

Constitution

Bylaws and Operation Rules

2023 Revised Version



하나님의성회 한국총회

Assemblies of God Korean District Council

[Table of Contents]

Constitution

Constitutional Declaration.....	5
Article 1. Name	7
Article 2. Jurisdiction	7
Article 3. Nature	7
Article 4. Duties and Prerogatives	7
Article 5. Principles	8
Article 6. Doctrine of Faith:Declaration of Fundamental Truths	9
Article 7. Relationships	18
Article 8. Membership.....	19
Article 9. Meetings	20
Article 10. Officers.....	22
Article 11. Local Churches.....	23
Article 12. Dissolution	26
Article 13. Amendments	27
Supplementary Provisions.....	28

BYLAWS

Article 1. General Provisions	29
Article 2. Election of Officers	30
Article 3. Duties of Officers.....	34
Article 4. Committees and Institutions	36
Article 5. Regional Section Council	39
Article 6. Local Churches.....	42
Article 7. Ordained Ministry	50
Article 8. Discipline	79

Article 9. Amendments	92
Supplementary Provisions.....	91

OPERATION RULES

Local Church Governance	
Article 1. Governance.....	95
Article 2. Calling of the Minister	104
Article 3. Ministerial Compensation and Welfare	106
Article 4. Code of Conduct for Believers	108
Article 5. Discipline	109
Article 6. Duties	112
Article 7. Church Planting.....	113
Article 8. Board of Directors.....	113
Supplementary Provisions.....	110
Administrative and Executive Committee Regulations.....	114

Constitution

Constitutional Declaration

We believe that the purposes of God toward humankind are as follows:

1. To seek and save the lost;
2. To receive worship from mankind;
3. To establish a body of believers conformed to the image of His Son;
4. To reveal His love and mercy for the whole world.

Furthermore, we believe that those who have been called out from the world and saved constitute the Church of Jesus Christ, or members thereof, with Christ Himself being the Chief Cornerstone and built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets.

We further believe that the members of the Church of Jesus Christ and its body are called to assemble for worship, fellowship, counsel, the teaching of the Word of God, Ministerial ministry, and the exercise of the gifts and offices of the Holy Spirit, as given for the order of the New Testament Church.

Moreover, we believe that the apostolic early Church, as a representative body of saved and Spirit-filled believers, gathered in fellowship, ordained and commissioned evangelists and missionaries, and appointed Ministers and teachers under the oversight of the Holy Spirit.

We also affirm that the primary purpose of the Assemblies of God is as follows:

1. To serve as God's agent in the evangelization of the world;
2. To be a corporate body in which man may worship God;
3. To be a channel through which God's purpose of edifying believers into the image of His Son is accomplished;
4. To be a people who demonstrate God's love and compassion for all the world.

Furthermore, the Assemblies of God exists to uphold the apostolic faith of the New Testament, which encourages and instructs believers to receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit. Through the power of the Holy Spirit, supernatural signs are manifested, enabling believers to become witnesses of Christ and to enter into a genuine worship relationship with God. By walking in the fullness of the Spirit—manifested through the fruit, gifts, and ministries of the Holy Spirit—believers edify the Body of Christ, just as in the New Testament era.

Therefore, we profess that, as Spirit-baptized believers under the Korean District Council of the General Council of the Assemblies of God (USA), we are a community that shares a precious Pentecostal faith.

Our purpose is not to undermine the authority of the local church congregation, nor to deprive it of its biblical rights and privileges. Rather, our purpose is to affirm and promote biblical methods and order for the conduct of worship, fellowship, service, and ministry for God; and to reject unscriptural doctrines and practices. In so doing, we declare our commitment to “maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace” (Ephesians 4:13), striving to attain “the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, to mature manhood, to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.”

Article 1. Name

This organization shall be known as “The Assemblies of God Korean District Council” (hereinafter referred to as the “Korean District Council”). In the provisions that follow, the term “Korean District Council” shall refer specifically to the Assemblies of God Korean District Council. The term “General Council” shall refer to “The General Council of the Assemblies of God”, located in Springfield, Missouri, United States of America.

Article 2. Jurisdiction

The Korean District Council shall have jurisdiction over all credentialed ministers and affiliated churches ministering in the Korean language within the territory of the United States of America and abroad. This jurisdiction shall equally extend to the various Regional Section Councils established to facilitate effective administration of ministry.

Article 3. Nature

The Korean District Council is a cooperative fellowship established by mutual agreement voluntarily entered into by its members, and operates in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws of the General Council.

Article 4. Duties and Prerogatives

1. The duties and privileges of the Korean District Council shall be as follows:
2. To encourage and promote the evangelization of the world.
3. To encourage and promote the worship of God.
4. To encourage and promote the spiritual edification of believers.

5. To provide a basis for fellowship among Christians of like precious faith.
6. To minister to human needs through benevolent works.
7. To supervise all ministerial and ecclesiastical activities of credentialed ministers and churches affiliated with the Korean District Council (in accordance with Article 10 of the General Council Constitution).
8. To establish and operate such departments and institutions as may be necessary for the propagation of the gospel and the work of the Pentecostal movement.
9. To review candidates who aspire to become qualified ministers of the Korean District Council and appoint them as licensed minister and lay ministers, and to guide them toward ordination as ministers if they meet the qualifications outlined in the Bible (1 Timothy 3:1–7; Titus 1:5–9). This is subject to the qualifications specified in Article 10, Section 4 of the General Assembly Constitution and Articles 7, Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the General Assembly Regulations. Ministers transferring from other denominations are granted the same opportunities under the same conditions.
10. To plant and support churches.
11. To approve teachings and training methods that are biblically sound and to reject those that are unscriptural. The specific doctrines and training methods rejected by the Korean District Council are defined in Articles 9 and 10 of the General Council Bylaws.
12. The Korean District Council may own, hold, use, sell, transfer, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of real estate and movable property as necessary for the execution of its duties.

Article 5. Principles

The Korean District Council shall, as far as possible, represent the Body of Christ as described in the New Testament Scriptures. As such, it affirms the inherent principles of unity, cooperation, and equality that characterize the Body of Christ. These principles are acknowledged as essential to fulfilling the primary purpose of existence of the Korean District Council, as declared in the Constitutional Declaration.

Article 6. Doctrine of Faith

The Korean District Council adopts the following “Declaration of Fundamental Truths.”

[Declaration of Fundamental Truths]

The Scriptures provide all the doctrine necessary for our faith and practice. Accordingly, this Declaration of Fundamental Truths has been adopted as the basis for our fellowship (cf. “that you all speak the same thing,” 1 Corinthians 1:10; Acts 2:42). The specific words used in this Declaration are neither inspired nor infallible, but the truths expressed therein are considered essential to the full gospel ministry. This Declaration does not claim to contain all biblical truth, but rather sets forth those fundamental doctrines which are essential to our faith.

1. The Scriptures, Inspired by God

The Scriptures, both the Old and New Testaments, are verbally inspired by God and constitute the revelation of God to man. They are the infallible, authoritative rule of faith and conduct.

(2 Timothy 3:15–17; 1 Thessalonians 2:13; 2 Peter 1:21)

2. The One True God

The one true God has revealed Himself as the eternal, self-existent 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.

(Deuteronomy 6:4; Isaiah 43:10–11; Luke 3:22; Matthew 28:19)

God as the Object of Worship

1) Defined Terms

Terms such as “Trinity” and “Persons,” though not found in Scripture, are harmonious with Scripture and serve to distinguish the Christian understanding of the one God from the polytheistic notions of other deities and lords. These terms facilitate the accurate expression of our doctrine concerning the deity of Christ (Christology) to others.

Therefore, it is scripturally accurate and appropriate to speak of “the Lord our God as one Lord,” either as a Trinity or as existing in a unity of three persons.

(Matthew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:13; John 14:16–17)

2) The Distinctions in God and Their Relationships

Christ taught the reality of the personal distinctions within God by employing specific terms such as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit to describe these relationships. These distinctions and relationships, however, are incomprehensible and ineffable, similar in mystery to the concept of modes, and cannot be fully understood by human reasoning.

(Luke 1:35; 1 Corinthians 1:24; Matthew 11:25–27; 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:14; 1 John 1:3–4)

3) Unity as One Being of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

In the Son, the indwelling One is the Holy Spirit—not the Father. Thus, the Father is one person, the Son is the only begotten, and the Holy Spirit proceeds from both the Father and the Son. As there are three persons existing in unity within the one Godhead, there is therefore but one Almighty Lord God, and His name is One.

(John 1:18; 15:26; 17:11, 21; Zechariah 14:9)

4) Distinctions and Cooperation Within the Godhead

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are never identical as to person, nor are they confused in relation. While indivisible in essence and not in conflict in function, they are distinct in personhood. In relational terms, the Son is in the Father, and the Father is in the Son; in fellowship, the Son is with the Father, and the Father is with the Son. The Father is not derived from the Son, but the Son is from the Father in terms of authority. The essence, cooperation, and authority of the Holy Spirit proceed from both the Father and the Son. Therefore, no person within the Godhead either exists or acts independently of the others.

(John 5:17–30, 32, 37; 8:17–18)

5) The Title “The Lord Jesus Christ”

The designation “The Lord Jesus Christ” is a proper name and is never used in the New Testament to refer to either the Father or the Holy Spirit. It is exclusively used with reference to the Son of God. (Romans 1:1–3; 2 John 1:3)

6) The Lord Jesus Christ, God With Us

The Lord Jesus Christ, in His eternal divine nature, is the only begotten Son of the Father, and in His human nature, is truly man. Therefore, He is to be acknowledged as both truly God and truly man. Because He is both divine and human, He is “Immanuel,” God with us.

(Matthew 1:23; 1 John 4:2, 10, 14; Revelation 1:13, 17)

7) The Title "Son of God"

The title Immanuel signifies the union of God and man in the one person of our Lord Jesus Christ. Thus, the title “Son of God” denotes His divinity, and the title “Son of Man” denotes His

humanity. The title “Son of God” pertains to the eternal order, whereas “Son of Man” pertains to the temporal order. (Matthew 1:21–23; 2 John 3; 1 John 3:8; Hebrews 1:1–13; 7:3)

8) Christological Error

It is contrary to sound Christology to assert that the title “Son of God” derives solely from the Incarnation or that it arises exclusively in relation to the redemptive economy. To deny that the Father is truly the eternal Father and that the Son is truly the eternal Son is to reject the distinctions and relationships within the being of God. Such denial constitutes a denial of both the Father and the Son, and a rejection of the truth that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh. (2 John 9; John 1:1–2, 14, 18, 29, 49; 1 John 2:22–23; 4:1–5; Hebrews 12:2)

9) The Exaltation of the Lord Jesus Christ

The Son of God, our Lord Jesus Christ, having borne our sins and made purification, is seated at the right hand of the Majesty on high. All angels, authorities, and powers are subject to Him.

As both Lord and Christ, He has sent the Holy Spirit, so that through the confession of Jesus as Lord and in His name, every knee shall bow and every tongue give glory to God the Father. This order will continue until the consummation of all things, when the Son Himself shall be subject to the Father, that God may be all in all.

(Hebrews 1:3; 1 Peter 3:22; Acts 2:32–36; Romans 14:11; 1 Corinthians 15:24–28)

10) Equal Glory Ascribed to the Father and the Son

Because the Father has committed all judgment to the Son, it is not only an evident obligation but also an unspeakable joy in the Holy Spirit to ascribe to the Son all the divine attributes, and all the honor and glory contained in every title and name of God—except

those titles that describe relational distinctions (see Sections 2), 3), and 4)).

Therefore, just as we give glory to the Father, so also we give glory to the Son. (John 5:22–23; 1 Peter 1:8; Revelation 4:8–11; 5:6–14; 7:9–10; Philippians 2:8–9)

3. The Deity of the Lord Jesus Christ

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

- 1) His virgin birth – (Matthew 1:23; Luke 1:31, 35)
- 2) His sinless life – (Hebrews 7:26; 1 Peter 2:22)
- 3) His miracles – (Acts 2:22; 10:38)
- 4) His substitutionary work on the cross – (1 Corinthians 15:3; 2 Corinthians 5:21)
- 5) His bodily resurrection from the dead – (Matthew 28:6; Luke 24:39; 1 Corinthians 15:4)
- 6) His exaltation to the right hand of God – (Acts 1:9, 11; 2:33; Philippians 2:9–11; Hebrews 1:3)

4. The Fall of Man

Man was originally created good and upright, in the image and likeness of God, as declared by the words, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.” However, by voluntary transgression, man fell and thereby incurred not only physical death but also spiritual death, which is separation from God. (Genesis 1:26–27; 2:17; 3:6; Romans 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.

1) Conditions of Salvation

Salvation is received through repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit, justified by grace through faith, man becomes an heir of God in the hope of eternal life.

(Luke 24:47; John 3:3; Romans 10:13–15; Ephesians 2:8; Titus 2:11; 3:5–7)

2) Evidences of Salvation

The inward evidence of salvation is the direct witness of the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:16). The outward evidence to all men is a life of righteousness and true holiness.

(Ephesians 4:24; Titus 2:12)

6. The Sacraments of the Church

1) Water Baptism

The ordinance of water baptism is commanded in the Scriptures. All who repent and believe in Christ as Savior and Lord are to be baptized. In doing so, they declare to the world that they have died with Christ and have also been raised with Him to walk in newness of life.

(Matthew 28:19; Mark 16:16; Acts 10:47–48; Romans 6:4)

2) Holy Communion (The Lord's Supper)

The Lord's Supper, consisting of the elements—bread and the fruit of the vine—is the symbol expressing our sharing in the divine nature of our Lord Jesus Christ (2 Peter 1:4), a memorial of His suffering and death, and a prophecy of His second coming. It is enjoined on all believers “till He comes.” (1 Corinthians 11:26)

7. The Baptism in the Holy Spirit

All believers are entitled to, and should ardently expect and earnestly seek, the promise of the Father—the baptism in the Holy Spirit and with fire—as commanded by our Lord Jesus Christ. This was the normal experience of all in the early Christian Church. Through this experience comes the enduement of power for life and service, the bestowing of gifts, and their exercise in ministry. (Luke 24:49; Acts 1:4–8; 1 Corinthians 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 comes a deeper spiritual experience, including: An overflowing fullness of the Spirit (John 7:37–39; Acts 4:8), a deep reverence for God (Acts 2:43; Hebrews 12:28), an intensified dedication to His work (Acts 2:42), and a more active love for Christ, His Word, and for the lost (Mark 16:20)

8. The first outward evidence of 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 gives utterance.

(Acts 2:4)

The speaking in tongues in this instance is essentially the same in nature as the gift of tongues (1 Corinthians 12:4–10, 28), but differs in purpose and use.

9. Sanctification

Sanctification is an act of separation from that which is evil and of dedication unto God. (Romans 12:1–2; 1 Thessalonians 5:23; Hebrews 13:12). The Scriptures teach that “without holiness no one will see the Lord.” (Hebrews 12:14) By the power of the Holy Spirit, we are able to obey the command: “Be holy, because I am holy.” (1 Peter 1:15–16) Sanctification is realized in the believer by recognizing one’s union with Christ in His death and resurrection, and by continually offering every part of one’s life to the dominion of the Holy Spirit. (Romans 6:1–11, 13; 8:1–2, 13; Galatians 2:20; Philippians 2:12–13; 1 Peter 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 the Great Commission. Every person who is born of the Spirit is an integral part of the general assembly and church of the firstborn, whose names are written in heaven. (Ephesians 1:22–23; 2:22; Hebrews 12:23). Because

God's purpose concerning man is to seek and to save the lost, to be worshiped by man, to build a body of believers conformed to the image of His Son, and to demonstrate His love and compassion to all the world, the reason for the Assemblies of God's existence as part of the Church includes the following:

- 1) To Be an Agent of God for Evangelizing the World (Acts 1:8; Matthew 28:19–20; Mark 16:15–16)
- 2) To Be a Corporate Body in Which Man May Worship God (1 Corinthians 12:13)
- 3) To Be a Channel of God's Purpose to Build a Body of Saints Being Perfected in the Image of His Son (Ephesians 4:11–16; 1 Corinthians 12:28; 14:12)
- 4) To Be a People Who Demonstrate God's Love and Compassion for All the World (Psalm 112:9; Galatians 2:10; 6:10; James 1:27)

In particular, the Assemblies of God exists to uphold and emphasize the apostolic New Testament pattern by continually teaching and encouraging believers to be baptized in the Holy Spirit.

This experience of the baptism in the Holy Spirit:

- 1) Enables the believer to evangelize the world through the empowerment of the Holy Spirit, accompanied by supernatural signs (Mark 16:15–20; Acts 4:29–31; Hebrews 2:3–4);
- 2) Enhances the believer's relationship with God in genuine spiritual worship
(1 Corinthians 2:10–16; 1 Corinthians 12–14);
- 3) Allows believers to participate in the full work of the Spirit—as in the New Testament era—through the manifestation of fruit, gifts, and ministries, while also awakening a sense of compassion and responsibility for the world's needs (Galatians 5:22–26; 6:10; Matthew 22:37–40; 1 Corinthians 12:28; 14:12; Ephesians 4:11–12; Colossians 1:29).

11. Ministry

The divinely ordained and commanded ministries in which the Church is to engage are for the following fourfold purpose:

- 1) Evangelization of the world (Mark 16:15–20)
- 2) Worship of God (John 4:23–24)
- 3) Building a body of believers being perfected in the image of His Son (Ephesians 4:11, 16)
- 4) Meeting human need with ministries of love and compassion (Psalm 112:9; Galatians 2:10; 6:10; James 1:27)

12. Divine Healing

Divine healing is an integral part of the Gospel. Deliverance from sickness is provided in the Atonement and is the privilege of all believers. (Isaiah 53:4–5; Matthew 8:16–17; James 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 at the coming of the Lord is the imminent and blessed hope of the Church. (1 Thessalonians 4:16–17; Romans 8:23; Titus 2:13; 1 Corinthians 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. (Zechariah 14:5; Matthew 24:27, 30; Revelation 1:7; 19:11–14; 20:1–6) This millennial reign will bring the salvation of national Israel (Ezekiel 37:21–22; Zephaniah 3:19–20; Romans 11:26–27) and the establishment of universal peace. (Isaiah 11:6–9; Psalm 72:3–8; Micah 4:3–4)

15. The Final Judgment

There will be a final judgment 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, shall be consigned to everlasting punishment in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone, which is the second death. (Matthew 25:46; Mark 9:43–48; Revelation 19:20; 20:11–15; 21:8)

16. The New Heavens and the New Land

“We, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.” (2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21, 22)

Article 7. Relationships

Section 1. Relationship with the General Council of the Assemblies of God and Other District Councils

The Korean District Council is a constituent body of the General Council of the Assemblies of God, a nonprofit religious organization headquartered in Springfield, Missouri, United States. It shall comply with the Constitution and Bylaws of the General Council and shall maintain cooperative relationships with other district councils on matters of mutual concern.

Section 2. Relationship with Korean District Council and Regional Section Council

The Korean District Council may operate through Regional Section Council and their duly elected officers.

Section 3. Relationship with Korean District Council and its Member Churches

The Korean District Council recognizes the autonomy of its member churches. When support is requested by a member church, the Council shall cooperate in providing such assistance. In cases involving disputes—such as doctrinal issues or irregular discipline and procedures—the decisions of the Korean District Council shall be binding, and its authority shall be recognized as final. Each member church is expected to actively support and cooperate with the initiatives and programs planned and carried out by the Korean District Council.

Article 8. Membership

Section 1. Members of the Assemblies of God Korean District Council

The Assemblies of God Korean District Council shall be composed of all credentialed ministers affiliated with the Korean District Council, as well as all members of churches registered with the Korean District Council.

Section 2. Special Members

Ministers and evangelists who are in the process of joining the General Council or who reside outside the United States but are recognized members of another national Assemblies of God council may become special members of the Korean District Council.

Such individuals must pass a review by the Korean District Executive Committee and, upon approval, shall be granted all rights of membership in the General Meeting of the Council, except the right to be elected to office.

Section 3. Members of the Korean District General Meeting

Priests and evangelists, as well as missionaries, who hold a valid credential issued by the General Council shall be members of the Korean District Council's General Meeting and shall be entitled to exercise their rights therein. Each church holding a valid certificate of affiliation issued by the General Council may appoint one delegate to represent the church as a voting member of the General Meeting, with the exception of eligibility for election to office.

Article 9. Meetings

Section 1. General Meeting

1. Regular General Meeting

The **Regular General Meeting** of the Korean District Council shall be held annually. The time and place shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

2. Temporary General Meeting

A **Temporary General Meeting** may be convened by resolution of the Executive Committee when requested by a majority of the members.

3. Proposal to Convene a Temporary General Meeting

The right to propose the convening of a **Temporary General Meeting** shall be granted to all members of the Korean District Council. A written petition stating the reason for the meeting, accompanied by the signatures of at least fifteen (15) members, shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Section 2. Regional Section General Meetings

1. Regular Regional Section General Meeting

The regular Regional Section General Meeting shall be held prior to the opening of the Korean District Council's General Meeting. At this meeting, the Regional Section President and other officers shall be elected, and regional business shall be conducted.

2. Special Regional Section General Meeting and the Right to Propose

A special Regional Section General Meeting may be convened by resolution of the regional section executive committee when requested by at least seven credentialed ministers who are members of the region. The right to propose the convening of a special regional meeting shall be granted upon submission of a written petition, stating the valid reason for such meeting, accompanied by the signatures of at least seven credentialed ministers, to the regional section executive committee.

Section 3. Voting Rights

Voting rights in all meetings convened by the Korean District Council shall be granted based on the principles of general, equal, direct, and secret ballot, and are defined as follows:

1. Any member who holds a valid ministerial credential issued by the General Council, is registered with the Korean District Council, and is physically present at the meeting.
2. One delegate duly registered and sent by a member church affiliated with the Korean District Council and present at the meeting.

Section 4. Decision-Making

All decisions in meetings of the Korean District Council shall be determined by a majority vote of valid ballots cast, unless otherwise

stipulated. In the event of a tie, the presiding officer shall cast the deciding vote.

Article 10. Officers

Section 1. Administrative Committee Members

The Administrative **Committee Members** of the Korean District Council shall consist of the District Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Secretary.

Section 2. Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Korean District Council shall consist of the Administrative **Committee Members** and the Regional Section Presidents. The Executive Committee shall serve as the Board of Directors of the Korean District Council.

(See General Council Bylaws, Article 9, Section 2(b))

Section 3. General Council Delegates

The Korean District Council shall appoint three delegates to the General Council of the Assemblies of God, including the District Superintendent. The remaining two delegates shall serve two-year terms and may be reappointed. One of the two must be a Senior Pastor of a church affiliated with the Korean District Council. The General Council Delegates' Meeting refers to the body that establishes public policy for the Assemblies of God during the interim between General Council sessions, in accordance with Article 9, Section 3 of the General Council Constitution.

Article 11. Local Churches

Section 1. Churches Affiliated with the General Council

A church affiliated with the General Council refers to one that has applied for and received a certificate of affiliation from the General Council. Such a church is thereby considered a member church of the Korean District Council, and all activities conducted within the Assemblies of God framework shall be carried out in cooperation with the Korean District Council.

1. Requirements for Affiliation with the General Council

A church seeking affiliation with the General Council shall satisfy the following conditions:

- 1) It shall accept the doctrinal tenets of the Assemblies of God.
- 2) It shall adopt the membership qualification standards established by either the Korean District Council or the local church.
- 3) It shall maintain a minimum of twenty voting members in the congregational assembly who are capable of upholding biblical church order.
- 4) It shall adopt a church governance manual (local church bylaws) that includes sufficient measures to prevent any direct or indirect attempts by the Senior Pastor or any church administrative body to autocratically control the church. Such bylaws must reflect transparency and accountability and must be consistent with, or not contrary to, the constitution, bylaws, and policies recommended by the Korean District Council. The local church bylaws shall be subject to approval by the Korean District Council prior to implementation. The Korean District Council may review, recommend revisions, and request amendments as deemed necessary. The local church shall accept and implement such requested changes.

5) The local church bylaws shall contain provisions specifying the spiritual qualifications required for a member to be elected to church office.

6) The church shall assume responsibility for the livelihood and support of its senior minister, who must hold valid credentials issued by both the General Council and the Korean District Council.

2. Relationship of Support to the General Council and Korean District Council

A church affiliated with the General Council shall cooperate with the ministries and programs of both the General Council and the Korean District Council. It may appoint delegates to participate in the General Council and Korean District Council meetings with voting rights.

3. Autonomy of the Local Church

1) A local church affiliated with the General Council possesses autonomy as a body of believers under the headship of the living Christ. It has the right to call and appoint its Senior Pastor, to elect church officers, and to carry out all necessary functions as a local church. A church that fulfills its responsibilities may appoint one delegate to represent it in the Korean District Council and the General Council.

2) A church affiliated with the General Council has the right to exercise discipline over its members in accordance with its own constitution and bylaws and the teachings of Scripture.

3) A church affiliated with the General Council may acquire and register real estate in its own legal name or in the name of its board of directors.

4) Affiliation with the General Council shall not nullify the rights of the local church nor infringe upon its sovereignty as a self-governing body.

5) The form of church governance adopted by the local church must conform to the General Council Constitution (Article 11, Section 1(a)(4)).

4. Doctrinal and Practical Accountability

A church affiliated with the General Council acknowledges the authority of the General Council and the Korean District Council to determine whether the church's doctrine and practices are biblically sound. It further acknowledges that the General Council and/or the Korean District Council may, if deemed necessary, revoke its affiliation.

5. Right to Request Mediation

A church affiliated with the General Council may, in the event of internal disputes requiring resolution, request mediation from the General Council or the Korean District Council. Upon such request, the Korean District Council shall respond promptly in accordance with the Bylaws of the Korean District Council. If the matter is beyond the authority or jurisdiction of the Korean District Council, it shall refer the case to the General Council for mediation.

6. Right of Appeal

A church affiliated with the General Council may, when necessary, seek counsel and recommendations from the Executive Committee of the Korean District Council. If the petitioning church believes it has not received adequate assistance from the Korean District Council, it may appeal to the Executive Committee of the General Council. Should either the Korean District Council or a local church object to the decision rendered by the General Council Executive Committee, an appeal may be made to the General Council Delegates' Meeting.

Section 2. Churches Affiliated Only with the Korean District Council

A church that meets all requirements for affiliation with the General Council but chooses to affiliate solely with the Korean District Council—or a church with fewer than twenty voting members in its congregational assembly—that holds a certificate of affiliation issued by the Korean District Council shall be recognized as a Korean District Council-affiliated church. Such churches shall hold the rights and responsibilities of member churches within the Korean District Council.

Section 3. Branch Churches

If a local church establishes a branch church, that branch church shall remain under the authority and supervision of the parent church and shall abide by the constitution and bylaws of the parent church until it becomes independent.

If a branch church is established in a region that falls under a different regional Section Council, it shall cooperate closely with that regional committee under the oversight of the parent church.

Article 12. Dissolution

In the event that the Korean District Council becomes unable to fulfill the purposes set forth in this Constitution, the Korean District Council shall be dissolved. Upon dissolution, all assets—both real and personal property—shall first be used to satisfy all outstanding debts and liabilities of the Korean District Council. Any remaining assets, after all duties have been discharged, shall be transferred to the General Council. The Board of Directors of the Korean District Council (see Article 10, Section 2, Clause 2) shall transfer all remaining assets to the General Council within one year from the date of dissolution. If the General Council declines to accept such assets, the Circuit Court of the county in which the Korean District Council's principal office is located

shall dispose of the remaining assets. The proceeds shall be donated to a religious organization that shares similar purposes to those of the Assemblies of God.

Article 13. Amendments

Section 1. Proposal of Amendment

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by submitting a proposed amendment, signed by at least ten members of the Korean District Council, to the Chair of the Constitution Committee at least 90 days prior to the opening of the Business General Council Meeting. If submitted by email, it will be considered valid only if received by the Chair of the Constitution Committee 90 days before the General Council Meeting.

Section 2. Amendment Procedure

Amendments are decided during the Business General Council Meeting of the Korean District Council. To this end, the Chair of the Constitution Committee submits the proposed amendment to the Chair of the Executive Committee, who instructs the Secretary General to mail it to all members at least 40 days prior to the meeting. An amendment is adopted with the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the valid votes cast by attending members. If adopted, the President of the Korean District Council must immediately proclaim the amendment.

Section 3. Proposal of Amendments to Amendments

Any modification to a proposed amendment must also be signed by at least ten members and submitted to the Chair of the Constitution

Committee at least 20 days prior to the General Council Meeting. The procedure follows that of Section 1.

Section 4. Applicable Provisions

For matters not explicitly stated in this Constitution, the order of precedence for application shall be, first, the Constitution and Bylaws of the General Council, and next, the Constitution and Bylaws of the Korean District Council.

Section 5. Effectiveness

This Constitution takes effect on the day of its proclamation.

Supplementary Provisions

Section 1. Transitional Provision

All elected officers whose terms expire upon the enforcement of this Constitution shall be elected in accordance with this Constitution.

Section 2. Pending Decisions

Issues that were carried over to the Korean District Council's Business General Council Meeting prior to the enforcement of this Constitution shall not be nullified, as long as they do not conflict with the Constitution and Bylaws, and may be resolved.

BYLAWS

Article 1. General Provisions

Section 1. Meeting Regulations

Meetings of the Korean District Council shall be conducted in the spirit of Christian love and fellowship and shall follow the procedures set forth in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 2. Meeting Agenda

The regular General Meeting of the Korean District Council shall proceed in the following order:

1. Worship
2. Report of the District Superintendent
3. Report of the Assistant Superintendent
4. Report of the Secretary
5. Auditor's Report and Financial Report
6. Reports of Regional Section Superintendents
7. Reports of Committees and Institutions
8. Constitutional Amendments
9. Election of Officers
10. Unfinished Business
11. New Business
12. Closing

Section 3. Speaking Rights of Visitors

Ministers or guests from other district councils or organizations may be granted permission to speak at the Korean District Council upon the decision of the assembly or at the discretion of the President.

Section 4. Agenda Items

Any agenda item to be submitted for consideration at the regular General Meeting of the Korean District Council must be presented in writing to the Executive Committee no later than ninety days prior to the meeting. The proposal must include the signature of the proposer and at least seven additional supporting members.

Article 2. Election of Officers

Section 1. Composition of the Electorate

The electorate shall consist of the members of the Korean District Council and the official delegates from local churches.

A local church that has fulfilled its duties shall be entitled to appoint one delegate.

Section 2. Quorum

The quorum for any regular or special General Meeting shall consist of the registered members present at the meeting.

Section 3. Administrative Committee Members

1. Organization

The Administrative **Committee Members** shall consist of the District Superintendent (President), the Assistant Superintendent, and the Secretary.

2. Qualifications

Administrative **Committee Members** of the Korean District Council shall be elected at the regular General Meeting in accordance with the prescribed procedure. They must be of blameless character in both life and ministry, possessing mature experience and proven ability. Each candidate must have maintained uninterrupted membership in the Korean District Council for the preceding five years; served as a Senior Pastor within the Korean District Council for at least ten years; and faithfully adhered to the Constitution of the Korean District Council without discipline.

3. Term of Office

The term of office for Administrative **Committee Members** shall be two years, subject to adjustment in accordance with any changes to the date of the General Council Meeting. Unless otherwise specified, the term shall begin immediately upon election. Outgoing officers shall complete the transition of responsibilities within four weeks after the adjournment of the General Meeting.

4. Election Method and Quorum

- 1) Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot. A candidate shall be elected upon receiving a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. If no candidate secures the required majority after three rounds of voting, the two candidates with the highest number of votes shall proceed to a runoff vote. The candidate receiving the majority in the runoff shall be declared elected.
- 2) The District Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Secretary shall be elected concurrently to ensure effective and coordinated administration of the Korean District Council.

Section 4. Regional Section Superintendents

- 1) Each Regional Section Superintendent shall be elected at the Regular Regional General Meeting and approved by the Korean District Council.
- 2) The method of election shall be the same as that used for the Administrative Committee Members.
- 3) To qualify, a candidate must be of blameless character in both life and ministry, possess mature experience and proven ability, and have served as a credentialed minister in the Korean District Council for at least the past five consecutive years. Additionally, the candidate must have served as a Senior Pastor in the same regional Section Council for at least five years and have faithfully adhered to the Constitution of the Korean District Council.
- 4) The term of office for Regional Section Superintendents shall be two years and may be renewed.

Section 5. General Council Delegates

1. The Korean District Council shall appoint three (3) delegates to represent the Council at the General Council Delegates' Meeting, the official policy-making body of the General Council during the interim between General Council sessions. All delegates must be of blameless character and possess mature experience and proven ability. The District Superintendent shall automatically serve as one of the delegates. The election method shall be the same as that used for electing Administrative Committee Members, and the term of office shall be two years. (Refer to Korean District Constitution, Article 10, Section 3)

2. Additional Nominations

The Korean District Council shall also nominate one minister under the age of 40 and one currently serving female minister as additional delegate candidates to be appointed to the General Council Delegates' Meeting.

These additional delegates shall serve one year terms and shall be elected in accordance with the schedule and procedures prescribed by the General Council.

(Refer to General Council Bylaws, Article 2, Section 2, D.(10)(a))

Section 6. General Council Nonresident Executive Committee Candidates

1. The Korean District Council shall nominate two candidates for the office of Nonresident Executive Committee member of the General Council. These nominees shall not be current Administrative **Committee Members** of the Korean District Council. The election procedure shall be the same as for General Council delegates. (Refer to Korean District Constitution, Article 10, Section 3)

2. Additional Nominations

The Korean District Council shall additionally nominate one minister under the age of 40 and one currently serving female minister as candidates for Nonresident Executive Committee member. These nominees shall be recommended to the General Council and, if elected according to the procedures and schedule prescribed by the General Council, shall serve four year terms. (Refer to General Council Bylaws, Article 2, Section 2, C.(2)(c))

Section 7. Vacancies

1. Vacancy in the Korean District Executive Committee

In the event of a vacancy due to resignation, expulsion, death, or disqualification, the Korean District Executive Committee shall appoint a qualified individual to fulfill the role until the next General Council Meeting.

2. Vacancy in the General Council Delegation

If a General Council delegate transfers to another district or a vacancy otherwise occurs, the Korean District Executive Committee shall appoint a replacement to serve until a formal election is held at the next Council Meeting.

Article 3. Duties of Officers

Section 1. District Superintendent (President)

- 1) Shall serve as the head of the Korean District Council and have general oversight of all Council operations during the interim between General Meetings.
- 2) Shall preside over all meetings of the Council, the Executive Committee, and any other official assemblies.
- 3) Shall serve as President of the Credentials Committee and oversee the evaluation of all qualifications for ministers, evangelists, and missionaries, making recommendations to the General Council Credentials Committee.
- 4) Shall act as the legal representative of the corporation in all legal matters and is authorized to sign all public and legal documents.
- 5) Shall supervise all operations of the Korean District Council and, upon request of the Credentials Committee, oversee disciplinary proceedings.
- 6) Shall be an ex officio member of all committees.
- 7) As the presiding officer, shall carry out customary responsibilities and all other duties assigned by the Korean District Council or its Executive Committee.

Section 2. Assistant Superintendent

- 1) Shall assist the District Superintendent and serve as the Vice Legal Representative of the corporation.

2) Shall assume the duties of the District Superintendent in the event of absence or incapacity.

Section 3. Secretary

1) Shall record and maintain the minutes of all official meetings of the Council.

2) Shall be the custodian of the Korean District Council's official seal.

3) Shall act in accordance with the decisions of the Credentials Committee and maintain records pertaining to ministers, evangelists, missionaries, and churches affiliated with the Korean District Council.

4) Shall, under the supervision of the District Superintendent, be authorized to sign public and legal documents.

5) Shall serve as Secretary to the Executive Committee and maintain accurate records of all discussions and resolutions.

6) Shall oversee the management of all properties of the Korean District Council.

7) Shall handle all accounting functions, maintain financial records, and provide financial reports to the Korean District Council and the Executive Committee upon request. All financial records shall be subject to annual audit.

8) Shall carry out all other duties as assigned by the Korean District Council and the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Administrative Committee

1) During the interim between Executive Committee meetings, the Administrative Committee shall address urgent matters and seek ratification at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

2) In cases requiring higher-level mediation, the Administrative Committee may establish a Mediation Subcommittee to investigate and resolve the issue on behalf of the Korean District Council.

Section 5. Executive Committee

1) The Executive Committee shall serve as the Credentials Committee, evaluating the qualifications of ministers, evangelists, and missionaries, and shall make recommendations to the General Council.

2) It shall have authority to oversee disciplinary proceedings as requested, in accordance with the principles set forth in Article 8 of these Bylaws.

3) It shall act on behalf of the Korean District Council during the interim between General Council Meetings and shall manage all necessary affairs of the Council.

4) It shall determine the geographical boundaries of each regional presbytery.

Section 6. General Council Delegates

The three delegates representing the Korean District Council to the General Council of the Assemblies of God shall fulfill their duties as prescribed in Article 5, Section 3 of the General Council Constitution.

Article 4. Committees and Institutions

Section 1. Standing Committees

1) The Korean District Council shall establish standing committees. Each committee President shall be appointed by the District Superintendent upon recommendation by the Executive

Committee. Each President may appoint approximately seven members to serve on their respective committee.

2) The term of office for standing committee Presidents and members shall be two years. Meetings of the committee chairs shall be convened by the District Superintendent.

3) In the event of a vacancy in the office of a committee President, the District Superintendent shall appoint a replacement to serve for the remainder of the term.

4) Each standing committee shall operate in accordance with its own internal regulations, which shall remain subordinate to the Constitution of the Korean District Council.

5) The names and duties of the standing committees are as follows:

1) Domestic Missions Committee

Responsible for all policies and plans related to church planting and for providing support to self-sustaining and non-self-supporting churches.

2) Foreign Missions Committee

Oversees all matters related to foreign missions and missionaries, including the evaluation and approval of overseas mission property rights and mission project plans.

3) Constitution Committee

Reviews and proposes constitutional amendments and has the authority to interpret the Constitution when necessary.

4) Examinations Committee

Administers all official examinations within the denomination.

5) Education Committee

Provides resources and beneficial materials for ministerial and congregational education.

6) Welfare Committee

Supervises retirement pensions and welfare services for ministers.

7) Next Generation Committee

Identifies and nurtures future leaders and facilitates the planting of churches for the next generation.

8) Cross-Cultural Ministries Committee

Supports the growth and development of cross-cultural congregations (where more than half the members are of cross-cultural background).

9) Church Growth Committee

Coordinates programs and training opportunities for ministers, aimed at fostering revival and growth within affiliated churches.

Section 2. Special Committees

In cooperation with the Executive Committee, the District Superintendent shall appoint the following Special Committees no later than four months prior to the General Council Meeting and shall publish the list of appointed members:

1) General Council Planning and Operations Committee

2) Program Committee

Section 3. District Theological Seminary

The official seminary recognized by the Korean District Council shall be governed as follows:

1. The President of the Board of Trustees and Regional Deans of the seminary shall be approved by the Korean District Council.
2. The operations of the seminary shall be conducted in accordance with the bylaws of its Board of Trustees.
3. Any dissolution of the seminary's legal corporation shall require the approval of the Korean District Council.

Section 4. Women Ministers Fellowship

1. The Women Ministers Fellowship shall engage in intercessory prayer ministry for the revival and growth of Korean District churches and the support of overseas missionaries.
2. It shall also work to promote mutual cooperation among female ministers of the Korean District Council and strive to enhance their ministerial qualifications.

Article 5. Regional Section Council

Section 1. Purpose

Each Regional Section Council is an official subsidiary body of the Korean District Council and shall actively promote and implement all denominational ministries and initiatives as determined by the Korean District Council. It shall also foster fellowship among affiliated ministers and churches within the region and shall contribute to the growth and development of the respective regional section.

Section 2. Organization and Duties

1. Regional Section President

The Regional Section President shall oversee all activities within the regional Section Council and preside over its meetings.

2. Regional Section Vice President

The Vice President shall assist the Regional Section President and, in the event of a vacancy, shall assume the duties of the President until a new Regional Section President is elected or appointed by the Korean District Council or its Executive Committee.

3. Secretary

The Secretary shall maintain current records of all ministers and churches within the region, prepare and preserve the minutes of all meetings, and carry out any additional duties as requested by the Regional Executive Committee.

4. Treasurer

The Treasurer, under the supervision of the Regional Section President, shall manage all financial transactions within the region and maintain appropriate financial records.

5. Director of Domestic Missions

The Director of Domestic Missions shall endeavor to promote and advance mission efforts within the regional presbytery.

6. Regional Section Council Officers

1) The **Regional Section Council Officers** shall consist of the Regional Section President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director of Domestic Missions. It shall encourage and oversee activities within the regional presbytery.

2) All transfers of ministers in or out of the Regional Section Council shall require approval from the Regional Section Council and must be reported to the District Administrative Committee.

3) The committee shall conduct examinations and ordinations for elders and deacons. In the event of disciplinary matters concerning an elder, the committee shall investigate and report its findings to the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Elections

The election of Regional Section officers shall take place at the Regional Section General Meeting.

1. The electorate shall consist of all credentialed members of the respective regional presbytery.
2. The quorum for the meeting shall be the members registered for the Regional Section General Meeting.
3. The Regional Section President shall be elected by a two-thirds majority vote. (Refer to Korean District Constitution, Chapter 2, Article 2, Section 4)
4. The Vice President shall be elected by a simple majority vote.
5. The Secretary shall be nominated by the newly elected Regional Section President and elected by a simple majority vote.
6. The Director of Domestic Missions and the Treasurer shall be elected by a simple majority vote.
7. All officers, except for the Regional Section President, must have been members of the Korean District Council for at least three (3) consecutive years.
8. If any officer other than the Regional Section President must be replaced during the term, the appointment shall be made upon recommendation of the Regional Section President and approved by a majority vote of the Executive Committee. In the event of a tie, the Regional Section President shall appoint the officer.

Section 4. Relationship with the Korean District Council

In the event of a conflict between the resolution of a Regional Section Council and that of the Korean District Council, the resolution of the Korean District Council shall take precedence.

Article 6. Local Churches

Section 1. Churches Affiliated with the General Council

1. Standards for Approval of Affiliated Churches

- 1) **Minimum Membership:** The church must have at least twenty members in the congregational assembly.
- 2) **Declaration of Fundamental Truths:** The church must affirm the doctrinal tenets of the Assemblies of God as expressed in the Declaration of Fundamental Truths.
- 3) **Standards for Church Membership:** The church must apply biblically based membership standards in accordance with the guidelines established by the Korean District Council.

4) Standards for Church Officers

(1) Qualifications for Elders and Deacons

Since the New Testament sets limitations on divorced and remarried individuals serving as elders and deacons, all churches are strongly encouraged to uphold these biblical standards. (Titus 1:5–9; 1 Timothy 3:12) However, we recommend that such believers, if otherwise qualified, be given opportunities for other Christian ministries.

(2) Local Church Priority

These recommendations are not mandatory, and local churches may maintain their own established standards in accordance with the authority granted under Article 11 of the Constitution of the Assemblies of God.

5) Organization and Recognition

(1) Constitution

Local churches shall be established in accordance with the Constitution of the Korean District Council.

(2) Legal Incorporation

Local churches may request assistance and guidance from the Korean District Council in acquiring legal status as nonprofit religious corporations under state law.

6) Certificate of Affiliation

Upon notification of approval by the Korean District Council, the General Council Secretary shall promptly issue an official Certificate of Affiliation. The certificate shall be appropriately sized and designed for framing and display.

Section 2. Rights and Privileges

1) Autonomy

Under the headship of the living Lord Jesus Christ, each local church possesses the right to self-governance. This includes the authority to call and appoint its ministers, elect church officers, and carry out all administrative functions necessary for the life of the church.

2) Right for Ministerial Requests

In the event of a Ministerial vacancy, the church has the right to request assistance from the Regional Section Council in appointing or recommending a new Minister, as well as access to other approved ministerial services.

3) Ecclesiastical Discipline

The church retains the right to exercise discipline in accordance with the Scriptures and the Constitution.

4) Property Rights

All property rights belong solely to the local church. As an autonomous body, the church may acquire and hold title to property in the name of the corporation or its board of directors.

5) Church Finances

(1) Church finances shall be supported by tithes, missions offerings, and other contributions.

(2) Management

a) Financial affairs and accounting shall be conducted in accordance with the church's approved budget. All disbursements must be authorized by the Senior Pastor.

b) All income shall be properly recorded in accounting books and deposited into a bank account.

c) The Treasurer and Accountant shall share joint responsibility for the management of church finances.

6) Right of Appeal

(1) To the Korean District Executive Committee

The Senior Pastor, church officers, or congregational assembly may appeal to the Korean District Executive Committee for counsel or intervention when needed.

(2) To the General Council Executive Committee

If the local church believes that adequate support has not been received from the Korean District Council, it may appeal to the General Council Executive Committee.

(3) To the General Council Delegates' Meeting

If either the local church or the Korean District Executive Committee disputes a decision made by the General Council Executive

Committee, they may appeal to the General Council Delegates' Meeting.

7) Delegate Representation

A local church that has fulfilled its duties may appoint one delegate to represent it at both the General Council and Korean District Council meetings.

Section 3. Duties

1) Limitation of Rights

Whether affiliated with the General Council or the Korean District Council, local churches shall retain their autonomy; however, they must also recognize and accept certain duties to the denomination.

2) Adherence to the Principles and Doctrine of the Assemblies of God

Local churches have the duty to support, to the fullest extent possible, the foundational principles upon which the Assemblies of God was established. This includes voluntary cooperation and strict adherence to the Declaration of Fundamental Truths.

3) Maintenance of Biblical Order and Conduct

Local churches are responsible for upholding biblical standards of order and conduct within their congregations.

4) Support for World Missions and Global Evangelization

Local churches are expected to support the Assemblies of God's global missions and evangelistic outreach.

5) Annual Church Ministerial Report

All churches affiliated with the Assemblies of God must maintain up-to-date membership records and submit an Annual Church

Ministerial Report (ACMR) in the prescribed format each year to both the General Council Secretary and the Korean District Council Secretary.

6) Protection Against Unauthorized Ministers

(1) When a revivalist, preacher, or teacher of questionable credibility seeks to minister without recommendation, the church's Ministerial and leadership team must conduct due diligence. No such individual shall be allowed to minister from the pulpit without a proper written letter of recommendation.

(2) In such critical matters, the advice and counsel of the Executive Committee must be sought. Ministers, Regional Section Presidents, and Korean District Council officers shall exchange information regarding individuals who may pose a risk to church integrity.

7) Transfer of Believers

(1) When a believer wishes to transfer to another church, the current church may issue a letter of transfer to the receiving congregation upon request.

(2) The receiving church shall notify the former church of the confirmed transfer.

4. Mediation by the Korean District Council for Local Churches

1) Cases Requiring Mediation

While church autonomy is a foundational principle of the Assemblies of God, every local church is obligated to accept mediation from the Korean District Council or the General Council when necessary. The Korean District Council and the General Council bear the responsibility to mediate in the following circumstances:

(1) Internal conflict or division arising from financial or other issues

- (2) Autocratic behavior by the Senior Pastor, the board of elders, or church officers
- (3) Significant deficiency in Ministerial leadership
- (4) Situations where the Senior Pastor becomes unable to minister for an extended period
- (5) Deviation from the core principles and practices of the Assemblies of God
- (6) Attempt to withdraw from the Assemblies of God fellowship
- (7) Disputes regarding church property rights

2) Mediation Procedure

The Korean District Council reserves the right to meet with the church's officers or congregation in the following instances. However, the Council may also defer its response if deemed appropriate:

- (1) Upon request by the Senior Pastor
- (2) Upon official resolution by a majority of the church officers
- (3) Upon petition signed by at least twenty percent (20%) of the congregational members

- 3) The Korean District Council may delegate the mediation process to the regional presbytery in which the church is located and may receive a formal report of the outcome.

5. Church Disciplinary Measures

Although the official recognition of a local church is conferred through the issuance of a valid Certificate of Affiliation by the General Council and the Korean District Council, both bodies retain the authority to request a formal meeting when legitimate concerns arise regarding the church's qualifications for affiliation. The General Council and the Korean District Council further reserve the right to revoke the church's Certificate of Affiliation if deemed necessary.

6. Churches Resulting from Division

1) Standards for Approval

If all efforts to maintain unity and harmony within a church have failed and a division results in the formation of a new congregation, the Korean District Council must exercise firm and prudent leadership to verify the facts. It must endeavor to ensure that faithful supporters of the Assemblies of God remain within the Korean District

Council. Based on ethical principles, and in accordance with the doctrine and Constitution of the Korean District Council, every effort should be made to keep both groups within the fellowship of the Assemblies of God, whenever possible.

2) Standards for Discipline Against Involved Ministers

Depending on the circumstances, the Korean District Council shall determine whether the minister involved shall be disciplined within the original congregation or the separated group, or whether ministerial duties shall be suspended altogether. The Council may also decide whether the minister should relocate from the area in which the conflict occurred. If the division was caused by the Minister's misconduct or improper attitude, the Korean District Council shall act in accordance with Article 10, Section 3 of the General Council Bylaws to take appropriate discipline.

7. Prohibition of Church Property Privatization

The Korean District Council shall not recognize the privatization of church property under any circumstances.

Section 2. Churches Affiliated with the Korean District Council

1. Fewer than twenty Congregational Members

Churches affiliated with the Korean District Council that have fewer than twenty congregational members shall be subject to all provisions previously stated, except for the minimum membership requirement.

2. Additional Conditions

Even if a Korean District Council-affiliated church reaches twenty congregational members, it does not automatically qualify for affiliation with the General Council. The Korean District Council shall consider additional factors such as the church's organizational capacity and autonomy before making such a determination.

3. Scope of Supervision

In general, the Korean District Council shall act on behalf of the church officers (or, if necessary, the board of directors) of churches affiliated solely with the Korean District Council. The extent of such supervision shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the Korean District Council.

4. Property Rights

The property rights of Korean District Council-affiliated churches with fewer than twenty congregational members shall, in principle, remain with the local church. However, in the following circumstances, all movable and immovable property shall automatically be transferred to the Korean District Council:

- 1) If the church withdraws from the denomination or is closed
- 2) If any Minister or member attempts to privatize any movable and immovable church property

5. Certificate of Affiliation

The Korean District Council shall issue a Certificate of Affiliation to churches that meet the requirements for Korean District affiliation.

6. Reclassification from General Council to Korean District Council Status

If an Annual Church Ministerial Report reveals that a church affiliated with the General Council has dropped below twenty congregational members, it shall be automatically reclassified as a Korean District

Council-affiliated church. In such a case, the Korean District Council shall notify the General Council Secretary, the appropriate regional Section Council, and the church in question. The church shall remain under Korean District Council affiliation until it has grown and matured sufficiently to be reaccepted as a General Council-affiliated church.

Section 3. Churches Under the Supervision of the Korean District Council

Any church that needs administrative assistance for any reason may request help from the Korean District Council. Such a church shall remain under the supervision of the Korean District Council until it is restored to normal function.

Article 7. Ordained Ministry

Section 1. Definition of Ordained Ministry

The gifts Christ has given to the Church include apostles, prophets, evangelists, ministers, and teachers (Ephesians 4:11), as well as exhorters, administrators, leaders, and those who serve through generosity (Romans 12:7–8). Ordained ministry is classified into three categories based on the level of ministerial maturity: Ministers, Evangelists, and Missionaries. A minister holding valid credentials is authorized to perform the ordinances and ceremonies of the Church (i.e., the duties of clergy).

1. Definition of a Minister

- 1) A minister is a minister of the Word of God who is ordained into sacred office; he is the messenger of the church held in the hand of Christ according to the holy will of God (Revelation 2:1).
- 2) A minister is an ambassador of the Gospel, chosen and appointed by Christ (Ephesians 4:11).

- 3) A minister is a shepherd called to teach and govern the flock of Christ (1 Peter 5:2–4).

2. Definition of an Evangelist

An evangelist is one who possesses clear evidence of God's calling and who ministers by caring for the saints, teaching, preaching, exhorting, and leading worship services.

3. Missionary

A missionary is a faithful assistant in the work of the Gospel who, under the direction of a minister, devotes a portion of their time to Christian service.

Section 2. Qualifications and Requirements

1. General Foundational Principles

- 1) There must be evidence of a born-again experience (John 3:5).
- 2) There must be evidence of having received the baptism in the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:4), enabling the individual to fulfill the fourfold mission of the Church through a Spirit-filled life. (See Declaration of Fundamental Truths, Article 10: The Church and Its Mission)
- 3) There must be a clear indication of divine calling to ministry, confirmed by personal conviction, the work of the Holy Spirit, and the testimony of spiritual colleagues.
- 4) The candidate must demonstrate a blameless Christian life and a good reputation among outsiders (Titus 1:7; 1 Timothy 3:7).
- 5) The candidate must possess a thorough understanding of and agreement with the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Fundamental Truths.
- 6) The candidate must have studied and understood the Constitution and Bylaws of both the General Council and the Korean District

Council, and be committed to practicing the fellowship's principles and pursuing its purpose.

- 7) The candidate must be ready to faithfully adhere to the Constitution, cooperate with others, and be receptive to the guidance and counsel of elders and supervisors.

8) Educational Requirement

The candidate must have graduated from a theological institution recognized by the Credentials Committee of the Korean District Council.

9) Background Check

All applicants seeking ministerial credentials with the Assemblies of God must undergo a background check through an agency designated by the General Council Executive Committee.

10) Marital Status

Ministerial credentials shall not be granted by the General Council or the Korean District Council to applicants who are divorced and whose former spouse is still living, except in the following cases: The divorce occurred prior to conversion (pre-regeneration); the divorce resulted from the infidelity of the former spouse (Matthew 19:9); or the divorce resulted from abandonment by an unbelieving spouse (1 Corinthians 7:10–15).

11) Ministerial Disqualification and Annulment of Marriage

The General Council Executive Committee shall have the authority to determine whether a candidate is disqualified from receiving ministerial credentials.

In such cases, the applicant must present clear and convincing evidence of deceit or fraud at the time of the marriage, or of circumstances that make the continuation of a valid marital relationship impossible. The Executive Committee shall also have the authority to assess whether the grounds for divorce from a previous spouse are consistent with the biblical standards held by the Assemblies of God.

This includes the right to determine whether the applicant's divorce occurred prior to conversion and whether ministerial credentials may be granted. Appeals of the Executive Committee's decisions may be made to the General Council Delegates' Meeting.

12) Qualifications of Women

Scripture clearly affirms that capable women called by God to the ministry of the Word may serve in the Church (Joel 2:29; Acts 21:9; 1 Corinthians 11:5). Any woman who demonstrates growth in the ministry of the Word, whose calling is publicly recognized, whose service is proven, and who meets all other requirements of the

Korean District Council, shall be eligible to receive ministerial credentials and to fulfill any office of the Church. (See Korean District Constitution, Chapter 2, Article 7)

13) Admission of Ministers from Other Denominations

(1) A minister from another denomination who wishes to join the Assemblies of God must submit a letter of recommendation from their former denomination along with their application. However, the Credentials Committee shall not be obligated to accept the applicant's previous credentials but shall make a determination based solely on Assemblies of God standards.

(2) A minister joining from another denomination shall be granted special membership status upon approval by the Korean District Credentials Committee.

Within six months, the minister must complete instruction in the following subjects to receive full membership approval from the General Council: The Declaration of Fundamental Truths (Korean District Constitution, Article 6), Pentecostal theology, the Constitution of the Korean District Council, the history of the Assemblies of God.

These subjects may be completed through accredited seminary coursework or independent study.

2. Minister

The qualifications for ordination as a minister are set forth in the New Testament (1 Timothy 3:1–7; Titus 1:7–9).

- 1) The applicant must be at least twenty-three (23) years of age and must meet all requirements as established by the Korean District Council.
- 2) The applicant must have held a valid evangelist credential from the Korean District Council and have served continuously in a church or ministry-related institution for at least two years. Eligibility to sit for the ordination examination shall be granted in one of the following cases:

(1) The applicant must have earned a bachelor's degree or higher from the Korean District Theological Seminary or another seminary recognized by the Korean District Council.

(2) The applicant must hold a bachelor's degree (B.A.) or higher from a theological institution recognized by the Korean District Council and have completed at least 30 academic credits from a seminary affiliated with the Korean District Council.

(3) The applicant must be serving as the Senior Pastor of a church affiliated with the Korean District Council, or engaged in equivalent ministry, such as pioneering a new church.

- 3) The applicant must be a resident within the jurisdiction of the Korean District Council and shall undergo an interview with the Credentials Committee.

4) Exception to Residency Requirement

Upon the request of the Korean District Credentials Committee, the General Council Credentials Committee may grant an exception in cases deemed extraordinary. In such cases, the requirements to (a) hold an evangelist credential for two years or (b) have resided within

the Korean District Council for at least one year may be waived. (Refer to Korean District Bylaws, Chapter 2, Article 7, Sections 3 and 4)

- 5) To maintain active ministerial credentials, the minister must preach at least fifteen (15) times per year.

3. Evangelist

Evangelists are classified into two categories:

1) Preaching Ministry

(1) The candidate must possess clear evidence of a divine calling and a firm commitment to proclaim the Gospel, along with practical preaching experience. Except in cases of illness or physical incapacity, the candidate must have preached at least fifteen (15) times per year.

(2) Candidates who meet the eligibility criteria set forth by the Korean District Council may be approved to sit for the Evangelist Examination.

(3)

a) A graduate with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree from a secular university must have completed 30 academic credits at a theological institution affiliated with the Korean District Council.

b) A high school graduate or someone with equivalent credentials must have completed 90 academic credits at a theological institution affiliated with the Korean District Council.

2) Specialized Ministry

Those who possess clear intent to dedicate themselves to specialized ministries, such as Christian education, youth ministry, music ministry, or other full-time Christian service, may also be licensed as evangelists. The spiritual qualifications for these candidates shall be the same as for those in the preaching ministry.

3) Duties of evangelists

Evangelists serving as acting ministers may conduct all religious rites and ceremonies except the benediction (final ministerial blessing).

4. Missionaries

- 1) A missionary is a faithful assistant in the ministry of the Gospel who devotes a portion of their time to the work of Christ and serves under the supervision of a Senior Pastor or designated overseer. Except in cases of illness or physical incapacity, they must preach at least twelve times per year.
- 2) If a missionary assumes the responsibilities of a senior minister, they must obtain an evangelist credential within two years, unless they are over sixty-five years of age or have received a conditional credential.
- 3) Individuals who do not fully meet the requirements for ministerial credentials but are deemed by the Korean District Council to be essential to the continuation of a church's ministry may be issued a conditional credential. This conditional credential is valid for one year and may be renewed no more than once. Such individuals must become fully credentialed within three years.

5. Dual Credential

Any individual who holds ministerial credentials from another organization outside the Korean District Council shall automatically forfeit membership in the Korean District Council and lose the right to serve as a Senior Pastor. This provision does not apply to special members residing outside of Korea.

Section 3. Credentialing Procedure

The Korean District Council shall examine the qualifications of all ministerial candidates and, upon approval, recommend them to the General Council Credentials Committee.

1. Application

The applicant shall complete the prescribed application form and submit it along with the applicable application fee to the Korean District Council.

By submitting the application, the applicant affirms a commitment to the principles of voluntary unity, fellowship, cooperation, and equality, thereby initiating the credentialing process.

2. Examination

The applicant must take an examination appropriate to the credential level being sought.

3. Interview with the Korean District Credentials Committee

The applicant must appear before the Korean District Credentials Committee for a formal interview.

4. Function of the Credentials Committee

The General Council Credentials Committee delegates to the Korean District Council the authority to examine, approve, and recommend candidates for credentialing as ministers, evangelists, and missionaries. Final approval and issuance of credentials shall be the responsibility of the General Council Credentials Committee.

5. Issuance of Credentials

The General Council Credentials Committee shall issue the following Certificate of minister Ordination, Certificate of Evangelist Licensure, Certificate of Special Ministry, Certificate of Missionary to qualified and approved candidates. Each credential shall be accompanied by an annual membership card.

6. Ordination Ceremony

The ordination service for ministers shall be conducted under the supervision of the Korean District Council.

7. Expedited Credentialing by the General Council

Applicants approved for expedited processing by the General Council must appear before the General Council Credentials Committee for an interview to be considered for expedited credentialing. Eligible categories for expedited credentialing include:

- 1) Senior Pastor who seek to affiliate with the Assemblies of God along with their congregation.
- 2) Associate ministers currently serving in Korean District churches who were previously credentialed in another denomination.
- 3) Ministerial leaders of ethnic minority groups seeking affiliation with the Assemblies of God.
- 4) Spouses of ministers who have been ordained within the Korean District Council for ten years or more and who are actively engaged in ministry.

Section 4. Ministerial Transfer and Status Changes

1. Transfer

When a minister wishes to transfer into or out of a regional presbytery, the minister must report the intention to the respective presbytery. The presbytery shall confirm the minister's intent, obtain the approval of the regional section executive committee, and report the matter to the District Executive Committee.

2. Voluntary Resignation

If a minister concludes that their ministry is no longer beneficial to the church and decides to resign, they shall submit a resignation letter to the presbytery. The presbytery shall review and finalize the resignation, then report it to the Korean District Council.

3. Resignation upon Recommendation

If a minister is deemed unqualified or ineffective in fulfilling their ministerial duties, the Korean District Executive Committee may recommend resignation.

4. Ministerial Leave of Absence

When a minister must leave the local church due to health issues, theological studies, or other reasons: They must consult with the elders of the church; if the absence exceeds two months, approval must be obtained from the regional presbytery; if the absence exceeds one year, approval must be obtained from the Korean District Executive Committee.

Section 5. Credential Renewal and Reinstatement

1. Definitions

1) Renewed

This term applies to ministers who renew their credentials before the deadline, or those who were late but completed the renewal process by January 15.

2) Reinstated

This term applies to ministers whose names were removed from the official credential roll but who have applied for and been granted reinstatement of their ministerial credentials.

2. Expiration Date

Ministerial credentials expire annually on December 31. Credentials must be renewed each year. It is the personal responsibility of the minister to ensure timely renewal.

3. Grace Period Until January 15

Ministers who fail to renew their annual membership credential by December 31 shall be deemed negligent.

To complete renewal during the grace period, they must submit a \$50 late fee by January 15.

4. Reinstatement of Lapsed Credentials

Ministers who do not complete renewal by January 15 shall be recorded as having expired credentials as of December 31.

To be reinstated, they must submit a reinstatement application along with a \$100 reinstatement fee.

5. Reinstatement Following Removal (Other Than Dismissal)

In cases where a minister's name has been removed from the credential roll for any reason other than formal dismissal, reinstatement may be considered only after a minimum of six months.

An application for reinstatement must be submitted to the Korean District Council, accompanied by a \$100 fee.

6. Ineligibility for Reinstatement

Reinstatement shall not be granted to any individual falling under the following categories:

- 1) Persons engaged in homosexual acts
- 2) Pedophiles
- 3) Persons guilty of incest
- 4) Those who have produced, distributed, possessed, or used child pornography

In the case of pedophilia, reinstatement may be considered only upon thorough evaluation by the Assemblies of God Credentials Committee. If a minister who was previously reinstated after completing a restoration program is later found guilty of another sexual offense, reinstatement shall be permanently denied.

1. Active Ministers

The General Council Credentials Committee shall compile and publish the ministerial roster strictly for internal administrative purposes. It shall not be used for any other purpose, including fundraising. The roster is revised annually and shall include only the names of active ministers who have been issued a current-year ministerial credential.

2. Inactive Ministers

Any active minister who discontinues ministerial duties, evangelistic ministry, or other full-time ministry must notify the Korean District Council. Upon notification, the Korean District shall inform the General Council Secretary, who shall then transfer the name to the inactive ministers roster, unless directed otherwise by the Korean District Council.

1) Definition

Any ordained minister who has preached fewer than fifteen (15) times in a calendar year shall be recorded as inactive in the following year's roster.

2) Removal from the Roster

A minister who remains inactive for two consecutive years shall have their name removed from the ministerial roster. However, upon formal written request by the Korean District Council, the General Council Credentials Committee may allow such a minister to remain on the roster.

3) Exceptions

Ministers on leave due to age or health, employed by institutions of the Assemblies of God or the Korean District Council, full-time ministers serving in education, music, youth, or Christian education ministries, aged 60 or older, and ministers who have served in the Assemblies of God for 25 years or more, regardless of age are exempt from removal under Section 2.

4) Ministers with Disabilities

Ministers unable to serve due to illness or physical disability shall be recorded as inactive, but their credential status remains valid and must be renewed annually through the standard process. Ministers with disabilities approved by the Korean District Council shall be exempt from General Council financial duties.

3. Reinstatement to Active Status

Ministers on inactive status who resume full-time ministry must apply to the Korean District Credentials Committee to be relisted as active in the ministerial roster.

Section 7. Privileges

1. Within the Fellowship

- 1) May serve in ministerial and other approved capacities within the denomination.
- 2) May attend the Korean District Council and the General Council as a delegate.
- 3) May engage in ministry through the World Assemblies of God Fellowship (WAGF) in the fulfillment of the Great Commission.
- 4) May subscribe to officially approved Assemblies of God publications.
- 5) May participate in educational institutions approved and affiliated with the Assemblies of God, including universities.
- 6) May participate in departmental ministries such as retreats, men's ministry, women's ministry, youth ministry, and Sunday school.
- 7) May benefit from group insurance, group health plans, and MBA retirement insurance or other denominational retirement programs.
- 8) May fellowship with individuals or organizations who share the same mission and spirit.

Section 8. Duties and Compliance

1. Adherence to Sound Doctrine

Anyone who declares doctrines inconsistent with the Declaration of Fundamental Truths shall no longer be recognized as a credentialed minister of the Assemblies of God. The Assemblies of God expressly rejects the following doctrines and practices:

1) Unconditional Security of the Believer

The Assemblies of God rejects the doctrine of unconditional eternal security, i.e., the idea that once a person is saved, they cannot fall away. According to Scripture, assurance of salvation is dependent upon maintaining a living relationship with Christ (John 15:6), living a holy life (1 Peter 1:16; Hebrews 12:14), the possibility of having one's name removed from the Book of Life (Revelation 22:19), and the potential of apostasy by believers (Luke 8:13).

2) Legalism

(1) Matters of Conscience

The Assemblies of God rejects imposing personal opinions regarding matters of conscience—such as food consumption (Romans 14:1–3)—upon others.

(2) Adding Conditions to Salvation

The Assemblies of God rejects requiring additional conditions for salvation, such as Sabbath observance, and condemns the imposition of such personal views upon others.

3) Eschatological Errors

(1) Universal Restoration

The Assemblies of God interprets the restoration mentioned in Acts 3:21 as being limited in scope and therefore firmly rejects any

form of the Universal Redemption Theory. (Mark 13:32–33; Luke 12:37–40; 1 Thessalonians 5:2)

(2) Setting a Date for the Lord's Return

Teaching that the Lord will return on a specific date is unbiblical. (Mark 13:32–33; Luke 12:37–40; 1 Thessalonians 5:2) The Assemblies of God unequivocally opposes any attempt—whether from the pulpit or through publications—to predict the timing of the Second Coming, including numeric calculations or visionary revelations of dates.

(3) Post-Tribulation Rapture

In accordance with the Declaration of Fundamental Truths, the Assemblies of God holds that the imminent return of the Lord is the blessed hope of the Church. The teaching that the Church must pass through the Great Tribulation brings confusion and division among believers. Therefore, all ministers of the Assemblies of God shall reject any doctrine that claims specific events of the Tribulation must occur before the Rapture of the saints.

(4) Amillennialism

The Assemblies of God rejects Amillennialism and any theory that denies the literal, earthly, millennial reign of Jesus Christ. Any minister who preaches or teaches any of the above-listed eschatological errors is strongly urged to cease such error immediately. Failure to do so may result in the revocation of ministerial credentials.

(Luke 21:34–36; 1 Thessalonians 5:9–10; 2 Thessalonians 1:4–10; Revelation 3:10, 19–20)

(5) Other Heresies Prohibited by the Korean District Council

2. Demonstration of Clear Pentecostal Evidence

All credentialed ministers of the Assemblies of God must demonstrate a clear and appropriate Pentecostal witness in both teaching and conduct.

3. Cooperative Relationship Between the General Council and the Korean District Council

1) Solidarity with the Regional District of Residence

All Ministers, evangelists, and provisional ministers affiliated with the Korean District Council shall engage in ministry in close cooperation with the regional district council where they reside.

2) Exception

A Minister who serves a church affiliated with a district other than the Korean District Council shall be considered a member of that respective district, regardless of residential location.

3) Cooperation with Other District Councils

Ministers must cooperate with any district council in which they are temporarily laboring or serving.

4) Ministry in Non-Assemblies Churches

A minister shall not be hindered or restricted from preaching the Pentecostal message in a church outside the Assemblies of God so long as they uphold Assemblies of God doctrine and ministerial conduct. However, since such activities may cause confusion or misunderstanding, the minister must first consult with the

Korean District Executive Committee. If approval is denied, such ministry shall be refrained from. Violation of this principle may result in discipline and revocation of credentials.

5) Conduct Toward Disfellowshipped Individuals

In order to maintain the integrity of disciplinary decisions and the protection of the church, all members of the Korean District Council

must exercise caution in their attitudes toward those who have been disfellowshipped, so as not to undermine the decisions made by those entrusted with disciplinary authority. Violation of this rule shall result in a formal reprimand, and continued disregard may lead to further disciplinary measures.

6) All ministers must be subject to the authority of the General Council and the Korean District Council in matters of doctrine and discipline (cf. Korean District Constitution, Article 7, Section 8 and Article 8).

4. Personal Life of Separation from the World and Blameless Conduct

Ministers are required to lead exemplary lives and uphold biblical standards of behavior.

1) Rejection of Worldliness

In light of the rapid moral decline in secular society, we reaffirm our commitment to uphold biblical standards in all matters related to worldliness. All believers are exhorted to obey the command: “Do not love the world or the things in the world... For all that is in the world—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life—is not of the Father but is of the world.”(1 John 2:15–16) Scripture warns against various forms of worldliness, including: Participation in actions that corrupt the body, mind, or spirit; Indulgence in pleasures that may lead to abuse; Excessive love of status or possessions; Extreme attitudes or behaviors, improper language, and immodest appearance; Temptations and influences that dull spiritual desire (Luke 21:34–35; Romans 8:5–8, 12:1; 2 Corinthians 6:14–18; Ephesians 5:11; 1 Timothy 2:8–10, 4:12; James 4:4; Titus 2:12)

2) Ethical and Responsible Financial Stewardship

Ministers must live within their means and avoid incurring debt that would dishonor the spirit of Christ. Their financial conduct must reflect ethical responsibility and personal integrity.

5. Ministers are expected to demonstrate clear evidence of fruitfulness in their ministry, characterized by spiritual power, initiative, and effectiveness in fulfilling their calling.

6. Ministerial Ethics and Decorum

1) Toward Other Ministers and Churches

All discourteous behavior is to be rejected. Ministers shall not interfere in another minister's affairs nor send any correspondence to members of another church without the explicit consent of the responsible leader, especially if such communication may undermine the minister's authority. All letters must be addressed to the appropriate church authority, not to individual members. In the absence of a minister, the letter shall be addressed to a church officer. Any minister violating this standard shall be subject to biblical discipline by either the Korean District Executive Committee or the General Council Executive Committee. Such behavior may negatively affect the issuance of the annual credential and may result in revocation of ministerial status.

2) Holding Lay Office in a Local Church

Ministers shall not hold lay positions in a local church.

3) Confidentiality in Counseling

Assemblies of God ministers, when acting in a ministerial capacity, must treat all information obtained through Ministerial counseling as sacred and confidential. Such information shall not be disclosed unless: The counselee has given explicit permission, or disclosure is necessary for the prevention of a crime.

7. Unbiblical Ecumenical Movements

The Assemblies of God affirms that churches and ministers of the Korean District Council shall not participate in any interdenominational organizations or movements—at local, national, or international levels—that promote unbiblical church unity, for the following reasons:

1) Participation in Secret Societies

We are called to proclaim the last-days message that prepares for the return of the Lord (Matthew 24:14) and to devote ourselves fully to the uncompromised preaching of the gospel (Luke 9:62). Secret societies distract ministers by consuming precious time and focus, leading them away from their calling (Ephesians 5:16). The nature of such organizations typically includes: Secrecy (John 18:20; Acts 26:26); Enforcement of religious oaths (Matthew 5:34); Unequal yoking with non-believers (2 Corinthians 6:14); Strong allegiance to non-biblical ideologies.

These organizations tend to emphasize humanistic and philosophical development (1 Corinthians 2:14; Colossians 2:8), often leading to misinterpretation of essential spiritual truths (2 Peter 3:16). Reliance on secret societies may foster the false belief that salvation can be earned through good works and moral service (Ephesians 2:8-9). In view of these concerns: All ministers of the Korean District Council shall refrain from joining secret societies. Those involved shall be admonished to withdraw from such associations (2 Corinthians 6:17). Ministers are further encouraged to positively influence their congregations to likewise separate from these organizations (1 Timothy 4:12; 2 Timothy 2:24–26).

2) Ecumenical Movements

The Assemblies of God strongly opposes the participation of Korean District churches or ministers in any ecumenical

organizations, whether at the local, national, or international level, for the following reasons:

(1) We believe that the doctrinal basis of the ecumenical movement is excessively broad and includes individuals or groups who deny the the inspiration of Scripture, the deity of Christ, the doctrine of original sin, the substitutionary atonement, and other teachings which we regard as essential to biblical Christianity

(2) We believe that the ecumenical movement often undermines the primacy of Scripture, and that frequently prioritizes social concerns over the urgency of personal salvation.

(3) We believe that efforts to unite various religious bodies into one global church may ultimately result in the emergence of the religious Babylon depicted in Revelation chapters 17 and 18. (But this position does not prohibit Assemblies of God ministers from participating in interdenominational Pentecostal ministries or regional cooperative efforts that do not violate biblical principles.)

8. Minimum Preaching Requirement

- 1) Every ordained minister must preach at least 15 times per year. Failure to meet this requirement will result in the minister being placed on the inactive roll for the following year. If this condition persists for two consecutive years, the minister shall be removed from the roll.
- 2) Every evangelist must also preach at least 15 times per year.
- 3) Each missionary must preach at least 12 times per year.

9. Financial Duties

- 1) Of the General Council Given the substantial expenses associated with promoting cooperation and fellowship in domestic and international ministries—including Executive Committee functions and administrative support—all credentialed ministers of the Korean District Council are obligated to offer monthly contributions of 25\$ for ministers, \$20 for evangelists, \$15 for

missionaries. Whenever possible, ministers are encouraged to exceed these minimums, either personally or through the churches they serve.

2) Of the Korean District Council

(1) All ministers affiliated with the Korean District Council shall remit a monthly dues amount as determined by the Korean District Executive Committee.

(2) All churches under the Korean District Council shall remit 1% of the previous year's final audited budget as the annual denominational fee.

3) Accountability

(1) Compliance with the above financial duties is a prerequisite for renewal of ministerial credentials. In the event of delinquency, all unpaid amounts must be settled at the time of renewal.

(2) The Korean District Council may publish each minister's financial support history—received from the General Council's accounting office—through the following means:

(a) In official Korean District newsletters

(b) Via personal letters

(c) Through other Korean District publications

(d) The Korean District Executive Committee shall carefully review the annual report of each minister, taking into account the specific circumstances of the church, and shall determine whether the minister is demonstrating voluntary cooperation in the ministries of both the General Council and the Korean District Council.

Section 9. Transfer of Credentials

1. Letter of Transfer

When a minister transfers from the Korean District Council to another district of the General Council, the Korean District shall, within sixty

days, issue and send a Letter of Transfer to the receiving district, provided there are no disqualifying factors. Likewise, when a minister transfers from another district to the Korean District, the originating district shall issue a Letter of Transfer within sixty days. The Letter of Transfer must be accepted by the receiving district for the transfer to be valid.

2. Exceptions

- 1) The following situations constitute exceptions to the standard transfer requirement:
- 2) Ministers transferring directly to the General Council for national service
- 3) Ministers who are 60 years or older and no longer active in ministry, or 65 years or older and no longer serving as lead ministers
- 4) Ministers serving in military chaplaincy
- 5) Ministers serving as faculty members of General Council or Korean District-affiliated schools, or schools of other denominations recognized by the Assemblies of God
- 6) Missionaries appointed by the General Council who, while on furlough or temporary assignment, reside in a district other than their home district
- 7) Students currently enrolled in non-Korean District schools
- 8) Ministers serving in non-Assemblies of God institutions where:
 - (1) The ministry involves crossing district boundaries
 - (2) Both districts agree to the exception
 - (3) The institution is recognized by both districts
- 9) Ministers engaged in church planting while itinerating across multiple districts
- 10) Ministers who reside outside their district only by postal address, while remaining members of their home district

10. Personnel File

To facilitate the transition of a minister to another district of the Assemblies of God, the Letter of Transfer must be accompanied by a personnel record containing relevant ministerial information pertaining to the minister and their spouse.

Section 10. Termination of Credentials – Non-Disciplinary

1. Voluntary Termination by Minister

1) Lapsed

A minister who fails to renew their credentials within the prescribed period and is not under discipline shall have their status recorded as “Lapsed” in the Assemblies of God ministerial registry.

2) Resigned

A minister who voluntarily chooses to withdraw from the Fellowship, and is not under disciplinary review, must submit a Letter of Resignation to the Korean District Council. Such resignation must be approved by both the Korean District and the General Council Credentials Committees, and will be listed as “Resigned” in the Assemblies of God ministerial bulletin.

2. District-Initiated Termination

1) Inactive

If a minister remains in inactive status for two consecutive years, their name shall be listed as “Inactive” on the ministerial roll in accordance with General Council Bylaws Article 7, Section 6(b).

2) Not Renewed

In the case where a minister fails to complete required disciplinary restoration within the credential renewal period, the Korean District Credentials Committee may classify the ministerial status as “Not Renewed”.

3. Transfer to Another Denomination

A minister who formally joins another denomination shall be deemed to have terminated their Assemblies of God credentials. An investigation may be conducted to determine the appropriate category of termination.

4. Return of Credential Documents

In all of the above cases, the minister shall return the following to the Korean District Council office: The ministerial credential certificate (Ordination, Licensing, Specialized Ministry, or Lay Ministry), and the most recent Fellowship Card. The Korean District shall forward these documents to the General Council General Secretary's Office. Failure to return such documents shall be regarded as willful disobedience and may constitute grounds for discipline.

5. Changes in Credential Status

Any change in a minister's credential status must be immediately reported to the Korean District Council, which shall complete the appropriate Ministerial Status Report and submit it to the General Secretary's Office of the General Council.

Section 11. Emeritus Ministers

In recognition and honor of long-term service within the Fellowship, credentialed ministers who reach the age of sixty-five (65) shall automatically be granted Emeritus Minister status, regardless of continued full-time ministry.

1. Definitions

- 1) Active Emeritus Minister is a credentialed minister currently serving in three-quarters or more of full-time ministry capacity.

- 2) Semi-Retired Emeritus Minister is a credentialed minister serving in one-half or less of full-time ministry capacity.
- 3) Fully Retired Emeritus Minister is a credentialed minister who is no longer engaged in ministerial service.

2. Retirement Application

- 1) The status of Semi-Retired or Fully Retired Emeritus Minister shall only be granted to those who formally request such designation from the Korean District Council. The Korean District Secretary shall submit a list of such requests to the General Secretary of the General Council annually.
- 2) In cases of extraordinary circumstances resulting in retirement, the Executive Committee of the Korean District shall evaluate and approve the request.

3. Guidelines

1) Reporting

Active and Semi-Retired Emeritus Ministers are required to submit Annual Ministerial Reports and continue to remit the General Council portion of their tithe, as applicable under current policy.

Fully Retired Emeritus Ministers must submit a brief report to maintain up-to-date contact information for mailings and insurance purposes.

2) Sources of Income

These statuses and guidelines apply regardless of income source, whether from ministry, retirement pensions, Social Security, investments, or employment.

3) Publication Identification

No distinctions shall be made in official Assemblies of God publications regarding Active Emeritus Ministers. However, such distinctions may be indicated in directories used for insurance or

retirement purposes. Semi-Retired and Fully Retired Emeritus Ministers shall have their retirement status clearly designated in the official Assemblies of God ministerial roster.

4) General Council Support Contributions

Active and Semi-Retired Emeritus Ministers shall continue to make regular contributions toward General Council support as designated. Fully Retired Emeritus Ministers may, at their own discretion, determine whether to continue remitting the General Council portion of their tithe.

Section 12. Divorce and Remarriage

1. Church Membership Eligibility

1) Pre-Conversion Marital Conflict

There are individuals who, due to their former sinful lifestyles, have experienced complex marital circumstances before coming to faith. These individuals shall be welcomed as believers, and we encourage them to entrust the outcome of such marital discord to the Lord (1 Corinthians 7:17, 20, 24).

2) Common-Law (Cohabiting Relationships)

It is strongly recommended that church membership not be extended to those who are known to be in a common-law relationship, under any circumstances.

3) Remarriage

Loose standards regarding divorce and remarriage are detrimental to individuals, families, and the testimony of Christ. Therefore, we discourage divorce through all legitimate instruction and effort. We do not approve of divorce except in the case of sexual immorality (Matthew 19:9). In such exceptional cases, or where a believer has been abandoned by an unbelieving spouse, the decision to

remarry should be made in the light of God's Word (1 Corinthians 7:15, 27–28).

4) Local Church Leadership Roles

(1) Standards for Elders and Deacons. Because the New Testament sets limits on those who have been divorced and remarried in serving as elders and deacons, we strongly recommend that this standard be maintained across all of our churches (Titus 1:5–9; 1 Timothy 3:12). However, exceptions may be made in the following cases: The divorce and remarriage occurred prior to conversion, the divorce was due to the adultery of a former spouse (Matthew 19:9), or the believer was abandoned by an unbelieving spouse (1 Corinthians 7:10–15).

(2) Autonomy of the Local Church

These recommendations are not mandatory. Each local church retains the right to uphold its own standards and interpretations (see General Council Constitution, Article 11), and may exercise local discretion accordingly.

2. Marriage Ceremonies and Officiating

1) Ministerial Guidelines for Marriage Ceremonies

Except in extraordinary cases as defined in General Council Bylaws Article 9, Section B, Paragraph 5, Subparagraph b, no Assemblies of God minister shall officiate a marriage ceremony involving a person who is divorced and whose former spouse is still living.

2) Refusal to Officiate Based on Conscience

Even in the exceptional cases permitted by the General Council Bylaws (Article 9, Section B, Paragraph 5, Subparagraph b), Assemblies of God ministers are not obligated to officiate a remarriage if doing so would violate their conscience. Ministers may refuse to officiate based on personal conviction.

3) Same-Sex Marriages

Ministers shall not officiate any marriage, civil union, or engagement ceremony involving same-sex couples. Such ceremonies constitute an endorsement of homosexual conduct, which is strictly forbidden by Scripture (Leviticus 18:22; 20:13; Romans 1:26–27; 1 Corinthians 6:9; 1 Timothy 1:9–11). Unless it is proven that a minister was unknowingly deceived into officiating such a ceremony, any minister who knowingly officiates a same-sex marriage or equivalent ceremony shall be dismissed from the Fellowship.

4) Premarital Counseling Requirement

Assemblies of God ministers must provide biblical guidance and counseling to prospective couples prior to officiating a marriage ceremony. Ministers retain the right to decline officiating any wedding if, in their discernment, the couple lacks the necessary spiritual maturity, wisdom, or preparedness for Christian marriage.

Section 13. Misuse of Stewardship

1. Tithing

1) Duty

We affirm the obligation of tithing, and believe that every believer is required to give a tithe unto God. In matters of tithing, ministers shall lead by example, demonstrating faithful stewardship.

2) Purpose

According to the Scripture, the tithe is to be used for the support of active ministry, the Lord's work, and the proclamation of the Gospel. It shall not be diverted to charitable or other non-ministerial purposes. Mutual understanding and proper consideration should exist between minister and church, ensuring that ministers receive adequate and proper support. However, we reject the view that the tithe is to be used exclusively for the minister's personal support.

2. Fundraising

The purpose of regulating fundraising is not to interfere with or obstruct legitimate endeavors, but to safeguard this Fellowship from individuals who engage in fundraising practices that are inconsistent with the principles and policies of the Assemblies of God.

1) Authorization

It is deemed inappropriate and unethical for any minister or missionary to engage in fundraising efforts, whether by letter or any other means, for any cause or purpose, without prior authorization.

(1) Local Churches

Leaders responsible for church-related activities must conduct themselves in such a way as not to invite suspicion from the local church or the surrounding community.

(2) Korean District Council

Any fundraising activity related to ministries or operations under the Korean District Council must receive prior approval from the Executive Committee of the Council.

(3) General Council

National programs or institutions must obtain prior approval from the Executive Presbytery of the General Council.

2) Improper Use of Mailing Lists

The use of mailing lists without the explicit authorization of the Executive Committee is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, chain prayer requests, chain letters, or any appeals addressed to members for the support of church or personal ventures. Violation of this provision shall be subject to discipline.

3. Private Ownership of Religious Institutions

The Korean District Council acknowledges that legitimate corporate entities may retain ownership over church buildings, schools, or institutions funded through resources raised for the work of God. However, it does not recognize ownership of such properties by individual ministers of the Assemblies of God where the founding authority or ultimate control resides in private ownership, private corporations, closed corporations, or any other form of individual control rather than the corporate body. In cases where a local church lacks its own corporate identity or is not registered as a legal entity under the Korean District Council, ownership shall reside with the Board of Directors. In instances where private ownership exists, a proper corporate entity must be established and the property transferred thereto, taking into consideration the legitimate equity interest of the current owner. Failure to abide by this principle and counsel shall have serious consequences upon the individual's standing within the Assemblies of God.

Section 14. Divine Healing and Professional Medical Practice

The General Council of the Assemblies of God opposes the exclusion of medical assistance or treatment when ministers pray for physical healing while counseling believers. Ministers of the Assemblies of God shall not regard the pursuit of medical assistance or treatment as evidence of a lack of faith in God's healing power.

Article 8. Discipline

Section 1. Nature and Purpose of Discipline

Discipline constitutes the exercise of biblical authority that the church must uphold. Its purpose is to honor God, to preserve the integrity and fruitfulness of ministry, and to bring the disciplined individual to repentance and restoration. Discipline must serve not only to correct

but to redeem, and it should always be administered with compassion. It is intended to both safeguard the spiritual well-being of the church and promote the restoration of the minister involved.

Section 2. Causes for Discipline

Violation of the Assemblies of God principles as prescribed in this Constitution and Bylaws may constitute grounds for discipline by the Credential Committee. Causes for such disciplinary measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Conduct unbecoming of a minister or sexually inappropriate behavior
2. General incompetence in ministry
3. Failure to correctly teach or demonstrate Pentecostal doctrine
4. Contentious or uncooperative attitude
5. Authoritarian behavior toward the church
6. Arbitrary rejection of recommendations from the Korean District Council
7. Willful and public deviation from doctrinal positions
8. Incurring debts habitually, resulting in reproach
9. Violation of the Assemblies of God's stance on marriage and divorce
10. Ministering in a non-Assemblies of God church without prior authorization
11. Improper conduct toward a person who has been dismissed from the Fellowship
12. Sending communications to Korean District Council members without prior approval from the Executive Committee

Section 3. Initiation of Discipline

1. Authority

The Credential Committee, which holds the authority to recommend ordination and the issuance of credentials, also holds the authority to recommend the withdrawal of approval or the revocation of credentials.

2. Jurisdiction of the Korean District Council

The Korean District Council Executive Committee holds primary authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings upon receipt of reports indicating any violation. Reports or complaints regarding a minister's violation of Assemblies of God principles (as stated in Article 2, Section 8.2 of this Constitution) submitted to the General Council Credential Committee must also be reported to the Korean District Council, which shall investigate the matter and verify the facts. A copy of the report must be sent to the Korean District Council where the minister resides.

3. Responsibility of the Korean District Council

If, for any reason, the Korean District Council in which the violation occurred is unable to reach a decision, the General Council Credential Committee shall forward the documentation and request the Korean District Council to handle the matter.

4. Responsibility of the General Council Credential Committee

If the Korean District Council fails to reach a decision within 90 days after the case has been forwarded, the General Council Credential Committee shall assume responsibility for determining whether to initiate discipline.

Section 4.

Investigation of Reports or Complaints Regarding Violations of Assemblies of God Principles

1. Misconduct Within the United States

When a report or complaint regarding a minister's misconduct is received, the superintendent or designated representative of the district where the alleged misconduct occurred shall conduct an investigation, keeping in mind their responsibility to protect the church, the minister, the Korean District Council, and the Fellowship. This investigation is conducted to identify the origin of the report or complaint and to verify its legitimacy. The individuals involved are to be interviewed to determine the factual basis of the alleged misconduct and the motives behind any ongoing complaints. If misconduct is confirmed through the investigation, the complainant must sign a formal report of the violation and submit it to the Korean District Council.

2. Misconduct Outside the United States

If the misconduct occurs in a country under the jurisdiction of the World Missions Division, the investigation shall be initiated by forwarding a set of relevant materials from the World Missions Division to the regional district council where the minister resides. Any hearings or judicial proceedings that may affect the minister's credential status shall be conducted in the minister's home district council. The World Missions Division shall provide the district council with all necessary documentation through the following means:

1) Notification to the Korean District Council

Upon receiving a report of misconduct involving a minister or missionary, the World Missions Division shall promptly notify the Superintendent of the Korean District Council by phone or letter and send a copy to the General Secretary of the Korean District Council.

2) Transmission of Confidential Documents

All confidential documents must be sent to the Superintendent of the Korean District Council to ensure all relevant information is made available. Under the direction of the responsible official in the region where the incident occurred, a complete and final report should

be compiled and sent to the Superintendent of the Korean District Council for consideration in the decision-making process.

3) Additional Documentation

If the World Missions Division or the responsible regional official determines that the basic documentation obtained from the location of the misconduct is insufficient, appropriate steps may be taken to collect the necessary materials.

Section 5. Preparation and Submission of Charges

If, after a thorough investigation, it is determined that charges should be filed, an appropriate formal charge sheet shall be prepared and submitted to the Korean District Council office. If there is no individual available to sign the charge sheet, members of the Korean District Council leadership who conducted the investigation may sign the document based on the evidence they possess. In accordance with Article 2, Chapter 8, Clause 2 of the Constitution, a copy of the charge sheet must also be sent to the accused by registered mail.

Section 6. Korean District Council Hearings and Disciplinary Measures

1. If the matter raised by the report or complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved privately among the involved parties, the Superintendent of the Korean District Council to which the accused minister belongs shall convene a hearing by the Korean District Council's Credential Committee. The accused minister is expected to appear with the hope of resolution. The hearing shall not render a final decision until the accused minister has exercised all permitted rights and privileges within the hearing process. However, if the minister refuses to appear or deliberately neglects to exercise those rights and privileges, a guilty verdict and discipline may be rendered.

2. Discipline

1) Grounds for Discipline

Whether through a confession by the involved minister or a determination by the Korean District Council Executive Committee, any violation of the Assemblies of God principles, as stipulated in Section 2 of this Article, shall result in discipline upon a guilty finding.

2) Determination of Disciplinary Range

The Korean District Council Executive Committee is responsible for determining whether the violation warrants revocation of credentials or if the minister is eligible for reinstatement through a restoration program.

The Credential Committee shall consider the following in its decision:

- (1) The nature and severity of the violation
- (2) The sincerity of the minister's repentance
- (3) The minister's attitude toward discipline
- (4) The minister's willingness to cooperate voluntarily

3) Execution of Discipline for Restoration

If the Korean District Council finds the minister guilty, the discipline shall be administered in a spirit of prayer, reverence for God, and in alignment with Scripture and the Constitution of the Assemblies of God, with the goal of eventual restoration. (See Sections 7 and 8 of this Article.)

3. Surrender of Credentials

Any minister who has been disciplined must return all ministerial credentials, including the most recent fellowship card, to the office of the Korean District Council. If the minister is undergoing a restoration program, the credentials will be held by the Korean District Council

during the period of restoration. In the case of expulsion, the Korean District Council must forward the credentials to the General Secretary's Office of the General Council. Refusal to return credentials may result in further charges against the minister.

Section 7. Rehabilitation Program

The fundamental principle underlying discipline is restoration. It is recognized that the human conscience often leads individuals to confession and judgment, and at times, justice is best conveyed alongside mercy. Therefore, efforts to guide disciplined ministers through a rehabilitation program should be carried out with love and kindness.

The following provisions apply to rehabilitation:

1. General Principles

Any individual who has violated the Assemblies of God principles as stipulated in Article 8, Section 3 of the Korean District Council Constitution must apply for a rehabilitation program in order to avoid expulsion. Reinstatement is a privilege granted out of mercy, not a right to be claimed or demanded. The primary purpose of reinstatement is to restore the individual to God, to their spouse, and to their family—and as a result, to ministry as well. Approval of such an application is at the discretion of both the Korean District Council and the General Council Credential Committee.

2. Duration

The rehabilitation program must last at least one year. If the violation falls under Article 8, Section 2(1) of the Korean District Council Constitution, the program must last a minimum of two years.

3. Procedures and Requirements

In determining the specific conditions of the rehabilitation program for a minister, the Korean District Executive Committee shall follow the procedures outlined below:

1) Requirements of the Rehabilitation Program

The specific duration and conditions of the rehabilitation program, as recommended by the Korean District Credential Committee, must first be submitted to the General Council Credential Committee for approval. Once approved, the details are communicated to the concerned minister.

(1) Suspension of Credentials

The minister's credentials shall remain suspended throughout the duration of the rehabilitation program.

(2) Duration and Conditions

The program must last at least one year. If the offense falls under Article 8, Section 2(1) of the Korean District Constitution (e.g., morally inappropriate conduct), the program must extend for a minimum of two years. The General Council Executive Committee has the authority to establish guidelines and policies concerning the duration and conditions of the program.

(3) Scope of Ministry

The scope and involvement in ministry during the program are subject to the decision of the Korean District Executive Committee, pending the approval of the General Council Credential Committee, and must comply with the guidelines and policies established by the General Council Executive Committee.

(4) Membership in the Korean District

The minister may not transfer to another district while participating in the rehabilitation program.

(5) Public Disclosure

During the suspension of credentials, the minister's name will not be removed from the credential registry, and the disciplinary status

will not be published in any official publication of the General Council or Korean District.

(6) Credential Renewal

The minister must continue to renew credentials annually in accordance with regular procedures.

(7) Supervised Ministry

If ministerial duties are suspended under the program, the individual may serve in the local church under the supervision of the minister or section presbyter.

(8) Quarterly Reports

The minister must submit quarterly reports to the Korean District Superintendent.

(9) Ministerial Benefits

Throughout the rehabilitation period, the minister remains eligible for all standard benefits, including group insurance, ministerial insurance, and Ministerial Benefit Association programs.

(10) Implementation

The approved rehabilitation program is to be executed and overseen by the Korean District Executive Committee.

2) Submission of the Rehabilitation Program Progress Report by the Korean District

The Korean District Credential Committee must submit a progress report on the rehabilitation program of any minister under discipline to the General Council Credential Committee by February 1 and August 1 of each year.

3) Completion of the Rehabilitation Program

When the rehabilitation program is satisfactorily completed, the suspension of credentials shall be lifted, and the minister will be reinstated to full and regular ministerial status.

4) Transfer of Rehabilitation Program Records

If a reinstated minister seeks to transfer to another district, the Korean District shall complete a Rehabilitation Report Form, as required by the General Council Secretary, and attach it to the Letter of Transfer sent to the receiving district. Copies of the report shall be retained by the Korean District and the General Council Credential Committee for future reference.

4. Credentials of Formerly Dismissed Ministers

If a dismissed minister seeks reinstatement, the Korean District must obtain prior approval from the General Council Credential Committee before submitting an appropriate rehabilitation program in accordance with the provisions outlined in this section. The dismissed minister shall not be eligible for reinstatement until all requirements of the approved rehabilitation program are fully satisfied. The Credential Committee may consider reinstatement if the minister is deemed to have met the qualifications for restoration.

Section 8. Submission of Reinstatement Decision to the General Council Credential Committee

1. Korean District Recommendation

- 1) When a minister enters a rehabilitation program in accordance with Section 8 of this Article, the Korean District shall submit a report to the General Council Credential Committee detailing the specific violation and the proposed duration of the rehabilitation program. The Korean District shall also notify the minister concerned of this decision.
- 2) If a minister is found guilty of violating the Assemblies of God principles as stipulated in Article 8, Section 2, and it is determined that rehabilitation is either not feasible or has failed, the minister's credentials shall be terminated by dismissal. In such cases, the Korean District shall submit the specific violations and the

dismissal recommendation to the General Council Credential Committee and must notify the minister of this decision.

2. Decision of the General Council Credential Committee

The General Council Credential Committee shall review the recommendation submitted by the Korean District and, if it determines the action to be appropriate, shall approve the decision. If the Committee does not agree with the recommendation, it shall return the case to the Korean District for re-evaluation and further investigation. The Korean District must then report back to the General Council Credential Committee for a final determination.

3. Recordkeeping of Reinstatement Decisions

All relevant documentation related to the disciplinary and reinstatement decision shall be retained by the General Council Credential Committee for future reference.

4. Final Notification

The General Council Secretary shall notify both the minister concerned and the Korean District of the final decision regarding the case.

Section 9. Right of Appeal

1. Submission of Appeal to the General Council Credential Committee

Except in cases of voluntary lapse or resignation initiated by the minister, the minister has the right to appeal any Discipline or termination of credentials. A disciplined minister may file an appeal with the General Council Credential Committee within 30 days from the date the Committee notifies the minister by mail of the decision. At the time of notification, the minister shall be informed of this right. The appeal must be submitted to the General Council General Superintendent's office and must include new information not previously considered or evidence supporting innocence. Copies of the

appeal must also be sent to the Korean District and any other related district.

2. Handling of Appeals by the General Council Credential Committee

The General Council Credential Committee may handle appeals in one of the following ways:

1) Return the Case to the Korean District

If the General Council Credential Committee determines that justice was not served, the case shall be returned to the Korean District Executive Committee for re-investigation and reconsideration. The Korean District must report the results of the re-investigation to the General Council Credential Committee for a final decision.

2) Dismiss the Appeal

(1) Loss of Appeal Rights

If there is evidence that the minister intentionally neglected to exercise the rights and privileges granted during the Korean District hearing (as outlined in Sections 4, 5, and 6), the case will not be returned to the Korean District.

(2) Insufficient Grounds

The General Council Credential Committee reserves the right to determine whether there is sufficient reason to grant the appeal and return the case to the Korean District.

3. Right to Appeal to the General Council General Presbytery

If the appeal is denied by the General Council Credential Committee, the disciplined minister has the right to further appeal to the General Council General Presbytery. The appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date the minister is notified by mail of the Credential Committee's decision. The appeal should be sent to the General Council General Superintendent's office and must include new or previously unconsidered evidence supporting innocence. A copy of the

appeal must also be sent to the Korean District and any other relevant district. The decision made by the General Presbytery shall be final.

Section 10. Public Notification of Dismissal

The Korean District shall not publicly announce the name of a dismissed minister until it receives official notification from the General Council General Secretary's office, confirming that the dismissal has been approved by the General Council Credential Committee. Upon receiving such notification, the dismissed minister shall be granted 30 days from the date of notification to exercise the right of appeal.

Section 11. Reinstatement of Credentials

1. Approval

Applications for reinstatement must be submitted by the applicant through the Korean District and must be approved by the same district in which the dismissal occurred.

2. Minimum Time Lapse

To be eligible for reinstatement, a minimum of one year must have passed since the dismissal. However, if the dismissal was due to inappropriate conduct or sexual misconduct as defined in Section 8, Article 2, Clause 1 of the Korean District Constitution, a minimum of two years must have passed. This period is calculated from the date of dismissal as determined by the Korean District Executive Committee and recorded in the credential termination report submitted to the General Council Credential Committee. (See also Article 7, Section 5. Renewal and Reinstatement.)

3. Required Reinstatement Procedures

A minister who has been dismissed and seeks reinstatement must follow the reinstatement procedures outlined in Article 7, Section 4 of this Constitution.

4. Option to Refer to General Council General Presbytery

The General Council Credential Committee may defer the reinstatement decision until the next General Council General Presbytery, thereby granting the Presbytery the opportunity to review the case. In such instances, the decision regarding reinstatement will be entirely at the discretion of the General Council General Presbytery.

5. Reinstatement Fee

When submitting a reinstatement application, the minister must pay a reinstatement fee of \$50 along with the application.

Section 12. Notification

Any official notification sent by the Korean District or the General Council must be sent by registered mail to the last known address provided by the minister. If, for any reason, mail is returned undelivered, it is the responsibility of the minister to provide a valid and deliverable mailing address to the Korean District or General Council.

Article 9. Amendments

Section 1. Proposal of Amendments

Any member wishing to propose an amendment to these Bylaws must submit the proposed amendment to the President of the Constitution Committee with the signatures of at least ten members of the Korea District. The proposal must be postmarked and sent by mail no later

than ninety days before the opening of the business session of the District Council. If submitted via email, the amendment shall be considered valid only if received by the President at least ninety days before the session.

Section 2. Amendment Procedure

Amendments to these Bylaws shall be decided at the Korea District Council's business session. Upon receiving a proposed amendment, the President of the Constitution Committee shall submit it to the Executive Director, who will instruct the General Secretary to mail the proposal to all members at least forty (40) days prior to the session. The amendment shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members present and voting at the session. Upon adoption, the District Superintendent shall immediately proclaim the amendment.

Section 3. Proposal of Revisions to Amendments

Any revision to a proposed amendment must be submitted to the President of the Constitution Committee no later than twenty days prior to the business session, and must be accompanied by the signatures of at least ten members. The procedure shall follow the same regulations as Section 1 of this Article.

Section 4. Supplementary Regulations

For any matters not explicitly stipulated in these Bylaws, the General Council Constitution and Bylaws, followed by the Korea District Constitution and Bylaws, shall be applied accordingly.

Section 5. Effective Date

These Bylaws shall take effect from the date of promulgation.

Addenda

Article 1. Transitional Provisions

All elected officials whose term expires at the time of enforcement of these Bylaws shall be elected according to the provisions of these Bylaws.

Article 2. Pending Resolutions

Any matters carried over to the Korea District Council's business session prior to the enforcement of these Bylaws shall not be discarded, provided they do not violate the Constitution and Bylaws of the Korea District.

OPERATION RULES

Local Church Rules

Article 1. Governance

Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of these Local Church Rules is to establish administrative order within local churches of the Korea District by providing detailed regulations not specified in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Korea District.

Section 2. Significance of the Local Church Rules

The significance of these rules lies in the church's responsibility to: Promote the spiritual growth of the saints (John 21:15–17), encourage the proper use of the gifts given to the saints (1 Corinthians 14:40), protect the holiness of the church from lawless individuals (2 Thessalonians 2:3–10), and faithfully fulfill the responsibilities and stewardship entrusted to the church and lead the church to maturity (Hebrews 13:17).

Section 3. Congregational Meetings

1. Organization

- 1) The Congregational Meetings shall consist of baptized members who are 18 years of age or older and have been registered as members of the local church for at least six months.
- 2) The six-month period is generally counted from the date of the regular or special Congregational Meetings. In cases of disputes,

the date the church formally petitions a higher body for arbitration shall be used.

- 3) Even if a member meets the six-month requirement, any person who has been absent without excuse from worship services for six months prior to the arbitration petition date or has registered with another church shall lose their voting rights.

2. Officers

The Senior Pastor of the local church shall serve as the President of the Congregational Meetings. The secretary of the Ministerial Cooperation Committee (or of the church officers if such a committee does not exist) shall serve as the secretary of the Congregational Meetings. In the absence of the Senior Pastor, the District Section President or a minister appointed by the District Section President shall act on their behalf.

3. Convocation

The Congregational Meetings must be convened by the Senior Pastor.

- 1) The Congregational Meetings must be publicly announced at least one week in advance.
- 2) The quorum for the Congregational Meetings shall be determined by the number of attendees on the day of the meeting.
- 3) The Congregational Meetings may be held as either a regular or special meeting.
- 4) The regular Congregational Meetings shall approve the annual church membership report, ministry reports, and plans from each department, as well as approve the financial report and church budget.
- 5) The special Congregational Meetings shall only vote on the agenda specified in the convocation notice. Any resolutions that violate the Constitution of the Korea District Council are deemed null and void.

- 6) The financial and ministry reports must be approved by a majority vote of those present. The calling of a minister, and the election of elders, ordained deacons, and deaconesses, must be passed by a two-thirds majority of those present and shall be conducted in a single vote.
- 7) Relocation, merger, or sale of church buildings must be announced in the bulletin two weeks prior and must be approved by a three-fourths majority of at least two-thirds of the registered members being present.
- 8) When a local church intends to withdraw from the Korean District Council, the Senior Pastor must report it to the Regional Section President. The Regional Section President must then announce it in the church bulletin along with the list of voting members at least 4 weeks in advance, and the resolution must be passed with the approval of at least three-fourths of the registered members. The resolution shall be carried out under the supervision of the Regional Section President and the officers of the Korean District Council. However, the Korean District Council may delegate this to the regional council.

Section 4. Board of Elders

1. Organization

The Board of Elders consists of the Senior Pastor and the ordained elders of the local church.

2. Officers

The board includes a President and a Secretary. The President is the Senior Pastor.

3. Convocation

Regular meetings are scheduled based on decisions made by the Board of Elders. Special meetings are convened at the discretion of the Senior Pastor.

4. Quorum

A quorum shall consist of the President and a majority of members.

5. Duties

- 1) To lead the spiritual growth of church members.
- 2) To pray for and visit the sick and those in suffering.
- 3) To record and preserve the minutes of elder board meetings.
- 4) To send representatives to all meetings convened by the General and District Assemblies.
- 5) To recommend candidates for ministerial calling, as well as for the offices of elder, deaconess, and ordained deacon.
- 6) To carry out disciplinary functions within the church.
- 7) To assist the Senior Pastor in spiritual duties such as cell group activities, worship, and evangelism.
- 8) To support the Senior Pastor in local and global evangelism efforts.
- 9) To assist in conducting church ceremonies.

6. Exception

Local churches shall, in principle, adhere to these Operation Rules as established by the Korea District. However, churches that already have a governing Session may exercise discretion in maintaining that structure.

Section 5. Board of Deacons

1. Organization

The Board of Deacons shall consist of the Senior Pastor, associate ministers, minister's spouse, elders, deaconesses, ordained deacons,

and serving deacons. The President is the Senior Pastor. The Secretary is appointed by the President.

2. Duties

The Board of Deacons may establish departments as needed and shall carry out the decisions made by the Ministerial Cooperation Committee.

- 1) To oversee matters related to church construction, expansion, repairs, and the buying or selling of property.
- 2) To support the church's Sunday school ministry.
- 3) To handle church finances, including income and expenditure.
- 4) To provide for the living expenses and welfare of the ministers.

3. Convocation

Meetings may be regular or special and are convened by the Senior Pastor. The schedule is determined based on the church's circumstances and must be announced in the bulletin at least one week in advance.

4. Quorum

A quorum is constituted by the President and the attending members.

Section 6. Ministerial Cooperation Committee

1. Organization

If a church is unable to organize a Board of Elders, the Ministerial Cooperation Committee shall be composed of the Senior Pastor, ordained deacons, deaconesses, and serving deacons. The number of members shall be determined by the local church.

2. Election

Members are elected by secret ballot at the regular Congregational Meetings. At the first organization of the committee, members shall be elected with staggered terms of one, two, and three years.

3. Term of Office

The term is three years, and members may be re-elected after a one-year hiatus.

4. By-election

In the case of a vacancy, a successor shall be elected at the next Congregational Meetings to serve the remainder of the term.

5. Convocation

Regular meetings are scheduled by the committee. Special meetings are convened at the discretion of the Senior Pastor.

6. Quorum

A quorum consists of the President and a majority of members.

7. Officers

The President is the Senior Pastor. The Secretary is appointed by the Senior Pastor.

8. Duties

- 1) To record and preserve the minutes of the committee meetings.
- 2) To review the final accounts and budget plan.
- 3) To plan and execute the church's annual activities.

9. Local church Autonomy

Local churches may choose to establish a Ministerial Cooperation Committee based on their own circumstances.

Section 7. Elders

1. Definition of Elder

An Elder is a highly honorable and esteemed office within the church, selected by the local congregation, examined by the regional presbytery, and ordained through the laying on of hands under the authority of the respective regional council. The elder assists the Senior Pastor and is devoted to spiritual ministry.

2. Qualifications of an Elder

An elder must have served as an ordained deacon for more than 3 consecutive years in the local church, be blameless as outlined in 1 Timothy 3:1-4, be socially reputable, baptized in the Holy Spirit, be a male aged between 40 and 65, and have passed the elder qualification examination of the regional council.

3. Election of Elders

- 1) One elder may be appointed per thirty baptized church members.
- 2) Elder candidates recommended by the Senior Pastor or the Board of Elders must be elected by secret ballot at the Congregational Meetings, receiving approval from two-thirds of the attending members. Only one vote is permitted, and no re-vote is allowed within 365 days of the vote.
- 3) The local church must report the election result in writing to its regional council within ten days.
- 4) The regional council must report the elected elder candidate to the General Secretary of the Korean District Council.

4. Ordination of Elders

The local church must submit an Elder Ordination Request to its regional council. Upon passing the elder qualification examination, the candidate must be ordained within 6 months under the supervision of the regional council.

5. Transferring Elders

- 1) Transfer from another church within the Korean District Council:

A transferred elder may become an active elder after serving as an associate elder for at least 1 year, and upon recommendation by the Senior Pastor or Board of Elders, approval by the regional council, and a two-thirds majority vote at the Congregational Meetings (one vote only).

2) Transfer from another denomination:

A transferred elder from a different denomination must serve as an associate elder for at least 1 year, and upon recommendation by the Senior Pastor or Board of Elders, must be elected by two-thirds majority in one vote at the Congregational Meetings and pass the regional council's examination before being installed as an active elder.

3) Qualifications of Associate Elders:

An elder transferred from another Korean District Council church or another denomination may be appointed as an associate elder after 6 months from the date of transfer upon recommendation by the Senior Pastor or decision by the Board of Elders.

6. Term, Leave, and Resignation of Elders

Eldership is a lifetime position, but active service ends at age 65, after which the elder becomes retired automatically. An elder may take a leave or resign upon personal request due to age or health, or at the request of a majority of the Congregational Meetings members, subject to approval by the regional council. In cases of heresy or misconduct, resignation may be enforced by the Korean District Council upon the request of a majority of the Congregational Meetings members.

(Acts 24:16; Romans 9:1; Philippians 2:15; 2 Peter 2:14; Titus 1:5–9; 1 Timothy 3:13)

7. Honorary Elders

An elder who has served 10 or more consecutive years in the local church and is over 66 years of age may be appointed Elder Emeritus with the approval of the regional council.

Section 8. Female Elders

1. Definition of a Female Elder

A female elder is a lifetime, non-ordained position for women, serving as a member of the local church's board of deacons. She supports the Senior Pastor, visits and encourages church members, especially the sick and those in distress, and devotes herself to prayer and spiritual development. It is a holy and sacrificial office.

2. Qualifications of a Female Elder

A candidate for female elder must be a female deacon who has served the church faithfully and blamelessly for over 5 years, be baptized in the Holy Spirit, be free from domestic duties that may hinder her ministry, be nominated by the Board of Elders or the Senior Pastor, be elected in a single vote by the General Assembly with at least two-thirds majority and appointed by the Senior Pastor, and be at least 45 years old.

3. Transferred Female Elders

A Female elder transferring from another church may be appointed by the minister after serving blamelessly for at least 1 year at the current church and being nominated by the Senior Pastor or Board of Elders, and approved by the General Assembly.

Section 9. Deacons

1. Duties of a Deacon

Deacons, based on their roles like missions, education, finance, or administration, assist the Senior Pastor in various church operations. It is a valuable office within the church.

2. Types of Deacons and Qualifications

1) Ordained Deacons

An ordained deacon must have served the church as an acting deacon (Seo-ri Jipsa) for at least 5 years, with at least 3 consecutive years of faithful service at the current church, be male, baptized in the Holy Spirit, and meet the qualifications of 1 Timothy 3:8-13, be nominated by the Senior Pastor or Board of Elders, and elected by a two-thirds majority in one vote at the General Assembly, and pass the regional council's examination and ordination.

2) Acting Deacons

An acting deacon must be baptized, faithful in tithing and service, and be blameless, meeting the criteria of 1 Timothy 3:8-13, and be appointed by the Senior Pastor.

3. Term and Resignation of a Deacon

Ordained deacons serve for life, but active service ends at age 65. Acting deacons serve for a one-year term and may be reappointed.

- 1) Ordained deacons from other Korean District Council churches must serve faithfully for at least 1 year, then be nominated by the Board of Elders or Deacon Board, and elected by a two-thirds majority in one vote to serve as ordained deacons.
- 2) Ordained deacons from other denominations must also serve blamelessly for 1 year, then be nominated by the Senior Pastor or Board of Elders, elected by two-thirds majority in one vote, and pass the regional council's examination for ordination.

Article 2. Calling of the Senior Pastor

Section 1. Calling and Transfer Procedures

When calling a Senior Pastor, the following procedures must be followed:

1. Calling a Minister from a Church within the Same Regional Council

If a local church desires to call a Senior Pastor currently serving another church within the same regional council, the calling must be resolved by the local church and submitted to the regional council. If the regional council deems the calling appropriate, it forwards the calling to the candidate and reports it to the Executive Committee. If any issue arises between the churches regarding the calling, the regional council must hear explanations from both churches and carefully examine the situation in the interest of peace and edification before reporting to the Executive Committee.

2. Calling a Minister from Another Regional Council

If the desired minister belongs to a different regional council, the calling and transfer must be coordinated through mutual cooperation between the councils and reported to the Executive Committee.

3. Ministers from Other Denominations

Ministers from other denominations who have not been approved for affiliation through the Executive Committee cannot be called to serve churches under the Korean District Council. Only those ministers whose affiliation has been approved by the Executive Committee are eligible to be considered.

Section 2. Ministeral Search Committee

1. The Ministeral Search Committee shall be composed of members of the Board of Elders. If the church does not have a Board of Elders, the Ministeral Search Committee shall be formed by the Ministeral Cooperation Committee or the Board of Deacons.

2. The chairman of the Ministerial Search Committee shall be appointed by the Regional Council Executive Committee.

Section 3. Senior Pastor Calling Vote

1. A minister being called to serve at a local church must be approved through a single vote at a regular or special congregational meeting, with at least two-thirds majority of voting members present.
2. If the minister is appointed by the Korean District Council, a simple majority of voting members is sufficient for approval.
3. A vote to retain a temporary Senior Pastor who has not been officially called must be approved by a simple majority of the voting members.
4. The calling and resignation of assistant ministers and associate ministers shall be made upon recommendation by the Senior Pastor, and approved by the Board of Elders (or the Ministerial Cooperation Committee or Board of Deacons, if no Elders exist).
5. In the event the Senior Pastor resigns, all assistant and associate ministers must resign collectively.
6. All votes related to calling a minister shall be conducted by secret ballot.

Article 3. Ministerial Compensation and Welfare

Section 1. Ministerial Compensation

The compensation for the Senior Pastor shall be categorized by items such as base salary, housing allowance, transportation allowance, book allowance, hospitality allowance, children's education, medical insurance, and taxes.

The annual salary shall be calculated based on 14 months per year.

The compensation for assistant ministers shall be determined based on the financial status of the local church.

Section 2. Ministerial Welfare

1. Ministerial Insurance Contributions

Each local church shall contribute an amount equivalent to one month's salary per year, divided monthly, to the Korean District Council as the retirement pension for the Senior Pastor.

2. Honorary Ministers

- 1) A Senior Pastor who has faithfully served the church for over 20 consecutive years and retires shall receive 75% of the final annual salary as a (retirement) pension for the remainder of his life.
- 2) There is no age restriction for retirement.
- 3) Upon the minister's passing, 50% of the final annual salary shall be paid to the unremarried spouse.
- 4) For assistant ministers who have served for over 20 years, the decision is at the discretion of the local church.

3. Unforeseen Accidents

In the event that a Senior Pastor, assistant minister, or associate minister suffers death or disability due to an accident or illness while performing ministerial duties, the local church shall pay appropriate compensation or consolation money.

4. Severance Pay

- 1) If a Senior Pastor resigns due to personal circumstances and the church has not complied with Section 2, Subsection 1, the church shall pay severance equal to one month's salary multiplied by the number of years served.
- 2) In the case of assistant ministers, severance decisions are left to the discretion of the local church.

Article 4. Code of Conduct for Believers

Section 1. Purpose of the Code of Conduct

A believer is one who has been born again by faith in Jesus Christ as Savior and is a person set apart in Christ. Therefore, the life of a believer is the fruit of faith (Matthew 7:17) and must be lived in love and mutual respect under the fullness of the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 5:18–21), grounded in the Bible and doctrine. This code exists to ensure that believers live a holy and true life by observing the creeds of the church and the Constitution of the General Council (Galatians 5:14–24).

Section 2. Conduct of Believers

The conduct of believers shall be as follows:

1. Honor the Lord's Day, faithfully attend worship, attentively listen to the reading of the Word and preaching, and participate in services and sacraments with reverence and preparation.
2. Read the Bible daily, hold family worship with your household, and be diligent in prayer.
3. Be active in evangelism as commanded by the Lord, and show compassion to the hungry, the poor, the sick, and the imprisoned.
4. Tithe and give offerings and gifts as taught in Scripture.
5. Wives shall submit to their husbands as to the Lord, and husbands shall love their wives as Christ loved the Church.
6. Parents shall raise their children in the instruction and discipline of the Lord, and children shall honor and obey their parents.
7. Live diligently and modestly, appropriate to one's station, and avoid financial dealings that bring about disgrace.

8. Abstain from the use or trade of alcohol and tobacco.
9. Marriage is established by God and should be monogamous; polygamy is forbidden.
10. Children of Christian families should, in principle, marry fellow believers, seek ministerial guidance in their marriage decisions, and have the wedding officiated by a minister.
11. Except in the case of adultery, divorce is not permissible. If the former spouse is still alive, remarriage is discouraged.
12. Do not fabricate or spread false rumors that may damage the faith or reputation of individuals or the church.
13. Avoid entertainment that is inconsistent with the Gospel, do not sing profane songs, and do not read books that are harmful to faith.

Section 3. Enforcement of the Code

This code is to be observed by all. However, if any member neglects or refuses to live by these standards due to stubbornness or hypocrisy and thereby damages the honor of the church or the authority of ministers and obscures the witness of Christ, the church shall admonish them to repent.

If they do not repent, they shall be disciplined according to the church's disciplinary regulations.

Article 5. Discipline

Section 1. Definition of Discipline

Church discipline is the exercise of authority given by Jesus Christ to the Church, to enforce the standards He established. It refers to the appropriate correction or discipline taken by the Church through due process when a believer's words, behavior, or lifestyle dishonors God or causes moral reproach.

Section 2. Purpose of Discipline

The purpose of discipline is to prevent unbiblical habits or misconduct among believers, to maintain the holiness and order of the Church, and to restore the offender through the help of the Holy Spirit and the Word of God.

Section 3. Definition of Offense

An offense refers to any faith or behavior of a believer that is contrary to the Bible or morally improper, or any action that causes others to stumble or disrupts the edification of the Church.

Section 4. Grounds for Discipline

1. Spreading heretical teachings contrary to the doctrines of the Korean District Council or intentionally promoting such teachings within the church to cause moral harm.
2. Sexual misconduct, including marriages that violate the denomination's position on marriage and divorce.
3. Misuse or private appropriation of church property (real estate or movable assets) for personal gain.
4. Inciting factions or dissent among congregants in response to decisions made by the church's general assembly.
5. Defiance of directives issued by the higher governing bodies of the church.
6. Criticizing or inciting criticism against preaching that aligns with the doctrines of the Korean District Council.
7. Repeated quarrelsome behavior or uncooperative attitude.
8. Verbal or physical violence that brings shame to the church.
9. Deliberate disruption of worship services or church meetings.
10. Absence from regular worship services for over one month without valid reason by a church officer.

11. Habitual incurrence of debt.
12. Behavior below the qualifications required for church officers (see Constitution, Chapter 2, Article 8, Section 2).
13. Excessive joking, fabrication of rumors, and habitual use of alcohol or tobacco.

Section 5. Initiation of Discipline

When a reason for discipline arises, the Senior Pastor shall convene a disciplinary committee. This committee shall be the Elders' Council, and if there is no such council, it shall be formed through the ministerial Cooperation Council or Board of Deacons. In serious cases, the matter may be referred to the higher governing body.

Section 6. Types of Discipline

1. Admonition

The individual is to be clearly informed of the grounds for discipline and admonished in the name of the Lord. If the person complies and repents, the matter shall be quietly resolved. If they refuse or deny, then two or more witnesses shall confront the individual, and public rebuke shall be declared.

2. Probation

At the discretion of the Senior Pastor, the disciplined individual may be restricted from prayer participation, attendance at deacons' meetings, and the Lord's Supper for a designated period.

3. Suspension of Qualification

The Senior Pastor may suspend the individual's officer qualifications (such as deacon or elder) for a specified period.

4. Disqualification

Disqualification from office is considered a more severe form of suspension. Elders may be disqualified by the Administrative Committee, and ordained deacons by the District Assembly.

5. Expulsion

The individual shall be removed from the membership registry and expelled from the church.

Section 7. Extension of Disciplinary Period

If the disciplined individual continues to engage in misconduct, the disciplinary period may be extended.

Section 8. Lifting of Discipline

If the individual shows clear and sincere evidence of change and repentance, the Elders' Council, District Assembly, or Administrative Committee may lift the discipline.

Section 9. Appeal

If the individual believes the discipline is unjust, they may file a petition for retrial with the disciplinary committee or appeal to the higher governing body within one month of the decision.

Article 6. Duties

Section 1. Church Duties

1. Local churches under the Korean District Council shall contribute 1% of their monthly financial statements as an obligatory offering to the Korean District Council.

2. Local churches shall report meeting minutes of the Ministerial Cooperation Council, church statistics, and total budget to the Korean District Council.

Section 2. Clergy Duties

1. Ministers affiliated with the Korean District Council must pay a monthly membership fee as determined by the Executive Committee.
2. Any change of address for churches or clergy must be reported to the district assembly and the Korean General Council within 4 weeks.

Article 7. Church Planting

Section 1. Church Planting

1. The district to which a new church belongs shall be determined based on the number of Korean residents and distance in the area.
2. Church planting within a district requires the approval of the nearest existing church within a 1-mile radius of the intended site and the authorization of the district assembly.
3. Associate ministers are prohibited from inciting a congregation to separate and form an independent church during their ministry. But, when a local church plants a new church for evangelistic purposes, this provision shall not apply.

Article 8. Board of Directors

The local church's Board of Directors shall abide by the following regulations regarding meetings, elections, and resolutions:

1. Directors of the board shall be elected by the Ministerial Cooperation Council (or the Board of Deacons if there is no Ministerial Cooperation Council).
2. A director shall lose their position if they are registered with another church or fail to attend their home church for more than one month without notice.
3. Decisions made by the board shall be limited to those authorized in the church's incorporation bylaws, and shall not take precedence over decisions made by the Ministerial Cooperation Council.

Addenda

Article 1. The Local Church Rules shall not take precedence over the Korean District Council's Local Church Rules.

Administrative and Executive Committee Regulations

Year 1996

1st Administrative Committee Meeting

Date: October 23, 1996

Location: Chicago

1. Handling of Dual Credentials (e.g., Elder and Evangelist)

Holding dual ministerial credentials (e.g., both elder and evangelist) is strictly prohibited. Only one credential may be held at a time.

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: May 29–30, 1996

Location: Seoul, Korea

1. Licensing of Elders and Ordained Deacons

The General Council shall prepare the exam for elders and ordained deacons. Execution and examination shall be entrusted to the district assembly.

Year 1997

4th Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 9–11, 1998

Location: Los Angeles

1. Petitions Submitted Without District Approval

Any petition submitted to the General Council without first passing through the appropriate district assembly shall be referred back to the district for resolution before being submitted to the Executive Committee.

Year 1999

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: June 7–8, 1999

Location: Garden Suite Hotel (Los Angeles)

1. All proposals to be presented at the Executive Committee meetings must first be coordinated through the Administrative Committee.
2. All resolutions of the Executive Committee shall be approved by a simple majority of those present.

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: August 9–10, 1999

Location: Orlando, Florida

1. Local Church General Assembly Delegate Qualifications:

Missionaries delegate rights shall be granted only to churches that have fulfilled their financial duties (association dues) to the General Council.

2. Clergy Welfare – Life Insurance for Spouses:

The General Council shall provide life insurance coverage for the spouses of member ministers who are already covered by an individual life insurance policy.

4th Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 7–9, 2000

Location: Hanford Hotel (Los Angeles)

1. The Constitution Committee shall review and submit amendments to the Executive Committee under the following conditions:

- 1) If the parent laws (superior laws) are amended
- 2) Upon request by the Executive Committee
- 3) Upon a legally valid petition by the members of the General Council
- 4) If the Constitution Committee deems it necessary

2. Authority to Interpret the Constitution.

The Constitution Committee shall have the authority to interpret the Constitution during and outside of General Council sessions, upon the request of the Executive Committee.

3. A candidate must receive at least two-thirds approval from the Executive Committee to pass the ministerial exam. The validity of passing subjects in the ministerial exam shall be limited to two years.

4. The 5th Regular General Assembly shall be officially titled: “The 19th Regular General Assembly of the Full Gospel Assemblies of God Korean District Council (5th Unified Assembly)”

Year 2000

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: April 5, 2000

Location: Full Gospel Dallas Church

1. For effective denominational administration and meetings, a subcommittee for new member admissions shall be established,

consisting of the Vice General Superintendent and the General Secretary.

2. All matters reviewed and processed by the Executive Committee must be kept confidential by the committee members.

3. From the next regular General Council, the phrase “(5th Unified Assembly)” shall be removed from the official title.

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: May 18, 2000

Location: L.A. General Council Office

1. As of May 18, 2000, the Assemblies of God Full Gospel Korean Council shall be dissolved and re-established as the Assemblies of God Korean District Council. Bank accounts under the old EIN (Employer Identification Number) shall be closed and reopened under the new council name.

2. The previous 50% discount on dues for life-insured ministers is hereby discontinued.

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: October 24–25, 2000

Location: Glenwood Springs

1. For new ministerial applicants, recommendations from three ministers are required, including one from the district superintendent of the previous denomination.

2. Ministers and evangelists transferring from other denominations must complete coursework in Pentecostal theology, the constitution of the council, and the history of the Assemblies of God.

4th Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 5–6, 2001

Location: L.A. Hanford Hotel

1. When a church established by an overseas missionary applies for membership, it shall be recognized as part of the council, and the

Administrative Committee shall handle any auxiliary administrative procedures.

2. All official conversations with the General Council Office shall be recorded.

Year 2001

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: November 13, 2001

Location: Full Gospel Las Vegas Church

1. The interview process for new member qualification screenings shall be delegated to the local district council.
2. Church planting support shall be transferred from the Home Missions Committee budget to the respective district, which shall review and implement the support according to the Home Missions internal regulations.

4th Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 12, 2002

Location: L.A. Hampton Inn Conference Room

1. When a minister verbally or in writing notifies the district council of resignation, and the council accepts it, the district superintendent shall take oversight of the church. Even without formal notice, if the situation clearly shows the minister has functionally resigned, the district superintendent shall assume control of the church.

Year 2002

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: June 5, 2002

Location: Full Gospel New York Church

1. A former General Superintendent meeting will be held. Flight expenses will only be covered for those not currently ministering. Other expenses will be covered from the emergency fund.

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: September 9–11, 2002

Location: Ramada Inn, San Francisco

1. Since Honorary Elders and Honorary Deaconesses are not specified in the Constitution, local churches shall not use these titles.
2. For individuals called to ministry but without a high school diploma or equivalent, the Board of the Seminary will study and propose a new special training program (separate track) for ministerial development.

Year 2003

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: March 3, 2003

Location: Full Gospel Church of New York Session Room

1. Ministers whose status has lapsed will be transferred to a separate "Lapsed Minister" list in the ministerial directory.

Year 2004

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: November 9, 2004

Location: Texas Station, Las Vegas, NV

1. Seminary students may apply for the ordination exam by submitting a certificate of expected graduation.

Year 2005

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: June 13, 2005

Location:

1. Ministers 65 years or older who have faithfully paid dues for over 5 years may maintain life insurance coverage by continuing to pay the premiums personally.
2. General Council employees may retain life insurance benefits if they opt in and personally pay the premiums.

Year 2006

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: October 25, 2006

Location: Glen Eyrie Conference Center, Colorado Springs, CO

1. Transfer from Other Denominations (e.g., Methodist Deaconess).
 - 1) Methodist "Deaconess" will be accepted as an Ordained Deacon.
 - 2) Those who were approved for ordination but left before being ordained, and later returned, will be handled under Constitution Ch. 3, Art. 1, Sec. 7-4 (Ordination of Elders).

2. Local Church Property Management.

According to the Constitution Ch. 2, Art. 6, Sec. 2, for churches with fewer than twenty voting members, the purchase or sale of church property must be overseen by the General Council.

Year 2007

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: September 11, 2007

Location: Holiday Inn Hotel (Buena Park, CA)

1. Missionaries will be issued official identification cards.

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 4–6, 2008

Location: Holiday Inn Hotel (Buena Park, CA)

1. All committees must submit both operational and financial quarterly reports to the General Council. Committees must also submit an

itemized expense request, which will be reviewed and approved by the General Secretary (Treasurer).

2. The Domestic Missions Committee will select beneficiaries in consultation with local districts. For self-supporting assistance, the task is delegated to local districts or sub-mission divisions.

3. Conditional Membership Policy.

New ministers conditionally admitted on the basis that they complete required courses within 6 months must be notified if incomplete by 4 months. If they still fail to complete by 6 months, their membership will be revoked.

4. Exam committee members will be given an honorarium of \$300, following precedent.

Year 2008

Emergency Executive Committee Meeting

Date: April 23, 2008

Location: Full Gospel New York Church Conference Room

1. A "Promotion Committee" is to be formed along with budget planning to promote the construction of the General Assembly Hall. The number of committee members can be increased as necessary.

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: June 23-25, 2008 (Mon-Wed)

Location: Holiday Inn, Buena Park, CA

1. A study will be conducted on forming a fellowship for the next generation within the General Assembly.

2. For cases of divorce before conversion, the General Secretary will handle the testimony required by the District Presbytery in the "pre-conversion divorce form" of the Credential Application.

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: September 8-9, 2008

Location: Embassy Suites, Seattle-North/Lynnwood

1. Fee Exemption for Missionaries.

Missionaries will be exempted from all fees except life insurance.

2. Proposals to the Executive Committee must be submitted at least 15 days prior to the meeting. If a proposal is submitted, it must include signatures of the submitting members.

Year 2009

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: June 22-24, 2009 (Mon-Wed)

Location: Sagwanamu Church (Tucson)

1. Fixation of the Date of the Annual General Assembly.

The date of the Annual General Assembly is fixed to be from the fourth Monday to Thursday of April each year. The location will be decided by the Executive Committee.

2. Welfare Funds Management and Approval.

Welfare funds will be managed by the General Assembly. Disbursement will require the signatures of the General Secretary and Welfare Committee Chair upon committee approval.

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: August 3-4, 2009 (Mon-Tue)

Location: Renaissance Hotel (Orlando)

1. Expenses in the Event of a Congratulatory or Condolence Occasion.

When there is a special event, \$200 will be allocated for floral tributes for church founding services, 5th and 10th anniversaries, dedications, and ministerial inauguration services.

2. Standing committee members cannot concurrently serve in multiple standing committees.

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: November 12, 2009 (Thu)

Location: Hyatt Place (Overland Park, KS)

1. For each 10th anniversary of a church under the General Assembly, a commemorative plaque will be produced and presented.

4th Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 1, 2010 (Mon)

Location: Holiday Inn (Buena Park, CA)

- 1) Ordination for ministers is restricted to those under 65 years of age.

Year 2010

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: June 22, 2010 (Tue)

Location: Promise Ministries

1. Official documents of the General Assembly will be signed solely by the President for decisions by the Administrative or Executive Committees. Other administrative matters or matters under the Secretary's jurisdiction will be signed by the Secretary alone.

2nd Emergency Executive Committee Meeting

Date: July 22, 2010 (Thu)

Location: Conference Call

1. The examination fees for minister and evangelist candidates are set at \$500 for ministers and \$300 for evangelists. The documents that applicants must prepare include the "Candidate Questionnaire" and the "Statement of Agreement with Facts." Minister exam candidates must submit both the "Candidate Questionnaire" and the "Statement of Agreement with Facts," and evangelist exam candidates must also submit the same documents.

2. The admission fee for new members (including transfers from other denominations) is set at \$500 for ministers and \$300 for evangelists. They must also submit the "Statement of Agreement with Facts."

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: September 27, 2010 (Mon)

Location: Holiday Inn (Buena Park)

1. All standing committees must undergo a financial audit by the General Assembly before the Annual General Assembly meeting.

Year 2011

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: October 10-11, 2011 (Tue-Wed)

Location: AIRPORT HOTEL (Gimpo, Korea)

1. Amendment to Welfare Committee Benefits.

1) \$200 is provided upon the death of a member's parent.

2) Members who faithfully paid fees and maintained membership, but are forced to leave the denomination due to relocation, may request disbursement of their accrued funds with a 30% penalty, subject to documentation and approval.

Year 2012

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: July 9-11, 2012 (Mon-Wed)

Location: New Jersey (Sheraton Hotel)

1. "Waive the membership and dues for 1.5–2nd generation ministers who are financially incapable."

2. For "financially struggling churches and church planters," waive the general council dues for one year based on the recommendation of the district superintendent and allow general council credential renewal.

3. When interviewing ministers and evangelists, their spouses must also be interviewed. The minister interviews are conducted by the Executive Committee, and the evangelist interviews are conducted by the General Secretary and the district superintendent.

Year 2013

3rd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: February 4-6, 2013 (Mon-Wed)

Location: Gamsa Korean Church

1. Only members who have paid dues before the district meeting will be granted voting rights and eligibility for office.

2nd Executive Committee Meeting

Date: September 30 - October 2, 2013 (Mon-Wed)

Location: New York Promise Church (New York)

1. On the eligibility of new, returning, or reinstated members:

- 1) If the head office rejects the membership application after review, the application to the Korean District Council is automatically cancelled.
- 2) A six-month grace period is provided to resolve denied applications.
- 3) Korean District Council dues begin only after official approval by the head office.
- 4) Provisional members recognized before May 31, 2013, under the 2012 decision, will retain their provisional status.

2. Church marriage policies under the Korean District Council.

All churches under the Assemblies of God Korean District Council shall prohibit any form of marriage ceremony other than biblically sound marriage, and no such ceremonies shall be held within the local churches either.

Year 2014

1st Executive Committee Meeting

Date: July 22-23, 2014 (Tue-Wed)

Location: Mexico

1. Delete the clause on airfare reimbursement for standing committee chair meetings (2012, 2nd Executive Committee). No airfare support will be provided for standing committee meetings.



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