the name commonly used by the candidate,
- (b) the religious community to which the candidate belongs,
- (c) the candidate’s year of birth,
- (d) a statement as to whether the candidate has previously served as a member of the General Synod and, if so, the dates of the candidate’s previous service as such and the House of which the candidate was a member, and
- (e) the name of each person who nominated the candidate (including that person’s religious name and title).

(4) A voting paper must be accompanied by an explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 61(2) against the determination that the nomination of a candidate is valid.

(5) A voting paper must also specify the time and date by which and the address to which the voting paper should be returned to the presiding officer.

(6) A voting paper must be in the form circulated to the presiding officer by the provincial registrar or in a form to a substantially similar effect.

(7) The presiding officer must ensure that, when a voting paper is issued to a person, the person is also given written notification of the time and date of the end of the period for voting.

(8) The period within which votes may be cast begins on the date given in the timetable and ends on the date given in the timetable.

(9) A vote is valid only if—

- (a) it is cast by marking a voting paper in the manner indicated on the paper,
- (b) any requirements under the STV Rules as to indication of preferences are satisfied,
- (c) the voting paper is signed, and the voter's full name is written, on the reverse, and
- (d) the voting paper is given to the presiding officer by post or in person before the end of the period for voting.

(10) The presiding officer must ensure that each voting paper used to cast a valid vote in the election is preserved for at least two years after the declaration of the result of the election.

### **The count and result**

**52.**—(1) The presiding officer must ensure that, before the end of four working days beginning with the last day of the period for voting, all valid votes cast are counted; and the presiding officer must give each candidate written notice of the time and place at which the votes will be counted.

(2) Each candidate, or a person nominated by the candidate, is entitled to be present at the count in order to scrutinise it but is not entitled to take part in it.

(3) Where, within seven days of the completion of the count, the presiding officer considers that there should be a recount because of a possible irregularity or inaccuracy in the count, the officer may order a recount.

(4) If the presiding officer orders a recount under paragraph (3), the presiding officer must—

- (a) determine the time and place at which the votes will be recounted, and
- (b) give each candidate written notice of the time and place so determined.

(5) A notice under paragraph (1) or (4) must include a written explanation of the right of appeal under Rule 62 against the result of the election.

(6) The presiding officer must, on the date given in the timetable, declare the result and ensure that the declaration—

- (a) is posted on the Church of England website, and
- (b) is sent to each candidate and to the Clerk to the General Synod.

(7) The presiding officer must, before the end of the date given in the timetable, prepare a result sheet showing a record of the election.

(8) The full return of the result and the result sheet must, until the Convocations are next dissolved, be displayed on the Church of England website.

(9) A copy of the result sheet signed by the presiding officer must be deposited in the office of each provincial registrar and must, for the six months after the date of the count, be available at all reasonable times for inspection by any elector.

(10) In the case of each person elected, the presiding officer must ensure that the person's election address (if there is one) is posted on the Church of England website until the Convocations are next dissolved (or, if the person ceases to be a member before then, until the person so ceases).

### **Province to represent**

**53.** A person elected in the religious communities constituency is eligible to appear only in the Lower House of Convocation of the province in which the religious community to which the person belongs is situated.

## **PART 9**

### **ELECTION TO FILL CASUAL VACANCY**

#### **Application of this Part**

**54.—**(1) This Part applies in the case of an election to fill a casual vacancy in a constituency in the Lower House of Convocation of either province.

(2) The election to fill the casual vacancy is to be conducted as if it were an ordinary election, with the provisions of these Rules that would apply to an ordinary election applying accordingly to the election to fill the casual vacancy but subject to the modifications provided for in this Part.

(3) The application of this Part to an election to fill a casual vacancy in the deans constituency is subject to Rule 19(2) (which makes special provision for the Channel Islands).

#### **Qualifying electors**

**55.** The electors are every person who qualifies as an elector in the constituency in question at 6.00 a.m. on the date on which invitations to nominate are issued.

#### **Timing**

**56.—**(1) The presiding officer must determine the timetable for the election, unless the election is required by Rule 57(1) or (2) to be conducted by using the voting records of a previous election; but the interval between any two stages of the election must be no shorter than the interval between the equivalent two stages for the previous election.

(2) The election must, so far as possible, be completed as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event—

- (a) in a case within Rule 57(1) or (2), within one month of the presiding officer becoming aware of the occurrence of the vacancy, or
- (b) in any other case, within six months of the presiding officer becoming so aware.

(3) But if the Convocations of the Provinces are due to be dissolved under section 1(2) of the Church of England Convocations Act 1966 within twelve months of the presiding officer becoming aware of the occurrence of the vacancy, it is not to be filled unless directions providing otherwise are given to the presiding officer by—

- (a) in the case of an election in a diocese, the clerical members of the bishop's council and standing committee acting in accordance with directions of the diocesan synod;
- (b) in the case of an election in the deans constituency or the universities and TEIs constituency, the archbishop of the province concerned;



- (c) in the case of an election in the religious communities constituency, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(4) If the vacancy is not filled within the period required by paragraph (2), the Prolocutor of the Lower House may give directions to the presiding officer as to the date by which it must be filled.

(5) In the case of an election in the universities and TEIs constituency, the presiding officer must give reasonable notice of the election, unless the election is required by Rule 57(1) or (2) to be conducted by using the voting records of a previous election, inviting applications for inclusion in the register of electors.

(6) In the case of an election in the religious communities constituency, the presiding officer must notify the head of each religious community in writing of any directions given to the presiding officer under this Rule.

### **Vacancy within two years of election**

**57.—**(1) Where a casual vacancy occurs in the two years beginning with 1st August in the year of the most recent ordinary election—

- (a) the election to fill the vacancy must be conducted using the voting records of the ordinary election,
- (b) the number of persons to be elected is to be the same as in the ordinary election, and
- (c) no candidate elected on the original count and continuing to serve is to be excluded.

(2) Where a casual vacancy occurs in the two years beginning with the date on which the result of an election in the constituency in question was declared and that election was itself held to fill a casual vacancy and was conducted as an ordinary election—

- (a) the election to fill the vacancy must be conducted by using the voting records of the election held to fill the previous vacancy,
- (b) the number of persons to be elected is the total of the number who were elected in the election held to fill the previous vacancy and are continuing to serve and the number of casual vacancies to be filled, and
- (c) no candidate elected on the original count and continuing to serve is to be excluded.

(3) In a case within paragraph (1) or (2), the presiding officer must ask each candidate who was not elected in the election held to fill the previous vacancy, and who is still qualified for election, if that candidate consents to serve.

(4) If the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled and at least one of the candidates consents to serve, that candidate or, if there is more than one, each of them is declared elected; and the presiding officer must inform the candidate, or each of them, accordingly.

(5) If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled—

- (a) the presiding officer must withdraw from the election any candidate who has not consented to serve or is no longer qualified for election, and
- (b) the valid votes in the election held to fill the previous vacancy must be recounted from the beginning using the single transferable vote system.

(6) “Voting records”, in relation to an election, means the records and voting papers preserved from that election under Rule 38(14) or 51(10).

## **Result**

**58.**—(1) A person elected to fill a casual vacancy holds office only for the unexpired part of the term of office due to be served in the case of that vacancy.

(2) In the case of an election in a diocese, the presiding officer must, within four working days of the declaration of the result—

- (a) send a full return of the result to every person already elected in the diocese as a member of the Lower House of Convocation or the House of Laity (in addition to those to whom a full return of the result is required to be sent under Rule 39(6)), and
- (b) post on the diocese’s website the full return of the result.

(3) In the case of an election in any other constituency, the presiding officer must, within four working days of the declaration of the result, send a full return of the result to the other persons already elected in that constituency (in addition to those to whom a full return of the result is required to be sent under Rule 39(6)).

## **PART 10**

### **APPEALS**

#### **Application of this Part and interpretation**

**59.**—(1) This Part applies in the case of any election under these Rules.

(2) A reference in this Part to the Chair of the House of Clergy is a reference to the Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation who is for the time being the Chairman of that House under its Standing Orders.

#### **Appeals relating to eligibility to vote**

**60.**—(1) A person whose name is not included on the register of Convocation electors in a diocese (as to which see Rule 7) may appeal against the failure to include the person’s name on the register on the grounds that the person is a qualified elector in the diocese.

(2) A person whose name is included on the register of Convocation electors in a diocese but who objects to the inclusion of another person’s name on the register may appeal against the inclusion of that other person’s name on the register on the grounds that the other person is not a qualified elector in the diocese.

(3) Where it is decided that a person is not a qualified elector in the deans constituency, that person may appeal against that decision on the grounds that the person is a qualified elector in that constituency.

(4) A person who is a qualified elector in the deans constituency but who objects to the decision that another person is a qualified elector in the constituency may appeal against the decision on the grounds that the other person is not a qualified elector in the constituency.

(5) Where a person’s application for inclusion in the register of electors for the universities and TEIs constituency maintained for the purposes of Rule 22 is refused, the person may appeal against the refusal on the grounds that the person is a qualified elector in that constituency.

(6) A person whose name is included on the register of electors for the universities and TEIs constituency maintained for the purposes of Rule 22 but who objects to the inclusion of another person's name on the register may appeal against the inclusion of that other person's name on the register on the grounds that the other person is not a qualified elector in that constituency.

(7) Where a person's name is not included on the list compiled under Rule 42(3) of persons entitled to vote in an election in the religious communities constituency, that person may appeal against the failure to include the name on the grounds that the person is qualified to vote in the election.

(8) Where a person who is qualified to vote in an election in the religious communities constituency objects to the inclusion of another person's name on the list compiled under Rule 42(3), the person may appeal against that inclusion of the name on the grounds that the other person is not qualified to vote in the election.

### **Appeals relating to nominations**

**61.**—(1) An appeal may be made against a determination under Rule 29(3)(a) or 46(3)(a) that a nomination is not valid on the grounds that the nomination is valid and that the person should accordingly be included as a candidate in the election.

(2) An appeal may be made against a determination under Rule 29(3)(a) or 46(3)(a) that a nomination is valid on the grounds that the nomination is not valid and that the person should accordingly not be included as a candidate in the election.

(3) An appeal under paragraph (1) or (2) may be brought only by an elector in the election.

### **Appeals against election result**

**62.**—(1) An appeal against the result of an election may be made on the grounds that a person whose election is the subject of the appeal—

- (a) was not duly elected,
- (b) was not qualified to be a candidate at the time of the election, or
- (c) before the end of the period for voting, misrepresented a material fact in connection with the election.

(2) An appeal against the result of an election may be made on the grounds that the conduct of the election was such as to affect the outcome of the election.

(3) An appeal against the result of an election in a diocese other than the diocese in Europe may be made on the grounds that—

- (a) it has been determined on an appeal under CRR Rule 57 (enrolment) that an error was made in the register of clerical electors in the diocese or the question is awaiting determination on an appeal under that Rule, and
- (b) the error would or might be material to the result of the election.

(4) An appeal against the result of an election in the diocese in Europe may be made on the grounds that—

- (a) it has been determined on an appeal under the provision applying in that diocese which corresponds to CRR Rule 57 that an error was made in the register of clerical electors in the diocese or the question is awaiting determination on an appeal under that provision, and

(b) the error would or might be material to the result of the election.

(5) An appeal against the result of an election may be made on the grounds that a vote which was allowed should have been disallowed, or that a vote which was disallowed should have been allowed, but only if the allowance or disallowance of the vote would or might be material to the outcome of the election.

(6) An appeal under paragraph (1)(b) may not be brought if—

(a) the grounds of the appeal are to the effect that the nomination of the person whose election is the subject of the appeal was not valid, and

(b) an appeal on grounds to that effect was brought under Rule 61(2) before the election.

(7) An appeal under this Rule may be brought by—

(a) a candidate in the election,

(b) an elector in the election, or

(c) in the case of an election in a diocese, the Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation or, in the case of an election in any other constituency, the Chair of the House of Clergy.

(8) On an appeal under this Rule, a person who was declared elected as a member of the Lower House of Convocation but whose election is or may be affected by the appeal is to be regarded for all purposes as a member of the Lower House and of the General Synod pending the determination of the appeal.

(9) If the Chair of the House of Clergy is unable to bring an appeal under this Rule, the Prolocutor of the other Convocation may do so; and if the office of either Prolocutor is vacant, the person who last held the office is to be treated as holding the office for the purposes of this Rule.

### **Appeal procedures**

**63.**—(1) Each of the following appeals (referred to in these Rules as a “summary election appeal”) is to be dealt with in accordance with Rules 64 to 67 and 76—

(a) an appeal under Rule 61(1) or (2) (validity of nomination);

(b) an appeal under Rule 62(1)(a) or (b) (whether person elected or qualified as candidate);

(c) an appeal under Rule 62(5) (allowance or disallowance of vote).

(2) Each of the following appeals (referred to in these Rules as a “full election appeal”) is to be dealt with in accordance with Rules 68 to 76—

(a) an appeal under Rule 60 (eligibility to vote);

(b) an appeal under Rule 62(1)(c) (misrepresentation of material fact);

(c) an appeal under Rule 62(2) (conduct of election);

(d) an appeal under Rule 62(3) or (4) (error in register of clerical electors).

### **Summary election appeal: notice**

**64.**—(1) Notice of a summary election appeal—

(a) must be in writing,

- (b) must give brief particulars of the grounds of appeal, and
- (c) may be accompanied by written submissions.

(2) Notice of a summary election appeal must be given to the presiding officer for the election.

(3) Notice of an appeal under Rule 61(1) (appeal against determination that nomination not valid) must be given no later than two days after the day on which the person to whom the nomination relates is notified of the determination.

(4) Notice of an appeal under Rule 61(2) (appeal against determination that nomination valid) brought by an elector (including one who is a candidate) must be given no later than two days after the day on which the elector receives an invitation to vote in the election.

(5) Notice of an appeal under Rule 62(1)(a) or (b) (appeal relating to whether person elected or qualified as candidate) must be given no later than two days after the day on which the result of the election is declared.

(6) Notice of an appeal under Rule 62(5) (appeal against allowance or disallowance of vote) must be given no later than two days after—

- (a) the day on which the vote was allowed or disallowed, or
- (b) if the appeal is being brought on grounds that there is an error in the register of clergy electors but an appeal under CRR Rule 57 (enrolment) or, in the case of an election in the diocese in Europe, the equivalent provision to that Rule has yet to be determined, the day on which that appeal is determined.

### **Summary election appeal: referral to relevant judge, etc.**

**65.**—(1) The presiding officer, having received notice of a summary election appeal, must without delay (and in any event within 48 hours of receiving the notice of appeal unless in the meantime written notice is given to withdraw the appeal)—

- (a) refer the notice of appeal to the relevant judge,
- (b) give a written notification to each candidate in the election,
- (c) if any decision to which the appeal relates was made by a person other than the presiding officer, give a written notification to that person, and
- (d) in the case of an appeal under Rule 61(1) or (2), give a written notification to the person whose nomination is the subject of the appeal.

(2) A person to whom a notification is given under paragraph (1)(b) or (d) is entitled to make written representations to the relevant judge on a decision to which the appeal relates.

(3) The presiding officer is entitled to provide the relevant judge with a written explanation of the reasons for any decision made by the officer to which the appeal relates.

(4) A person to whom a notification is given under paragraph (1)(c) is entitled to provide the relevant judge with a written explanation of the reasons for the decision which that person made.

(5) Representations under paragraph (2) or an explanation under paragraph (3) or (4) must be made within seven days of the referral of the notice of appeal.

(6) A notification under paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (d) must include an explanation of the entitlement to make representations or an explanation (as the case may be).

(7) The “relevant judge” is—

- (a) the Dean of the Arches and Auditor, or
- (b) if the Dean of the Arches and Auditor declines or is unable to act as such, the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury or the Vicar-General of the Province of York (regardless of the province in which the decision being appealed against was taken), or
- (c) if each of them declines or is unable to act as such, the chancellor of the diocese concerned.

### **Summary election appeal: parties**

**66.**—(1) On a summary election appeal, each of the following is a party to the appeal (in addition to the appellant)—

- (a) the presiding officer;
- (b) any person to whom a notification is given under Rule 65(1)(c);
- (c) each relevant person.

(2) Each of the following is a relevant person—

- (a) on an appeal under Rule 61(1) or (2), the person whose nomination is the subject of the appeal;
- (b) on an appeal under Rule 62(1)(a) or (b), the person whose election is the subject of the appeal;
- (c) on an appeal under Rule 62(5), any person to whom a notification is given under Rule 65(1)(b).

### **Summary election appeal: determination**

**67.**—(1) The relevant judge (referred to in this Rule as “the judge”), having had a notice of appeal referred under Rule 65, must decide whether the grounds of the appeal are established to the judge’s satisfaction.

(2) The judge, in deciding the matter at issue, may consider only—

- (a) the notice of appeal and any accompanying written submissions, and
- (b) any representations or explanation made in accordance with Rule 65(5).

(3) A decision under this Rule must be made within seven days of the referral of the notice of appeal.

(4) Where the judge decides on an appeal under Rule 61(1) that a nomination is valid, or decides on an appeal under Rule 61(2) that a nomination is not valid, the judge must—

- (a) give directions for the appointment of a new period for voting in the election, and
- (b) give whatever further directions the judge thinks necessary.

(5) Where, on an appeal under Rule 62(1)(a) or (b) or (5), the judge decides that the election as a whole is void, the judge must—

- (a) direct that a fresh election is to be held, and
- (b) give whatever further directions the judge thinks necessary.

(6) Where, on an appeal under Rule 62(1)(a) or (b) or (5), the judge allows the appeal but does not decide that the election as a whole is void, the judge must give whatever directions the judge thinks necessary.

(7) The judge on a summary election appeal must otherwise do one of the following—

- (a) decide that the matter at issue amounts to a minor infringement which did not affect the outcome of the election and that the appeal should accordingly be dismissed;
- (b) decide that the matter at issue amounts to a procedural irregularity in the conduct of the election but that the appeal should nonetheless in all the circumstances be dismissed;
- (c) decide that the appeal is wholly without merit and should accordingly be dismissed.

### **Full election appeal: notice of appeal**

**68.**—(1) Notice of a full election appeal—

- (a) must be in writing,
- (b) must give brief particulars of the grounds of appeal, and
- (c) may be accompanied by written submissions.

(2) Notice of a full election appeal must be given to the presiding officer.

(3) Notice of an appeal under Rule 60(1) or (2) must be given no later than 14 days after the first day on which the register of Convocation electors is made available for inspection.

(4) Notice of an appeal under Rule 60(3) or (4) must be given no later than 14 days after the day on which the decision on whether the person is a qualified elector is taken.

(5) Notice of an appeal under Rule 60(5) must be given no later than 14 days after the day on which the person in question is notified of the refusal of the application for inclusion on the register.

(6) Notice of an appeal under Rule 60(6) must be given no later than 14 days after the first day on which the name in question is, or is not, included on the register published on the Church of England website.

(7) Notice of an appeal under Rule 60(7) or (8) must be given no later than 14 days after the day on which the list compiled under Rule 42(3) is sent to members of the religious community in question.

(8) Notice of an appeal under Rule 62(1)(c) or (2) must be given no later than 14 days after the day on which the result of the election is declared.

(9) Notice of an appeal under Rule 62(3) or (4) must be given no later than 14 days after—

- (a) the day on which the result of the election is declared, or
- (b) if an appeal under CRR Rule 57 (enrolment) or, in the case of an election in the diocese in Europe, the equivalent provision to that Rule has yet to be determined, the day on which that appeal is determined.

### **Full election appeal: referral of notice**

**69.**—(1) Where notice of a full election appeal is given, the person to whom it is given must without delay (and in any event within 48 hours of receiving it unless in the meantime written notice is given to withdraw the appeal)—

- (a) give a written notification to each candidate in the election,
- (b) if any decision to which the appeal relates was made by a person other than the presiding officer, give a written notification to that person,
- (c) in the case of an appeal under Rule 60(2), (4), (6) or (8), give a written notification to the person in respect of whom the objection is made, and
- (d) refer the notice to the relevant office holders.

(2) Where a purported notice of a full election appeal is given out of time, the person to whom it is given must without delay (and in any event within 48 hours of receiving it unless in the meantime written notice is given to withdraw the appeal)—

- (a) give written notification to each person referred to in paragraph (1)(a), (b) and (c), and
- (b) refer the notice to the relevant office holders.

(3) The relevant office holders are—

- (a) in the case of an election in a diocese, the bishop's council and standing committee of the diocese;
- (b) in the case of an election in any other constituency, the Prolocutors of the Lower Houses of Convocation.

(4) A person to whom a notification is given under paragraph (1)(a) or (c) is entitled to make written representations to the panel appointed under Rule 71(1) on a decision to which the appeal relates.

(5) The presiding officer is entitled to provide that panel with a written explanation of the reasons for any decision made by the officer to which the appeal relates.

(6) A person to whom a notification is given under paragraph (1)(b) is entitled to provide that panel with a written explanation of the reasons for the decision which that person made.

(7) Representations under paragraph (4) or an explanation under paragraph (5) or (6) must be made within 28 days of the referral of the notice of appeal.

(8) The presiding officer and any person to whom a notification is given under paragraph (2)(a) are each entitled to make written representations to the panel appointed under Rule 71(2) on the question of whether the panel should consider the appeal.

(9) Representations under paragraph (8) must be made within seven days of the notification under paragraph (2)(a) being given.

(10) A notification under paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) or (2)(a) must include an explanation of the entitlement to make representations or an explanation (as the case may be).

(11) Where either of the Prolocutors is directly concerned in an appeal, the Standing Committee of the House of Clergy must nominate a deputy to exercise the functions of the Prolocutor in question in relation to that appeal.



(12) Once a notice is referred under this Rule, the appellant may withdraw it only with the consent of the panel appointed under Rule 71 to decide the matter.

#### **Full election appeal: parties**

**70.**—(1) On a full election appeal, each of the following is a party to the appeal (in addition to the appellant)—

- (a) the presiding officer;
  - (b) any person to whom a notification is given under Rule 69(1)(b);
  - (c) each relevant person.
- (2) Each of the following is a relevant person—
- (a) on an appeal under Rule 60(2), (4), (6) or (8), any person to whom a notification is given under Rule 69(1)(c);
  - (b) on an appeal under Rule 62(1)(c), the person whose election is the subject of the appeal;
  - (c) on an appeal under Rule 62(2), (3) or (4), any person to whom a notification is given under Rule 69(1)(a).

#### **Full election appeal: appeal panel**

**71.**—(1) The relevant office holders must, within 28 days of receiving a referral under Rule 69(1), appoint a Chair and two other persons to serve as a panel to consider the appeal.

(2) The relevant office holders must, within 28 days of receiving a referral under Rule 69(2), appoint a Chair and two other persons to serve as a panel to decide whether, even though the purported notice of appeal was given out of time, the panel will nonetheless consider the appeal.

(3) In making the appointments under this Rule, the relevant office holders must be satisfied that the persons appointed, taken together, have suitable legal or other expertise or experience.

(4) A person may not be appointed under this Rule if the person—

- (a) is an elector in the diocese or other constituency to which the appeal relates, or
- (b) might otherwise have a benefit from the outcome of the election.

(5) Once a panel is appointed under this Rule, the appellant may withdraw the appeal only with the consent of the panel.

(6) “Relevant office holders” has the meaning given in Rule 69.

#### **Full election appeal: preliminary assessment**

**72.**—(1) A panel appointed under Rule 71(1) must conduct a preliminary assessment of the appeal.

(2) A preliminary assessment of an appeal is an assessment of whether there are arguable grounds of appeal; and, in conducting a preliminary assessment, the panel may consider only—

- (a) the notice of appeal and any accompanying written submissions, and
- (b) any representations or explanation made in accordance with Rule 69(7).

(3) If the panel considers that there are arguable grounds of appeal, the appeal stands referred to the panel for consideration and determination under Rules 74 and 75.

(4) If the panel considers that there are no arguable grounds of appeal, the appeal is dismissed.

(5) The panel's decision on the preliminary assessment is final.

(6) The panel must give a written notification to the parties to the appeal of the decision on the preliminary assessment of the appeal and the reasons for the decision.

(7) The panel's decision and the reasons for the decision must be published on the Church of England website at the same time as the parties are notified of the decision.

#### **Full election appeal: appeal out of time**

**73.**—(1) A panel appointed under Rule 71(2) may decide to consider the appeal only if, having regard to all the circumstances, it is satisfied that there is a good reason to allow the appeal to proceed.

(2) The matters which the panel considers in making that decision must include—

(a) the purported notice of appeal and any accompanying written submissions (whether on the question of why notice of appeal was not given within the required period or any other point), and

(b) any representations made in accordance with Rule 69(9).

(3) Where the panel decides to consider the appeal—

(a) the period specified in this Part for giving notice of appeal in that case is to be treated as having been extended so far as necessary,

(b) the appeal is to be treated as having been referred to the panel for decision, and

(c) the panel must ensure that each notification required under Rule 69(1) is given to the person concerned (and, once that has been done, Rule 69(4) to (7) and (10) applies in relation to the notification).

(4) Where the panel has decided to consider the appeal and the period for making representations in accordance with Rule 69(7) has expired, the panel may proceed to conduct a preliminary assessment of the appeal under Rule 72.

(5) The panel must give a written notification to the parties to the appeal of the decision on whether the panel will consider the appeal and the reasons for the decision.

(6) The panel's decision and the reasons for the decision must be published on the Church of England website at the same time as the parties are notified of the decision.

#### **Full election appeal: consideration of matters at issue**

**74.**—(1) The panel to which an appeal is referred under Rule 72 must, in deciding the matter at issue, consider all the circumstances; and for that purpose, the panel—

(a) may inspect documents or other papers relating to the subject-matter of the appeal, and

(b) is entitled to be provided with such information relating to the appeal as it may require.

(2) The panel must give each party to the appeal an opportunity—

(a) to appear before the panel in person or by a legal or other representative, or

- (b) if that party does not wish to take that opportunity, to make written representations on the matter at issue.

(3) A hearing under paragraph (2)(a) is to be held in public unless the panel, having regard to all the circumstances, is satisfied that it would be in the interests of justice for the hearing to be held in private.

#### **Full election appeal: determination**

**75.**—(1) On a full election appeal, the panel must decide whether the grounds of the appeal are established to the panel’s satisfaction.

(2) On an appeal under Rule 60, the panel, having decided whether the person in question is qualified to vote in the constituency or election concerned, must give whatever directions the panel thinks necessary.

(3) Where the panel decides that the election as a whole is void, it must—

- (a) direct that a fresh election is to be held, and
- (b) give whatever further directions it thinks necessary.

(4) Where the panel allows the appeal but does not decide that the election as a whole is void, it must give whatever directions it thinks necessary.

(5) The panel on a full election appeal must otherwise do one of the following—

- (a) decide that the matter at issue amounts to a minor infringement which did not affect the outcome of the election and that the appeal should accordingly be dismissed;
- (b) decide that the matter at issue amounts to a procedural irregularity in the conduct of the election but that the appeal should nonetheless in all the circumstances be dismissed;
- (c) decide that the appeal is wholly without merit and should accordingly be dismissed.

#### **Determination of appeal: general**

**76.**—(1) The decision on an appeal under this Part is final as to the matters at issue.

(2) Accordingly, a full appeal may not be brought in a case on grounds to the same effect as grounds on which a summary appeal has been brought in that case.

(3) The relevant judge or the panel which made the decision on an appeal under this Part must give a written notification to the parties to the appeal of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(4) Where the direction that a fresh election is to be held is given under Rule 67(5)(a) or 75(3)(a), the date on which the direction is given is the date on which a casual vacancy occurs for the purposes of Part 9.

(5) The relevant judge or the panel on an appeal under this Part may direct that a party to the appeal must pay the whole or part of the expenses of the relevant judge or the panel; and a direction under this paragraph must specify the amount which the party must pay.

(6) The panel’s expenses, in so far as they are not paid under paragraph (5), are to be paid—

- (a) in the case of an election in a diocese, by the diocesan board of finance;
- (b) in the case of an election in any other constituency, by the Archbishops’ Council.

PART 11  
MISCELLANEOUS

**Term of office**

77. The term of office of an elected member of the Lower House of Convocation of either province ends with the next dissolution of the Convocations; but that does not prevent the person from doing either of the following during the dissolution—

- (a) acting under Article 3(4) of the Constitution of the General Synod (under which a person may continue to act as a member of a body of the Synod);
- (b) continuing to be an ex officio member of a body constituted under the Church Representation Rules.

**Resignation**

78.—(1) A person who is an elected member of the Lower House of Convocation of either province may resign the person's membership by giving notice in writing to the registrar of the province.

- (2) A resignation under this Rule takes effect—
  - (a) on the date specified in the notice, or
  - (b) if no date is specified in the notice, on the date on which the registrar receives the notice.

**Communicating by email or post**

79.—(1) A communication sent by email is to be treated as being in writing if it is received in a form which is legible and capable of being used for subsequent reference.

(2) Where a communication is sent to a person by email at the most recent address provided by that person, it is to be treated as having been given to the person at the time at which it is sent.

(3) Where a communication is sent to a person by post and addressed to that person at the last known address, it is to be treated as having been given to the person by the time at which it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

**Power of archbishop to make supplementary provision etc.**

80.—(1) For the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of these Rules are carried out, the archbishop of the province concerned may exercise the following powers.

- (2) The archbishop may make provision for any matter not provided for in these Rules.
- (3) The archbishop may appoint a person to do something in respect of which there has been neglect or default by the person required by these Rules to do that thing.
- (4) The archbishop may, so far as necessary for giving effect to the intention of a provision of these Rules—
  - (a) extend or alter the time for holding an election, other than one to fill a casual vacancy;
  - (b) modify the procedure for an election, other than one to fill a casual vacancy.
- (5) In a case in which there has been no valid election, the archbishop may—

- (a) direct that a fresh election is to be held, and
- (b) give further directions.

(6) Where difficulties arise, the archbishop may (subject to paragraph (4)) give directions for removing those difficulties.

(7) This Rule does not authorise an archbishop—

- (a) to validate anything that was invalid when it was done, or
- (b) to give a direction that is contrary to a resolution of the General Synod.

(8) Where a direction is given under paragraph (5)(a), the date on which it is given is the date on which a casual vacancy occurs for the purposes of Part 9.

(9) In the application of this Rule to the religious communities constituency, the references to the archbishop are to be read as references to the archbishops (or, where Rule 81(1) applies, to the persons exercising the archbishops' functions) acting jointly.

### **Delegation by archbishop or bishop**

**81.**—(1) During a vacancy in an archbishopric, or where an archbishop is unable to exercise functions as such under these Rules, the functions are exercisable by the most senior diocesan bishop in the province who is able to exercise the functions.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the seniority of diocesan bishops is to be determined in accordance with section 67 of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963.

(3) During a vacancy in a diocesan bishopric, or where the bishop of a diocese is unable to exercise functions as such under these Rules, the archbishop of the province may appoint a person in episcopal orders to exercise the functions.

### **Fees and expenses**

**82.** The fees and expenses incurred by the presiding officer in the conduct of an election, or by the body appointed under Rule 4(2) in assisting the presiding officer with the conduct of the election, are to be paid—

- (a) in the case of an election in a diocese, by the diocesan board of finance;
- (b) in the case of an election in any other constituency, by the Archbishops' Council.

### **Revocation**

**83.** The Clergy Election Rules 2020 are revoked.

Made this ..... day of .....2025

*Signature*