

## Conduct of the Business of Synod Ordinance 2000

### Explanatory Statement

(A report from the Standing Committee.)

#### Introduction

1. In 1998 the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney resolved as follows (resolution 12/98) -

“Synod requests that the Standing Committee review and, if possible, simplify the Standing Orders.”.

2. On 16 November 1998 the Standing Committee appointed a committee to review the existing standing orders and make recommendations to the Standing Committee. The existing standing orders (the “1968 Standing Orders”) are set out in the Schedule to the Standing Orders Ordinance 1968 which is printed on pages 290 to 307 of *Acts & Ordinances*.

3. Subsequently, the committee recommended a total rewrite of the 1968 Standing Orders and drafted a proposed new ordinance which incorporated its recommendations. The proposed ordinance, the Conduct of the Business of Synod Ordinance 2000, was promoted to the Synod in 1999. The second reading was passed but the committee stage was referred to the Synod in 2000.

#### Proposals for Change

4. In preparing the proposed ordinance the following principles were adopted -

- (a) using simpler language, and
- (b) setting out the rules of procedure in a more user friendly way, and
- (c) where considered appropriate, simplifying those rules of procedure, and
- (d) dispensing with those provisions of the 1968 Standing Orders which are redundant.

5. The proposed ordinance completely revises the 1968 Standing Orders and so it is impracticable to specifically refer to each proposed change. Rather, the following comments focus upon the major areas where the proposed ordinance differs from the 1968 Standing Orders. For assistance, a table appears in Annexure A to this statement which compares, in a general sense, the provisions of the 1968 Standing Orders with the rules of procedure recommended in the proposed ordinance.

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### *Commencement*

6. If passed at the forthcoming session of the Synod, clause 4 of the proposed ordinance makes it clear that the new rules will not apply until after the session.

### *Name of the Proposed Ordinance*

7. The choice of the name of the proposed ordinance, the "Conduct of the Business of Synod Ordinance 2000" is intentional. The term "standing orders" is thought to be old fashioned and is not in common usage. The proposed name more clearly indicates the purpose of the proposed ordinance.

### *Layout of the Proposed Ordinance*

8. The proposed ordinance is divided into 6 parts. The first rule in parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 provides a summary of what the remainder of the part is about. In each case the rule is not essential, but it should assist the average Synod member in understanding the rules of procedure.

### *President of the Synod*

9. Clause 4 of the 1968 Standing Orders provides, in effect, that in the absence of the Archbishop the Synod is adjourned until the next regular day of sitting.

10. Clause 5(d) of the revised 1902 Constitutions (which took effect in 1998) contemplates that in the absence of the bishop of a diocese, and his commissary, a person selected by the Synod shall be the President. Specifically the clause provides -

"The Bishop of the Diocese, or in the absence of the bishop a commissary appointed by such Bishop in writing, or, in the absence of the Bishop and of such commissary, a person selected by the Synod shall be president of the Synod, and may adjourn, prorogue, and dissolve the same with the concurrence of the Synod."

11. Having regard to clause 5(d), the proposed ordinance includes a rule, proposed rule 1.2, which deals with the presidency of the Synod in the absence of the Archbishop. At the request of the Archbishop, the rule expressly states that the President does not have authority to assent to an ordinance of the Synod unless authorised to do so under the 1902 Constitutions.

### *Quorum*

12. Under clause 2(1) of the 1968 Standing Orders a quorum at the first meeting of each Synod, and at any time when a proposed ordinance is being considered, is not less than one-quarter of the members of each order. At other times the quorum is 22 clerical members, exclusive of the President, and 44 lay members. Under proposed rule 1.3, the quorum, when a proposed ordinance is being considered, will remain at one-quarter of the members of each house. Otherwise, 50 members of the house of clergy and 100 members of the house of laity will be a quorum. This is an

increase on the current requirements but, given the present size of the Synod, it is considered that this is justified.

13. In light of the proposed quorum requirements, it is thought that there is no need to retain the provision in the third sentence of clause 41 of the 1968 Standing Orders whereby the Synod may determine that there be a special quorum for the consideration of a particular matter.

*Officers and Committees of the Synod*

14. Part 2 of the proposed ordinance identifies the officers and committees of the Synod and sets out their functions. The part brings together provisions dealing with the Secretaries of the Synod, the Chairman of Committees, the Deputy Chairman or Chairman of Committees, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, the Committee for the Order of Business and the Minute Reading Committee.

15. The proposed ordinance does not provide for a Committee concerning the Presidential Address found in clause 14A of the 1968 Standing Orders. In recent times, where a matter raised in the Presidential Addresses has been of particular interest to Synod members, the Synod has resolved to request that the Standing Committee or some other body take appropriate action. It is also open to the Archbishop to appoint his own committee to deal with matters arising from his address. In light of this, it is considered that there is no compelling reason for a separate committee established for the sole purpose of dealing with matters arising from the Presidential Address.

16. Where appropriate, the provisions in the proposed ordinance dealing with officers and committees of the Synod reflect current practice, or provide consistency in the time of appointment.

*Order of Business*

17. The Order of Business of the Synod is set out in Part 3 of the proposed ordinance.

18. The Order of Business for the first day of a session is similar to that specified in the 1968 Standing Orders except that a provision has been inserted giving priority to motions for proposed ordinances which have been referred from a previous session of the Synod. It is considered to be unsatisfactory that ordinances be consistently delayed. Proposed ordinances from a previous sessions should take priority over new ordinances, subject to the right of the Synod to change that priority.

19. The Order of Business for the second and third days of a session is specified in proposed rule 3.3 and the order of business for the fourth and later days is specified in proposed rule 3.4. These are similar to the existing rules in the 1968 Standing Orders, except that motions about proposed ordinances are given priority.

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##### *Numbers of Members to Object etc*

20. Under the 1968 Standing Orders -

- (a) any one member can object to a motion being taken formally (Standing Order 12);
- (b) any 30 members can require that a vote be taken by ballot (Standing Order 47);
- (c) any 5 members may require that a vote on an ordinance be taken by houses (Standing Order 55);
- (d) any 6 members can object to a proposed ordinance being taken formally (Standing Order 65); and
- (e) any 10 members can object to a suspension of the Standing Orders by notice without motion (Standing Order 57).

21. These numbers have generally been made consistent in the equivalent rules in the proposed ordinance. The number 8 has been adopted as the standard number since, under clause 5(b) of the revised 1902 Constitutions, any 8 members may require that a vote on an ordinance, rule or resolution be taken by houses. See proposed rules 4.5, 4.12, 5.4 and 6.5.

##### *Select Committees*

22. The proposed ordinance does not contain provisions for the establishment of select committees of the Synod. Over the last 30 years, it is believed that the Synod has only appointed 1 select committee (being the Select Committee on Clerical Enquiries appointed in 1994). In recent times, the select committee procedure has been rarely used. Further, in recent years, questions arose about whether a Synod could appoint a select committee to deliberate and report to the next Synod. If these concerns are correct, the effectiveness of select committees is diminished. If the Synod wishes to establish a committee to consider a matter, it can do so by ordinary motion (and has done so on at least 41 occasions over the last 30 years). Further, there is a large degree of flexibility in how such committees can be established. Accordingly, it is considered that there is no compelling reason which justifies the need for special rules for select committees.

23. One member of the Synod has previously indicated his strong objection to the deletion of the provisions for the establishment of select committees saying that the proposal "strikes at the heart of a very fundamental power of the Synod to take matters into its own hands when it judges the occasion warrants it." The member argued that the set procedures of nomination and election, and the rule for the convening of meetings of a select committee, give it a solemnity appropriate for a Synod enquiry which relates to a matter which the Synod wishes to take out of the hands of the Standing Committee or treat in a different way from normal Synod committees. The Standing Committee does not agree that

provisions for the establishment of select committees should be included in the proposed ordinance. However, to assist the Synod, amendments to the proposed ordinance have been prepared to provide for select committees, and these are set out in Annexure B to this statement.

*Time Limits for Speeches*

24. In rule 4.6 it is proposed that the same time limits on speeches apply as in clause 35 of the 1968 Standing Orders except that speeches in meeting of the Synod in Committee (the proposed term for a Committee of the Whole Synod) be reduced from 10 minutes to 5 minutes, subject to the Synod having power to allow a speaker to speak for a longer time. This reduction in speaking times in committee has been adopted by the Synod in recent years, and so the proposal merely reflects that practice.

*Divisions*

25. Clauses 47(1), 55 and 56 of the 1968 Standing Orders provide for divisions. These provisions are rarely used and, given that it is proposed that any 8 members can call for voting by ballot, the rules for divisions need not be retained. Accordingly, they are deleted from the proposed ordinance.

*Referral and Deferral of Ordinances*

26. Clause 53(2) of the 1968 Standing Orders allows the Synod to *refer* a proposed ordinance to the next session of the same Synod and *defer* a proposed ordinance to a session of the next Synod. The reason for the distinction between referring and deferring an ordinance is not clear. Indeed, an inspection of the Synod minutes over the years shows that the Synod has resolved to *refer* ordinances to a session of the *next* Synod! There is no good reason for distinguishing between referring and deferring a proposed ordinance, and so it is proposed that the distinction be abolished and that the rules of procedure allow for the referral of an ordinance to either the next session of the same Synod or a session of the next Synod - see rule 5.11.

*Ordinance Procedure*

27. The rules in Part 5 of the proposed ordinance are intended to simplify the procedure relating to ordinances. The following changes are suggested.

- (a) It is proposed to delete the requirement that "private members" bills be endorsed by at least 6 members of the Synod.

One member of the Synod has objected to this proposal on the basis that the Synod would be flooded with "private members" bills some of which might be quite ill considered, each of which would have to be considered provided that due notice was given.

The introduction of a "private members" bill is, in essence, the moving of a motion. The existing Standing

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Orders (and the proposed rules) allow a single member of the Synod to give notice of a motion. The Synod determines if a motion is ill considered when it votes on the motion. For consistency, it is considered that the Synod should determine if a proposed ordinance is ill considered when it considers a motion for its introduction. This being the case, there is no compelling reason for requiring that a bill be endorsed by at least 6 members before it may be introduced.

- (b) The procedure for the introduction of a proposed ordinance has been simplified by combining the motions for leave to introduce and the first reading into one motion for the introduction of the proposed ordinance - see rule 5.3.
- (c) The procedure for formal ordinances has been simplified - see rules 5.3 and 5.4.
- (d) The concept of a second reading has been deleted and replaced with a motion that the proposed ordinance be approved in principle - see rule 5.4.
- (e) The concept of a third reading has been abolished. After the text of a propose ordinance has been settled, the final stage, subject to recommittal, is a motion that the proposed ordinance pass as an ordinance of the Synod - see rule 5.6.
- (f) Rule 5.8 is a simplified provision enabling a proposed ordinance to be recommitted at any time before the Synod passes the proposed ordinance. The rules for recommittal in clause 67(6) and 68(2) of the 1968 Standing Orders are detailed and subject to conditions, and it is thought that such detail and conditions are necessary.

28. Under the 1968 Standing Orders, the second reading of a bill occurs on a later day to the first reading. At the suggestion of a member of the Synod, proposed rule 5.3(4) will allow the Synod to consider approving an ordinance in principle immediately after the proposed ordinance has been introduced. Thus, the proposal is that the "second reading" may immediately follow the "first reading". This principle will not apply if the mover seeks to have a proposed ordinance considered formally but the Synod disagrees. In that case, the motion that an ordinance be approved in principle must be considered no earlier than the next day: see proposed rule 5.4.

### *Recourse to Parliamentary Practice*

29. Under clause 72 of the 1968 Standing Orders, recourse is to be had to the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly in cases not provided for in the 1968 Standing Orders. The proposed ordinance does not retain this principle. It provides that any question of procedure is to be determined by the President, subject

to the ability of the Synod to determine differently (rule 4.2(4)). It is considered that where a question of procedure arises which is not expressly dealt with by the Synod's rules of procedure, the President (and the Synod) should be free to determine how the Synod will proceed. While the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly may well be persuasive, they should not apply automatically. In any event, the 1968 Standing Orders are very comprehensive (as are the rules in the proposed ordinance) and it is only rarely that recourse has been had to the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly.

*Archbishop's Discretions*

30. The proposed ordinance contains 2 provisions which impact on the Archbishop's discretions. First, under rule 3.2, the Archbishop *must* table a document appointing a commissary. Under the equivalent provision in clause 9 of the 1968 Standing Orders the Archbishop *may*, but is not obliged to, appoint a commissary. The committee considers that the appointment of a commissary (who under the 1902 Constitutions exercises the powers of the Archbishop when he is absent from the province) is desirable. Secondly, proposed rule 4.16(3) gives the Synod power to alter a decision of the President on whether a motion is substantially the same as one which has already been resolved at the same session. The Synod does not have such a power in the equivalent provision in clause 50 of the 1968 Standing Orders but such a power is consistent with the principle reflected in proposed rule 4.2(4) and clause 31 of the 1968 Standing Orders. One member of Synod expressed strong objection to this second proposal.

*Other Matters*

31. Some minor changes have been made to the form of the proposed ordinance submitted to the Synod in 1999 to incorporate certain amendments suggested by members of the Synod. The incorporation of these amendments will simplify the committee stage for the proposed ordinance.

**Recommendation**

32. Synod pass the proposed ordinance as an ordinance.

For and on behalf of the Standing Committee

MARK PAYNE  
*Diocesan Secretary*

27 April 2000

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### Annexure A

#### Comparison of Provisions

1968 Standing Orders	Proposed 2000 Rules of Procedure
Clause 1	Rules 1.1(1) and (2)
Clause 2	Rules 1.4(1) and (2)
Clause 3	Rule 1.4(3)
Clause 4	Rule 1.2
Clause 5	Rules 3.2 and 3.3
Clause 6	Rule 2.2
Clause 7	Rule 2.2
Clause 8	-
Clause 9	Rule 3.2
Clause 10	Rule 4.3(4)
Clause 11(1)	Rule 3.3
Clause 11(2)	Rule 3.4
Clause 12	Rule 4.5
Clause 13	Rules 2.5 and 6.1
Clause 14	Rule 2.6
Clause 14A	-
Clauses 15 to 23 inclusive	-
Clauses 24 to 26 inclusive	Rule 6.2
Clause 27	Rule 6.3
Clause 28	Rule 4.2(1)
Clause 29	Rule 4.2(2)
Clause 30	Rule 4.2(3)
Clause 31	Rule 4.2(4)



<b>1968 Standing Orders</b>	<b>Proposed 2000 Rules of Procedure</b>
Clause 32	Rule 4.2(5)
Clause 33(1)	Rule 4.2(6)
Clause 33(2)	Rules 4.2(6) and (7)
Clause 34	Rule 4.13
Clause 35	Rule 4.6
Clause 36 (first sentence)	Rule 4.7(1)
Clause 36 (second sentence)	Rule 4.11
Clause 37	Rule 4.4
Clause 38	Rule 4.7(2)
Clause 39	Rule 4.3
Clause 40	Rule 4.3
Clause 41 (first sentence)	Rules 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5
Clause 41 (second sentence)	Rule 3.5
Clause 41 (third sentence)	-
Clause 42	Rule 4.8
Clause 43	Rule 4.9(1)
Clauses 44(1) to (4)	-
Clauses 44(5) to (10)	Rules 4.9(2) to (8)
Clause 45	Rule 4.14
Clause 46	Rules 1.4(3), 4.13 and 4.14
Clause 47(1)	Rules 4.12 (1) to (3)
Clauses 47(2) and (3)	Rule 4.10
Clause 48	Rule 4.15
Clause 49	Rule 4.16(1)
Clause 50	Rule 4.16(2)

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<b>1968 Standing Orders</b>	<b>Proposed 2000 Rules of Procedure</b>
Clauses 51 and 52	Rule 1.4(3)
Clause 53(1)	Rule 4.13(1)
Clause 53(2)	Rules 5.9 and 5.11
Clause 53(3)	-
Clause 54 (first sentence)	-
Clause 54 (second sentence)	Rule 6.4
Clause 55 (first sentence)	-
Clause 55 (second sentence)	Rule 4.13(3)
Clause 56	-
Clause 57	Rule 6.5
Clause 58	Rule 4.17(6)
Clause 59	Rule 4.17(6)
Clause 60	Rule 4.4(2)
Clause 61	Rule 4.17(3)
Clause 62	Rules 2.3(2) and 4.17(5)
Clause 63	Rule 2.4(4)
Clause 64(1)	Rule 5.3(1)
Clause 64(2)	-
Clause 64(3)	-
Clause 64(4)	Rule 5.2
Clause 65(1)	Rule 5.3(1)
Clauses 65(2) to (7)	Rules 5.3(2) to (4) and 5.4
Clause 66(1)	Rules 5.3(4) and 5.4(9)
Clause 66(2)	Rule 5.5(1)
Clauses 66(3) and (4)	Rules 5.5(2) to (11)

<b>1968 Standing Orders</b>	<b>Proposed 2000 Rules of Procedure</b>
Clauses 67(1) to (5)	Rule 5.6
Clause 67(6)	Rule 5.8
Clause 67(7)	Rule 5.7(2)
Clause 68(1)	Rule 5.7
Clause 68(2)	Rule 5.8
Clauses 68(3) and (4)	Rule 5.7
Clause 69	Rule 6.7
Clause 70	-
Clause 71	Rule 6.5
Clause 72	-

## **Annexure B**

### **Amendments to provide for Select Committees**

1. Rule 2.5(2) - Omit "6.1" and insert "7.1".
2. Rule 3.2(j) - Omit "6.3" and insert "7.3".
3. Rule 3.3(d) - Omit "6.3(5)" and insert "7.3(5)".
4. Rule 3.3(f) - Omit "6.3" and insert "7.3".
5. Rule 4.3(2) - Omit "4 and 5" and insert "4, 5 and 6".
6. Rule 4.17(1) - Omit "5.6" and insert "6.6".
7. Rule 4.17(5) - Omit "5.6(3)" and insert "6.6(3)".
8. After part 4 insert the following as part 5 (with the renumbering of existing part 5 as part 6 and existing part 6 as part 7, with consequential amendments to clause numbers in those parts) -

#### **Part 5 - Select Committees**

##### **5.1 Select Committees**

The Synod, by motion with notice, may create under this Part a committee (known as a "Select Committee") to consider and report on any matter concerning the order and good government of the Anglican Church of Australia in the Diocese of Sydney.

##### **5.2 Appointment of a Select Committee**

- (1) A motion to create a Select Committee may be moved by any member. The motion is to
  - (a) specify the terms of reference of the Select Committee proposed to be created, and
  - (b) specify the number of members (being not less than 5 and not more than 25) who are to serve on the Select Committee, and
  - (c) if the number of members required to form a quorum at a meeting of the members of the Select Committee is to be other than 3 - specify the number of members required to form a quorum, and
  - (d) specify the date by which the Select Committee is to report.
- (2) If a motion to create a Select Committee is passed, the President is to immediately ask the Synod a question to the effect

“Are there any nominations of members to serve on the Select Committee?”

(3) The President is then to allow time for members to nominate the name or names of another member, or other members, to serve on the Select Committee.

**5.3 Nominations of members to serve on a Select Committee**

(1) Nominations are to be in writing and a copy handed to the President.

(2) A person may only be nominated to serve on a Select Committee if he or she

- (a) is a member of the Synod, and
- (b) has consented to the nomination.

(3) A person is not to be nominated to serve on a Select Committee if he or she has a personal interest in the matter to be considered by the committee.

(4) When the President thinks that sufficient time has been allowed for the making of nominations, he is to ask the Synod a question to the effect

“Does the Synod consider that sufficient time has been allowed for the making of nominations?”

(5) If the majority of the members present answer “Yes”, the time for the making of nominations will be regarded as having ended. If the majority of the members present answer “No”, the President is to allow the time for the making of nominations to continue. Rules 5.3(4) and 5.3(5) apply until the time for the making of nominations has ended.

**5.4 Election of members of a Select Committee**

(1) If the number of members nominated to serve on a Select Committee does not exceed the number of members who are to serve on the Select Committee, the President is to declare the members nominated to have been elected.

(2) If the number of members nominated to serve on a Select Committee exceeds the number of members who are to serve on the Select Committee, a ballot is to be held. The Synod, by motion without notice, is to determine when and how the ballot is to be conducted.

(3) In any ballot required by rule 5.4(2), a member is not to vote for more than the number of members who are to serve on the Select Committee.

(4) In any ballot required by rule 5.4(2), the members who receive the most votes are to be declared by the

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President to have been elected. If 2 or more members receive an equal number of votes making the result of the ballot doubtful, the positions in doubt are to be determined by the Standing Committee.

### **5.5 Proceedings of a Select Committee**

- (1) The first meeting of a Select Committee is to be convened
  - (a) if the mover of the motion by which the Select Committee was created is a member of the Select Committee - by the mover, or
  - (b) if the mover of the motion by which the Select Committee was created is not a member of the Select Committee - by the President.
- (2) The members of a Select Committee are to appoint one of their number as chairman. The chairman of a Select Committee has a deliberative vote only.
- (3) The quorum for a meeting of the members is 3, or such other number as is stated in the resolution by which the Select Committee was created under rule 5.2.
- (4) Subject to rules 5.5(1), 5.5(2) and 5.5(3), a Select Committee may regulate its proceedings in such manner as it thinks fit.
- (5) A Select Committee may sit when the Synod is not in session.

### **5.6 Report of a Select Committee**

- (1) A Select Committee is to report, in writing, by the date specified the resolution by which it was created under rule 5.2.
- (2) The Synod, on motion with notice, may vary the specified date by which a Select Committee is to report.
- (3) If the Synod is not in session, a Select Committee may report to the Standing Committee.
- (4) Unless the Synod otherwise determines, a Select Committee is discharged when its report is received by the Synod or, if the Synod is not in session, when its report is received by the Standing Committee under rule 5.6(3).

### **5.7 Discharging a Select Committee**

The Synod, on motion with notice, may discharge a Select Committee prior to the committee reporting.

**5.8 Vacancies in the membership of a Select Committee**

- (1) A person ceases to be a member of a Select Committee if the person
- (a) dies, or
  - (b) resigns by written notice to the Secretaries of the Synod, or
  - (c) becomes an insolvent under administration, or
  - (d) ceases to be a member of the Synod, or
  - (e) becomes an incapable person, a patient, a protected person or a voluntary patient under any statute relating to mental health, or
  - (f) the Synod, or the Standing Committee when the Synod is not in session, declares by resolution that the person ceases to be a member of the Select Committee.

(2) A vacancy in the membership of a Select Committee may be filled

- (a) by the Synod, by motion with notice, or
- (b) if the Synod is not in session - by the Standing Committee.

(3) A person who is appointed to fill a vacancy in the membership of a Select Committee under rule 5.8(2)(b) holds office until the first day of the next ordinary session of the Synod and, subject to rules 5.3(2) and (3), is eligible to be re-elected.

8. Rule 5.1 (new rule 6.1) -  
Omit "5.2" and insert "6.2"  
Omit "5.3" and insert "6.3"  
Omit "5.4" and insert "6.4"  
Omit "5.4(8)" and insert "6.4(8)"  
Omit "5.5" and insert "6.5"  
Omit "5.6" and insert "6.6"  
Omit "5.7" and insert "6.7"  
Omit "5.7(3)" and insert "6.7(3)"  
Omit "5.8" and insert "6.8".
9. Rule 5.2(2) (new rule 6.2(2)) -Omit "5.2(3)" and insert "6.2(3)".
10. Rule 5.2(3)(b) (new rule 6.2(3)(b)) - Omit "5.2" and insert "6.2".
11. Rule 5.2(3)(d) (new rule 6.2(3)(d)) - Omit "5.2(2)" and insert "6.2(2)".
12. Rule 5.3(3) (new rule 6.3(3)) - Omit "5.4" and insert "6.4".

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13. Rule 5.4(3) (new rule 6.4(3)) - Omit "5.4(4), 5.4(5) and 5.4(6)" and insert "6.4(4), 6.4(5) and 6.4(6)".
14. Rule 5.4(6) (new rule 6.4(6)) - Omit "5.4(5) and 5.4(6)" and insert "6.4(5) and 6.4(6)".
15. Rule 5.4(7) (new rule 6.4(7)) - Omit "5.4(9)" and insert "6.4(9)".
16. Rule 5.4(9) (new rule 6.4(9)) - Omit "5.4(7)" where it twice appears and insert "6.4(7)".
17. Rule 5.5(3) (new rule 6.5(3)) - Omit "5.5(4), 5.5(5) and 5.5(6)" and insert "6.5(4), 6.5(5) and 6.5(6)".
18. Rule 5.5(6) (new rule 6.5(6)) - Omit "5.5(5) and 5.5(6)" and insert "6.5(5) and 6.5(6)".
19. Rule 5.5(10) (new rule 6.5(10)) - Omit "5.6" and insert "6.6".
20. Rule 5.5(11) (new rule 6.5(11)) - Omit "5.7" and insert "6.7" and omit "5.7(1)" and insert "6.7(1)".
21. Rule 5.6(1) (new rule 6.6(1)) - Omit "5.5(9)" and insert "6.5(9)".
22. Rule 5.8 (new rule 6.8) - Omit "5.6, 5.7 and 5.8" and insert "6.6, 6.7 and 6.8".
23. Rule 5.9 (new rule 6.9) - Omit "5.3, 5.4 and 5.5" and insert "6.3, 6.4 and 6.5" and omit "5.6, 5.7 and 5.8" and insert "6.6, 6.7 and 6.8".
24. Rule 5.10 (new rule 6.10) - Omit "5.2" and insert "6.2" and omit "5.3(1)" and insert "6.3(1)".
25. Rule 6.2 (new rule 7.2) - Omit "6.2" and insert "7.2".
26. Rule 6.3 (new rule 7.3) - Omit "6.3" and insert "7.3".