

state cannot be enrolled among clerics again except through a rescript of the Apostolic See.

TITLE IV. Personal Prelatures

CAN. 294 After the conferences of bishops involved have been heard, the Apostolic See can erect personal prelatures, which consist of presbyters and deacons of the secular clergy, to promote a suitable distribution of presbyters or to accomplish particular pastoral or missionary works for various regions or for different social groups.

CAN. 295 §1. The statutes established by the Apostolic See govern a personal prelate, and a prelate presides over it as the proper ordinary; he has the right to erect a national or international seminary and even to incardinate students and promote them to orders under title of service to the prelate.

§2. The prelate must see to both the spiritual formation and decent support of those whom he has promoted under the above-mentioned title.

CAN. 296 Lay persons can dedicate themselves to the apostolic works of a personal prelate by agreements entered into with the prelate. The statutes, however, are to determine suitably the manner of this organic cooperation and the principal duties and rights connected to it.

CAN. 297 The statutes likewise are to define the relations of the personal prelate with

calem amisit, nequit denuo inter clericos adscribi, nisi per Apostolicae Sedis rescriptum.

TITULUS IV. De Praelaturis Personalibus

CAN. 294 Ad aptam presbyterorum distributionem promovendam aut ad peculiaria opera pastoralia vel missionalia pro variis regionibus aut diversis coetibus socialibus perficienda, praelaturae personales quae presbyteris et diaconis cleri saecularis constent, ab Apostolica Sede, auditis quarum interest Episcoporum conferentis, erigi possunt.

CAN. 295 §1. Praelatura personalis regitur statutis ab Apostolica Sede conditis, eique praeficitur Praelatus ut Ordinarius proprius, cui ius est nationale vel internationale seminarium erigere necnon incardinare, eosque titulo servitii praelaturae ad ordines promovere.

§2. Praelatus prospicere debet sive spirituali institutioni illorum, quos titulo praedicto promoverit, sive eorum decorae sustentationi.

CAN. 296 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.

CAN. 297 Statuta pariter definiant rationes praelaturae personalis cum Ordinariis

the local ordinaries in whose particular churches the prelate itself exercises or desires to exercise its pastoral or missionary works, with the previous consent of the diocesan bishop.

TITLE V. Associations of the Christian Faithful

CHAPTER I. Common Norms

CAN. 298 §1. In the Church there are associations distinct from institutes of consecrated life and societies of apostolic life; in these associations the Christian faithful, whether clerics, lay persons, or clerics and lay persons together, strive in a common endeavor to foster a more perfect life, to promote public worship or Christian doctrine, or to exercise other works of the apostolate such as initiatives of evangelization, works of piety or charity, and those which animate the temporal order with a Christian spirit.

§2. The Christian faithful are to join especially those associations which competent ecclesiastical authority has erected, praised, or commended.

CAN. 299 §1. By means of a private agreement made among themselves, the Christian faithful are free to establish associations to pursue the purposes mentioned in can. 298, §1, without prejudice to the prescript of can. 301, §1.

§2. Even if ecclesiastical authority praises or commends them, associations of this type are called private associations.

§3. No private association of the Christian

locorum, in quorum Ecclesiis particularibus ipsa praelatura sua opera pastoralia vel missionalia, praevis consensu Episcopi dioecesanis, exercet vel exercere desiderat.

TITULUS V. De Christifidelium Consociationibus

CAPUT I. Normae Communes

CAN. 298 §1. In Ecclesia habentur consociationes distinctae ab institutis vitae consecratae et societatis vitae apostolicae, in quibus christifideles, sive clerici sive laici sive clerici et laici simul, communi opera contendunt ad perfectiorem vitam fovendam, aut ad cultum publicum vel doctrinam christianam promovendam, aut ad alia apostolatus opera, scilicet ad evangelicationis incepta, ad pietatis vel caritatis opera exercenda et ad ordinem temporalem christiano spiritu animandum.

§2. Christifideles sua nomina dent iis praesertim consociationibus, quae a competentis auctoritate ecclesiastica aut erectae aut laudatae vel commendatae sint.

CAN. 299 §1. Integrum est cristifidelibus, privata inter se conventionem inita, consociationes constituere ad fines de quibus in can. 298, §1 persequendos, firmo praescripto can. 301, §1.

§2. Huiusmodi consociationes, etiamsi auctoritate ecclesiastica laudentur vel commendentur, consociationes privatae vocantur.

§3. Nulla christifidelium consociatio pri-

294: PO 10; ES I, 4; REU 49 §1; SCE Instr. *Nemo est*, 22 aug. 1969, 16 §3 (AAS [1969] 621); DPME 172

295 §1: ES I, 4; REU 49 §1; SCE Instr. *Nemo est*, 22 aug. 1969, 16 §3 (AAS [1969] 621)

295 §2: ES I, 4

296: ES I, 4

297: SCC Decr. *Ad consulendum*, 21 mar. 1964; PO 10; ES I, 4; SCE Decr. *Ad consulendum*, 11 mar. 1975

298 §1: c. 685; Pius PP. XI, Enc. *Ubi arcano*, 23 dec. 1922 (AAS 14 [1922] 692-693); Pius PP. XI, Ep. *Dilecte fili*, 7 nov. 1929 (AAS 21 [1929] 664-668); CD 17; OT 2; GE 6, 8; AA 5-8, 11, 18, 19; PO 8

298 §2: c. 684; SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); SCSO Resp., 8 iul. 1927 (AAS 19

[1927] 278); Pius PP. XII, Const. Ap. *Bis saeculari*, 27 sep. 1948 (AAS 40 [1948] 393-402); SCSO Monitum, 28 iul. 1950 (AAS 42 [1950] 553); AA 21

299 §1: SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); AA 19, 24

299 §2: AA 24

faithful is recognized in the Church unless competent authority reviews its statutes.

CAN. 300 No association is to assume the name *Catholic* without the consent of competent ecclesiastical authority according to the norm of can. 312.

CAN. 301 §1. It is for the competent ecclesiastical authority alone to erect associations of the Christian faithful which propose to hand on Christian doctrine in the name of the Church or to promote public worship, or which intend other purposes whose pursuit is of its nature reserved to the same ecclesiastical authority.

§2. Competent ecclesiastical authority, if it has judged it expedient, can also erect associations of the Christian faithful to pursue directly or indirectly other spiritual purposes whose accomplishment has not been sufficiently provided for through the initiatives of private persons.

§3. Associations of the Christian faithful which are erected by competent ecclesiastical authority are called public associations.

CAN. 302 Those associations of the Christian faithful are called clerical which are under the direction of clerics, assume the exercise of sacred orders, and are recognized as such by competent authority.

CAN. 303 Associations whose members share in the spirit of some religious institute while in secular life, lead an apostolic life, and strive for Christian perfection under the higher direction of the same institute are called third orders or some other appropriate name.

300: AA 24

301 §1: c. 686 §1; SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); Pius PP. XI, Ep. *Dilecte fili*, 7 nov. 1929 (AAS 21 [1929] 664-668); Pius PP. XII, All., 4 sep. 1940 (AAS 32 [1940] 362-372); AA 24

vata in Ecclesia agnoscitur, nisi eius statuta ab auctoritate competenti recognoscantur.

CAN. 300 Nulla consociatio nomen «catholicae» sibi assumat, nisi de consensu competentis auctoritatis ecclesiasticae, ad normam can. 312.

CAN. 301 §1. Unius auctoritatis ecclesiasticae competentis est erigere christifidelium consociationes, quae sibi proponant doctrinam christianam nomine Ecclesiae tradere aut cultum publicum promovere, vel quae alios intendant fines, quorum prosecutio natura sua eidem auctoritati ecclesiasticae reservatur.

§2. Auctoritas ecclesiastica competens, si id expedire iudicaverit, christifidelium consociationes quoque erigere potest ad alios fines spirituales directe vel indirecte prosequendos, quorum consecutioni per privatorum incepta non satis provisum sit.

§3. Christifidelium consociationes quae a competenti auctoritate ecclesiastica eriguntur, consociationes publicae vocantur.

CAN. 302 Christifidelium consociationes clericales eae dicuntur, quae sub moderamine sunt clericorum, exercitium ordinis sacri assumunt atque uti tales a competenti auctoritate agnoscuntur.

CAN. 303 Consociationes, quarum sodales, in saeculo spiritum alicuius instituti religiosi participantes, sub altiore eiusdem instituti moderamine, vitam apostolicam ducunt et ad perfectionem christianam contendunt, tertii ordines dicuntur aliove congruenti nomine vocantur.

301 §2: c. 686 §1; SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); Pius PP. XI, Ep. *Dilecte fili*, 7 nov. 1929 (AAS 21 [1929] 664-668); AA 24

303: c. 702; ES I, 35; REU 73 §3

CAN. 304 §1. All public or private associations of the Christian faithful, by whatever title or name they are called, are to have their own statutes which define the purpose or social objective of the association, its seat, government, and conditions required for membership and which determine the manner of its acting, attentive, however, to the necessity or advantage of time and place.

§2. They are to choose a title or name for themselves adapted to the usage of time and place, selected above all with regard to their intended purpose.

CAN. 305 §1. All associations of the Christian faithful are subject to the vigilance of competent ecclesiastical authority which is to take care that the integrity of faith and morals is preserved in them and is to watch so that abuse does not creep into ecclesiastical discipline. This authority therefore has the duty and right to inspect them according to the norm of law and the statutes. These associations are also subject to the governance of this same authority according to the prescripts of the canons which follow.

§2. Associations of any kind are subject to the vigilance of the Holy See; diocesan associations and other associations to the extent that they work in the diocese are subject to the vigilance of the local ordinary.

CAN. 306 In order for a person to possess the rights and privileges of an association and the indulgences and other spiritual favors granted to the same association, it is necessary and sufficient that the person has been validly re-

304 §1: cc. 689 §1, 697

304 §2: c. 688

305 §1: cc. 336 §2, 690 §1; SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); Pius PP. XI, Enc. *Maximam gravissimamque*, 18 ian. 1924 (AAS 16 [1924] 5-11)

CAN. 304 §1. Omnes christifidelium consociationes, sive publicae sive privatae, quocumque titulo seu nomine vocantur, sua habeant statuta, quibus definiantur consociationis finis seu obiectum sociale, sedes, regimen et condiciones ad partem in iisdem habendam requisitae, quibusque determinantur agendi rationes, attentis quidem temporis et loci necessitate vel utilitate.

§2. Titulum seu nomen sibi eligant, temporis et loci usibus accommodatum, maxime ab ipso fine, quem intendunt, selectum.

CAN. 305 §1. Omnes christifidelium consociationes subsunt vigilantiae auctoritatis ecclesiasticae competentis, cuius est curare ut in iisdem integritas fidei ac morum servetur, et invigilare ne in disciplinam ecclesiasticam abusus irrepant, cui itaque officium et ius competunt ad normam iuris et statutorum easdem invisendi; subsunt etiam eiusdem auctoritatis regimini secundum praescripta canonum, qui sequuntur.

§2. Vigilantiae Sanctae Sedis subsunt consociationes cuiuslibet generis; vigilantiae Ordinarii loci subsunt consociationes dioecesanae necnon aliae consociationes, quatenus in dioecesi operam exercent.

CAN. 306 Ut quis consociationis iuribus atque privilegiis, indulgentiis aliisque gratiis spiritualibus eidem consociationi concessis fruatur, necesse est et sufficit ut secundum iuris praescripta et propria consoci-

305 §2: cc. 394 §1, 690 §2; SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); ES I, 35; SA Normae, nov. 1968

306: c. 692; CI Resp. I, 4 ian. 1946 (AAS 38 [1946] 162); SCConc Ind., 24 maii 1950

ceived into it and has not been legitimately dismissed from it according to the prescripts of law and the proper statutes of the association.

CAN. 307 §1. The reception of members is to be done according to the norm of law and the statutes of each association.

§2. The same person can be enrolled in several associations.

§3. Members of religious institutes can join associations according to the norm of their proper law with the consent of their superior.

CAN. 308 No one legitimately enrolled is to be dismissed from an association except for a just cause according to the norm of law and the statutes.

CAN. 309 According to the norm of law and the statutes, legitimately established associations have the right to issue particular norms respecting the association itself, to hold meetings, and to designate moderators, officials, other officers, and administrators of goods.

CAN. 310 A private association which has not been established as a juridic person cannot, as such, be a subject of obligations and rights. Nevertheless, the members of the Christian faithful associated together in it can jointly contract obligations and can acquire and possess rights and goods as co-owners and co-possessors; they are able to exercise these rights and obligations through an agent or a proxy.

CAN. 311 Members of institutes of consecrated life who preside over or assist associations in some way united to their institute are to take care that these associations give assistance to the works of the apostolate which already exist in a diocese, especially cooperating,

ationis statuta, in eandem valide receptus sit et ab eadem non sit legitime dimissus.

CAN. 307 §1. Membrorum receptio fiat ad normam iuris ac statutorum uniuscuiusque consociationis.

§2. Eadem persona adscribi potest pluribus consociationibus.

§3. Sodales institutorum religiosorum possunt consociationibus, ad normam iuris proprii, de consensu sui Superioris nomen dare.

CAN. 308 Nemo legitime adscriptus a consociatione dimittatur, nisi iusta de causa ad normam iuris et statutorum.

CAN. 309 Consociationibus legitime constitutis ius est, ad normam iuris et statutorum, edendi peculiares normas ipsam consociationem respicientes, celebrandi comitia, designandi moderatores, officiales, ministros atque bonorum administratores.

CAN. 310 Consociatio privata quae uti persona iuridica non fuerit constituta, quae talis subiectum esse non potest obligationum et iurium; christifideles tamen in ea consociati coniunctim obligationes contrahere atque uti condomini et compossessores iura et bona acquirere et possidere possunt; quae iura et obligationes per mandatarium seu procuratorem exercere valent.

CAN. 311 Sodales institutorum vitae consecratae qui consociationibus suo instituto aliquo modo unitis praesunt aut assistunt, curent ut eadem consociationes operibus apostolatus in dioecesi existentibus adiutorium praebeant, cooperantes praesertim, sub

307 §1: c. 694 §1; SCConc Resp., 18 mar. 1941

307 §2: c. 693 §2

307 §3: c. 693 §4

308: c. 696 §1

309: c. 697 §1

311: ES I, 35

under the direction of the local ordinary, with associations which are ordered to the exercise of the apostolate in the diocese.

CHAPTER II. Public Associations of the Christian Faithful

CAN. 312 §1. The authority competent to erect public associations is:

1° the Holy See for universal and international associations;

2° the conference of bishops in its own territory for national associations, that is, those which from their founding are directed toward activity throughout the whole nation;

3° the diocesan bishop in his own territory, but not a diocesan administrator, for diocesan associations, except, however, for those associations whose right of erection has been reserved to others by apostolic privilege.

§2. Written consent of the diocesan bishop is required for the valid erection of an association or section of an association in a diocese even if it is done by virtue of apostolic privilege. Nevertheless, the consent given by a diocesan bishop for the erection of a house of a religious institute is also valid for the erection in the same house or church attached to it of an association which is proper to that institute.

CAN. 313 Through the same decree by which the competent ecclesiastical authority according to the norm of can. 312 erects it, a public association and even a confederation of public associations is constituted a juridic person and, to the extent it is required, receives a mis-

directione Ordinarii loci, cum consociationibus quae ad apostolatam in dioecesi exercendum ordinantur.

CAPUT II. De Christifidelium Consociationibus Publicis

CAN. 312 §1. Ad erigendas consociationes publicas auctoritas competens est:

1° pro consociationibus universalibus atque internationalibus, Sancta Sedes;

2° pro consociationibus nationalibus, quae scilicet ex ipsa erectione destinantur ad actionem in tota natione exercendam, Episcoporum conferentia in suo territorio;

3° pro consociationibus dioecesanis, Episcopus dioecesanus in suo cuiusque territorio, non vero Administrator dioecesanus, iis tamen consociationibus exceptis quarum erigendarum ius ex apostolico privilegio aliis reservatum est.

§2. Ad validam erectionem consociationis aut sectionis consociationis in dioecesi, etiamsi id vi privilegii apostolici fiat, requiritur consensus Episcopi dioecesani scripto datus; consensus tamen ab Episcopo dioecetano praestitus pro erectione domus instituti religiosi valet etiam ad erigendam in eadem domo vel ecclesia ei adnexa consociationem quae illius instituti sit propria.

CAN. 313 Consociatio publica itemque consociationum publicarum confoederatio, ipso decreto quo ab auctoritate ecclesiastica ad normam can. 312 competenti erigitur, persona iuridica constituitur et missionem recipit, quatenus requiritur, ad fines quos ipsa

312 §1, 1°: c. 686 §§1 et 2; COETUS SANCTAE ROMANAE ECCLESIAE CARDINALIUM Resp. III, 2 (AAS 15 [1923] 39-40); SA Normae, nov. 1968

312 §1, 2°: c. 686 §§1 et 2; SCE Rescr., 28 iun. 1969; SCGE Rescr., 26 nov. 1978

312 §1, 3°: c. 686 §§2 et 4

312 §2: c. 686 §3

313: c. 687; PIUS PP. XI, Ep. *Dilecte fili*, 6 nov. 1929 (AAS 21 [1929] 665); PIUS PP. XI, Ep. Ap. *Ex officiosis litteris*, 10 nov. 1933 (AAS 26 [1934] 628-633); PIUS PP. XI, Enc. *Firmissimam constantiam*, 28 mar. 1937 (AAS 29 [1937] 191-193); AA 20; ES I, 35

sion for the purposes which it proposes to pursue in the name of the Church.

CAN. 314 The statutes of each public association and their revision or change need the approval of the ecclesiastical authority competent to erect the association according to the norm of can. 312, §1.

CAN. 315 Public associations are able on their own initiative to undertake endeavors in keeping with their own character. These endeavors are governed according to the norm of the statutes, though under the higher direction of the ecclesiastical authority mentioned in can. 312, §1.

CAN. 316 §1. A person who has publicly rejected the Catholic faith, has defected from ecclesiastical communion, or has been punished by an imposed or declared excommunication cannot be received validly into public associations.

§2. Those enrolled legitimately who fall into the situation mentioned in §1, after being warned, are to be dismissed from the association, with due regard for its statutes and without prejudice to the right of recourse to the ecclesiastical authority mentioned in can. 312, §1.

CAN. 317 §1. Unless the statutes provide otherwise, it is for the ecclesiastical authority mentioned in can. 312, §1 to confirm the moderator of a public association elected by the public association itself, install the one presented, or appoint the moderator in his own right. The same ecclesiastical authority also appoints the chaplain or ecclesiastical assistant, after having heard the major officials of the association, when it is expedient.

314: c. 689
315: Pius PP. XI, Ep. *Dilecte fili*, 6 nov. 1929 (AAS 21 [1929] 665); Pius PP. XI, Ep. Ap. *Ex officiosis litteris*, 10 nov. 1933 (AAS 26 [1934] 628–633); Pius PP. XI, Enc. *Firmissimam constantiam*, 28 mar. 1937 (AAS

sibi nomine Ecclesiae persequendos proponit.

CAN. 314 Cuiuslibet consociationis publicae statuta, eorumque recognitio vel mutatio, approbatione indigent auctoritatis ecclesiasticae cui competit consociationis erectio ad normam can. 312, §1.

CAN. 315 Consociationes publicae incepta propriae indoli congrua sua sponte suscipere valent, eademque reguntur ad normam statutorum, sub altiore tamen directione auctoritatis ecclesiasticae, de qua in can. 312, §1.

CAN. 316 §1. Qui publice fidem catholicam abiecerit vel a communione ecclesiastica defecerit vel excommunicatione irrogata aut declarata irretitus sit, valide in consociationes publicas recipi nequit.

§2. Qui legitime adscripti in casum inciderint de quo in §1, praemissa monitione, a consociatione dimittantur, servatis eius statutis et salvo iure recursus ad auctoritatem ecclesiasticam, de qua in can. 312, §1.

CAN. 317 §1. Nisi aliud in statutis praevideatur, auctoritatis ecclesiasticae, de qua in can. 312, §1, est consociationis publicae moderatorem ab ipsa consociatione publica electum confirmare aut praesentatum instituere aut iure proprio nominare; cappellanum vero seu assistentem ecclesiasticum, auditis ubi id expediat consociationis officialibus maioribus, nominat eadem auctoritas ecclesiastica.

29 [1937] 191–193); AA 20; ES I, 35
316 §1: c. 693 §1
316 §2: c. 696 §2
317 §1: c. 698 §1

§2. The norm stated in §1 is also valid for associations which members of religious institutes erect outside their own churches or houses in virtue of apostolic privilege. In associations which members of religious institutes erect in their own church or house, however, the nomination or confirmation of the moderator and chaplain pertains to the superior of the institute, according to the norm of the statutes.

§3. In associations which are not clerical, lay persons are able to exercise the function of moderator. A chaplain or ecclesiastical assistant is not to assume that function unless the statutes provide otherwise.

§4. Those who exercise leadership in political parties are not to be moderators in public associations of the Christian faithful which are ordered directly to the exercise of the apostolate.

CAN. 318 §1. In special circumstances and where grave reasons require it, the ecclesiastical authority mentioned in can. 312, §1 can designate a trustee who is to direct the association for a time in its name.

§2. The person who appointed or confirmed the moderator of a public association can remove the moderator for a just cause, after the person has heard, however, the moderator and the major officials of the association according to the norm of the statutes. The person who appointed a chaplain can remove him according to the norm of cann. 192–195.

CAN. 319 §1. Unless other provision has been made, a legitimately erected public association administers the goods which it possesses according to the norm of the statutes under the higher direction of the ecclesiastical authority

317 §2: c. 698 §1
317 §4: Pius PP. XI, Ep. *Dilecte fili*, 6 nov. 1929 (AAS 21 [1929] 665); Pius PP. XI, Ep. *Dobbiamo intrattenerLa*, 26 apr. 1931 (AAS 23 [1931] 148); Pius PP.

§2. Norma in §1 statuta valet etiam pro consociationibus a sodalibus institutorum religiosorum vi apostolici privilegii extra proprias ecclesias vel domos erectis; in consociationibus vero a sodalibus institutorum religiosorum in propria ecclesia vel domo erectis, nominatio aut confirmatio moderatoris et cappellani pertinet ad Superiorem instituti, ad normam statutorum.

§3. In consociationibus quae non sunt clericales, laici exercere valent munus moderatoris; cappellanus seu assistens ecclesiasticus ad illud munus ne assumatur, nisi aliud in statutis caveatur.

§4. In publicis christifidelium consociationibus quae directe ad apostolatam exercendum ordinantur, moderatores ne ii sint, qui in factionibus politicis officium directionis adimplent.

CAN. 318 §1. In specialibus adiunctis, ubi graves rationes id requirant, potest ecclesiastica auctoritas, de qua in can. 312, §1, designare commissarium, qui eius nomine consociationem ad tempus moderetur.

§2. Moderatorem consociationis publicae iusta de causa remove potest qui eum nominavit aut confirmavit, auditis tamen tum ipso moderatore tum consociationis officialibus maioribus ad normam statutorum; cappellanum vero remove potest, ad normam cann. 192–195, qui eum nominavit.

CAN. 319 §1. Consociatio publica legitime erecta, nisi aliud cautum sit, bona quae possidet ad normam statutorum administrat sub superiore directione auctoritatis ecclesiasticae de qua in can. 312, §1, cui

XI, Enc. *Non abbiamo bisogno*, 29 iun. 1931 (AAS 23 [1931] 294–296)
318 §2: c. 698 §3
319 §1: c. 691 §1

mentioned in can. 312, §1, to which it must render an account of administration each year.

§2. It must also render to the same authority a faithful account of the expenditure of the offerings and alms which it has collected.

CAN. 320 §1. Only the Holy See can suppress associations it has erected.

§2. For grave causes, a conference of bishops can suppress associations it has erected. A diocesan bishop can suppress associations he has erected and also associations which members of religious institutes have erected through apostolic indult with the consent of the diocesan bishop.

§3. The competent authority is not to suppress a public association unless the authority has heard its moderator and other major officials.

CHAPTER III. Private Associations of the Christian Faithful

CAN. 321 The Christian faithful guide and direct private associations according to the precepts of the statutes.

CAN. 322 §1. A private association of the Christian faithful can acquire juridic personality through a formal decree of the competent ecclesiastical authority mentioned in can. 312.

§2. No private association of the Christian faithful can acquire juridic personality unless the ecclesiastical authority mentioned in can. 312, §1 has approved its statutes. Approval of the statutes, however, does not change the private nature of the association.

quotannis administrationis rationem reddere debet.

§2. Oblationum quoque et elemosynarum, quas collegerit, eidem auctoritati fidelem erogationis rationem reddere debet.

CAN. 320 §1. Consociationes a Sancta Sede erectae non nisi ab eadem supprimi possunt.

§2. Ob graves causas ab Episcoporum conferentia supprimi possunt consociationes ab eadem erectae; ab Episcopo dioecesano consociationes a se erectae, et etiam consociationes ex apostolico indulto a sodalibus institutorum religiosorum de consensu Episcopi dioecesanii erectae.

§3. Consociatio publica ab auctoritate competenti ne supprimatur, nisi auditis eius moderatore aliisque officialibus maioribus.

CAPUT III. De Christifidelium Consociationibus Privatis

CAN. 321 Consociationes privatas christifideles secundum statutorum praescripta dirigunt et moderantur.

CAN. 322 §1. Consociatio christifidelium privata personalitatem iuridicam acquirere potest per decretum formale auctoritatis ecclesiasticae competentis, de qua in can. 312.

§2. Nulla christifidelium consociatio privata personalitatem iuridicam acquirere potest, nisi eius statuta ab auctoritate ecclesiastica, de qua in can. 312, §1, sint probata; statutorum vero probatio consociationis naturam privatam non immutat.

CAN. 323 §1. Although private associations of the Christian faithful possess autonomy according to the norm of can. 321, they are subject to the vigilance of ecclesiastical authority according to the norm of can. 305 and even to the governance of the same authority.

§2. It also pertains to ecclesiastical authority, while respecting the autonomy proper to private associations, to be watchful and careful that dissipation of their energies is avoided and that their exercise of the apostolate is ordered to the common good.

CAN. 324 §1. A private association of the Christian faithful freely designates its moderator and officials according to the norm of the statutes.

§2. A private association of the Christian faithful can freely choose a spiritual advisor, if it desires one, from among the priests exercising ministry legitimately in the diocese; nevertheless, he needs the confirmation of the local ordinary.

CAN. 325 §1. A private association of the Christian faithful freely administers those goods it possesses according to the precepts of the statutes, without prejudice to the right of competent ecclesiastical authority to exercise vigilance so that the goods are used for the purposes of the association.

§2. A private association is subject to the authority of the local ordinary according to the norm of can. 1301 in what pertains to the administration and distribution of goods which have been donated or left to it for pious causes.

CAN. 326 §1. A private association of the Christian faithful ceases to exist according to the norm of its statutes. The competent au-

CAN. 323 §1. Licet christifidelium consociationes privatae autonomia gaudeant ad normam can. 321, subsunt vigilantiae auctoritatis ecclesiasticae ad normam can. 305, itemque eiusdem auctoritatis regimini.

§2. Ad auctoritatem ecclesiasticam etiam spectat, servata quidem autonomia consociationibus privatis propria, invigilare et curare ut virium dispersio vitetur, earumque apostolatus exercitium ad bonum commune ordinetur.

CAN. 324 §1. Christifidelium consociatio privata libere sibi moderatorem et officiales designat, ad normam statutorum.

§2. Christifidelium consociatio privata consiliarium spiritualem, si quemdam exoptet, libere eligere potest inter sacerdotes ministerium legitime in dioecesi exercentes; qui tamen indiget confirmatione Ordinarii loci.

CAN. 325 §1. Christifidelium consociatio privata ea bona quae possidet libere administrat, iuxta statutorum praescripta, salvo iure auctoritatis ecclesiasticae competentis vigilandi ut bona in fines associationis adhibeantur.

§2. Eadem subest loci Ordinarii auctoritati ad normam can. 1301 quod attinet ad administrationem erogationemque bonorum, quae ipsi ad pias causas donata aut relicta sint.

CAN. 326 §1. Extinguitur christifidelium consociatio privata ad normam statutorum; supprimi etiam potest a competenti auctori-

319 §2: c. 691 §5
320 §1: c. 699 §2
320 §2: c. 699 §1

321: SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144)
322 §1: c. 100 §1

323 §1: cc. 336 §2, 690 §1; SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144)
323 §2: CD 17; AA 19

324 §1: SCConc Resol., 13 nov. 1920 (AAS 13 [1921] 135-144); AA 19

thority can also suppress it if its activity causes grave harm to ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline or is a scandal to the faithful.

§2. The allocation of the goods of an association which has ceased to exist must be determined according to the norm of its statutes, without prejudice to acquired rights and the intention of the donors.

CHAPTER IV. Special Norms for Associations of the Laity

CAN. 327 Lay members of the Christian faithful are to hold in esteem associations established for the spiritual purposes mentioned in can. 298, especially those which propose to animate the temporal order with the Christian spirit and in this way greatly foster an intimate union between faith and life.

CAN. 328 Those who preside over associations of the laity, even those which have been erected by virtue of apostolic privilege, are to take care that their associations cooperate with other associations of the Christian faithful where it is expedient and willingly assist various Christian works, especially those in the same territory.

CAN. 329 Moderators of associations of the laity are to take care that the members of the association are duly formed to exercise the apostolate proper to the laity.

tate, si eius actio in grave damnum cedit doctrinae vel disciplinae ecclesiasticae, aut scandalo est fidelium.

§2. Destinatio bonorum consociationis extinctae ad normam statutorum determinanda est, salvis iuribus quaesitis atque oblatores voluntate.

CAPUT IV. Normae Speciales de Laicorum Consociationibus

CAN. 327 Christifideles laici magni faciant consociationes ad spirituales fines, de quibus in can. 298, constitutas, eas speciatim quae rerum temporalium ordinem spiritu christiano animare sibi proponunt atque hoc modo intimam inter fidem et vitam magnopere foveant unionem.

CAN. 328 Qui praesunt consociationibus laicorum, iis etiam quae vi privilegii apostolici erectae sunt, curent ut suae cum aliis christifidelium consociationibus, ubi id expediat, cooperentur, utque variis operibus christianis, praesertim in eodem territorio existentibus, libenter auxilio sint.

CAN. 329 Moderatores consociationum laicorum curent, ut sodales consociationis ad apostolatam laicis proprium exercendum debite efformentur.

PART II. THE HIERARCHICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH

SECTION I. The Supreme Authority of the Church

CHAPTER I. The Roman Pontiff and the College of Bishops

CAN. 330 Just as by the Lord's decision Saint Peter and the other Apostles constitute one college, so in a like manner the Roman Pontiff, the successor of Peter, and the bishops, the successors of the Apostles, are united among themselves.

ART. 1. *The Roman Pontiff*

CAN. 331 The bishop of the Roman Church, in whom continues the office given by the Lord uniquely to Peter, the first of the Apostles, and to be transmitted to his successors, is the head of the college of bishops, the Vicar of Christ, and the pastor of the universal Church on earth. By virtue of his office he possesses supreme, full, immediate, and universal ordinary power in the Church, which he is always able to exercise freely.

CAN. 332 §1. The Roman Pontiff obtains full and supreme power in the Church by his acceptance of legitimate election together with episcopal consecration. Therefore, a person

PARS II. DE ECCLESIAE CONSTITUTIONE HIERARCHICA

SECTIO I. *De Suprema Ecclesiae Auctoritate*

CAPUT I. *De Romano Pontifice deque Collegio Episcoporum*

CAN. 330 Sicut, statuente Domino, sanctus Petrus et ceteri Apostoli unum Collegium constituunt, pari ratione Romanus Pontifex, successor Petri, et Episcopi, successores Apostolorum, inter se coniunguntur.

ART. 1. *De Romano Pontifice*

CAN. 331 Ecclesiae Romanae Episcopus, in quo permanet munus a Domino singulariter Petro, primo Apostolorum, concessum et successoribus eius transmittendum, Collegii Episcoporum est caput, Vicarius Christi atque universae Ecclesiae his in terris Pastor; qui ideo vi muneris sui suprema, plena, immediata et universalis in Ecclesia gaudet ordinaria potestate, quam semper libere exercere valet.

CAN. 332 §1. Plenam et supremam in Ecclesia potestatem Romanus Pontifex obtinet legitima electione ab ipso acceptata una cum episcopali consecratione. Quare,

326 §2: c. 1515 §1
327: c. 686; Pius PP. XII, All., 5 oct. 1957 (AAS 49 [1957] 924-931); LG 31; AA 2, 7, 19
328: Pius PP. XII, All., 12 oct. 1952; Pius PP. XII,

All., 11 jan. 1953
329: IM 15; LG 35; AA 4, 28-32; DH 14; AG 26; GS 43, 72

330: LG 22, nep
331: c. 218; Pius PP. XI, Enc. *Ecclesiam Dei*, 12 nov. 1923 (AAS 15 [1923] 573-574); Pius PP. XI, Enc. *Mortalium animos*, 6 jan. 1928 (AAS 20 [1928] 10); LG

18, 20, 22, 23, nep 3 et 4; OE 3; UR 2; CD 2
332 §1: c. 219; Pius PP. XII, Const. Ap. *Vacantis Apostolicae Sedis*, 8 dec. 1945, 101 (AAS 38 [1946] 97); CD 2; RPE 88