

Guidelines for the Remuneration of Parish Ministry Staff for 2024

Key points for 2024

At its August 2023 meeting the Standing Committee resolved to –

- apply the proposed methodology for determining the recommended minimum stipend, being stipend increases targeting 75% of November 2025 AWE, as projected from November 2022 by 3.7%p.a for three years.
- recommend minimum stipends of –
 - \$76,170.05 from 1 January 2024 (being an increase of 4.50% from the recommended minimum stipend applying from 1 July 2023),
 - \$79,293.02 from 1 January 2025 (being an increase of 4.10% from the recommended minimum stipend applying from 1 January 2024), and
 - \$82,464.74 from 1 January 2026 (being an increase of 4.00% from the recommended minimum stipend applying from 1 January 2025).
- for the benefit of parish treasurers, and in order that some inflation relief may be provided to ministry staff within six months, stipend increases will revert to 1 January, from 2024.

Explanatory Notes

Recommended minimum stipends

From 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 the recommended minimum stipend for a minister will be \$76,170 pa.

As in previous years the recommended minimum stipends are only a recommendation, parish councils and clergy are free to negotiate other levels of stipend both above and below the recommended minimum figure, although a parish's right of nomination is subject to the rector being paid not less than the recommended minimum stipend.

Motor vehicles and travel benefits

From 1 July 2024 the recommended Diocesan scale has been revised to a fixed component of \$8,678 and a variable component of \$246 for every 1,000 kilometres of travel. Increases of a similar increment are anticipated for the subsequent four years.

Pastoral Supervision and Professional Development

Recognition of the cost of obtaining pastoral supervision has been included in Section 10 Ministry Related Expenses. Aggregated with other professional development expenses parishes are encouraged to set aside, by agreement, up to \$2,000 per annum for each member of full-time ministry staff.

Approval date: 11 December 2023
by the Standing Committee, Diocese of Sydney

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Guidelines for the Remuneration of Parish Ministry Staff for 2024

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1. Summary of Remuneration for 2024

Position	Section	Recommended Minimum stipend (rate pa)	Section	Superannuation*
Rectors	6	Jan – Dec'24 \$76,170	7	Jan – Dec'24 \$12,949
Assistant ministers & lay ministers				
1 st and 2 nd year		Jan – Dec'24 \$64,745		Jan – Dec'24 \$11,654
3 rd and 4 th year	6	Jan – Dec'24 \$68,553	7	Jan – Dec'24 \$11,654
5 th and 6 th year		Jan – Dec'24 \$72,362		Jan – Dec'24 \$11,654
7 th and subsequent years		Jan – Dec'24 \$72,362		Jan – Dec'24 \$12,949
Youth and children ministers				
<i>Diploma</i>				
1 st to 3 rd year		Jan – Dec'24 \$49,511		Jan – Dec'24 \$9,712
4 th to 6 th year	6	Jan – Dec'24 \$57,128	7	Jan – Dec'24 \$9,712
7 th and subsequent years		Jan – Dec'24 \$64,745		Jan – Dec'24 \$11,007
<i>Advanced Diploma or Theological Degree</i>				
1 st and 2 nd year		Jul – Dec'24 \$64,745		Jan – Dec'24 \$11,654
3 rd and 4 th year	6	Jan – Dec'24 \$68,553	7	Jan – Dec'24 \$11,654
5 th and 6 th year		Jan – Dec'24 \$72,362		Jan – Dec'24 \$11,654
7 th and subsequent years		Jan – Dec'24 \$72,362		Jan – Dec'24 \$12,949
Student ministers <i>one day per week</i>				
Studying for degree	18	Jan – Dec'24 \$11,426	7	Refer section 18.5
Studying for diploma		Jan – Dec'24 \$9,521		Refer section 18.5

* Superannuation contributions for ordained ministry staff are paid by SDS and recovered from the parish through the Parish Cost Recoveries (PCR) system.

Stipend sacrifice Generally, ministry staff can sacrifice 40% of the stipend to a MDBA, with the member of the ministry staff able to set a lower percentage if that is desired, refer [section 6](#).

Housing Generally, ministry staff should be provided with a residence, or provided an accommodation benefit – refer [section 8](#).

Travel Generally, ministry staff should be provided with a motor vehicle, or provided a benefit comprising a fixed \$8,047 plus \$246/1,000km – refer [section 9](#).

Other Entitlements

	Annual Leave (section 12) Weeks/year	Long Service Leave (section 13) Weeks/10 years	Personal/ Carer's Leave (section 14) Days/year	Parental Leave (section 14) Days/year	Workers Comp Insurance (section 15)
Rectors	4	10 (except 1.3 weeks per year 2015-2017)	n/a	n/a	No
Assistant ministers	4	10 (except 1.3 weeks per year 2015-2017)	n/a	n/a	No
Lay ministers	4	2 months	10	Yes	Yes
Youth & children ministers – ordained	4	10 (except 1.3 weeks per year 2015-2017)	n/a	n/a	No
Youth & children ministers – lay	4	2 months	10	Yes	Yes
Student ministers (1 day/week)	4 (pro-rata)	2 months	10 (pro-rata)	Yes	Yes

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2. Introduction

- 2.1. These Guidelines contain details of the recommended minimum stipends, allowances and benefits, which the Standing Committee has approved with effect from 1 January 2024. Individual parishes may choose to be more generous than paying the minimum. It is the responsibility of the parish council to fix the stipends, allowances and benefits for the rector, and, with the rector's consent, the stipends, allowances and benefits for the other ministry staff. Thus, it is important that the ministry staff and parish council have a thorough understanding of these Guidelines and their application.
- 2.2. It is strongly recommended that the parish council determine and document a '*ministry staff remuneration policy*' for the parish, with reference to these Guidelines. The policy may include, for example, under what circumstances more than the recommended minimum stipend will be paid, the basis for determining the amount of the variable travel component, the ministry related expenses that will be paid by the parish, and housing arrangements for ministry staff. Refer [Sample Remuneration Policy](#).
- 2.3. The following steps may help facilitate the process of determining the remuneration of ministry staff –
- Determine the entitlements for each ministry staff member in light of these Guidelines and after due consideration of their personal circumstances (refer [section 5](#)). Refer to the [Remuneration Process Flowchart](#) to help clarify the nature of the role and the applicability of certain minimum conditions under National Employment Standards (Fair Work Aust.) and Diocesan remuneration recommendations.
 - Determine the nature and extent of any ministry related expenses to be borne by the parish. (refer [section 10](#))
 - Document the result of your discussions (e.g., a minute or policy document) for each ministry staff member and communicate to the treasurer and/or office administrator responsible.
 - Complete the [sample Stipend Package calculator](#).
- 2.4. These Guidelines set out the recommended minimum stipend for ministry staff. However, parishes must ensure that the stipend paid to a ministry staff member who is an employee (i.e., non-ordained staff) is no less than the National Minimum Wage (NMW). The NMW for the financial year starting 1 July 2023 is \$23.23 per hour. The recommended minimum stipend for staff in the category of 'Youth and children minister – Diploma, 1st to 3rd year' is \$49,511. If a staff member paid that stipend was required to work 6 days a week at 7.6 hours a day, their hourly rate would fall below the NMW (i.e., $\$49,511 / 52 / 6 / 7.6 = \20.88 per hour) - refer [sections 6.18-6.20](#).
- 2.5. These Guidelines are only applicable to ministry staff in Anglican parishes in the Diocese of Sydney. Different tax rules and employment conditions may apply to other staff. Accordingly, these Guidelines do not apply to administrative or support staff employed by parishes, nor to clergy employed by organisations.

Employment Relations Guidelines

- 2.6. Parish Councils are also encouraged to refer to the '[Employment Relations Guidelines for Parishes](#)'. A full copy of these guidelines is available on the Parish Portal. However, the sample letters of appointment contained in the guidelines together with instructions for their use are also available on the SDS public website at www.sds.asn.au. These letters are designed to minimise the potential for disputes about the terms of the employment relationship. In particular, the letters make clear that the employment of a lay minister must be subject to their being authorised to exercise the office of a lay minister by the Archbishop pursuant to the [Authorisation of Lay Ministry Ordinance 2015](#).
- 2.7. The *Employment Relations Guidelines* also contain a proforma letter of welcome, which can be used for Assistant ministers. As ordained ministry staff are office holders rather than employees it is not appropriate to use a letter of appointment for such personnel.
- 2.8. If you require assistance in accessing the *Employment Relations Guidelines* or using the sample letters of appointment, please contact SDS Legal Services via the SDS website or on 9265 1555.

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3. Terminology

For the purposes of these Guidelines –

ABN means **Australian Business Number**.

Allowance means a cash payment paid to the ministry staff member received in addition to a stipend. Generally, cash payments made in anticipation of an expense being incurred (as opposed to a reimbursement) will be subject to PAYG withholding and reported through STP (refer [section 4](#)).

Assistant minister means a deacon or presbyter licensed to a parish as an assistant minister. Further information can be found in the [Assistant Ministers Ordinance 2017](#).

ATO means the **Australian Taxation Office**.

Benefit means a precise reimbursement to, or payment on behalf of, an individual. A benefit provided by a parish to a member of its ministry staff serving predominantly in pastoral or related duties is exempt from FBT. Exempt benefits are not reported through STP. Benefits paid to non-ministry staff (e.g., office administrators) may be subject to FBT when the benefit paid is private in nature (e.g., the provision of a motor vehicle).

FBT means **Fringe Benefits Tax**.

GST means **Goods and Services Tax**.

Lay minister means a person who holds an authority under the [Authorisation of Lay Ministry Ordinance 2015](#) and who is employed for pastoral ministry within the parish, but is not ordained.

Locum means a person appointed as Locum Tenens or Interim Rector under Chapter 9 of the [Parish Administration Ordinance 2008](#).

Rector means a presbyter licensed to a parish as Rector (and may include an Acting Rector or Locum).

Ministry staff (or sometimes **Ministers**) includes rectors, assistant ministers and lay ministers.

MDBA means Minister's Discretionary Benefit Account (refer [section 11](#)).

NES means the National Employment Standards in the Fair Work Act 2009.

Parish means a parochial unit (regardless of whether it is a parish or provisional parish) in the Diocese of Sydney constituted under the [Parishes Ordinance 1979](#) or a church in the Diocese of Sydney recognised under the [Recognised Churches Ordinance 2000](#).

PCR means Parish Cost Recoveries, which is a centralised management system by which the Synod recovers from parishes certain entitlements (e.g., superannuation contributions) of ordained ministry staff e.g., licensed to a parochial unit.

PAYG means [Pay As You Go](#).

SDS means Sydney Diocesan Services.

STP means Single Touch Payroll.

TFN means [Tax File Number](#).

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4. Taxation treatment of ministry staff – overview

- 4.1. Payments to all members of the ministry staff are subject to PAYG withholding rules.
- 4.2. Under current GST legislation, all activities performed by a member of the ministry staff in pursuit of their vocation as a religious practitioner will be taken to be the activities of the parish. As a result, the member of the ministry staff will not be eligible to register for GST or an ABN for these activities (refer [section 11.13](#) for the treatment of GST on payments made through a MDBA). Members of the ministry staff may be entitled to an ABN for other activities if they satisfy the criteria for recognition as an enterprise.
- 4.3. Benefits provided by a parish to its ministry staff serving predominantly in pastoral or related duties are exempt from FBT under s.57 of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act. The test is concerned with the connection between the benefit and a religious practitioner's duties or activities, rather than the nature of the advantage the benefit represents. Therefore, a benefit can be exempt from FBT, even though it represents a private benefit in the hands of the religious practitioner (or a member of their family) for example, the payment of school fees. Benefits that are exempt under s.57 of the FBTAA are not reported through STP. Such benefits may be provided through the use of a MDBA (refer [section 11](#)).
- 4.4. Any cash amounts paid directly to ministry staff that are not a precise reimbursement for ministry related expenses incurred by the ministry staff is taxable in their hands. For example, if a parish pays into a ministry staff's bank account a pre-determined amount for travel it will be deemed a taxable allowance. Conversely, if the ministry staff member provides documentary evidence (e.g., a car service receipt) and is subsequently reimbursed for the precise amount, then the amount paid is not a taxable allowance. For further information, refer to [Taxation Ruling – TR 2019/3](#).
- 4.5. Any allowances paid directly to ministry staff (as opposed to being paid into a MDBA) are subject to PAYG withholding and must be reported through STP. A member of the ministry staff who receives an allowance directly may be able to claim deductions for work related expenses they incur, in accordance with the tax legislation, in their personal tax return (refer also [section 21](#)).
- 4.6. A member of the ministry staff is not entitled to claim a personal tax deduction for an expense that is paid or precisely reimbursed by the parish.
- 4.7. The criteria used by Centrelink to assess the income of 'ministers of religion' (i.e., parish ministry staff) in order to determine eligibility for some income support payments are different from those in the current tax legislation. Therefore, it is important that each ministry staff member has a clear understanding of what income items to declare when applying for various income support payments from Centrelink.
- 4.8. Exempt benefits provided by parishes under s.57 of the FBTAA are not "exempt reportable fringe benefits" for the purposes of the family tax benefit. (The term "exempt reportable fringe benefits" is used by Centrelink to refer to benefits provided by public benevolent institutions, health promotion charities and some hospitals under s. 57A of the FBTAA). Nevertheless, some exempt benefits provided by parishes may need to be reported to Centrelink when claiming certain payments. For example, the assessment criteria used for applying for the Parenting Payment (administered under the *Social Security Act*) may include certain benefits paid (e.g., housing and travel benefits provided), whereas the assessment criteria used for Family Tax Benefits A and B (administered under the Family Assistance Act) is more closely aligned to what benefits are assessed and reported under current tax legislation in respect of religious practitioners.
- 4.9. Ministry staff are solely responsible for declaring all assessable income and other cash and non-cash benefits received with Centrelink directly.

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5. Elements of remuneration

- 5.1. The remuneration paid or provided by a parish to a member of the ministry staff for their pastoral or related duties normally includes the following elements –
 - (a) the payment of a stipend (up to 40% of which may be sacrificed to a MDBA);
 - (b) contributions to a superannuation fund;

- (c) the provision of housing or a housing benefit, or the payment of a housing allowance;
- (d) the provision of a fully maintained motor vehicle or a travel benefit, or the payment of a travelling allowance;
- (e) the payment of ministry related expenses such as utilities (gas, electricity and water), telephone (including mobiles) and internet charges, hospitality expenses, professional development costs, computer and office equipment, and other expenses pursuant to section 10;
- (f) the provision of annual leave, long service leave and other forms of leave, in certain circumstances.

5.2. Further information is available in the Parish Support Services brochure [About your Remuneration and Related Benefits – A guide for parish clergy in the Diocese of Sydney](#).

5.3. A sample [Parish Remuneration Policy](#) is available for recording and communicating the details of the remuneration for parish ministry staff.

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6. Stipends

6.1. The recommended minimum stipends for ministry staff in 2024 are detailed in the following table –

	% of Rectors Minimum Stipend	Jan – Dec'24 Recommended Minimum stipend \$ pa
Rectors	100%	76,170
Assistant ministers and lay ministers		
1st and 2nd year	85%	64,745
3rd and 4th year	90%	68,553
5th and subsequent years	95%	72,362
Youth and children ministers		
<i>Diploma</i>		
1st to 3rd year	65%	49,511
4th to 6th year	75%	57,128
7th and subsequent years	85%	64,745
<i>Advanced Diploma or Theological Degree</i>		
1st and 2nd year	85%	64,745
3rd and 4th year	90%	68,553
5th and subsequent years	95%	72,362
Student ministers		
Studying for degree	15%	11,426
Studying for diploma	12.5%	9,521

6.2. The actual stipend paid should be increased above the recommended minimum stipend if the member of the ministry staff has more than 2 dependent children.

6.3. The amount by which the stipend should be increased is a matter for negotiation between ministry staff and the parish council.

6.4. If an assistant minister was previously a lay minister, the number of years of service as a lay minister should be added to the number of years of service as an assistant minister for the purpose of calculating the recommended minimum stipend for that assistant minister.

6.5. Where stipends are paid monthly they should be paid no later than the 15th of the month. A record of payment (i.e., a pay slip) should be provided in all cases.

Part-time ministry staff

- 6.6. As a general rule, where ministry staff are serving part-time the recommended minimum stipend is the relevant proportion of the appropriate full-time stipend (as per the above table). These rates are based on a 6 day working week for Rectors and Assistant ministers. For example, a permanent part-time lay minister in their 5th year in ministry works 4 days per week. The amount of stipend to be paid by the parish using the above amounts would therefore be \$67,623 x 4/6 = \$45,082. For lay ministers, under the Fair Work Act an employer must not request or require a full-time employee to work more than 38 hours in a week unless the additional hours are reasonable. Refer sample [Stipend Package calculator](#).

Youth and Children's ministry workers

- 6.7. If a parish employs youth and children's ministry workers, reference should be made to the recommended minimum stipend rates and other entitlements in these Guidelines.
- 6.8. Youth and children's ministry workers graduating from Youthworks College will be at least Diploma qualified and may have, or may continue towards, an Advanced Diploma qualification. In the event that a youth and children's ministry worker does not gain an Advanced Diploma qualification then, in accordance with the stipend rates at [section 6.1](#), the recommended minimum stipend payable will remain at 85% of the recommended minimum stipend applicable to a rector.
- 6.9. If an assistant minister was previously a licensed youth and children's ministry worker the number of years of service as a licensed youth and children's ministry worker should be added to the number of years of service as an assistant minister for the purpose of calculating the recommended minimum stipend for that assistant minister.

Tax treatment of stipend

- 6.10. A stipend paid to a member of the ministry staff is assessable income. PAYG deductions are to be deducted at the rates shown in the ATO's published tax tables and remitted to the ATO in accordance with the requirements of the tax legislation via the parish's Business Activity Statement (BAS). The taxable stipend and PAYG withholding must be reported through the finalised STP data at the end of the tax year (i.e., 30 June). Stipend sacrifice arrangements decrease the ministry staff member's assessable income.

What are stipend sacrifice arrangements?

- 6.11. A stipend sacrifice arrangement is one where a member of the ministry staff foregoes the payment of a portion of their cash stipend. In return, the parish council agrees to make certain payments to third parties on behalf of the ministry staff member, or to provide other non-cash benefits, usually through a MDBA (refer [section 11](#)). If it is agreed that the value of the payments to be made, or the value of the benefits to be provided, equals the amount of the cash stipend foregone (or "sacrificed"), the stipend sacrifice arrangements do not add to the overall cost to the parish of remunerating the member of the ministry staff.
- 6.12. Salary sacrifice is a common practice in the wider community. Stipend sacrifice arrangements may benefit the member of the ministry staff because they are tax effective. This occurs because of the different tax rules which apply to the payment of a stipend and the provision of non-cash benefits. Payments of stipend are liable to tax, and the parish paying the stipend must deduct and remit the appropriate tax to the ATO. However, under current tax legislation, the value of non-cash benefits provided to a member of the ministry staff are exempt from tax. Thus, if non-cash benefits are provided in lieu of a portion of the stipend, they are tax effective to the member of the ministry staff and do not increase the cost to the parish.
- 6.13. It is important to note that while non-cash benefits provided to members of the ministry staff are exempt from tax and STP reporting, social security and family assistance legislation may take the value of many exempt benefits into account when assessing eligibility for various Centrelink income support payments – refer [section 4](#).

Limits on stipend sacrifice arrangements

- 6.14. It is recommended that the maximum level of stipend sacrificed to a MDBA should be 40% of the stipend allocated to the member of the ministry staff (apart from additional superannuation contributions – refer [section 7.10](#)). The member of the ministry staff is able to set the level at a lower percentage if that is desired.
- 6.15. This arrangement only applies to rectors, assistant ministers, and lay ministers as defined in [section 3](#) of these Guidelines. The definition of "religious practitioner" in the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act*

and the characteristics required of a “minister of religion” under the relevant Taxation Ruling may make it difficult for some other ministers to qualify, particularly if their work is not predominantly ministry related. It is recommended that in cases of doubt, the wardens refer to [Taxation Ruling – TR 2019/3](#) and seek professional advice.

6.16. Administrative staff employed by parishes do not qualify for these arrangements.

National Minimum Wage

6.17. The [Fair Work Act 2009](#) applies to Anglican Churches in relation to the engagement of employees, (but it does not apply to ordained ministers who are licenced to the parish as office holders). The Act contains series of National Employment Standards, which stipulate certain minimum conditions of employment that must be provided to all employees. One of the standards is a National Minimum Wage.

6.18. From 1 July 2023 the National Minimum Wage will be \$23.23 per hour for full-time and part-time employees with a 25% loading for casuals. You must pay your employees at or above the National Minimum Wage. In some cases, a Modern Award may also apply to the employee and may stipulate a higher minimum wage that must be paid (e.g., the award rate for an employee under Level 2 Year 1 of the Clerks – Private Sector Award is \$24.76).

6.19. The National Minimum Wage is reviewed with effect from 1 July each year, so please check the [Fair Work Commission](#) web page for the latest rates.

Potential loss of nomination rights

6.20. Parishes are reminded that under clause 5(1)(b) & (c) of the [Nomination Ordinance 2006](#) a parish only has rights of nomination if during the financial year before the vacancy occurred the Rector was paid at least the recommended minimum stipend, was paid a travelling allowance or provided with a travel benefit in accordance with the diocesan scale, was provided with the free use of a residence approved by the Archbishop, and at the date of the occurrence of the vacancy all cost recoveries charges (including any arrears) due and payable by the parish under the [Cost Recoveries Framework Ordinance 2008](#) have been paid.

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7. Superannuation

7.1. The annual superannuation contribution rates for parish ministry staff are –

	Jan-Dec'24 \$ pa
Rectors	12,949
Assistant ministers and lay ministers	
1st to 6th year	11,654
7th and subsequent years	12,949
Youth and children ministers	
<i>Diploma</i>	
1st to 6th year	9,712
7th and subsequent years	11,007
<i>Advanced Diploma or Theological Degree</i>	
1st to 6th year	11,654
7th and subsequent years	12,949

7.2. The above superannuation contribution amounts are in addition to the payment of a stipend and exceed the minimum contribution level required to be paid under the Superannuation Guarantee Legislation. However, contributions made on behalf of parish ministry staff at the above rates are not reportable on through STP because the amount in excess of the super guarantee contribution is not required by law or a collectively negotiated industrial agreement, nor is the amount or rate of superannuation influenced by the staff member. However, if the staff member directly ‘influences’ the payment of additional contributions, such as through a salary sacrifice arrangement, then those additional contributions should be reported through STP.

- 7.3. Superannuation contributions for rectors and assistant ministers are recovered from the parish through the PCR system. The licensing details of the ministry staff member provided to the Diocesan Registry by the Rector must accurately reflect the part-time status where applicable in order for superannuation to be charged correctly.
- 7.4. Choice of superannuation fund is available to rectors and assistant ministers. Rectors and assistant ministers should complete the Notice of Superannuation Fund form to make their choice. For further information refer to the Parish Support Services brochure ['About your Superannuation - A guide for parish clergy in the Diocese of Sydney'](#).

Part-time ministry staff

- 7.5. As a general rule, where ministry staff are serving part-time the recommended superannuation is the relevant proportion of the appropriate full-time superannuation based on a 6 day working week.

Lay ministers

- 7.6. Superannuation for lay ministers must be paid directly by the parish to the relevant complying [superannuation fund of the lay minister's choice](#).
- 7.7. Parishes are reminded that, generally, they must pay employer superannuation contributions in respect of all employees including lay ministers, student ministers, youth and children's workers, administrative and other staff at no less than the minimum rate prescribed in the Superannuation Guarantee Legislation (currently 11.0% but increasing to 11.5% from 1 July 2024 of taxable stipend i.e., the net stipend after amounts sacrificed to a MDBA). However, it is recommended that contributions for lay ministers be paid at the fixed rates detailed in section 7.1 which approximate to 17% of the recommended stipend (before any stipend sacrifice to a MDBA). If contributions are made at the fixed rates detailed in section 7.1 as recommended, the additional amount over and above the 11.0% for the SGL should be classified as an 'non-reportable additional employer contribution' unless the employee has influenced the making of the additional amount.
- 7.8. For lay ministers and other staff subject to the Superannuation Guarantee Legislation, contributions are not required where the person is aged under 18 and working less than 30 hours per week.
- 7.9. For more information on employer superannuation obligations refer to the [ATO website – super for employers](#).

Additional Superannuation Contributions through Stipend sacrifice

- 7.10. It is acknowledged that ministry staff can sacrifice an amount of stipend (even over and above the limit of 40% referred to in section 6.14) to increase superannuation contributions.
- 7.11. It is recommended that any such additional stipend sacrifice superannuation contributions be paid direct to the ministry staff member's superannuation fund by the parish, but even if paid from a MDBA, all additional superannuation should be classified as a "concessional" contribution, and therefore subject to the 15% superannuation contribution tax. For lay ministers, any additional stipend sacrifice superannuation contributions (or other additional contributions the rate or amount of which is influenced by the individual) will need to be reported on the annual payment summary. If the parish is paying the minimum 11.0% rate of superannuation, any additional contributions made by the lay minister must be included in the stipend figure for the purposes of calculating the parish's superannuation contribution as the employer.
- 7.12. However, generally speaking, any additional superannuation contribution made for parish clergy (even if requested by the individual) will not be reportable. This is because to be a 'reportable employer superannuation contribution' it must have been made by an employer and, generally speaking, clergy licensed to a parish by the Archbishop hold an ecclesiastical office and are not employees.
- 7.13. Eligible staff can make additional after-tax superannuation contributions that may entitle them to a co-contribution from the government. Refer to the [ATO website – Government super contributions](#) for further information.
- 7.14. Recent changes to the treatment of superannuation contributions may impact the entitlement of clergy to certain Centrelink benefits.

- 7.15. It is recommended that ministry staff seek professional financial advice before proceeding to make additional superannuation contributions.

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8. Housing and accommodation

- 8.1. The parish (other than a recognised church) must own and maintain a residence for the rector as approved by the Archbishop. However, the Archbishop may approve an alternative arrangement for a rector to live in another residence.
- 8.2. If any full-time member of the ministry staff is not provided with a residence the parish should provide an accommodation benefit or pay a housing allowance of a reasonable value, as agreed between the ministry staff member and the parish council.
- 8.3. Where a parish agrees to provide an accommodation benefit to a member of the ministry staff it may do so by –
- (a) directly making payments to a landlord in respect of rent payable for a property in which the member of the ministry staff resides; or
 - (b) directly making payments to a lending authority in respect of a loan to the member of the ministry staff concerned, such loan having been taken out for the purposes of acquiring the property in which they reside; or
 - (c) precisely reimbursing the member of the ministry staff concerned through a MDBA for a payment made by them to a lending authority in respect of a loan taken out for the purpose of acquiring the property in which they reside, or a payment by them to a landlord in respect of rent paid for a property in which they reside; or
 - (d) the amount of an agreed accommodation benefit may be added to the balance of available funds in a MDBA.
- 8.4. Any questions concerning the application of these Guidelines, or proposed special accommodation arrangements, should be referred to the Regional Bishop.
- 8.5. Where a member of the ministry staff is serving in a permanent part-time capacity, the provision of housing will need to be determined between the ministry staff member and the parish council.
- 8.6. The provision of a residence or an accommodation benefit to a member of the ministry staff is an exempt benefit and not subject to tax under current tax legislation.
- 8.7. The direct payment of a housing allowance to ministry staff (i.e., a payment other than those described in section 8.3) is taxable income in the hands of the member of the ministry staff, and PAYG deductions are required to be made from those payments. Generally, it would be unlikely that a member of the ministry staff could claim deductions for many of the expenses for which a housing allowance could be used. Refer [section 4](#).

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9. Motor vehicles and travel benefits

- 9.1. A member of the ministry staff should be provided with the use of a motor vehicle owned and maintained by the parish to perform their duties, or be provided with a travel benefit or paid a travelling allowance in accordance with the recommended diocesan scale.

Use of a motor vehicle owned and maintained by the parish

- 9.2. The provision of a motor vehicle owned and maintained by the parish is an exempt benefit and therefore is not subject to tax under current tax legislation.

- 9.3. If the parish provides a fully maintained motor vehicle it is recommended that the terms under which it is made available for use by the member of the ministry staff (e.g., unlimited kilometres, use during annual or long service leave, etc) be agreed upon and documented by the parish council.

Travel benefit/allowance

- 9.4. The recommended Diocesan scale is calculated with reference to the average overall costs of private ownership of four popular makes of vehicle, as last published by the RACQ.
- 9.5. Until 30 June 2024, that scale comprises a fixed component of \$8,047 per annum (2023 - \$8,047) to cover lease/loan payments including interest, nominal depreciation, registration, insurance, etc, plus a variable component calculated at the rate of \$246 (2023 - \$246) for every 1,000 kilometres of travel (estimated or actual) by the member of the ministry staff in the year to cover other running costs, such as fuel, service, and tyres.
- 9.6. From 1 July 2024, that scale comprises a fixed component of \$8,678 per annum plus a variable component calculated at the rate of \$246 for every 1,000 kilometres of travel (estimated or actual) by the member of the ministry staff in the year.
- 9.7. As a general rule, where ministry staff are serving part-time the recommended fixed component is the relevant proportion of the full-time recommendation based on a 6-day working week. The variable component should be provided at the same rate provided to full-time ministry staff.
- 9.8. In addition to the travel benefit or allowance, the parish should precisely reimburse the member of the ministry staff for the cost of tolls and parking fees incurred in ministry related travel.
- 9.9. Parishes should be aware that vehicle running costs vary significantly. The cost of running a family vehicle, such as a people mover, is on average more than 40% higher than the cost of running the four popular makes of vehicle referred to above, according to the RACQ survey. Parishes should consider a supplementary payment where a ministry worker's family circumstances require a more expensive vehicle.
- 9.10. The amount of an agreed travel benefit may be added to the balance of available funds in a MDBA. The parish may provide travel benefits (which are normally paid from a MDBA) either by paying direct to a third party or precisely reimbursing the member of the ministry staff for agreed travel expenses on production of documentary evidence (e.g. fuel, maintenance receipts). Such travel benefits are exempt benefits and not subject to tax under current tax legislation.
- 9.11. Any other amounts paid in cash to the member of the ministry staff are allowances and therefore subject to PAYG tax. While such a travel allowance is taxable, the member of the ministry staff may then be able to claim deductions for travel expenses they incur in their personal tax return. A member of the ministry staff is not entitled to claim a personal tax deduction for an expense that is paid or precisely reimbursed by the parish. Refer [section 4](#).
- 9.12. Refer to the '[SDS Motor Vehicle Purchasing Guide](#)' on the Parish Portal for more information about common methods by which parishes and ministry staff members can purchase motor vehicles and the stamp duty and GST implications that may apply.

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10. Ministry Related Expenses: Utilities, Hospitality, Computers, Books, Conference Costs, Professional Development and Pastoral Supervision

- 10.1. The parish council and the member of the ministry staff (both full-time and part-time) should agree in advance the extent to which the general funds of the parish will pay for the ministry related expenses listed below by applying the following guidelines –
- (a) A parish should pay for an agreed portion of water, electricity and gas expenses if the rectory or residence is used for parish business.
 - (b) A parish should pay telephone expenses (including mobile phones) relating to rental and parish calls.
 - (c) A parish should pay hospitality expenses where a clear ministry of hospitality is exercised.

- (d) A parish should pay book and conference costs (including professional development costs) to the extent that these costs clearly relate to ministry and fall within an agreed level of expenditure as determined by the parish council (in consultation with the ministry staff member).
 - (e) With respect to ministry staff for whom the Archbishop-in-Council has declared that supervision must be undertaken, to the extent the cost falls within an agreed level of expenditure as determined by the parish council in consultation with the ministry staff member, a parish should pay the cost of pastoral supervision.
 - (f) A parish should provide the computer hardware, software, internet access and office furnishings and equipment that are required by the ministry staff to exercise their duties.
 - (g) Other ministry related expenses may be paid by agreement between the ministry staff member and the parish council.
- 10.2. With respect to items (d) and (e) parishes are encouraged to set aside in aggregate up to \$2,000 per annum for each member of full-time ministry staff.
- 10.3. Any portion of the above ministry related expenses that are not paid from the general funds of the parish could be paid from the staff member's MDBA, if they so choose.
- 10.4. The parish should make a direct payment of the agreed expenses, with the member of the ministry staff reimbursing the parish for any private expenditure component, or authorising the balance be paid from their MDBA. Alternatively, the parish should precisely reimburse the member of the ministry staff for agreed expenses on production of receipts. Or alternatively, the parish can agree on an amount to contribute to these ministry-related expenses and the agreed amount can be added to the balance of available funds in a MDBA.
- 10.5. Any other amounts paid in cash paid to a member of the ministry staff for these expenses is an allowance that is taxable income in the hands of the staff member, and therefore subject to PAYG withholding. However, the member of the ministry staff may then be able to claim deductions for expenses they incur in their personal tax return.

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11. Minister's Discretionary Benefit Account (MDBA)

- 11.1. In the case of a member of the ministry staff a Minister's Discretionary Benefit Account (MDBA) is a convenient way of accounting for the aggregate amount of each of the following benefits provided by the parish –
- (a) Housing and accommodation benefits. Refer [section 8](#).
 - (b) Motor vehicle and travel benefits. Refer [section 9](#).
 - (c) Ministry Related Expense Benefits: Utilities, Hospitality, Computers, Books & Conference Costs. Refer [section 10](#).
 - (d) Stipend sacrifice arrangements (up to 40% of the agreed stipend). Refer [section 6](#).
- 11.2. All amounts transferred to a MDBA, for whatever reason (e.g., housing benefits, travel benefits, ministry related expenses and stipend sacrifice amounts), form one single pool of funds and may be used to provide a benefit to the member of the ministry staff by the direct payment or precise reimbursement of expenses. The nature of the expense paid is at the full discretion of the member of the ministry staff and does not need to be related to ministry activities or be approved by the Parish Council.
- "The benefit can include any benefit provided to the religious practitioner or his or her spouse and children. The benefits may be related to a religious practitioner's pastoral duties, such as a car used for pastoral duties, or may be private benefits in nature, such as the payment of a holiday or children's school fees."
- Australian Taxation Office's Ruling Compendium (Issue No. 10) relating to TR 2019/3*
- 11.3. Payments made from an MDBA must relate to expenses incurred during the period the rector or assistant minister is licensed to, or a lay minister is employed by, the parish.

Part-time ministry staff

- 11.4. Where ministry staff are serving in a permanent part-time basis the provision of a MDBA will need to be determined with the agreement of the parish council. Generally speaking, it is suggested that ministry staff should only be provided with a MDBA if they have **all** of the characteristics of a minister of religion listed in paragraph 14 of TR 2019/3 – refer [section 6.15](#).

Administrative arrangements

- 11.5. The MDBA need not be a separate bank account – but should be a separate ledger account in the wardens' accounts. If a separate bank account is used, the member of the ministry staff must not be able to operate the account solely on the basis of his or her own signature. The member of the ministry staff may be a co-signatory (with, for example, one or more of the wardens) but never the sole signatory. Where a separate bank account is maintained, amounts should be transferred to the MDBA on a regular basis (i.e., when the stipend is paid).
- 11.6. Any balance in the MDBA is the property of the parish. Similarly, any interest earned on the MDBA (if a separate bank account) is church property and must be accounted for by the wardens, although in practice such interest may be added to the balance of the MDBA for the benefit of the member of the ministry staff.
- 11.7. The parish must record a liability “owing to the member of the ministry staff” for the balance remaining in the MDBA, or if a separate bank account is not used, the wardens must record the same liability and ensure that the balance in the parish's general bank account is sufficient to cover the liability.
- 11.8. It is important that ministry staff supply to the wardens or treasurer documents to support expenses claimed from the MDBA. If such documents are not supplied the payment to the member of ministry staff should be treated as a taxable allowance. Such documents must be kept for audit purposes for at least five years so that if the member of the ministry staff or the parish is the subject of a tax audit, proof exists that payments to the member of the ministry staff were precise reimbursements for expenses incurred.
- 11.9. The accumulated balance in a MDBA is to be carried forward from year to year. Over a number of years the MDBA balance may build to a sizeable sum, and may be used to pay for any major expenses or obligations that a minister incurs, e.g., purchase of a new motor vehicle or a house.
- 11.10. Ministry staff should be regularly updated on the available balance of their MDBA. The SDS sample [MDBA Reconciliation and Payment](#) template can assist parishes with this.
- 11.11. Some parishes make use of a dedicated credit card for those expenses which may be paid from the MDBA and have found that this simplifies the administration of the MDBA. The member of the ministry staff holding that card should supply the original tax invoices supporting charges on the card to the parish to support the latter's claim for both reimbursement and input tax credits.

Taxation implications

- 11.12. If the expenses of the minister are paid direct or precisely reimbursed to a member of the ministry staff through an MDBA in the manner set out in this section, any benefit will be regarded by the ATO as an exempt benefit (refer [Taxation Ruling – TR 2019/3](#)). As the payment is an exempt benefit no FBT will be payable and the member of the ministry staff is not liable to income tax on the value of the benefit. Exempt benefits are not reported through STP Phase 2, but may need to be reported to Centrelink when claiming certain benefits (refer [sections 4.7- 4.9](#)).
- 11.13. Wardens and parish treasurers should refer to the most recent version of the [GST – A Guide for Parish Treasurers](#) in relation to the availability of input tax credits for expenses paid through a MDBA. Where input tax credits are claimed for expenses paid through a MDBA, the benefit of those credits should be added to the balance of the ministry staff member's MDBA.
- 11.14. The SDS sample [MDBA Reconciliation and Payment](#) template includes pro-forma reimbursement and third party payment forms.

Resignation, Retirement or Death

- 11.15. If the member of the ministry staff moves to another parish, any balance of the MDBA not paid into an MDBA operated by the new parish must be paid direct to the member of the ministry staff after PAYG tax has been deducted.

- 11.16. If the member of the ministry staff resigns, retires or dies any balance of the MDBA not used to meet expenses is to be paid direct to the member of the ministry staff or their estate. This payment will attract income tax although concessional tax treatment may be available in some circumstances (professional advice should be obtained).

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12. Annual Leave

Entitlement

- 12.1. Rectors, Assistant ministers (under the [Annual Leave Ordinance 1983](#)) and lay ministers (under the [Fair Work Act 2009](#)) – both full-time and part-time – are entitled to 4 weeks annual leave for each period of 52 weeks during which the member of the ministry staff is licensed to or employed by a parish. The parish must keep an accurate record of the annual leave accrued and taken. For part-time staff the 4 weeks entitlement is 4 of that person's normal working weeks (e.g., if a person works 3 days per week they are entitled to 4 x 3 working days of annual leave per year).
- 12.2. In the case of Rectors and Assistant Ministers, generally, annual leave should be taken before the expiry of two years after the date on which the leave entitlement accrued. As far as possible leave should only be taken after consultation with the rector and wardens and only after suitable arrangements have been made for a person or persons to perform the duties in that person's absence. The annual leave entitlement of a lay minister accumulates from year to year and generally an employer can only require an employee to take annual leave in accordance with the [Fair Work Act 2009](#) (e.g., during a shut-down period or where the employee has accumulated an excessive amount of leave).
- 12.3. During any period of annual leave, a member of the ministry staff must be paid his or her ordinary stipend and be provided with any allowances or benefits to which he or she may be entitled. For more information in relation to lay ministers refer to the [Employment Relations Guidelines for Parishes](#) on the SDS Parish Portal.
- 12.4. An '[annual leave calculator](#)' is available to assist parishes.
- 12.5. Having regard to common community practice, a loading on annual leave is not considered appropriate for ministry staff. However, persons employed under an award (e.g., an office administrator) will be entitled to the payment of a loading if the award so prescribes.

Leave in excess of entitlement

- 12.6. Leave in excess of the 4 week annual entitlement may be taken by a member of the ministry staff with the consent of the wardens. Typically, this may be for such things as attendance at CMS Summer School, an overseas trip to meet missionaries in the field, or an overseas trip to undertake further study.
- 12.7. Attendance at sessions of the Synod of the Diocese or General Synod to which the member of the ministry staff has been summoned is not annual leave.

Public holidays

- 12.8. A member of the ministry staff should be allowed those public holidays which are generally provided to employees except where normal ministry activities are expected to be undertaken (e.g., Christmas Day and Good Friday services). Such public holidays should only be taken on the relevant day unless the wardens have given consent for other arrangements.

Resigning and moving, retirement or death

- 12.9. Where a member of the ministry staff who has leave entitlement resigns, retires or dies, they or their legal personal representative (as the case may be) shall be paid a sum calculated by reference to the value of the stipend and allowances of that person for the period of such leave entitlement up to the date of resignation, retirement or death. PAYG tax should be deducted as applicable.
- 12.10. Where a member of the ministry staff resigns from a parish to take up a position in another parish, leave should be taken before resignation or must be paid in full, calculated by reference to the value of the stipend and allowances at the resignation date. For Rectors and Assistant ministers, taking leave

between parishes (while not licensed to either parish) will result in there being no entitlements accruing (e.g., superannuation, long service leave, or sickness & accident fund benefits) for the period of that leave and may put at risk any potential claim under the Diocesan Stipend Continuance Plan (refer [section 15](#)).

- 12.11. Where a parish terminates the licence or employment of a member of the ministry staff and makes a payment in lieu of the required notice, the payment should be calculated by reference to the stipend, housing, and fixed travel allowance; but not the variable component of the travel allowance or any other work-related allowances.
- 12.12. Further details may be found (as appropriate) in the [Annual Ordinance Leave 1983](#), the [Fair Work Act 2009](#), or the Parish Support Services brochure ['About your Annual Leave – A guide for parish clergy in the Diocese of Sydney'](#).

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13. Long Service Leave

Entitlement for Rectors and Assistant ministers

- 13.1. Rectors and Assistant ministers are entitled to long service leave under the [General Synod – Long Service Leave Canon 2010](#) (the 'Canon').
- 13.2. In general terms, the leave entitlement is 10 weeks for 10 years of full-time equivalent service, however, for the 3 years from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017 leave entitlement accrued at the rate of 1.3 weeks for each year of service. Entitlements may be carried from one parish or organisation to another if the required contributions are paid to the Anglican Church of Australia Long Service Leave Fund (the 'Fund'). For Ministry staff contributions are paid by the Synod and recovered from parishes through the PCR system.
- 13.3. A Rector should first advise the wardens that he wishes to take leave and then seek written approval from the Regional Bishop. An Assistant minister should first seek the approval of the Rector to take leave.
- 13.4. Once the leave has been approved and the Bishop has informed SDS Parish Support Services, SDS makes a claim on the Fund and the proceeds of the claim are passed on to the parish as a contribution to the cost of engaging temporary assistance while the Rector or Assistant minister is on leave.
- 13.5. When a rector or an Assistant minister takes long service leave, the parish must continue to pay the stipend and appropriate allowances or benefits at the current rate.
- 13.6. A 'sabbatical allowance' is also paid by the Fund to Rectors and Assistant ministers taking long service leave and must be passed on by the parish to them after PAYG tax has been deducted. The Rector or Assistant minister may choose to sacrifice up to 40% of the 'sabbatical allowance' to a MDBA. The 'sabbatical allowance' is only paid to those who have an entitlement under the Canon.
- 13.7. The leave entitlement for a Rector or Assistant minister serving part-time is the same as those serving full-time (i.e., 10 weeks for every 10 years of full-time equivalent service, except for the 3 years from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017 when the rate of accrual was 1.3 weeks for each year of service). Thus if a Rector or Assistant minister who commenced in 2009 working 3 days per week and moved to full-time in 2015 was to "purchase" 6 years of 50% part-time service (2009 to 2014) in the Fund, they would be credited with 3 years full-time equivalent service, and would become entitled to take leave in 2022.

Resigning, retiring or death

- 13.8. In the first instance, where a rector or Assistant minister plans to resign or retire, they should contact [SDS Parish Support Services](#) via email for advice in relation to any leave entitlement.
- 13.9. Where a rector or Assistant minister who has a leave entitlement resigns, retires or dies, they or their legal personal representative (as the case may be) will be paid a sum from the Fund based on the period of such leave entitlement. The sabbatical allowance is not payable in these circumstances. Contact [SDS Parish Support Services](#) via email to initiate a claim on the Fund.

13.10. Further information in relation to long service leave entitlements and the operation of the Fund can be found in the Parish Support Services brochure ['About your Long Service Leave – A guide for parish clergy in the Diocese of Sydney'](#) or by contacting SDS Parish Support Services.

Entitlement for lay ministers

13.11. Lay ministers (both full-time and part-time) are employees for the purpose an entitlement to long service leave under the [Long Service Leave Act 1955](#) (the 'Act') and the [Long Service Leave Ordinance 1973](#) (the 'Ordinance'). The leave entitlement under the Act is 2 months (8.67 weeks) for the first 10 years of service and a further 1 month (4.33 weeks) for each subsequent 5 years of service.

13.12. When a lay minister takes long service leave, the parish must continue to pay the stipend, allowances and benefits at the current rate for the duration of the leave.

13.13. The [NSW Department of Industrial Relations](#) can provide guidance on the provisions of the Act and a 'long service leave calculator'.

13.14. Under clause 7 of the Ordinance, Standing Committee has resolved that the wardens of the principal church in each parish must certify in the parish's Prescribed Financial Statements that adequate provision has been made to cover any liability the parish may have for long service leave for lay ministry staff and other support staff (e.g., office administrator).

Resigning and moving, retirement or death

13.15. Under clause 7 of the Ordinance, Standing Committee has also specified that if an employee (be they a lay minister or other employee) transfers to another parish or organisation constituted by ordinance or resolution of Synod, the parish concerned must pay to the parish or organisation to which the employee is transferring 2% of the product of the stipend or salary (per annum) of the employee at the time of the transfer *and* the period of his or her continuous service in parishes and/or organisations in the Diocese, expressed in years and fractions thereof. This requirement does not apply to a parish whose former employee is now studying full time at Moore College, even if they then become a student minister at another parish,

13.16. Where a lay minister or other parish employee who has a long service leave entitlement (generally 10 or more years) retires, resigns or dies, they or their legal personal representative (as the case may be) shall be paid a sum calculated by reference to the value of the stipend or salary and allowances of such lay minister for the period of the leave entitlement, and PAYG tax deducted as applicable.

13.17. In some cases of resignation, dismissal or death a pro-rata entitlement may be payable for service of more than 5 but less than 10 years. To confirm if an entitlement is owed, reference should be made to the document ['About your Long Service Leave – A guide for lay ministers and other employees in the Diocese of Sydney'](#), and by using the long service leave calculator referred to above.

Proceeding to ordination

13.18. At its meeting on 26 May 2008, Standing Committee agreed in principle that where a lay minister is ordained deacon after less than ten years of service, their accrued LSL provision is to be applied to the purchase of leave, as a buy-back from the Anglican Church of Australia Long Service Leave Fund. The amount is to be equivalent to the total of 2% of the product of the ordinand's annual stipend (immediately prior to ordination) and the period of the lay minister's continuous service with diocesan employers. Although this has not yet been legislated by ordinance it is recommended to parishes as a just reward for continuing ministry service and best practice pastoral care.

13.19. The clergy Long Service Leave Fund is much more generous than the LSL payable to lay ministers, due to the higher rate of stipend, the longer period of leave entitlement and the inclusion of a sabbatical allowance in the clergy fund. Accordingly, the LSL provision accrued by a lay minister's employer will not be sufficient to buy-back a long service leave entitlement in the clergy fund commensurate with the duration of their lay ministry service.

13.20. Where a lay minister has more than 10 years lay service and proceeds to ordination, tax and long service leave legislation requires that the accumulated long service leave benefit be paid to the lay minister (after deducting the appropriate amount of PAYG), as ordination deems that the lay minister has effectively 'ceased employment'.

13.21. Further information in relation to long service leave entitlements can be found in the Parish Support Services brochure [‘About your Long Service Leave – A guide for lay ministers and other employees in the Diocese of Sydney’](#), or by contacting SDS Parish Support Services.

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14. Other Leave

Sick and Carer’s leave and other special leave

14.1. If a Rector or Assistant minister is unable to perform his or her duties due to sickness or accident, or because they are experiencing domestic abuse or dealing with the impact of experiencing domestic abuse, the parish must continue to pay the agreed stipend and allowances until the rector or assistant minister recovers or a course of action can be mutually agreed upon (e.g., early retirement). In the case of prolonged illness (including that arising from domestic abuse) financial assistance may be available to the parish through the Sickness and Accident Fund (refer [section 16](#)).

14.2. Lay ministers and other staff are employees under the NES in the [Fair Work Act 2009](#) and accordingly are entitled to –

- 10 days paid sick and carer’s leave per year (pro-rata, cumulative)
- 2 days unpaid carer’s leave (on each occasion when needed, once the paid carer’s leave is exhausted)
- 2 days paid compassionate leave (on each occasion when needed)
- 10 days paid ‘family and domestic violence’ leave each year (not pro-rated, not cumulative)

although the parish council may determine a greater amount than that granted by this standard.

Maternity and parental leave

14.3. There are no automatically available parental leave entitlements for ordained ministry staff. However, the [Parental Leave Ordinance 2016](#) contains a model Policy. The Policy has no effect in a parish unless it is adopted, with or without amendments, by resolution of the Parish Council. The model Policy provides up to 52 weeks of unpaid leave for a female assistant minister, and up to 2 weeks of paid leave for a rector or male assistant minister.

14.4. All lay ministry staff (both full-time and part-time) are employees for this purpose, thus those with at least 12 months of continuous service are entitled to maternity leave, paternity leave or adoption leave (as appropriate) under the NES in the [Fair Work Act 2009](#).

Study/Professional development leave

14.5. There are no prescribed entitlements for ministry staff, but staff are encouraged to discuss their plans with parish council with a view to all parties agreeing to a suitable arrangement. Standing Committee recommends that parish councils include an appropriate dollar amount for professional development expenses (item 6-1300) in their annual parish budget each year, having regard to the on-going professional development of each member of the ministry staff.

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15. Workers compensation and the Stipend Continuance Insurance Plan

Rectors and Assistant Ministers

15.1. Ordained ministry staff in the Sydney Diocese are not “employees” or “deemed workers” for the purposes of the Workers Compensation Act. Accordingly they are not entitled to benefits under that Act and should not be included in the annual declaration form completed for the parish’s workers compensation insurer.

15.2. The parish is required to continue to pay an ordained minister their agreed stipend and allowances/benefits while ever they remain licensed to the parish.

- 15.3. Where an ordained minister licensed to the parish, under the age of 65, is assessed as medically disabled (and unable to continue in their current role), the Diocesan Stipend Continuance Insurance Plan (SCI) provides the parish with an amount equal to 75% of the recommended minimum stipend package applicable at the date of the disability. The amount payable under the SCI will be reduced by any other amount already paid or payable in the future in relation to the injury or sickness, or partial employment.
- 15.4. Payments under the SCI commence 90 days after the disability occurs and continue until the individual is assessed as able to return to work, to a maximum of 5 years or until age 65 in the case of an Assistant Minister, or until age 65 in the case of a Rector, or earlier death. Payments are indexed in line with the annual movements in CPI to a maximum rate of 5% per annum. The cost of the SCI is recovered from parishes via the PCR system.
- 15.5. A Return to Work plan is developed in consultation with professional consultants, medical advisors, the regional bishop and the minister. The plan is aimed at returning the minister to the work environment without aggravating their medical condition. Under this plan a return to work will see a reduction in the payment from the insurance provider, e.g., if the person returns to working 3 days per week the insurance payment will be reduced by 50%. If they commence other duties unrelated to their previous role the insurance payment will be reduced by any earnings received.
- 15.6. Where an ordained minister is assessed as unable to return to work, but their licence to the parish has ended, any further payments by the insurer will be made to the minister, but will be taxable and therefore subject to withholding.
- 15.7. The SCI does not cover expenses (such as medical expenses) which are incurred by a Rector or Assistant Minister, so each Rector and Assistant Minister should ensure that they have adequate medical and hospital cover. A basic cover is provided by Medicare.
- 15.8. To be eligible to participate in the SCI, a Rector or Assistant Minister must be licensed to a parish for more than 15 hours per week (i.e., a minimum of 2 full days).
- 15.9. If a Rector or Assistant Minister leaves the service of the Diocese, they may apply to the Insurer within 60 days of leaving to have their SCI cover continued in their new situation.

Lay Ministers

- 15.10. As employees, lay ministers (both full-time and part-time) are “workers” for the purposes of the Workers Compensation Act. Therefore, the parish must purchase workers compensation insurance cover for all employees (lay ministers and other staff). This is a legal obligation of the parish. For further information refer to the [‘Employment Relations Guidelines for Parishes’](#) on the secure Parish Portal.
- 15.11. Certain benefits received by lay ministers while tax and FBT exempt (and not declared on annual payment summaries, e.g., travel and housing benefits, superannuation) must be included for workers compensation purposes. For assistance with determining which benefits paid or provided to lay ministry and other staff must be included in a workers compensation declaration, refer to the [‘Wages Definition Manual’](#) published by iCare Workers Insurance, formerly NSW WorkCover.
- 15.12. Where the total amount of wages and benefits paid to **all** employees is less than \$7,500 per annum no workers compensation policy is required.

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16. The Diocesan Sickness and Accident Fund

- 16.1. The Diocese operates a [Sickness and Accident Fund](#) (the ‘SAF’) under which a parish may be reimbursed for some of the additional costs incurred while a Rector or Assistant minister is unable to carry out his or her normal duties due to –
- (a) a sickness or accident to the Rector or Assistant minister, or
 - (b) a sickness or accident to someone for whom the Rector or Assistant minister is the primary carer.

No claim can be made on the SAF for the first 14 days (28 days for partial incapacity) of an absence. Thereafter benefits are payable for absences up to a maximum of 12 months for total incapacity (6 months for partial incapacity).

- 16.2. Where a Rector or Assistant minister incurs personal medical, hospital or related expenses following an accident which occurred in the course of performing normal ministry duties, they may seek to recover up to \$5,000 from the SAF, after deducting any funds recoverable from Medicare and/or their private health fund.
- 16.3. [Click here](#) for a sickness and accident claim form.
- 16.4. Further information in relation to the operation of the SAF can be found in the [Sydney Diocesan Sickness and Accident Fund Ordinance 1969](#) or by contacting SDS Parish Support Services.

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17. Interim Rectors and Locums

- 17.1. Interim Rectors and Locums may be remunerated with reference to the relevant full-time stipend and benefits on a pro-rata basis (based on a 6-day working week). A travelling allowance at the rate of 85 cents per kilometre to cover any travel costs incurred while performing their duties may also be paid. The details of these arrangements, including provision for ministry related expenses and leave entitlements (on a pro-rata basis), should be agreed between the parish council and the individual.
- 17.2. Superannuation contributions will be payable. The amount could be pro-rata the applicable Diocesan recommended rate, but it cannot be less than the minimum rate prescribed in the Superannuation Guarantee Legislation (currently 11.0% of taxable stipend but increasing to 11.5% from 1 July 2024), Generally, the parish will need to pay the superannuation contributions direct to the individual's superannuation fund. However, for an ordained person under the age of 65 who holds a licence from the Archbishop specific to that parish, arrangements can be made on an individual case basis for the superannuation contributions to be paid by the Diocese and recovered through the PCR charge.
- 17.3. Stipend Continuance Insurance is only available for ordained staff under the age of 65 who hold a licence from the Archbishop specific to that parish, in which case it will be paid by the Diocese and recovered through the PCR charge.

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18. Student Ministers

- 18.1. The recommended remuneration for student ministers for 2024 is –

	% of Rector's Minimum Stipend	Jan - Dec'24 \$ pa
Working one day per week		
Studying for degree	15.0%	11,426
Studying for diploma	12.5%	9,521

- 18.2. The percentage of a Rector's minimum stipend has been increased (from 12.5% to 15% for students studying for a degree, and from 10% to 12.5% for students studying for a diploma). It is expected that the recommended remuneration for a student minister working a normal 7.6-hour day (1/5th of a 38 hour week) would remain more than the national minimum wage. However, a larger than expected increase in the national minimum wage applying from 1 July 2024 may mean that a student studying for a diploma who is paid the recommended stipend may be required to work less than 7.6 hours after 1 July 2024.
- 18.3. Travel costs (whether private vehicle or public) should be paid by the parish. Where a student minister serves for a half day in addition to a full day, account should be taken of the additional time and cost in travelling and care taken to ensure that the student minister is not disadvantaged by the additional expense. Consideration should therefore be given to paying for the travel time.

- 18.4. Under the [Fair Work Act 2009](#) a national minimum wage is established effective 1 July each year. The minimum (adult) national pay rate for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 is \$23.23 per hour, thus the above recommended remuneration allows for no more than 9.0 hours per week if studying for a degree, and 7.8 hours if studying for a diploma. As this value will be reviewed 1 July each year, please check the [Fair Work Commission web page](#) for the latest rates. It may be necessary to increase the monthly pay or adjust the hours of work should the national minimum wage increase.
- 18.5. Arrangements should be made to ensure student ministers are provided with appropriate hospitality. For example, appropriate breaks should be provided especially in long working days. Preparation time adds to the total time incurred in service for the parish and should be allowed for when the amount of payment is considered.
- 18.6. Superannuation contributions are payable on any taxable remuneration (refer to [section 7](#)). The parish is obliged to pay workers compensation premiums based on the taxable income.
- 18.7. By arrangement with the student minister the parish may agree to pay college fees (tuition, boarding, etc) on behalf of the student minister in lieu of part of the normal remuneration. If such fees are paid they should be considered an exempt fringe benefit (refer [section 4.3](#)) provided –
- the student is a ministry candidate and/or holds the Archbishop's licence, or is an independent candidate undertaking the same course of study as required for a ministry candidate; and
 - the benefit is only applied to paying fees and the provision of accommodation/board.

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19. Remuneration for occasional services or Pastoral Supervision

- 19.1. The recommended rates for Rectors or Assistant ministers who take occasional services but are not licensed to the paying parish are –

	\$
For one service	90
For two or more services in a half day	120
For a whole day	180

- 19.2. Where a Rector or Assistant minister is invited to take, or assist in, services in a church outside the parish to which they are licensed, or provides Pastoral Supervision, any payment for their services should be made to that parish rather than to the Rector or Assistant minister concerned.
- 19.3. If the total return journey of the Rector or Assistant minister taking the occasional service or providing professional supervision is not more than 75 kilometres, a travelling allowance of 85 cents per kilometre should be paid. If further kilometres are travelled, the amount of the travelling allowance should be determined at a rate mutually agreed upon between the parish and the Rector or Assistant minister concerned.
- 19.4. Consideration should be given to reimbursing tolls incurred and providing meals where necessary.
- 19.5. As pension benefits may be reduced according to other income received, the recommended rates are open to negotiation between the Rector or Assistant minister and the parish.

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20. Moving Costs

- 20.1. When a Rector or Assistant minister is appointed to an office or position in a parish it is the responsibility of that parish to bear the cost of moving the furniture and furnishings of that Rector or Assistant minister and his or her family from the place at which they were residing prior to the appointment to the residence at which they will be residing while performing the duties of that office or position.

- 20.2. The [Clergy Removals Fund Ordinance 2003](#) provides for the parish to be reimbursed for some or all of the Rector or Assistant minister's moving costs, but only if –
- (a) the cost has been borne by the parish, and
 - (b) the Regional Bishop determines that the parish is under financial hardship.
- 20.3. When a member of the clergy retires or dies, the [Clergy Removals Fund Ordinance 2003](#) provides for the member of the clergy or their surviving spouse to be reimbursed for some or all of their moving costs.
- 20.4. Reimbursement requires the submission of a [Clergy Removal Expenses Reimbursement Claim Form](#) supported by a copy of the paid invoice.

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21. Special PAYG withholding rules

- 21.1. The parish is required to withhold tax and prepare an individual PAYG payment summary for all locums and other clergy who take occasional services, and include these in its annual reporting. This will mean that the parish should obtain an employment declaration from the individuals or at least collect and retain name and TFN details.
- 21.2. The only exception is that if the individual provides services for not more than 2 days in the quarter there is no requirement to withhold tax from the payments, but the parish will still need to report the payments made to this individual through STP.
- 21.3. A parish is not required to withhold tax on the first 5,000 kilometres of travel allowance it pays annually to each payee **provided** –
- (a) the payee is expected to incur expenses that may be able to be claimed as a tax deduction at least equal to the amount of the allowance, and the payee is able to substantiate the deduction claimed;
 - (b) the amount and nature of the allowances is shown separately in the accounting records of the parish; and
 - (c) the rate paid is no more than the [rates prescribed by the ATO](#) for the relevant income year.

The Diocesan recommended travelling allowance of 85c per kilometre is set in accordance with the rate prescribed by the ATO. The comments in this paragraph relate only to a travel allowance, and do not apply to a travel benefit provided to a member of the ministry staff in accordance with the recommendations for MDBAs in [section 11](#).

- 21.4. A parish will not be required to withhold tax on other allowances paid provided the payee is able to match them with tax deductions that are at least equal to the value of the allowance. The payee must be able to substantiate the tax deductions claimed and the amount and nature of the allowance must be shown separately in the accounting records of the parish.
- 21.5. Irrespective of whether tax has been withheld, the parish is required to report the allowance paid to the individual through STP.
- 21.6. Senior members of the ministry staff may be eligible for the [Seniors and Pensioners Tax Offset](#). Provided the tax offset is not claimed elsewhere, they would claim the tax offset from one payer (e.g., the parish) when they fill in a new withholding declaration and the parish should then use the special tax table for senior Australians.
- 21.7. An individual can only claim the tax offset through one payer (e.g., the parish), however the individual can make an application to the ATO enabling them to vary the amount of tax paid through a number of payers. If they choose this option, the individual must lodge an application for variation of amounts to be withheld under PAYG Withholding with the ATO. It is up to the individual member of the ministry staff to advise their payers to claim the approved variation.

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Ministry and Money

While Sydney Anglicans believe in the priesthood of all believers, we also believe that there are some believers who should be set aside and financially supported in ministry. The following are some principles to help us reflect on that support, both from the perspective of those receiving it and those who are supplying it.

Principles:

1. It is God who provides us with all that we need.

The Lord who is our creator is also our provider (Psalm 104).

While others may place their trust in money to give them the things that they need, Jesus, in contrast, urges us to trust God alone (Matthew 6:24-34).

2. We are to enjoy the good things God has given us.

While all Christians are called on to suffer for Jesus (2 Tim 3:12), this doesn't mean they are called to asceticism (Colossians 2:21-23). In his generosity God has given us wine that gladdens the human heart, oil to make our faces shine and bread that sustains us (Psalm 104:15). It is actually good and godly to enjoy the material blessings God's given us.

3. God supports those in paid ministry through the generosity of others.

We see examples of this in the Old Testament (Numbers 18; 2 Chr 31:4), with Jesus and his disciples (Luke 10:7), and with the apostles and other gospel workers (1 Corinthians 9, Philipians 4).

While this is not a right that gospel workers should necessarily insist upon (1 Cor 9:12,15), nevertheless the bible says –

- That God's people should hold those in gospel ministry in high regard (1 Thess 5:12-13)
- That one way of expressing this is by 'sharing all good things with their instructor' (Galatians 6:6)
- That the underlying principles when it comes to financially supporting those in gospel ministry are – 'Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain', and 'The worker deserves his wages' (1 Timothy 5:18)
- That financial support is a means of expressing gospel partnership (Philipians 4:10-19)

4. A gospel worker needs to have a right view of money.

An overseer is not to be a lover of money or engaged in the pursuit of dishonest gain (1 Tim 3:3, 2 Tim 3:2, Titus 1:7).

Rather they, like other Christians, are to embrace godliness with contentment (1 Timothy 6:6).

The bible:

- Defining contentment as having enough to live on - *But if we have food and clothing, we will be content with that* (1 Tim 6:8, Proverbs 30:7-9).
- Reminding us of the impermanence of material wealth, especially in the face of mortality (1 Tim 6:7, Matt 6:19, Luke 12:13-21).
- Highlighting how the love of money can lead people to foolishness and ungodliness – *For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil* (1 Timothy 6:9-10).
- Noting the financial obligations we have to our families (Mark 7:9-13, 1 Timothy 5:3-8).

5. The way a gospel worker handles money is an example to others

The way a gospel worker views money and possessions is an example to those they seek to lead. While they need to be careful not to practice their righteousness in front of others to be seen by them (Matthew 6:1), they are still called to be an example of what it means to be a follower of Jesus (1 Cor 11:1).

6. We still need to be wise

While we are called to trust God to provide for all that we need, the bible still encourages God's people to be wise. For example in Proverbs 6:6-8 we are encouraged to learn from the ant who *stores its provision in summer and gathers its food at harvest*. Likewise in Proverbs 12:11 we are encouraged to be active when it comes to what God's given us to provide for our needs.

7. Generosity is good for us

Generosity is an expression of **not** putting one's hope in wealth, but in God instead (1 Timothy 6:17-19). It pleases God and leads to others thanking Him. It also expresses practical love for others and strengthens relationships (2 Cor 9:7-14).

Questions to reflect on if I receive money for ministry:

1. Am I content with God's provision for my role?
2. How does my approach to money model my relationship with Jesus?

Questions to reflect on if I provide money for ministry:

1. Does what our church provide for our gospel workers allow them to focus on serving without being distracted by their finances?
2. Are we being generous when it comes to our financial support?