

Recommended Constitution for Local Assemblies

Recommended by
The General Council of the Assemblies of God, Malaysia

Contents

Preface

Instructions for Adopting Church Bylaws
Recommended Bylaws for Local Assemblies

Preamble

Article 1.	Name
Article 2.	Prerogatives and Purposes
Article 3.	Affiliation
Article 4.	Tenets of Faith
Article 5.	Membership
Article 6.	Government
Article 7.	Elections, Vacancies, and Removals
Article 8.	Meetings
Article 9.	Department
Article 10.	Finance
Article 11.	Property
Article 12.	Arbitration of Disputes
Article 13.	Amendments

Preface

In response to an increasing demand for some practical rules of order to serve as a guide in the development and conducting of affairs of local assemblies, The General Council of the Assemblies of God has prepared this document titled "Sample Constitution for Local Assemblies." These provisions have been thought out carefully and should have full and careful consideration before adoption.

It is desirable that the form of organization for the church be kept as simple as possible. Boards should not be multiplied just to give offices to people.

It would be well to impress upon the members of the church board at the time of their election that they have been chosen by the assembly to serve, rather than to rule. While they are entrusted with the responsibility of handling the routine business of the church, all major matters affecting the church should be passed on to the congregation as recommendations, permitting the assembly to make its own decisions. This rule is vital for the peace and harmony of the assembly life.

The pastor is the shepherd, called of God, to minister to spiritual needs and to direct the activities of the church in accordance with its bylaws.

Instructions for Adopting Church Constitution

Arrangements can be made with the district superintendent or district committee to be present at a meeting for the adoption of the Constitution if deemed necessary by the Main Pastor or Church Board. Announcement of the date and purpose of the meeting should be made in public services on at least two consecutive Sundays prior to the date of the meeting, so that the constituents are notified to be present.

The Constitution should be made available to the constituents prior to the date of the meeting so all may be informed of the provisions to be adopted. The Main Pastor or District Officer shall preside at this meeting for the adoption of the new Constitution as a whole. Minutes of this business meeting shall be recorded.

While this sample constitution is designed to relate to the principal areas of normal church life and order, it is understood that they must be adapted to local situations and approved by the EXCO.

Sample Constitution for Local Assemblies

CONSTITUTION OF

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20_____

Preamble

For the purpose of establishing and maintaining a place for the worship of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father; to provide for Christian fellowship for those of like precious faith, where the Holy Spirit may be honored according to our distinctive testimony; to assume our share of responsibility and the privilege of propagating the gospel of Jesus Christ, by all available means, both at home and in foreign lands; we, the members of this assembly, do hereby recognize ourselves as a local assembly in fellowship with, and as a part of, the General Council of the Assemblies of God, and that we do hereby adopt the Constitution and to be governed by them.

ARTICLE 1. NAME

The name of this assembly shall be _____

ARTICLE 2. PREROGATIVES AND PURPOSES

The prerogatives and purposes of a General Council affiliated assembly shall be:

1. To Govern

This assembly shall have the right to govern itself and to conduct its own affairs according to the standard of Scriptures and the Constitution of the Assemblies of God.

2. To Acquire and Dispose

This assembly shall have the right to purchase or acquire by gift, bequest or otherwise, either directly or as trustee, and to own, hold in trust, use, sell, convey, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of any real estate or chattels as may be necessary for the furtherance of its purposes, and to exercise all other powers conferred upon it by its charter.

3. To Worship, Fellowship, and Propagate

The purpose of this assembly shall be to establish and maintain a place for the worship of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to provide for Christian fellowship for those of like precious faith, where the Holy Spirit may be honored according to our distinctive testimony, and to assume our share of responsibility and the privilege of propagating the gospel of Jesus Christ by all available means, both at home and in foreign lands.

4. To Cooperate

This assembly shall cooperate with the District Council and the General Council to extend the work and kingdom of God throughout the world. It shall support the missionary program as agreed upon. It shall participate in District Council and General Council sessions and share in the support of the ministries of these bodies.

ARTICLE 3. AFFILIATION

While maintaining its inherent rights to sovereignty in the conduct of its own affairs as herein set forth, this assembly shall voluntarily enter into full cooperative fellowship with assemblies of like precious faith, in the General Council of the Assemblies of God, and shall share in the privileges and assume the responsibilities enjoined by that affiliation.

It is understood and agreed that this assembly shall conform its standards of membership, qualifications for deacons, and requirements for a pastor to those standards set by the General Council.

No provision of this Constitution shall be inconsistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Assemblies of God, Malaysia.

ARTICLE 4. TENETS OF FAITH

Statement of Fundamental Truths

The Bible is our all-sufficient rule for faith and practice. This Statement of Fundamental Truths is intended simply as a basis of fellowship among us, i.e., that we all speak the same thing (1Cor 1:10; Acts 2:42). The phraseology employed in this Statement is not inspired or contended for, but the truth set forth is held to be essential to a full

gospel ministry. No claim is made that it contains all Biblical truth, only that it covers our need as to these fundamental doctrines.

1. The Scriptures Inspired

The Scriptures, both the Old and New Testaments, are verbally inspired of God and the revelation of God to man, the infallible, authoritative rule of faith and conduct (2Tim 3:15-17; 1Thes 2:13; 2Pet 1:21).

2. The One True God

The One True God has revealed Himself as the eternally self-existent "I AM", the Creator of heaven and earth and the Redeemer of mankind. He has further revealed Himself as embodying the principles of relationship and association as Father, Son and Holy Spirit (Deut 6:4; Isaiah 43:10-11; Mt 28:19; Luke 3:22).

a. Terms Defined

The terms "Trinity" and "persons" as related to the Godhead, while not found in the Scriptures, are words in harmony with Scripture whereby we may convey to others our immediate understanding of the doctrine of Christ respecting the Being of God as distinguished from "gods many and lords many." We therefore may speak with propriety of the Lord our God, who is One Lord, as a trinity or as one Being of three persons, and still be absolutely scriptural (Mt 28:19; 2Cor 13:14; Jn 14:16-17).

b. Distinction and Relationship in the Godhead

Christ taught a distinction of Persons in the Godhead which He expressed in specific terms of relationships, as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit but that this distinction and relationship as to its mode is inscrutable and incomprehensible, because unexplained (Lk 1:35; 1Cor 1:24; Mt 11:25-27; 28:19; 2Cor 13:14; 1Jn 1:3-4).

c. Unity of the One Being of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

Accordingly, therefore, there is that in the Father which constitutes Him the Father and not the Son; there is that in the Son which constitutes Him the Son and not the Father; and there is that in the Holy Spirit which constitutes Him the Holy Spirit and not either the Father or the Son. Wherefore, the Father is the Begetter; the Son is the Begotten and the Holy Spirit is the One proceeding from the Father and the Son. Therefore, because these three persons in the Godhead are in a state of unity, there is but one Lord God Almighty and His name One. (Jn 1:18; 15:26; 17:11, 21; Zec 14:9).

d. Identity and Cooperation in the Godhead

The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit are never identical as to Person, nor confused as to relation; nor divided in respect to the Godhead, nor opposed as to cooperation. The Son is in the Father and the Father is in the Son as to relationship. The Son is with the Father and the Father is with the Son, as to fellowship. The Father is not from the Son, but the Son is from the Father, as to authority. The Holy Spirit is from the Father and the Son proceeding, as to nature, relationship, cooperation and authority. Hence, neither Person in the Godhead either Exists or works separately or independently of the others (Jn 5:17-30, 32, 37; Jn 8:17-18).

e. The Title, Lord Jesus Christ

The appellation, "Lord Jesus Christ," is a proper name. It is never applied, in the New Testament either to the Father or to the Holy Spirit. It therefore belongs exclusively to the Son of God (Rom 1:1-3,7; 2 Jn 3).

f. The Lord Jesus Christ, God with Us

The Lord Jesus Christ, as to His divine and eternal nature is the proper and only Begotten of the Father, but as to His human nature, He is the proper Son of Man. He is, therefore, acknowledged to be both God and man, who because He is God and Man, is "Emmanuel"; God with us (Mt 1:23; 1Jn 4:2,10,14; Rev 1:13,17).

g. The Title, Son of God

Since the name "Emmanuel" embraces both God and man in the one person our Lord Jesus Christ, it follows that the title Son of God describes His proper deity, and the title Son of Man, His proper humanity. Therefore, the title, Son of God, belongs to the order of eternity, and the title, Son of Man to the order of time (Mt 1:21-23; 2Jn 3; 1Jn 3:8; Heb 1:1-13; 7:3).

h. Transgression of the Doctrine of Christ

Wherefore, it is a transgression of the Doctrine of Christ to say that Jesus Christ derived the title, Son of God solely from the fact of the incarnation, or because of His relation to the economy of redemption. Therefore, to deny that the Father is a real and eternal Father, and that the Son is a real and eternal Son, is a denial of the distinction and relationship in the Being of God; a denial of the Father and the Son; and a displacement of the truth that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh (2 Jn 9; Jn 1:1-2, 14, 18, 29, 49; 1Jn 2:22-23; 4:1-5; Heb 12:2).

i. Exaltation of Jesus Christ as Lord

The Son of God, our Lord Jesus Christ, having by Himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high; angels and principalities and powers, having been made subject unto Him. And having been made both Lord and Christ, He sent the Holy Spirit that we, in the name of Jesus, might bow our knees and confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father until the end, when the Son shall become subject to the Father that God may be all in all (Heb 1:3; 1Pet 3:22; Acts 2:32-36; Rom 14:11; 1Cor 15:24-28).

j. Equal Honor to the Father and to the Son

Wherefore, since the Father has delivered all judgment unto the Son, it is not only the express duty of all in heaven and on earth to bow the knee but it is an unspeakable joy in the Holy Spirit to ascribe unto the Son all the attributes of Deity, and to give Him all the Honor and the glory contained in all the names and titles of the Godhead, except those which express relationship, and thus honor the Son even as we honor the Father (Jn 5:22-23; 1Pet 1:8; Rev 5:6-14; Phil 2:8-9; Rev 7:9-10; 4:8-11).

3. The Deity of the Lord Jesus Christ

The Lord Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God. The Scriptures declare:

- a. His virgin birth (Mt 1:23; Lk 1: 31, 35).
- b. His sinless life (Heb 7:26; 1Pet 2:22).
- c. His miracles (Acts 2:22; 10:38).
- d. His substitution work on the Cross (1Cor 15:3; 2Cor 5:21).
- e. His bodily resurrection from the Dead (Mt 28:6; Lk 24:39; 1Cor 15:4).
- f. His Exaltation to the right hand of God (Acts 1:9, 11; 2:33; Phil 2:9-11; Heb 1:3).

4. The Fall of Man

Man was created good and upright for God said: "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." However, man by voluntary transgression fell and thereby incurred not only physical death but also spiritual death, which is separation from God (Gen 1:26-27; 2:17; 3:6; Rom 5:12-19).

5. The Salvation of Man

Man's only hope of redemption is through the shed blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

a. Conditions to Salvation

Salvation is received through repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ. By the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit, being justified by grace through faith, man becomes an heir of God according to the hope of eternal life (Lk 24:47; Jn 3:3; Rom 10:13-15; Eph 2:8; Tit 2:11; 3:5-7).

b. The Evidences of Salvation

The inward evidence of salvation is the direct witness of the Spirit (Rom 8:16). The outward evidence to all men is a life of righteousness and true holiness (Eph 4:24; Tit 2:12).

6. The Ordinances of the Church

a. Baptism in Water

The ordinance of baptism by immersion is commanded in the Scriptures. All who repent and believe on Christ as Savior and Lord are to be baptized. Thus they declare to the world that they have died with Christ and that they also have been raised with Him to walk in newness of life (Mt 28:19; Mk 16:16; Acts 10:47-48; Rom 6:4).

b. Holy Communion

The Lord's Supper, consisting of the elements: bread and the fruit of the vine, is the symbol expressing our sharing the divine nature of our Lord Jesus Christ (2 Pet 1:4), a memorial of His suffering and death, and a prophecy of His second coming (1Cor 11:26), and is enjoined on all believers "till He comes!"

7. The Baptism in the Holy Spirit

All believers are entitled to and should ardently expect, and should earnestly seek the promise of the Father, the baptism in the Holy Spirit and fire according to the command of our Lord Jesus Christ. This was the normal experience of all in the early Christian Church. With it comes the endowment of power for life and service, the bestowment of the gifts and their uses in the work of the ministry (Lk 24:49; Acts 1:4-8; 1Cor 12:1-31). This experience is distinct from and subsequent to the experience of the new birth (Acts 8:12-17; 10:44-46; 11:14-16; 15:7-9). With the Baptism in the Holy Spirit Come such experiences as an overflowing fullness of the Spirit (Jn 7:37-39; Acts 4:8), a deepened reverence for God (Acts 2:43; Heb. 12:28), an intensified consecration to God and dedication to His work (Acts 2:42), and a more active love for Christ, for His Word, and for the lost (Mk 16:20).

8. The Evidence of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit

The baptism of believers in the Holy Spirit is witnessed by the initial physical sign of speaking with other tongues as the Spirit of God gives them utterance (Acts 2:4). The speaking in tongues in this instance is the same in essence as the gift of tongues (1Cor 12:4-10, 28), but different in purpose and use.

9. Sanctification

Sanctification is an act of separation from that which is evil and of dedication unto God (Rom 12:1-2; 1Thes 5:23; Heb 13:12). The Scriptures teach a life of "holiness without which no man shall see the Lord" (Heb 12:14). By the power of the Holy Spirit we are able to obey the command: "Be ye holy, for I am Holy" (1Pet 1:15-16). Sanctification is realized in the believer by recognizing his identification with Christ in His death and resurrection, and by faith reckoning daily upon the fact of that union, and by offering every faculty continually to the dominion of the Holy Spirit (Rom 6:1-11, 13; 8:1-2,13; Gal 2:20; Phil 2:12-13; 1Pet 1:5).

10. The Church and Its Mission

The Church is the Body of Christ, the habitation of God through the Spirit, with divine appointments for the fulfillment of her great commission. Each believer, born of the Spirit is an integral part of the General Assembly and Church of the first-born, which are written in heaven (Eph 1:22-23; 2:22; Heb 12:23). Since God's purpose concerning man is to seek and to save that which is lost, to be worshipped by man, and to build a body of believers in the image of His Son, the priority reason for being of the Assemblies of God as part of the Church is:

- a. To be an agency of God for evangelizing the world (Acts 1:8; Mt 28:19-20; Mk 6:15-16).
- b. To be a corporate body in which man may worship God (1Cor 12:13).
- c. To be a channel of God's purpose to build a body of saints being perfected in the image of His Son (Eph 4:11-16; 1Cor 12:28; 1Cor 14:12).

The Assemblies of God exists expressly to give continuing emphasis to this reason-for-being in the New Testament apostolic pattern by teaching and encouraging believers to be baptized in the Holy Spirit. This experience:

- i. Enables them to evangelize in the power of the Spirit with accompanying supernatural signs (Mk 16:15-20; Acts 4:29-31; Heb 2:3-4).
- ii. Adds a necessary dimension to worshipful relationship with God (1Cor 2:10-16; 1Cor 12-14).
- iii. Enables them to respond to the full working of the Holy Spirit in expression of fruit and gifts and ministries as in New Testament times for the edifying of the body of Christ (Gal 5:22-26; 1Cor 14:12; Eph 4:11-12; 1Cor 12:28; Col 1:29).

11. The Ministry

A divinely called and scripturally ordained ministry has been provided by our Lord for a three-fold purpose of leading the Church in:

- a. Evangelization of the world (Mk 16:15-20).
- b. Worship of God (Jn 4:23-24).
- c. Building a body of saints being perfected in the image of His Son (Eph 4:11-16).

12. Divine Healing

Divine healing is an integral part of the gospel. Deliverance from sickness is provided for in the atonement and is the privilege of all believers (Isa 53: 4-5; Mt 8:16-17; Jam 5:14-16).

13. The Blessed Hope

The resurrection of those who have fallen asleep in Christ and their translation together with those who are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord is the imminent and blessed hope of the Church (1Thes 4:16-17; Rom 8:23; Tit 2:13; 1Cor 15: 51-52).

14. The Millennial Reign of Christ

The second coming of Christ includes the rapture of the saints, which is our blessed hope, followed by the visible return of Christ with His saints to reign on the earth for one thousand years (Zec 14:5; Mt 24:27, 30; Rev 1:7; 19:11-14; 20:1-6). This millennial reign will bring the salvation of national Israel (Ez 37:21-22; Zep 3:19-20; Rom 11:26-27) and the establishment of universal peace (Isa 11:6-9; Ps 72:3-8; Mic 4:3-4).

15. The Final Judgement

There will be a final judgement in which the wicked dead will be raised and judged according to their works. Whosoever is not found written in the Book of Life, together with the devil and his angels, the beast and the false prophet, will be consigned to everlasting punishment in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death (Mt 25:46; Mk 9:43-48; Rev 19:20; 20:11-15; 21:8).

16. The New Heavens and the New Earth

“We according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness” (2 Pet 3:13; Rev 21-22). The Bible is our all-sufficient rule for faith and practice. This Statement of Fundamental Truths is intended simply as a basis of fellowship among us (i.e., that we all speak the same thing, 1 Corinthians 1:10; Acts 2:42). The phraseology employed in this statement is not inspired or contended for, but the truth set forth is held to be essential to a full-gospel ministry. No claim is made that it contains all biblical truth, only that it covers our need as to these fundamental doctrines.

ARTICLE 5. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership Eligibility

Membership in this assembly shall be open to all those who possess the following qualifications:

- a. Testimony of a born again experience;
- b. Having been baptized in water by immersion;
- c. Evidence of a consistent Christian life;
- d. Willingness to regularly support the church through tithe & offerings.
- e. Acceptance of the Tenets of Faith as set forth in Article IV of this Constitution.
- f. Having regularly attended services of, and supported, this assembly for a period of at least _____ consecutive months prior to the date of application for membership.
- h. Agreement to be governed by this Constitution.

Section 2. Procedure for Membership Recognition

Individuals eligible for membership shall apply to the Church.

Section 3. Classification of Membership

a. Voting Members

Voting Members shall consist of all who meet the membership eligibility requirements (Article 5 Section 1). They shall have the right to attend and vote at all duly convened business meetings of the Church, as the case may be, and to hold any offices.

b. Associate Members

Eligibility for associate membership is available to any person who is a member in good standing of this church who is away on a temporary basis, and who intends to return. Associate members shall not be eligible to vote and shall not be eligible for any of the offices.

c. Inactive Membership

Active members who shall without good cause absent themselves from the services of the assembly for a period of 3 consecutive months or more, or who cease to contribute of their means to its support for a period of 3 consecutive months, may be declared inactive members by a majority vote of the church board, and thereupon shall lose their voting privileges until they are restored to the fellowship, their standing to be settled by action of the assembly through its church board.

Section 4. Discipline

Any member of the assembly is subject to discipline on the basis of unscriptural conduct or doctrinal departure from the Tenets of Faith of this assembly and shall be administered by the church board. They will not be eligible to vote or hold office until the process is completed.

ARTICLE 6. GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The Church Board

A. In General

The government of this assembly shall be vested in the church board which shall consist of the main pastor and the church board.

B. Qualifications of Church Board Members

See qualifications for church board below.

C. Duties of Church Board

- (1) The church board shall have general charge and management of the affairs, funds, and property of the assembly. The church board shall have the authority to carry out the purposes of the assembly according to its charter and these bylaws.

- (2) The church board shall act in the examination of applications for membership and in the administration of discipline.
- (3) For so long as the church is temporarily without a pastor, the remaining members of the church board shall be empowered to select a temporary chairman of the church board.
- (4) The church board shall elect a secretary from among its members.
- (5) The church board shall elect a treasurer from among the active voting members who meet the qualifications for such office.

Section 2. Officers

A. In General

There shall be a chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The main pastor, by virtue of office, shall be the chairman of the church board. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be held simultaneously by the same individual.

B. Qualifications

(1) Main Pastor / Pastor

The pastor shall be in good standing with both The General Council of the Assemblies of God and the District Council, holding up to date credentials and membership.

(2) Secretary

The secretary shall be an active voting member of this assembly for at least 1 year immediately preceding election to office, and shall be a member of the church board.

(3) Treasurer

The treasurer shall be an active voting member of this assembly for at least 1 year immediately preceding election to office, and shall currently support the church with tithes, and shall have a cooperative spirit, and shall be faithful in attendance at church services.

C. Duties of Officers

(1) Main Pastor

- (a) Shall be the spiritual overseer of the assembly and shall direct its activities.
- (b) Shall be recognized as a member of the church board, chairman of the assembly, and shall act as chairman of all the business meetings of the assembly and of the church board.
- (c) Shall provide for all services of the assembly and shall specifically arrange for all special meetings, conventions, and revival campaigns. No person shall be invited to speak or preach in the assembly without his approval.
- (d) Shall, as chairman of the church board, be chairman of the nominating committee for the selection of deacon nominees. The pastor shall privately interview those nominated, ascertaining their eligibility and availability to serve as deacons.
- (e) Should conduct a training class at least once a year on the responsibilities of the church board, deacons, trustees, secretary, treasurer, and other church leaders. Such a training course shall be based upon the scriptural directives for church leadership and the church bylaws.
- (f) Shall be an ex officio member of all committees.

(2) Secretary

- (a) Shall keep the minutes of the official meetings of the church board and of the annual and special business meetings of the assembly.
- (b) Shall keep a record of the membership of the assembly and perform any other clerical work necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.
- (c) Shall be the custodian of all legal documents.
- (d) Shall file such annual corporation reports with the secretary of state as may be required by state law.

(3) Treasurer

- (a) Shall be entrusted with all the finances of the assembly, subject to the supervision of the church board, and shall deposit all funds as a prudent investor would under the circumstances. All checks issued on behalf of the church must be signed by the treasurer and one additional officer authorized by the church board.
- (b) Shall keep an itemized account of receipts and disbursements, shall present a report for each regular meeting of the church

board, and shall present an annual report to the assembly in its annual business meeting.

- (c) Shall assist the assembly in acquiring and maintaining available tax exemptions under state and local law if applicable.
- (d) Shall provide a record of all identified giving to each donor at least annually.
- (e) Shall be the custodian of all the financial records of the church.

Section 3. Deacons

The deacons shall be persons of mature Christian experience and knowledge, who shall be expected to meet the requirements set forth in 1 Timothy 3 and Acts 6. Deacons shall be at least 23 years old, and shall have been members of the assembly for at least one year. They shall currently support the church with their tithes and offerings, have a cooperative spirit, and regularly attend church services. They shall not hold ministerial credentials.

Section 4. Nomination Committee

A. The Nominations Committee is vested with the authority and responsibility to:

1. Find, assess, and nominate suitably qualified members to serve in the Church Board.
2. Find, assess, and nominate suitably qualified members to serve in the Board Of Trustees except for those Trustees seconded from the Church Board.
3. Find, assess, and nominate suitably qualified members to serve as Heads of Departments of the Assembly.
4. Find, assess, and appoint suitably qualified person(s) to serve as Auditor(s) for the audit of the financial accounts of the Assembly.

B. The Nominations Committee shall consist of the Main Pastor, two or three Church Board members, and two or three other members of the Assembly. Excluding the Main Pastor, the number of incumbent Church Board members serving in the Nominations Committee shall be equal to the number of members from without the Church Board.

C. Except for the Main Pastor, all members of the Nominations Committee shall be appointed by the Church Board and the appointment shall be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of all voting members at a Business Meeting.

ARTICLE 7. ELECTIONS, VACANCIES, AND REMOVALS

Section 1. Elections

A. Main Pastor

(1) The pastor shall be nominated by the church board. Recommendations may be made to the church board by any member of the assembly.

(2) The pastor shall be elected to serve for 1 or more years or for an indefinite period of time as may be determined at time of election.

(3) Election shall be by secret ballot at the annual business meeting of the assembly or at a special business meeting called for that purpose. Only one candidate shall be considered at a time.

(4) A two-thirds majority vote of all votes cast shall be required to constitute an election. Where a pastor succeeds himself, only a majority vote is necessary.

(5) In the event either the pastor or any other member or members of the assembly shall challenge the validity of an election, the validity of the election shall be arbitrated by the District Committee, or any three persons of its choice, and its decision shall be final.

B. Secretary

The secretary shall be elected from among the active voting members of the assembly. The term of office shall be one year, and the secretary may serve consecutive terms without limitation.

C. Treasurer

The treasurer shall be elected from among the active voting members of the assembly. The term of office shall be 1 year, and the treasurer may only serve 2 consecutive terms.

D. Deacons

Deacons shall be nominated by a nominating committee appointed by the church board and they shall be elected by a majority vote of those active voting members present at an annual business meeting of the assembly at which an election is to be conducted. Active voting members may recommend nominees to the nominating committee; however, nominations for deacon shall not be accepted from the floor during any business meeting without prior proof that the nominee meets the qualifications for a deacon. Deacons shall be elected for a 1-year term, and shall hold office until the annual business meeting at which their successor is elected.

E. Trustees

Trustees shall be nominated by a nominating committee appointed by the church board, and they shall be elected by a majority vote of those active voting members present at an annual business meeting of the assembly at which an election is to be conducted. Trustees shall be elected for a 3-year term, and shall hold office until the annual business meeting at which their successor is elected. Trustees may serve consecutive terms without limitation.

Section 2. Vacancies and Removals

A. Main Pastor

When a vacancy in the office of the pastor shall occur, a temporary replacement shall be arranged for by the church board until a pastor shall be chosen as prescribed in Article 7, section 1A. The counsel of the district superintendent will be sought. When a pastor's credentials are withdrawn by the District or General Council, the pastor's term of office shall be automatically terminated. In the event a special business meeting is called by petition as provided in Article 8, Section 3, for the purpose of considering the status of the pastor, a two-third majority vote of all voting members present and voting shall be required to remove a pastor from office before his term expires. Severance pay shall be governed by Article 10, section 4C.

B. Secretary and Treasurer

The offices of secretary and treasurer shall be vacant upon the expiration of the term of office, or upon the termination of the officer's active membership, whichever shall occur first.

C. Deacons

The office of deacon shall be vacant upon the expiration of the term of office, or upon the termination of a deacon's active membership, whichever shall occur first.

D. In General

Any office or position of leadership in the church (other than that of the pastor) may be terminated by a majority vote of the active members present and voting at a special business meeting called for the limited purpose of removal of such member from office or position of leadership which he holds.

E. Filling Vacancies

Any office or position of leadership in the church (other than that of pastor) may be filled by appointment of the church board for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE 8. MEETINGS

Section 1. Meetings for Worship

Meetings for public worship shall be held on each Lord's Day and during the week as may be provided for under direction of the main pastor or the church board if there is no pastor.

Section 2. Annual Business Meeting

There shall be an annual business meeting of the assembly, at which time the election of officers shall take place and the report of all officers shall be presented. This meeting shall be held on the _____ of each year. The time and place shall be announced by the main pastor. Notice of the date, time, and place of each annual business meeting shall be announced from the pulpit during morning worship services on each of the two Sundays immediately preceding the date of the meeting.

Section 3. Special Business Meetings

Special business meetings of the assembly may be called by the pastor, or by a majority of the church board, or by a petition signed by not less than twenty percent (20%) of the active voting members of the assembly. Only those active voting members who have regularly

attended services of, and supported, this assembly for a period of at least 3 consecutive months prior to signing the petition shall be counted. Petitions pertaining to the business affairs of the church shall be submitted to the main pastor or the secretary of the church board.

A petition pertaining to the status of the main pastor shall be directed to the district superintendent, who shall arrange for a special business meeting of the assembly.

No more than one petition on a given subject shall be recognized in any 12-month period. Notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of each special business meeting shall be announced from the pulpit during morning worship services on each of the two Sundays immediately preceding the date of the meeting. No business other than that specified in the notice of meeting shall be transacted at any special meeting of the assembly.

Section 4. Parliamentary Order

All business meetings of the church shall be governed by parliamentary procedure as set forth in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Revised*, in keeping with the spirit of Christian love and fellowship.

Section 5. Voting Constituency

A. Qualifying of Voters

The voting constituency at all business meetings of the assembly shall consist of all active voting members who are present and who are 18 years of age or older (Article 5, Section 3a).

B. Members Under Process of Discipline

No member under the process of discipline shall be entitled to a vote until the process is completed (Article 5, Section 4).

Section 6. Quorum

A quorum shall consist of 2/3 members present at any duly called business meeting.

Section 7. Order of Business

The regular order of business for the annual business meeting of this assembly shall be as follows:

- a. Devotional
- b. Reading of previous minutes
- c. Report of treasurer
- d. Report of committees
- e. Unfinished business
- f. Election of officers
- g. New business
- h. Adjournment

Section 8. The Church Board

The church board shall meet monthly or at the call of the main pastor for the transaction of business for the assembly, time and place to be announced by the pastor. A majority of the board members present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 9. Membership Roll

The church board shall review the list of active voting members at least annually, at the regularly scheduled meeting of the board immediately preceding the annual business meeting, and compile a current list of active voting members.

ARTICLE 9. DEPARTMENTS

Section 1. In General

This assembly shall create and maintain such departments and suborganizations as may be necessary and advisable for the extension of its work including those mentioned in this Article. All such departments and organizations shall be subordinate to the assembly and shall contribute to the harmony and development of the whole. They shall be under the general supervision of the pastor and church board, and the pastor shall be an ex officio member of all committees or departments.

Section 2. Sunday School

The Sunday School shall be considered as that department of the church which particularly provides for the teaching ministry of the church and the spiritual care of the young of the flock. The church board shall appoint the superintendent of the Sunday School from among the members of the church, which appointment shall be submitted for ratification to the church as a whole. The pastor and the superintendent

of the Sunday School shall have the right to appoint all officers, teachers, and other workers of the Sunday School and, in consultation with the workers of the school, determine all policies and programs of the school.

Section 3. Youth Ministries

The young people of the assembly shall be organized into a Youth Department as soon as their number is sufficient. This organization shall elect its own officers, conduct its own services, and plan its own activities, subject to the authority of the church through the pastor and the church board.

Section 4. Men's and Women's Ministries

There shall be a Men's Ministries Department and Women's Ministries Department which shall be formed and made operable under the supervision of the pastor and church board.

ARTICLE 10. FINANCE

Section 1. In General

All funds for the maintenance of the assembly shall be provided by the voluntary contributions, tithes, and offerings of the members and friends of the organization. Offerings shall be accepted by the assembly at such times and in such ways as agreed upon by the church board and shall be administered by the treasurer under their direction (Malachi 3:10; Luke 6:38; 1 Corinthians 16:1,2; 2 Corinthians 9:6-8).

Section 2. Handling of Offerings

All offerings shall be counted by at least two authorized persons before the funds are removed from the church building. An offering receipts form shall be signed in duplicate by those counting the offering, with one copy going to the treasurer and the other to the pastor. A record shall be kept of all receipts and disbursements of the local assembly and of all individual giving.

Section 3. Account and Audit

The Church Board shall cause proper records and accounts to be kept at the Church Office. The accounting books and records of the Church shall be audited annually by competent registered external auditors who shall

be appointed by the Church Board. Internal auditors may be appointed at the discretion of the Church Board and their major duties and responsibilities include evaluating, reviewing, and providing reasonable assurance that financial checks and balances (control), risk management, and governance systems are functioning as intended and would facilitate the achievement of the Church's aims and objectives.

Section 4. Pastoral Remuneration

A. Regular Remuneration

The pastor shall be remunerated for his services by a salary or by other means agreed upon by the church board and himself. The church board shall review the pastor's remuneration at least annually.

B. Reimbursement for Expenses

The main pastor shall be given consideration by the church board for expenses incurred by his attendance at District Councils, General Councils, and other District functions by reimbursement of such expenses, or by an offering to help defray such expenses, according to the ability of the church as determined by the church board.

C. Severance Pay

In the event a pastor is removed from office by a vote of the active voting membership of the church, or shall fail to be sustained by a vote of the active voting membership at the end of a term, he shall be given a minimum of 2 months regular or average remuneration as severance pay, except in the case of moral turpitude.

ARTICLE 11. PROPERTY

Section 1. Title

All property of the assembly shall be deeded to the assembly and held in its name or, if required by law, to trustees acting on behalf of the assembly and their successors in office. Should the assembly choose to do so, it may request the Assemblies of God, Malaysia to act as its trustee to hold title.

Section 2. Purchases and Sales of Property

All purchases of furnishings, equipment, and other items of tangible personal property, exceeding _____ in cost, and all purchases and sales of real property shall be authorized by a vote of at least two-thirds

of the voting membership who are in attendance at a regular or special meeting of the assembly.

Section 3. Discontinuation of Church Services

Should this assembly cease to maintain a weekly worship service for a period of 3 months under the direction of a leader duly authorized by and in good standing with the District Council, it shall be dissolved and its properties disposed of according to Article 11, Section 4 & 5.

Section 4. Disaffiliation

Title to all real property now owned or hereafter acquired by the assembly shall be held in trust as a place of divine worship in full cooperative fellowship and affiliation with The General Council of the Assemblies of God, Malaysia. In the event that the assembly shall be divided over doctrinal or any other issues, or shall vote to disaffiliate from the Assemblies of God, all property of the assembly shall remain with those members, whatever their number, desiring continued affiliation with the Assemblies of God and adhering to its Statement of Fundamental Truths. The determination of which group of members desires continued affiliation with the Assemblies of God and adheres to its Statement of Fundamental Truths shall be arbitrated by the District Council of the Assemblies of God, and its decision shall be final and binding. If all of the members of the assembly shall vote to disaffiliate from the Assemblies of God for doctrinal or any other reasons, then all of the property of such assembly shall revert to the Assemblies of God, Malaysia and shall be used as an Assemblies of God church if possible, and if not possible, the Assemblies of God, Malaysia may sell the property and apply the proceeds in any manner consistent with its stated purposes.

Section 5. Dissolution

The Church shall not be dissolved except with the consent of three-quarters (3/4) of the total voting membership expressed in person at a meeting convened specifically for this purpose. Notice of any proposal to dissolve the Church shall be given to all the Members not less than sixty (60) days before the date fixed for the meeting.

Upon the dissolution of the assembly, none of its funds or assets shall be distributed to any officer, deacon, trustee, or any other individual. The church board shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the assembly, dispose of all of the funds and assets of the assembly by conveying the same to The Assemblies of God, Malaysia for the purposes of the assembly which is organized and operated exclusively for religious & charitable purposes.

ARTICLE 12. ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES

Inasmuch as the Scriptures require Christians to take their disputes to the saints and not to the civil courts (1 Corinthians 6:1-8), all disputes which may arise (1) between any member of this church and the church itself, or (2) between any member of this church and any pastor, officer, director, employee, volunteer, or other worker of this church, shall be resolved by binding arbitration if efforts to mediate or conciliate the dispute have failed. Either party to the dispute may initiate the arbitration process by filing with the other party a written request for arbitration within a reasonable time after the dispute has arisen and efforts to mediate or conciliate have failed. In such a case, the member and the church shall each name an arbitrator, and the two so selected shall name a third. All arbitrators must be born-again, Spirit-filled believers who are members of an Assemblies of God church. The third arbitrator chosen by the other two shall disclose, before accepting the appointment, any financial or personal interest in the outcome of the arbitration, and any existing or past financial, professional, family, or social relationships which are likely to affect impartiality or which might reasonably create an appearance of partiality or bias. Either of the parties to the arbitration, on the basis of such disclosures, may disqualify such a candidate from serving as the third arbitrator. A third arbitrator who serves without objection from either party has a continuing duty to disclose relationships or interests which may impair his impartiality. Either party, regardless of the stage of the arbitration process, may on the basis of such disclosures disqualify such a person from further participation. The arbitration process shall not proceed until the third arbitrator is selected. The arbitrators shall appoint the time and place for the hearing and cause notification to the parties to be served personally or by registered mail not less than 30 days before the hearing. Appearance at the hearing waives such notice. The arbitrators may adjourn the hearing from time to time as necessary and, on request of a party and for good cause or upon their own motion, may postpone the hearing to a later date. The arbitrators may hear and determine the controversy upon the evidence produced notwithstanding the failure of a party duly notified to appear. The parties are entitled to be heard, to present evidence material to the controversy, and to cross-examine witnesses appearing at the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by all the arbitrators, but a majority of them may determine any question and render a final award. If during the course of the hearing an arbitrator for any reason ceases to act, he shall be replaced in the same manner in which he was originally selected. The arbitrators may in their absolute discretion admit as evidence any affidavit or declaration concerning the matters in dispute, a copy thereof having been given at least 5 days previously to the party against whom the same is offered, but the person whose evidence is so taken shall be

subject to cross-examination by such party. The arbitrators shall have the power to order and direct what they shall deem necessary to be done by either of the parties relating to the matters in dispute. Cost of the arbitration shall be determined and assessed by the arbitrators. Any submission of a dispute to arbitration shall not be revoked by the death of any party to the dispute, and any award will be binding upon such person's heirs and successors. The decision of the arbitrators shall be binding on both parties, and both parties submit themselves to the personal jurisdiction of the civil courts in this state (including federal courts), as well as the courts of any other state which may have jurisdiction over any dispute contemplated by this Article, for the entry of a judgment confirming the arbitrators' award. The arbitration process is not a substitute for any disciplinary process set forth in the constitution or bylaws of the church, and shall in no way affect the authority of the church to investigate reports of misconduct, conduct hearings, or administer discipline. Any matter not provided for herein shall be governed by the provisions of the Uniform Arbitration Act. If a dispute may result in an award of monetary damages, then use of this arbitration procedure is conditioned on acceptance of the procedure by the liability insurer of the church, and the insurer's agreement to honor any arbitration award up to any applicable policy limits.

ARTICLE 13.

AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended at any regular or special business meeting of the assembly by a two-third majority vote of the membership present, except as otherwise indicated herein. Article IV of these bylaws is not subject to amendment, except to conform to any amendments made to the Statement of Fundamental Truths of the Assemblies of God. All amendments must be consistent with the constitution and bylaws of the General Council of the Assemblies of God of Malaysia.