

THE ENGLISH REFORMED CHURCH CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION

God our Father has raised the Lord Jesus Christ from the dead and seated him at his right hand: exalted in the highest heavens, above rule, authority, power and dominion, and every title that can be given, not only in the present age but also in the one to come. God has placed all things under his feet and made him head over everything for the Church, which is his body, the fullness of him who fills everything in every way.¹

It has pleased God our Father graciously to call into being, at this time, a congregation of believers in Randburg, South Africa. We, the members of this congregation, submit to the hand of the Lord upon us. We covenant to “seek first His kingdom and His righteousness”², we declare the Lord Jesus Christ to be our only Saviour and King. His will is revealed in the Holy Scriptures; it is our duty and joy to obey. Thus, we constitute ourselves as a Church for the glory of God

ARTICLE 1: NAME AND LEGAL STATUS

- a) The name of this congregation shall be The English Reformed Church (hereafter referred to as "the ERC").
- b) The ERC shall apply to be registered as a Public Benefit Organisation and, in the event that such applications have been approved, comply with all conditions of such registration, as set out in Schedule Two.
- c) The ERC shall be allowed to perform and execute its activities as a Public Benefit Organisation under different operating names, but only as associated activities of the ERC.
- d) The Public Benefit Organisation Exemption Number is 930014071.
- e) Additional ministries operated by the ERC are listed in Schedule One of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 2: DENOMINATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Any denominational affiliations, at a regional or a national level, may be entered into by the Elders after a duly constituted official meeting of the congregation approves the same by an eighty percent positive vote. The constitutions of these organisations of churches shall be appended to this constitution.

ARTICLE 3: AUTHORITY

A. Authority of Christ

We acknowledge no ecclesiastical authority other than our Lord Jesus Christ³, who is the Head of the Church and who directs the affairs of the church through Elders chosen and ordained according to the precepts of Holy Scripture⁴. The Elders themselves at all times and in all their activities stand under the authority of Holy Scripture.

B. Articles of Faith

The ultimate authority in all matters of faith, order and morals are the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments which we acknowledge to be the inspired, inerrant Word of God. By way of definition and summary of our confession of faith we adopt *The Westminster Confession of Faith* with its related *Larger* and *Shorter Catechisms* and the *Canons of Dort*. We also acknowledge *The Heidelberg Catechism*, *The Belgic Confession* and *The Savoy Declaration* to be sound summaries of Christian belief. Our adoption of the Westminster Confession does not prevent those who hold other views on baptism and/or the millennium from membership or holding office.

ARTICLE 4: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the ERC shall be:

- a) To provide for the worship of God in accordance with the precepts and principles laid down in Scripture⁵;
- b) To provide for the proper nurture, edification and discipline of the body of Christ to the end that we may be able to “present everyone perfect in Christ”⁶, and

¹ Ephesians 1 v 18ff

² Matthew 6 v 33

³ Ephesians 5 v 23

⁴ Acts 20 v 28

⁵ Colossians 2 v 23

⁶ Colossians 1 v 28; Matthew 28 v 20

c) To carry out the Lord's commission to "go and make disciples of all nations" to the best of our ability⁷.

ARTICLE 5: LEGAL STATUS

The congregation of the ERC shall, in terms of the Secular Law be a voluntary Association with full legal personality, with perpetual succession and the power to hold property in its own name, distinct from its members and capable of being sued and suing in its own name.

A. Immovable Property

a) The church shall be entitled to:

- i. buy, sell, lease or rent immovable property;
- ii. encumber in any way, any immovable property registered or to be registered in the name of the ERC, including the registration of mortgaged bonds of the same; and
- iii. borrow funds to achieve the above purposes; and
- iv. act according to the powers set out in Schedule Three.

b) Any resolution authorising any of the above purposes shall be passed and signed by all the Elders.

ARTICLE 6: MEMBERSHIP

A. Qualifications

Any person who professes repentance towards God and faith towards the Lord Jesus Christ⁸, who manifests a life transformed by the power of Christ, who expresses substantial agreement with the doctrines and aims of this church and who is willing to submit to its government is eligible for membership.

Further,

a) The members of this ERC shall be at least 18 years of age who have applied to the Elders for membership and admitted as such.

b) No person shall be entitled to vote at any congregational meeting or to hold any office whatever in this church unless he or she is a member.

c) Members' children under the age of 18 shall be entitled to all the benefits of membership without the right to vote.

d) We recognize as continuing members of this church those who have moved away from the church and who cannot find a local church with which they can conscientiously unite. Such members are nevertheless urged to seek diligently a church to which membership can be transferred.

B. New Applicants

All who qualify for membership should apply to the Elders who on being satisfied that the applicant meets the requirements for membership shall present the same at the subsequent Sunday services. If no objection is raised concerning the applicant's manner of life and doctrines that person shall be received into membership.

C. Transfer of Membership

If the applicant has been a member of another church, the Elders are required to determine the person's standing in their previous church and the reason for leaving before processing the application as above.

D. Associate Membership

Having regard to the times, applications for associate membership from persons who, by reason of distance, are prevented from worshipping with us, will be sympathetically considered. Such associate membership does not include the right to vote at any congregational meeting.

E. Termination of Membership

Membership is terminated by death, transfer, exclusion or excommunication.

a) With regard to transfer the Elders, when requested to do so, may issue a letter of transfer to another church, in respect of the departing member being in good standing. No such letter can be given where the individual is under the corrective discipline of the church or where such transfer is to a church who, in their

⁷ Matthew 28 v 19

⁸ Acts 20 v 21

judgement, is disloyal to the "faith which was once for all delivered to the saints"⁹ or which does not exercise godly care over its members.

b) With regard to exclusion the Church Council shall exclude from membership, after giving notice to such member its intention to do so, any person who habitually absents himself from the meetings of the church, whose restoration has been urged and who shows no evidence of repentance or any person who request termination of membership.

c) With regard to excommunication the teachings of Scripture compel a congregation to exclude from its fellowship and membership any person who teaches or insists on holding to heretical doctrine, or who blatantly and persistently conducts himself in a manner inconsistent with his Christian profession or who persists in disturbing the unity or peace of the Church¹⁰.

ARTICLE 7: OFFICE BEARERS

a) The Lord Jesus Christ, as king and Head of His body, the church, equips every member for service. He equips and appoints some men to the office of Elder and other men to the office of Deacon, so that the body may be established and built up in the faith.¹¹ While all the work of God is correctly called spiritual work, yet Scripture makes the distinction between that work which ministers to the spiritual needs of the flock and that which ministers to their practical needs¹².

b) Duties of Elders

Elders are responsible to God and the congregation for the spiritual nurturing and protection of the flock of God¹³. The Lord Jesus appoints Elders as the need arises to administer His Church.

It is evident from Scripture that all Elders rule and must be apt to teach, and that some Elders are also called to full-time preaching and teaching ministry¹⁴.

Elders specifically are:

- i. To provide for the regular exposition of the Word of God.
- ii. To shepherd by teaching, prayer and counselling, those souls committed to their care.
- iii. To deal with all allegations of misconduct or heresy brought by one member of the church against another.
- iv. To consider and approve or reject, applications for membership of the church.
- v. The Elders shall appoint a Treasurer who will keep such proper books of accounts and records as are necessary to give a true and accurate indication of the finances of the church.
- vi. The elders shall appoint all those who hold managerial, trustee or faculty and any such-like positions in the church and her ministries.
- vii. The elders shall be responsible for the employ of all paid staff who work for the Church and her ministries.
- viii. The elders shall fulfil the duties of the deacons when there are no elected deacons serving in the congregation.

c) Duties of Deacons

Deacons are responsible to God and the congregation:

- i. For the proper and efficient care of all property belonging to, entrusted to or administered by the ERC.
- ii. To seek out and provide for the material needs of all members of the congregation as they arise.
- iii. To co-ordinate, supervise and encourage all the various ministries of the church, such as hospital visitation, door-to-door evangelism, literature outreach, camps and conferences, sidesmen's duties, congregational meals and refreshments, social services, Sunday School and the like, and the practical necessities for the efficient running of all worship services and other meetings.

⁹ Jude v3

¹⁰ Matthew 18 v 15; 1 Corinthians 5 v 13

¹¹ Ephesians 4 v 11-13

¹² Acts 6 v 1-4

¹³ Titus 1 v 7; 1 Peter 5 v 2; Acts 20 v 28

¹⁴ 1 Timothy 3 v 2; 1 Timothy 5 v 17

- iv. The deacons shall fulfil the duties of the elders when there are no elected elders serving in the congregation, with the exception of the pulpit ministry in which they will seek to have duly qualified preachers fulfil this duty.

d) Procedure for the Election of Officers of the church

It is clear from Scripture that two basic principles must be adhered to:

- i. Every member of the congregation should be involved in the election of office bearers¹⁵.
- ii. Elders are responsible for ensuring that only the men called of God are elected¹⁶.

e) These principles will be adhered to as follows:

- i. The election of officers for the church shall be held annually at the ACM.
- ii. Any member has the right prayerfully to "put forward" a name for the office of Deacon or of Elder, to any of the Elders.
- iii. The Elders will prayerfully examine the nominee put forward to ascertain whether he meets the Biblical qualifications required for the office and whether he has the call of God. If he does not qualify, the reasons will be given privately to the nominator. If the nominee does qualify, he will then be recognized as a candidate for the office of Elder or Deacon.
- iv. The banns for all the candidates will be called on three consecutive Sundays at all worship services prior to the ACM, and their names shall be placed on the church notice board.
- v. Every member of the congregation is under obligation prayerfully to consider the suitability of each candidate for his respective office. If any member knows any just cause or impediment why the candidate should not be recognised, he or she is duty bound to indicate so formally to the Elders. They will investigate the objection in the light of Scripture. If the objection is valid, the Elders will advise the candidate of the matter and withdraw the nomination. Should the objection prove unbiblical, the objector will be informed by the Elders. If the objector is satisfied, he will be expected to support the candidate at the elections.
- vi. If there are no valid objections, every member should vote in favour of the candidates.
- vii. If a member's conscience does not permit a vote in favour, that member may abstain.
- viii. Each candidate must receive an eighty percent vote in favour of his election at the Annual Congregational Meeting to be recognised for office in the church.

f) Annual Re-examination of Officers

As the call of God to the work of the gospel is not casual but permanent, each officer will be re-examined prayerfully each year in the procedure laid down under subheading e) iv, v. and viii. above.

g) Meetings of the Elders

The Elders will meet every week or as frequently as practical, to co-ordinate their work and for prayer.

- i. A quorum shall be a majority of Elders.
- ii. An agenda for each meeting shall be prepared and distributed to all Elders not less than two (2) days before the day of the meeting.
 - i. Pastoral matters shall be dealt with as priority items.
 - ii. Proper minutes and records of the meeting shall be kept and distributed to all elders in advance of the next meeting.

h) Meeting of Deacons

The Deacons shall, when practical, meet at least once every month to plan for and coordinate the proper and efficient carrying out of their official duties. They shall elect a chairman, and a secretary (who will also be Council Secretary) from among their number.

- i. A quorum shall be a majority of Deacons.
- ii. An agenda for each Meeting of the Deacons shall be prepared by the Secretary and shall be posted or distributed to all Council members not less than two (2) days before the day of the meeting.
- iii. The Secretary shall include on such agenda such items as any Council member may, before the day

¹⁵ Acts 6 v 3

¹⁶ 1 Timothy 3; Acts 6 v3-4

of its distribution in writing instruct him to include.

- iv. No business shall be dealt with at the meeting unless it appears on the agenda or unless a majority of the members present at the meeting agree to its being dealt with.
- v. Proper minutes and records of the meeting shall be kept.

All Elders are entitled to attend any Deacons' meeting as they may desire and participate and vote on any matter whatsoever.

j) When Elders and Deacons meet together, the meeting shall be referred to as Council Meeting and shall follow the Elders' Meeting procedures.

k) Members are entitled to attend all meetings of the Elders and Deacons without a vote and may be asked to leave the meeting when dealing with pastoral matters.

ARTICLE 8: ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS

Each year two annual meetings of the congregation shall be held:

A. General Meeting

A General Meeting of the Congregation shall be held annually within *two* months of the end of the *calendar* year on a date to be decided by the Elders. Such meeting shall be called the Annual Congregational Meeting (ACM).

a) Quorum

A quorum shall be:

- i. at least sixty-five percent of eligible voting members of the congregation; and
- ii. a simple majority of Elders and Deacons.

b) Voting and Proxies

Voting shall be by show of hands unless the meeting unanimously agrees to a ballot. A member who is unable to attend a meeting may appoint a proxy to record his vote. Written notice signed by the member must be in the hand of the Secretary before the meeting is duly constituted.

c) Chairman

The ACM will be chaired by one of the Elders.

d) Minutes

The Council Secretary will take proper minutes of the meeting.

e) Business/Agenda

- i. The ACM shall confirm and/or elect annually the following officers:
 - a) Elders.
 - b) Deacons.
- ii. The ACM shall receive, consider and adopt (or take such other actions as it may deem advisable) reports on all aspects of the Lord's work to be submitted by the Elders and the Deacons. Reports shall include:
 - a. A report from the Elders.
 - b. A report from the Deacons.

Removal of financial statements and report

- c. A report from every formal ministry of the ERC.
- iii. Any member or members may bring up any matter for the attention and/or action of the ACM provided that notice is given in writing of the intention to do so at least three Sundays prior to the ACM to the Secretary, and the nature of the business is stated concisely.
- iv. Copies of the Agenda should be made available to the congregation at least two (2) Sundays before the meeting and should include an item for "Any Other Business".

f) Time and Situation

The Elders shall give notice of the place, date and time of the ACM by announcement at the Sunday Services for at least three (3) consecutive Sundays commencing at least five (5) Sundays before the meeting, and by placing a written notice at least five (5) Sundays before the ACM on the church notice board.

B. Annual Financial Meeting

A Meeting of the Congregation to consider her finances shall be held annually within six months of the end of the financial year on a date to be decided by the Elders. Such meeting shall be called the Annual Financial Meeting (AFM).

a) Quorum

A quorum shall be:

- i. at least sixty-five percent of eligible voting members of the congregation; and
- ii. a simple majority of Elders and Deacons.

b) Voting and Proxies

Voting shall be by show of hands unless the meeting unanimously agrees to a ballot. A member who is unable to attend a meeting may appoint a proxy to record his vote. Written notice signed by the member must be in the hand of the Secretary before the meeting is duly constituted.

c) Chairman

The AFM will be chaired by one of the Elders.

d) Minutes

The Council Secretary will take proper minutes of the meeting.

e) Business/Agenda

- i. The AFM shall receive, consider and adopt (or take such other actions as it may deem advisable) the following reports on the Lord's work to be submitted by the Elders
 - a. A report from the Treasurer
 - b. Properly compiled financial statements by a qualified accountant appointed by the Church council.
 - c. An interim pastoral report if the Elders deem this advisable.
- ii. Copies of the Agenda should be made available to the congregation at least two (2) Sundays before the meeting

f) Time and Situation

The Elders shall give notice of the place, date and time of the AFM by announcement at the Sunday Services for at least three (3) consecutive Sundays commencing at least five (5) Sundays before the meeting, and by placing a written notice at least five (5) Sundays before the AFM on the church notice board.

ARTICLE 9: SPECIAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

A Special Meeting of the Congregation may be held at any time, provided that:

- a) A special meeting is called for by at least ten (10) voting members, or by the Elders.
- b) The request by church members shall be addressed to the Elders.
- c) The Elders shall be obliged to give notice of the meeting to the congregation in the manner prescribed for the Annual Congregational Meeting.
- d) The quorum shall be the same as for an Annual Congregational Meeting (Article 7(f)).

ARTICLE 10: EMERGENCY CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

An Emergency Congregational Meeting may be called by a majority of the Elders and Deacons. Notice of at least seven (7) days shall be given, the notice of which shall be given at every church meeting held throughout the seven-day period, and a written notice to be placed on the church notice board, stating clearly the nature of the emergency.

ARTICLE 11: ORDINATION

It is the Scriptural obligation of the congregation¹⁷ to publicly recognise and ordain from amongst its members those who have been endowed with specific gifts and are likewise called of God to minister in His Church.

ARTICLE 12: ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

¹⁷ Act 13 v 2,3

Alterations and additions to the Constitution shall only be made at a properly constituted Annual or Special Congregational Meeting and approved by seventy-five percent of the members present and entitled to vote at such a meeting. Details of the amendments proposed should be available to the congregation and placed on the church notice board at least two (2) Sundays prior to the meeting.

ARTICLE 13: DISSOLUTION

- a) When the membership of the congregation is ten members or less, the Elders shall include discussion of the possibility of Dissolution as a compulsory item on the Agenda of every Annual Congregational Meeting, Annual Financial Meeting, Special Congregational Meeting or Emergency Congregational Meeting.
- b) A decision to dissolve the Church must be made at a duly constituted Special Congregational Meeting.
- c) Upon dissolution of the ERC and the settlement of all its debts, the Elders, Treasurer shall appoint two Trustees who are not elders nor Deacons to assist them and ensure that the assets Church are transferred to an institution or institutions with similar aims and objectives as the ERC. No member of the Church may benefit in any way financially from the dissolution.

Adopted by the Congregation at North Riding, Johannesburg and signed on this 8th day of August 2024

Rodger Tewson
Church Council Chairman

James Wright

Church Council Secretary

As witnesses

SCHEDULE ONE

Formal activities of the English Reformed Church:

1. Good Neighbours Bookshop, located in North Riding, Johannesburg, and its other branches
2. Grace Family Church, located in Cosmo City, Johannesburg
3. John Wycliffe Theological College. John Wycliffe Theological College was established by and is supported and regulated by the English Reformed Church.

SCHEDULE TWO

REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE FOR EXEMPTION FROM TAXES AND DUTIES

1. The English Reformed Church is a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO), PBO Number is 930014071. The conditions and requirements for an organisation to be approved as a PBO are contained in Section 30 of the Income Tax Act, while the rules governing preferential tax treatments are contained in Section 10(1)(cN). In compliance with the anticipated requirements of the Commissioner in respect of such exemptions, the following provisions shall bind the Church:

1.1 In the case of a PBO seeking an exemption from income and other related taxes only, in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act, as amended: 1.1.1 Carry out all its public benefit activities (or substantially the whole thereof) in the public interest, unless the Minister of Finance ("the Minister"), having regard to the circumstances of the case, directs otherwise.

Or

1.1.2 In the case of a PBO seeking a section 10(1)(cN) exemption from income and other related taxes and donor deductible status in terms of sections 10(1)(cN) and 18A, respectively, of the Income Tax Act, as amended:

2. Carry on its public benefit activities in the Republic.
3. Only in the case of a PBO which provides funds solely to any income tax exempt PBO seeking a section 10(1)(cN) exemption from income and other related taxes only and section 18A donor deductible status, as described in section 18A(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act, as amended.
4. During the year of assessment preceding the year of assessment during which the donation is received, distribute or incur the obligation to so distribute at least 75% of the funds received. Provided that the Minister may on good case shown and subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, either generally or in a particular instance, waive, defer or reduce the obligation to distribute at least 75% of its funds having regard to the public interest and the purpose for which the relevant organisation wishes to accumulate those funds.
5. Carry on its public benefit activities in a non-profit manner.
6. Comply with such conditions, if any, as the Minister may prescribe by way of regulation to ensure that the activities and resources of the organisation are directed in the furtherance of its objects.
7. Submit to the Commissioner a copy of and a copy of any amendment to the Constitution, or other written instrument under which it has been established.
8. Be required to have at least three persons, who are not connected persons in relation to each other, to accept the fiduciary responsibility of the organisation and no single person directly or indirectly controls the decision making powers relating to that organisation: Provided that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply in respect of any trust established in terms of a will of any person who died on or before 31 December 2003.
9. In the event of the Association investing funds, invest such funds:
 - 9.1 with a financial institution as defined in section 1 of the Financial Services Board Act, 1990 (Act No. 97 of 1990); and/or
 - 9.2 in securities listed on a stock exchange as defined in section 1 of the Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act No. 1 of 1985); and/or

9.3 in such other prudent investments in financial instruments and assets as the Commissioner may determine after consultation with the Executive Officer of the financial Services Board and the Director of Non-Profit Organisations;

provided that the provisions of this sub-paragraph do not prohibit any such organisation from retaining any investment (other than any investment in the form of a business undertaking or trading activity or asset which is used in such business undertaking or trading activity or asset which is used in such business undertaking or trading activity) in the form that it was acquired by way of donation, bequest or inheritance.

10. Be prohibited from carrying on any business undertaking or trading activity, otherwise than to the extent that:

10.1 the undertaking or activity is:

10.1.1 integral and directly related to the sole object of such public benefit organisation; and

10.1.2 carried out or conducted on a basis substantially the whole of which is directed towards the recovery of cost, and which would not result in unfair competition in relation to taxable entities;

10.2 the undertaking or activity, if not integral and directly related to the sole object of such Public benefit organisation as contemplated in clause 8.1.1, is of an occasional nature and undertaken substantially with assistance on a voluntary basis without compensation; or

10.3 the undertaking or activity is approved by the Minister by notice in the gazette, having regard to:

10.3.1 the scope and benevolent nature of the undertaking or activity;

10.3.2 the direct connection and interrelationship of the undertaking or activity with the sole purpose of the public benefit organisation;

10.3.3 the profitability of the undertaking or activity; and

10.3.4 the level of economic distortion that may be caused by the tax-exempt status of the public benefit organisation carrying out the undertaking or activity.

11. Be prohibited from accepting any donation which is revocable at the instance of the donor for reasons other than a material failure to conform to the designated purposes and conditions of such donation, including any misrepresentation with regard to the tax deductibility thereof in terms of section 18A; provided that a donor (other than a donor which is an approved public benefit organisation or an institution, board or body which is exempt from tax in terms of section 10(1)(cA)(i), which has as its sole or principal object the carrying on or any public benefit activity may not impose conditions which could enable such donor or any connected person in relation to such donor to derive some direct or indirect benefit from the application of such donation.

12. Ensure that it is not knowingly a party to, and does not knowingly permit itself to be used as part of any transaction, operation or scheme of which the sole or main purpose is or was the reduction, postponement or avoidance of liability for any tax, duty or levy, which, but for such transaction, operation or scheme, would have been or would have become payable by any person under the Act or any other Act administered by the Commissioner.

13. Has not and will not pay any remuneration as defined in the Fourth Schedule of the Income Tax Act, to any employee, office bearer, member or other person, which is excessive, having regard to what is generally considered reasonable in the sector and in relation to the service rendered and has not and will not economically benefit any person in a manner which is not consistent with its objects.

14. Comply with such reporting requirements as may be determined by the Commissioner.

15. Take reasonable steps to ensure that the funds which it may provide to any association of persons as contemplated in section 30(b)(iii) of the Act are utilised for the purpose for which they are provided.

16. Become registered in terms of section 13(5) of the Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act No. 71 of 1997), within such period as the Commissioner may determine, and comply with any other requirements in terms of the Act, unless the Commissioner in consultation with the Director or Non-Profit Organisation designated in terms of section 8 of the Non-Profit Organisations Act; 1997, on good cause shown, otherwise directs.

17. Has not and will not use its resources directly or indirectly to support, advance or oppose any political party.

18. Ensure that any books of account, records or other documents relating to its affairs are:

18.1 where kept in book form, retained and carefully preserved by any person in control of the organisation, for a period of at least four years after the date of the last entry in any such book; or

18.2 Where not kept in book form are retained and carefully preserved by any person in control of the organisation, for a period of four years after the completion of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate.

SCHEDULE THREE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND INVESTMENT POWERS

1. To employ staff and hire professional and other services.

2. To institute or defend any legal or arbitration proceedings and to settle any claims made by or against the Church.

3. To open and operate accounts with registered banks and building societies.

4. To make and vary investments and re-invest the proceeds of such investments on condition that any investments made by the Church shall be with Financial Institutions as defined in Schedule Two, Clause 9 above.

5. To accept donations made to the Church and retain these in the form in which they are received or sell them and re-invest the proceeds.

6. With regard to movable and immovable property and tangible and intangible assets of whatsoever nature:

6.1 to purchase or acquire property and assets;

6.2 to maintain, manage, develop, exchange, lease, sell or in any way deal with the property and assets of the Church;

6.3 to donate and transfer the property and assets of the Church to organisations with the same or similar objectives and the same exemptions from taxes and duties to those of the Church.

7. To borrow and to use the property or assets of the Church as security for borrowing; 8. To guarantee the performance of contracts or obligations of any person on condition that any such person is primarily engaged in activities which further the objectives of the Church.

9. To execute any act or deed in any deeds registry, mining titles or other public office.

10. To work in collaboration with other organisations and to amalgamate with any organisation with the same or similar objectives and the same exemptions from taxes and duties to those of the Church.

11. To exercise all the management and executive powers that is normally vested in the Board of Directors of a Company.

12. To exercise all the powers and authority of the Church not only in the Republic of South Africa, but in any other part of the world.