



MALVERN EVANGELICAL CHURCH RULES

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Appendix 1 Basis of Faith

Appendix 2 Disqualification of Trustees — S72 Charities Act 1993

Part 1 Principles for Trust Purposes

1.1 Relationship to the Constitution

- 1.1.1 The Church is established under a Constitution dated 9th September 2009, which contains the main legal provisions governing the Church, its purpose and Basis of Faith, its powers and the use of any property owned by the Church. For ease of reference the Basis of Faith is set out in Appendix 1. The Constitution appoints the Managing Trustees as Holding Trustee.
- 1.1.2 The Rules given in this document set out the practices of the Church and its method of internal governance, and are consistent with the provisions of the Constitution referred to in 1.1.1 above.
- 1.1.3 For convenience of use the next section (1.2) highlights the key principles of the Constitution as they relate to the daily practice of the Church. The Constitution shall remain the overriding policy document.

1.2 Key Principles of the Constitution

- 1.2.1 The Constitution contains provision for the meetings of the Managing Trustees. These provisions are the minimum requirements for their meetings.
- 1.2.2 There shall be not less than 3 Managing Trustees.
- 1.2.3 They shall meet not less than 4 times per year.
- 1.2.4 A quorum shall consist of at least one half of the Managing Trustees.
- 1.2.5 Written minutes of their meetings shall be maintained.
- 1.2.6 The Minister, assistant or youth Minister(s) and Church Administrator, if any, may be remunerated from church funds provided those paid are not more than one half of the number of Managing Trustees, but they must not be present in the Managing Trustees' meetings whenever their salary or financial benefits are discussed.
- 1.2.7 Subject to 1.2.6 above no Managing Trustee shall receive any financial benefit from the church funds in connection with their service as a Trustee, other than the reimbursement of expenses incurred in carrying out their duties as a Trustee or reimbursement of costs of the purchase of goods or services supplied to or for the Church.
- 1.2.8 Legal rules calling for the disqualification of trustees shall similarly apply to Managing Trustees.
- 1.2.9 The Constitution also contains provisions for its amendment.

1.3 Practices

- 1.3.1 The church believes in baptism of believers as an ordinance of Divine Institution which does not convey regenerating grace. The belief and practice of this church is to baptise believers by immersion.
- 1.3.2 The church believes in observance of the Lord's Supper as an ordinance instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ, Who said 'Do this in remembrance of Me'. It is in no way a sacrifice for sin and involves no change in the substance of the bread or the wine.
- 1.3.3 Amendment to this Rule 1.3 shall only be permitted where the provisions of Rule 2.19 have been satisfied.

1.4 Status of the Rules

- 1.4.1 These Rules were initially adopted by the Members on 9th September 2009. Any amendments since that date will have been approved as provided for under Rule 2.19. Any new Member, including the Minister, to be appointed under Rule 2.1 must confirm their wholehearted agreement to the Basis of Faith and acceptance of the provisions of these Rules in their entirety before their admission to membership.

Part 2 Rules for the Internal Governance of the Church

2.1 Members and Membership

- 2.1.1 Members of the church shall be those persons who have confirmed their unreserved agreement to the Basis of Faith and their acceptance of these Rules in their entirety and whose Membership has been approved and has not been suspended or terminated, all in accordance with the provisions of this Rule 2.1.
- 2.1.2 Membership brings with it certain privileges and responsibilities. The privileges are identified as being able to partake in discussing and agreeing the way in which the local church should move forward and fulfil its Biblical role in the local community. This brings with it the additional responsibilities to participate in the work of the church and its activities, to regularly attend meetings, to bear each other up before the Lord in prayer, and to share in the financial needs of the church; all to be done within the confidentiality of church membership.
- 2.1.3 Although there is no scriptural mandate for church membership, there is certainly nothing to prohibit it. Church membership is a way of officially identifying oneself with a local body of believers. Church membership is a statement that a Christian is in agreement with that local church and is willing to be identified as a representative of it. Church membership is the way of determining who is allowed to vote at Church Business Meetings or to become Elders or Deacons.

2.2 Admission to Membership

- 2.2.1 The process for becoming a member is:
- Anyone enquiring about church membership should ask one of the Elders who will give them a copy of the Church Rules for consideration.
 - If that person then expresses a desire to become a member of the church, the Elders shall arrange for at least two of their number, or other members nominated by the Elders, to visit that person who shall then give the Elders satisfactory evidence of their new birth (e.g. John 3:3), Christian character (e.g. 1 Peter 1:22-23; Galatians 5:16-26; Romans 12:2), and consistent life (e.g. Titus 3:2)
 - They shall give their wholehearted assent to the church's Basis of Faith expressed in Schedule 2 of the Constitution.
 - They shall agree to abide by the Rules of Practice in Part 2 of this document.
 - The names of those providing such evidence shall be put to a Church Business Meeting by the Elders.
 - Having allowed opportunity for discussion by the members, and with the members' approval indicated by a show of hands, the Elders shall then proceed to elect those seeking membership.
 - The newly elected member shall have their acceptance into membership acknowledged at the next convenient Sunday service.
- 2.2.2 Ministers, assistant ministers or youth ministers and their spouses shall be received into membership on the taking up of their appointments subject to their compliance with Rule 2.1.1.

2.3 Requirements of Membership

- 2.3.1 A wholehearted and continuing commitment to meeting together as a church; for

teaching, fellowship, breaking of bread and prayer (Acts 2:42; Hebrews 10:25).

- 2.3.2 A wholehearted and continuing commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ and His work in the furtherance of His gospel; the building up and caring for His Church both at home and overseas (Ephesians 4:12,13; 2 Corinthians 8:5).
- 2.3.3 The cultivation of humility, love, like-mindedness, unity and the spirit of service both in and outside of the church (Philippians 2:5-8; John 15:12; 1 Corinthians 1:10; 2 Corinthians 4:5-6; Matthew 5:16).
- 2.3.4 Being faithful stewards of temporal things, such as time, energies, money and possessions, that these might be used in and through the church to the glory of God (Acts 2:44-47, 4:34-37, 11:28-30; 1 Corinthians 16:1-2).
- 2.3.5 A recognition of and submission to the spiritual authority of the Elders (Hebrews 13:7,17).
- 2.3.6 Where a member serves the Lord elsewhere in a full-time capacity (e.g. a missionary overseas) they may retain membership of the church.
- 2.3.7 Where a member has left the church, encouragement will be given to seek membership in their new church fellowship.

2.4 Register of Church Members

- 2.4.1 The Managing Trustees shall ensure that a register of all church members is maintained.

2.5 Suspension from Membership

- 2.5.1 A Member may be suspended from Membership where the disciplinary procedure set out in Rule 2.15 has been followed and the Members approve such a course of action at a Church Business Meeting.
- 2.5.2 While a Member is suspended he or she will have no right to receive notices of any Church Business Meeting or to vote at any such meeting.

2.6 Termination of Membership

- 2.6.1 Any member wishing to terminate their membership shall inform the Elders, giving reasons for their decision where possible.
- 2.6.2 The Elders may terminate a person's membership if they consider that the member is no longer living and acting consistently with the requirements of membership. The Elders shall inform the member of their intentions giving reasons for their decision and inform the next Church Business Meeting of such action (Acts 2:42; Hebrews 10:25)
- 2.6.3 A Member may be removed from Membership by the application of the disciplinary procedure set out in Rule 2.15.
- 2.6.4 A Member shall be removed from Membership where they are unable to confirm their unreserved agreement to the Basis of Faith and acceptance of these Rules in their entirety when asked to do so.
- 2.6.5 Ministers, assistant or youth ministers and their spouses shall automatically cease to be Members upon termination of office unless they wish to remain in the church and the church agrees to that effect at a Church Business Meeting.

2.7 Baptism

2.7.1 The church believes in baptism of believers as an ordinance of Divine Institution which does not convey regenerating grace. The belief and practice of this church is to baptise believers by immersion.

2.7.2 Any person wishing to be baptised should ask the Minister or one of the Elders.

2.8 The Lord's Supper - Communion

2.8.1 The church believes in observance of the Lord's Supper as an ordinance instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ, Who said 'Do this in remembrance of Me'. It is in no way a sacrifice for sin and involves no change in the substance of the bread or the wine.

2.8.2 The Lord's Supper is to be celebrated in thanksgiving for the Son of God who loved us and gave himself for us. It is a service of remembrance of, and communion with, the risen Lord by those who have been saved.

2.8.3 Participation is open to all who truly believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and know Him as their Saviour.

2.9 The Local Church and its Officers

2.9.1 The sovereignty of the Lord Jesus Christ is wholly acknowledged in the government of this church. It is through the person of the Holy Spirit that He appoints and equips men and women for the different tasks within the fellowship.

2.9.2 It is our belief that the New Testament provides for the ministries of Elders and Deacons:

- Elders, who having the spiritual oversight of the church are accountable to the Lord Jesus Christ; and
- Deacons, who assist the Elders by conducting the temporal affairs of the church and are responsible to the Elders.

2.9.3 The church's ministry is not limited to the Elders and Deacons alone. The witness of every individual member of the fellowship is seen as the ministry of the church.

2.10 The Minister

2.10.1 Function and Responsibility:

The Minister shall be a Teaching Elder whose aptitude to receive final responsibility for the pastoral oversight of the church and the ministry of the word has been recognised by the Elders, supported by the membership. To the minister particularly, therefore, the Gospel is committed as a solemn charge. They are to "preach the Word, be prepared in season and out of season, correct, rebuke, and encourage with great patience and careful instruction" (2 Timothy 4:2. See also 1 Timothy 5:17; 1 Peter 5:2-3).

2.10.2 Authority:

The Minister's authority over and above that of other Elders stems from the charge committed to them by God. Thus they have from God the right and duty to 'encourage and rebuke with all authority', letting no-one despise them. They are nevertheless to do these things 'with great patience' as befits a shepherd of the flock and 'with careful teaching' (i.e. basing their exhortations on the Bible), seeking only God's glory. The Minister has the right to preside over all organisations connected with the church. (Titus 2:15; 2 Timothy 4:2)

2.10.3 Appointment:

The Minister shall be in full accord with the Basis of Faith and the Church Rules.

The nomination of the Minister shall be made by the Elders, giving due consideration to the mind of the church. The invitation to the Ministry shall be by a supporting vote of 75% of the church membership present and voting, with those voting in favour constituting at least 50% of the total legal membership, although unanimity shall be sought. The vote shall be taken at a Church Business Meeting specially convened for this purpose.

2.10.4 Termination:

The Minister shall give the church at least three months notice of their desire to terminate their ministry in the church. The church shall give the Minister at least six months notice of their desire to terminate their ministry in the church.

Should a Minister cease to agree with the Basis of Faith, or be charged with or be suspected of dishonesty or immoral conduct or otherwise be deemed unsuitable to officiate then the remaining Elders shall follow the Grievances, Disciplinary, Dismissal and Appeals Procedures in the Minister's Handbook. (The Church Rules shall take precedence).

Should such charges be proved to the satisfaction of the remaining Elders, such Minister shall be called upon to resign forthwith at a special Church Business Meeting. If after seven days no such notice of resignation has been received their employment will be deemed to have ceased by default. Any action of termination taken unilaterally by the church shall only be upon the agreement of the remaining Elders with the support of 67% of the membership present and voting, expressed by a vote taken at a Church Business Meeting specially convened for this purpose.

Upon termination of the ministry, any property owned in whole or part by the church and occupied by the Minister or their family shall be vacated in accordance with existing occupancy or tenancy agreements. If the property is jointly owned it shall be sold and the church's share of the proceeds paid to the church at the date of sale.

Should the Minister or their family wish to continue to reside in the property, the Elders may agree this provided that the market value of the property is ascertained and the value of the church's share paid to the church, less a proportion of the legal expenses involved, within one month of the termination of the ministry or by such later date as the Elders deem right.

2.11 The Eldership

2.11.1 Function and Authority:

The Elders' function is to oversee, to rule and to feed the church of God, 'not lording it over those entrusted to you, but being examples to the flock' (1 Peter 5:2-3).

They have scriptural authority to safeguard the purity of doctrine and to maintain the discipline¹ of the church.

The Elders should seek the mind of the church and its co-operation in every possible way, but from time to time they will have to assume the burden of decisions that cannot be shared with others. They must at all times turn to the Bible with a simplicity of heart and purpose, looking to the Lord Jesus Christ for wisdom, courage and grace, and relying on the prayer, love, sympathy and confidence of the members.

2.11.2 Qualifications:

¹ Comment by Hendriksen on 'discipline' in 1 Timothy ch 3. It must be 'exercised ... in such a manner that the father's firmness makes it advisable for a child to obey, that his wisdom makes it natural for a child to obey and that his love makes it a pleasure for a child to obey'. Commentary on Timothy by William Hendriksen, pub. Banner of Truth, 1972.

The Elders shall be men or women qualified by the Holy Spirit and recognised as such by the existing Elders. Their character and conduct must be in accordance with the principles laid down in Scripture (e.g. 1 Timothy 3:1-7 and Titus 1:5-9).

Each Elder shall be in full accord with the Basis of Faith and the Church Rules.

2.11.3 Appointment

The Elders shall add to their number from time to time, as shall seem good to them, from among the members of the church, aiming to reach unanimity in their decision.

Any such intention shall be indicated to the members giving notice at least on the two Sundays prior to a Church Business Meeting. Prayerful comment and unity shall be sought from the members in the recognition of the new Elder.

The final responsibility for the appointment of an Elder shall, however, rest with the existing Elders. When appointed, a new Elder shall be commissioned by the existing Elders at the next convenient Sunday service.

2.11.4 Termination:

Should any Elder cease to meet the qualifications for this office that Elder will be required to relinquish it by the remaining Elders.

Any Elder wishing to terminate their position as an Elder shall inform the rest of the Eldership, giving as much notice as possible according to the prevailing circumstances and providing reasons for their decision where possible.

2.12 The Deacons

2.12.1 Function:

The word 'deacon' literally means servant and is so translated many times in Scripture. It is also used however to denote an office in the church. The Deacons assist the Elders by conducting the temporal affairs of the church and are responsible to the Elders.

2.12.2 Qualifications:

The Deacons may be men or women and shall be members of the church who are 'known to be full of the Spirit and wisdom' (Acts 6:3).

2.12.3 Appointment:

The number of Deacons shall be appropriate to the current needs of the church as determined by the Elders.

Deacons shall normally be appointed at the Annual General Meeting of the church, but occasionally it may be necessary to appoint extra Deacons at a normal Church Business Meeting.

When it is recognised by the Elders that the appointment of further Deacons is necessary, members will be invited to make nominations from the church membership to the Minister, or an Elder if there be no Minister, at least fourteen days before the meeting.

The Minister, or Elder, having considered the nomination, shall obtain the consent of the nominee before that person can be put forward for election.

At the meeting the nomination must then be seconded and receive at least a 67% majority vote of the members present and voting before the appointment can be confirmed by the Elders.

2.12.4 Termination:

It is expected that a Deacon will normally serve for three years. However, a Deacon may retire sooner than this.

If after three years service a Deacon wishes to remain in office then he or she should inform the Minister, or an Elder if there is no Minister. The Minister will then decide whether or not to put him or her forward for re-election.

If a Deacon was appointed at a mid-point between Annual General Meetings, their time of service shall be as from the AGM following their appointment.

If the Elders are of the opinion that a Deacon shall relinquish the office before the end of their term they shall inform the Deacon and the church of the termination of their appointment.

2.13 Managing Trustees

The term Managing Trustees is defined in the Constitution. A minimum of three Managing Trustees is required at all times.

Only currently serving Elders may be Managing Trustees. However, not all Elders are required to be Managing Trustees.

The Elders will decide who from their number should be Managing Trustees. The church will ratify this at a Church Business Meeting by a simple majority of members present and voting.

Under English law certain persons are not allowed to be a trustee. The Constitution sets out the exclusions (set out in Appendix 2 to these Rules for ease of reference) and these must always apply unless the Charity Commission has agreed otherwise in writing.

2.14 Church Secretarial and Church Treasury Teams

2.14.1 The Deacons shall appoint from among their number leaders for the Church Secretarial and Church Treasury teams

2.14.2 The Church Secretarial Team shall be responsible for the recording of the minutes of any General or Special Church Business Meetings.

2.14.3 The Church Treasury Team shall be responsible for maintaining the accounts of the church. They will account for all the financial activity to the Managing Trustees together with such explanations and documentary evidence as will enable them to incorporate the figures into the church accounts. Any Member holding church funds shall account for those funds to the Church Treasury Team together with such explanations and documentary evidence as will enable them to incorporate the figures into the church accounts.

2.15 Disciplinary Procedure

2.15.1 The procedure set out in this Rule 2.15 shall be followed where the Elders consider that the Member is no longer living and acting consistently with the requirements of membership. This includes where any Member is accused of immorality, disunity, failure to accept the Basis of Faith or any other action or behaviour that brings dishonour to the name of the Lord. The Elders may terminate a person's membership for any of these reasons.

2.15.2 The Elders should be informed where it is believed this procedure should be followed due to a Member's views or behaviour. Where such a report is received or where

they themselves believe such a situation to exist the Elders shall appoint two of their number to meet with the Member to enquire into the matter and report the facts to a meeting of the Elders. If the Elders then decide to take action either to suspend or terminate a person's membership they shall inform the member of their intentions giving reasons for their decision and inform the next Church Business Meeting of such action (Acts 2:42; Hebrews 10:25).

- 2.15.3 Where a Member has been absent from the services of public worship on Sundays for more than six months without good reason the Elders may appoint two of their number to interview that person and if no valid reason, in their judgement, is given for the absence then they may take action in accordance with Rule 2.15.1.
- 2.15.4 Where a Member has been suspended the Elders shall ensure that the situation is reviewed after no longer than four weeks.
- 2.15.5 The Member concerned shall be entitled to appeal at any Elders' meeting where his or her possible suspension or termination from Membership is discussed.
- 2.15.6 Specific termination procedures shall apply for Ministers, Elders and Deacons. These are defined in Rules 2.10, 2.11 and 2.12, respectively.

2.16 Church Business Meetings

- 2.16.1 An authorised meeting of the church for the transaction of business shall consist of at least 33% of the membership, excluding those in Rule 2.3.6.
- 2.16.2 The church shall meet for business at least once in each year but it shall be the aim to hold at least three Church Business Meetings, including the Annual General Meeting. The Minister shall have the right to preside at all church meetings unless a majority of the Elders shall have agreed that there shall be an independent chairman of such meeting or if there shall be no such Minister present, when the Elders shall propose a chairman for approval by the members present to take the meeting.
- 2.16.3 All Church Business Meetings shall be minuted, including recording any decisions or resolutions. The minutes shall be approved by the members, usually by being proposed and seconded at the subsequent Church Business Meeting.
- 2.16.4 The church's Annual General Meeting shall receive the Minister's report, other invited reports, and accounts from the Church Treasury Team and shall be held as soon as is convenient after the end of the church's financial year (31st December), but not exceeding a period of 15 months after the previous Annual General Meeting. (The Annual General Meeting will normally be held in May.)
- 2.16.5 A Church Business Meeting shall be called by the Minister, the majority of the Deacons, by the Elders or if 33% of the membership request it in writing.
- 2.16.6 Subject to the Church Constitution or provisions in the Church Rules, notice of a Church Business Meeting must be given orally at the service(s) on the Sunday immediately before the meeting and the previous Sunday if possible.
- 2.16.7 The date and time of the meeting shall be stated in the notice. Failure to be able to give notice to individual Members because they are out of the country or away from the Church on holiday or for any other reason shall not constitute failure to give proper notice under this Rule.
- 2.16.8 Voting shall be conducted in accordance with Rule 2.17.

2.17 Voting

- 2.17.1 Voting at Church Business Meetings will normally be by show of hands. Alternatively

a secret ballot may be used. A secret ballot may be requested before or after a show of hands has been taken. A simple majority of those members present and voting is required.

- 2.17.2 All voting at Church Business Meetings relating to offices within the church shall be by secret ballot and requires a 67% majority of those members present and voting. The appointment of a Minister (see Rule 2.9.2) shall require a 75% majority of those members present and voting, with those voting in favour constituting at least 50% of the total legal membership.
- 2.17.3 Amendments to the Church Constitution or Church Rules must be approved by at least 75% of the members of the Church present and voting, with those voting in favour constituting at least 50% of the total legal membership. At least 21 days' notice must be given of such a meeting giving full detail of the amendments proposed. See also Rule 2.19.6.
- 2.17.4 All resolutions passed at a church business meeting shall be considered as carried and binding on all the members.
- 2.17.5 Only those Members present at a meeting shall be entitled to vote.

2.18 Church Property

- 2.18.1 The Constitution governing the Church lays down the uses to which property owned or leased by the Church may be used. These uses are widely drawn. The Elders and Deacons are required to ensure that no use of the property is outside the provisions of the Constitution. If the property is to be used on a regular basis by third parties for a purpose outside that stated in the Constitution then the Elders and Deacons must seek the approval of the Managing Trustees to that use prior to any agreement with the third party(ies).
- 2.18.2 Where the Church wishes to buy new property or sell existing property the Managing Trustees, as the registered title holder of property for the Church, will require a resolution of the Members approving the recommendation for that transaction.

2.19 Amendment of the Church Rules

- 2.19.1 Other than the exceptions given under sub-sections of this Rule 2.19, any Rule can be amended by the Managing Trustees under the authority of a resolution of the Members of the Church approving such a change at a Church Business Meeting, provided that the proposed amendment shall not be such as would cause the Church to lose its charitable status. Such a resolution shall require a 75% majority of the membership present and voting, with those voting in favour constituting at least 50% of the total legal membership.
- 2.19.2 Rules 1.1 and 1.2 can only be amended where the provisions of the Constitution referred to in those Rules have been amended.
- 2.19.3 A majority of 75% of those members present at the Church Business Meeting and voting in favour is required to approve a proposed amendment to Rule 1.3, with those voting in favour constituting at least 50% of the total legal membership.
- 2.19.4 For Rules 1.1 and 1.2 any amendment will automatically follow the amendment of the Constitution without the need for a vote.
- 2.19.5 Notice of any proposed amendment together with the specific wording of the proposed change must be given in writing to all Church Members at least 2 weeks before the meeting at which the proposal will be put to the vote. Failure to be able to give notice to individual Members because they are out of the country or away from

the Church on holiday or for any other reason shall not constitute failure to give proper notice under this Rule.

- 2.19.6 No amendment may be made under this Rule to any provision of the Constitution, including the Basis of Faith, to any other trust deeds in relation to the Church property, or any that would be contrary to any provision in the Constitution.
- 2.19.7 Rule 2.19.6 may not be altered or omitted without abrogation of the Rules in their entirety.
- 2.19.8 Following any agreed change to the Rules a copy of the Rules shall be given to every member of the church. Where appropriate this copy may be provided by email.

2.20 Closure of the Church

- 2.20.1 In the event of the Members of the Church resolving to close the Church the remaining Managing Trustees shall apply the funds to meet all outstanding liabilities. Sufficient funds must be retained to meet the insurance and maintenance costs for any property until such time as it is sold, or otherwise disposed of. The remaining funds shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

BASIS OF FAITH

Whilst the Rules form Schedule 2 of the Constitution and the Basis of Faith form Schedule 1 thereof, the Basis of Faith is included here as an Appendix for the purposes of providing a comprehensive self supporting copy of the Rules.

We believe in -

1. The infallibility of the Bible as originally given, written in its entirety by holy men of God under the direction and inspiration of the Holy Spirit; and its sole authority in all matters of faith and conduct both for the individual and the church.
2. The unity of the one true and living God as revealed in the scriptures; Father, Son and Holy Spirit, co-equal and co-eternal, yet each distinct in person and office.
3. The eternal deity of God the Father, Who is neither begotten nor proceeds from any; He exists in an eternal relationship to the Lord Jesus Christ, which is best described by the respective titles of Father and Son; He is perfect in holiness, righteous in judgement, infinite in perfection and glory, sovereign in will and power.
4. The eternal deity, the virgin birth, the perfect sinless humanity, the infallible teaching and miraculous works, the vicarious life and death, the bodily resurrection and triumphant ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ; His sole mediation between God and man; His abiding priestly intercession at the right hand of the Father for all who come to God by Him; His personal bodily return in glory.
5. The eternal deity of the Holy Spirit; the absolute necessity of His work of regeneration and sanctification; His indwelling each one who is born of God; His ongoing work in equipping the church for service with spiritual gifts; also the absolute necessity of His work in ministry and worship.
6. The total depravity of human nature by the fall into sin of Adam as our representative; also the reality and personality of Satan.
7. The sovereign work of God in drawing the sinner to salvation only by grace through the sacrificial and substitutionary death of the Lord Jesus Christ. The necessity for individual repentance toward God and the justification of the sinner only by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.
8. The obligation upon each believer to seek to be filled, and be filled continuously, with the Holy Spirit.
9. The final perseverance and eternal salvation of all whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life.
10. The resurrection of the body and the judgement of mankind by the Lord Jesus Christ; the everlasting conscious bliss of all believers with their Lord in heaven; the everlasting conscious punishment of all the impenitent in hell.

11. The Universal Church, the body of which Christ is Head, embracing all the redeemed, who are called by God through the Gospel, born of the Spirit and justified by faith; the local church, comprised of such believers, is the visible expression of the Universal Church.
12. Fellowship between churches holding the doctrine of the membership of the Universal Church stated in Article 11.
13. The baptism of believers as an ordinance of Divine Institution which does not convey regenerating grace. The belief and practice of this church is to baptise believers by immersion.
14. The observance of the Lord's Supper as an ordinance instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ, Who said 'Do this in remembrance of Me'. It is in no way a sacrifice for sin and involves no change in the substance of the bread or the wine.
15. The effectiveness of the prayer of faith and in the practice of the teaching of the Epistle of James chapter 5, verses 14 to 16 concerning the healing of the sick.

CHARITIES ACT 1993, SECTION 72— DISQUALIFICATION OF TRUSTEES

A person is disqualified from being a trustee (*of any charity*) under Section 72 of the Charities Act 1993 if:

- a) he or she has been convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or deception;
- b) he or she has been adjudged bankrupt or sequestration of his/her estate has been awarded and (in either case) he/she has not been discharged;
- c) he or she has made a composition or arrangement with, or granted a trust deed for, his/her creditors and has not been discharged in respect of it;
- d) he or she has been removed from the office of charity trustee by an order of the Charity Commissioners or of the High Court on the grounds of any misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of the charity for which he/she was responsible or to which he/she was privy, or which he/she by his/her conduct contributed to or facilitated;
- e) he or she has been removed under Section 7 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions)(Scotland) Act 1990 from being concerned in the management or control of any body; or
- f) he or she is subject to a disqualification order made under the Company Director's Disqualification Act 1986 or the Insolvency Act 1986.

The Charity Commission has discretionary power to waive the disqualification and they must be approached with the facts and their written approval sought.