

CANONS MODIFIED IN 2022–2023

These canons have been modified by the motu proprio Competentias quasdam decernere, of 11.II.2022., except for the can. 695 §1 modified by m.p. Recognitum Librum VI, of 26.IV.2022, the cann. 295–296 modified by m.p. Le prelatore personali, of 8.VIII.2023, and the can. 700 modified by m.p. Expedit ut iura, of 2.IV.2023

c. 237 §2. An interdiocesan seminary is not to be erected unless the conference of bishops, if the seminary is for its entire territory, or the bishops involved have obtained the prior confirmation of the Apostolic See for both the erection of the seminary and its statutes.

c. 242 §1. Each nation is to have a programme of priestly formation which is to be established by the conference of bishops, attentive to the norms issued by the supreme authority of the Church, and which is to be confirmed by the Holy See. This programme is to be adapted to new circumstances, also with the confirmation of the Holy See, and is to define the main principles of the instruction to be given in the seminary and general norms adapted to the pastoral needs of each region or province.

c. 265. Every cleric must be incardinated either in a particular church or personal prelatore, or in an institute of consecrated life or society endowed with this faculty, or also in a public clerical association which has obtained that faculty from the Apostolic See, in such a way that unattached or transient clerics are not allowed at all.

c. 295 §1. The personal prelatore, which is assimilated to public clerical associations of pontifical right with the faculty of incardinating

c. 237 §2. *Seminarium interdiocesanum ne erigatur nisi prius confirmatio Apostolicae Sedis, tum ipsius seminarii erectionis tum eiusdem statutorum, obtenta fuerit, et quidem ab Episcoporum conferentia, si agatur de seminario pro universo eius territorio, secus ab Episcopis quorum interest.*

c. 242 §1. *In singulis nationibus habeatur institutionis sacerdotalis Ratio, ab Episcoporum conferentia, attentis quidem normis a suprema Ecclesiae auctoritate latis, statuenda et a Sancta Sede confirmanda, novis quoque adiunctis, confirmante item Sancta Sede, accommodanda, qua institutionis in seminario tradendae definiantur summa principia atque normae generales necessitatibus pastoralibus uniuscuiusque regionis vel provinciae, aptatae.*

c. 265. *Quemlibet clericum oportet esse incardinatum aut alicui Ecclesiae particulari vel praelaturae personali, aut alicui instituto vitae consecratae vel societati hac facultate praeditis, aut etiam alicui Consociationi publicae clericali quae eandem facultatem ab Apostolica Sede obtinuerit, ita ut clerici acephali seu vagi minime admittantur.*

c. 295 §1. *Praelatura personalis, quae consociationibus publicis clericalibus iuris pontificii cum facultate incardinandi clericos assimilatur,*

clerics, is governed by statutes approved or issued by the Holy See. It is headed by the Prelate as Moderator endowed with the faculties of Ordinary. He has the right to erect a national or international seminary, as well as to incardinate students and promote them to orders with the title of service of the prelatore.

§2. As Moderator endowed with the powers of Ordinary, the Prelate must provide both for the spiritual formation of those whom he has promoted with the above title and for their becoming support.

c. 296. Observing the provisions of canon 107, lay people can dedicate to the apostolic work of a personal prelatore by way of agreements made with the prelatore. The manner of this organic cooperation and the principal obligations and rights associated with it, are to be duly defined in the statutes.

c. 604 §3. The diocesan bishop is competent for the recognition and erection of such associations at the diocesan level, within his territory; the conference of bishops is competent at the national level, within its own territory.

c. 686 §1. With the consent of the council, the supreme moderator for a grave cause can grant an indult of excommunication to a member professed by perpetual vows, but not for more than five years, and if it concerns a cleric, with the prior consent of the ordinary of the place in which he must reside. To extend an indult or to grant it for more than five years is reserved to the Holy See, or to the diocesan bishop if it concerns institutes of diocesan right.

regitur statutis ab Apostolica Sede probatis vel emanatis eique praeficitur Praelatus veluti Moderator, facultatibus Ordinarii praeditus, cuius est nationale vel internationale seminarium erigere necnon alumnos incardinare, eosque titulo servitii praelaturae ad ordines promovere.

§2. *Utpote Moderator facultatibus Ordinarii praeditus, Praelatus prospicere debet sive spirituali institutioni illorum, quos titulo praedicto promoverit, sive eorundem decorae sustentationi.*

c.296. *Servatis can. 107 praescriptis, conventionibus cum praelatura initis, laici operibus apostolicis praelaturae personalis sese dedicare possunt; modus vero huius organicae cooperationis atque praecipua officia et iura cum illa coniuncta in statutis apte determinentur.*

c. 604 §3. *Has consociationes recognoscere atque erigere est, pro consociationibus dioecesanis, Episcopi dioecesani, intra fines sui territorii, et, pro consociationibus nationalibus, Conferentiae Episcoporum, intra fines sui territorii.*

c. 686 §1. *Supremus Moderator, de consensu sui consilii, sodali a votis perpetuis professo, gravi de causa concedere potest indultum excommunicationis, non tamen ultra quinquennium, praevio consensu Ordinarii loci in quo commorari debet, si agitur de clerico. Indultum prorogare vel illud ultra quinquennium concedere solummodo Sanctae Sedi vel, si de institutis iuris dioecesani agitur, Episcopo dioecesano reservatur.*

c. 688 §2. During the time of temporary profession, a person who asks to leave the institute for a grave cause can obtain an indult of departure from the supreme moderator with the consent of his or her council; in the case of an autonomous monastery, mentioned in can. 615, however, the bishop of the house of assignment must confirm the indult for it to be valid.

c. 695. A member must be dismissed for the offenses mentioned in cann. 1395, 1397, and 1398, unless for the offenses mentioned in cann. 1395 §§2–3, and 1398 §1, the Major Superior judges that the dismissal is not absolutely necessary, and that sufficient provision has been made in some other way for the amendment of the member, the restoration of justice, and the reparation of the scandal.

c. 699 §2. In the autonomous monasteries mentioned in can. 615, it belongs to the major superior, with the consent of his or her council, to decide on dismissal.

c. 700. A decree of dismissal issued against a professed religious is effective from the moment it is notified to the person concerned. The decree, however, in order to have force, must indicate the right that the dismissed religious has to appeal, without the instance referred to in can. 1734, §1, to the competent authority within thirty days of receiving the notification. The appeal has suspensive effect.

c. 775 §2. If it seems useful, it is for the conference of bishops to take care that catechisms are issued

c. 688 §2. *Qui perdurante professione temporaria, gravi de causa, petit ut institutum derelinquat, indultum discedendi consequi potest a supremo Moderatore de consensu eius consilii; quoad monasterium sui iuris, de quo in can. 615, indultum, ut valeat, confirmari debet ab Episcopo domus assignationis.*

c. 695. *Sodalis dimitti debet ob delicta de quibus in cann. 1395, 1397 et 1398, nisi in delictis, de quibus in cann. 1395 §§2–3, et 1398 §1, Superior maior censeat dimissionem non esse omnino necessariam et emendationi sodalis atque restitutioni iustitiae et reparationi scandali satis alio modo consuli posse.*

c. 699 §2. *In monasteriis sui iuris, de quibus in can. 615, dimissionem sodalis professi decernere pertinet ad Superiorem Maiorem, de consensu eius Consilii.*

c. 700. *Decretum dimissionis in sodalem professum latum vim habet simul ac ei, cuius interest, notificatur. Decretum vero, ut valeat, indicare debet ius, quo dimissus gaudet, recurrenti, absque petitione de qua in can. 1734, §1, intra triginta dies a recepta notificatione ad auctoritatem competentem. Recursus effectum habet suspensivum.*

c. 775 §2. *Episcoporum conferentiae est, si utile videatur, curare, ut catechismi pro suo territorio, praevia*

for its territory, with the previous confirmation of the Apostolic See.

c. 1308 §1. A reduction of the obligations of Masses, to be made only for a just and necessary cause, is reserved to the diocesan bishop and to the supreme moderator of a clerical institute of consecrated life or a society of apostolic life.

§2. With regard to Masses independently founded in legacies, the diocesan bishop has the power, because of diminished revenues and for as long as the cause exists, to reduce the obligations to the level of offering legitimately established in the diocese, provided that there is no one obliged to increase the offering who can effectively be made to do so.

§3. The diocesan bishop also has the power to reduce the obligations or legacies of Masses binding an ecclesiastical institute if the revenue has become insufficient to pursue appropriately the proper purpose of the institute.

§4. The supreme moderator of a clerical institute of consecrated life or a society of apostolic life possesses the same powers mentioned in §§2 and 3.

c. 1310 §1. The ordinary, only for a just and necessary cause, can reduce, moderate or commute the wills of the faithful for pious causes, after having heard those concerned and his own finance council and with the intention of the founder preserved as much as possible.

§2. In other cases, recourse is to be made to the Apostolic See.

Sedis Apostolicae confirmatione, edantur.

c. 1308 §1. *Reductio onerum Missarum, ex iusta tantum et necessaria causa facienda, reservatur Episcopo dioecesano et supremo Moderatori instituti vitae consecratae vel societatis vitae apostolicae clericalium.*

§2. *Episcopo dioecesano competit facultas reducendi ob deminutionem reddituum, quamdiu causa perduret ad rationem eleemosynae in dioecesi legitime vigentis, Missas legatorum, quae sint per se stantia, dummodo nemo sit qui obligatione teneatur et utiliter cogi possit ad eleemosynae augmentum faciendum.*

§3. *Eidem competit facultas reducendi onera seu legata Missarum gravantia institutum ecclesiasticum, si redditus insufficientes evaserint ad finem proprium eiusdem instituti congruenter consequendum.*

§4. *Iisdem facultatibus, de quibus in §§2 et 3, gaudet supremus Moderator instituti vitae consecratae vel societatis vitae apostolicae clericalium.*

c. 1310 §1. *Fidelium voluntatum pro piis causis reductio, moderatio et commutatio possunt ab Ordinario fieri ex iusta tantum et necessaria causa, auditis iis, quorum interest, et proprio consilio a rebus oeconomicis atque servata, meliore quo fieri potest modo, fundatoris voluntate.*

§2. *In ceteris casibus recurrendum est ad Sedem Apostolicam.*