GLOSSARY

Abrogate: to fully cancel a prior law in favor of a subsequent law

Ascription: Ascription to an Eastern Church *sui iuris* in communion with Rome (e.g.

Ukrainian) is normally determined by the ritual Church of the father or by the mother if the father is not Catholic. It is not determined by the rite of the minister or parish of baptism. If the person is 14 years of age or older, he or she can freely choose his or her Church *sui iuris* of ascription. Thus when a Latin minister baptizes someone who by law is ascribed to an Eastern Catholic Church, a notation should be made on the baptismal

certificate of that person's proper ascription.

Bond: a debt instrument used to receive liquid assets, usually for some sort of

growth or expansion project, while assuming the obligation to repay the

capital as well as pay interest

Church sui iuris: a group of Christian faithful legitimately recognized by the Holy See and

united by a distinct hierarchy with relative autonomy, usually denoting

one of the Eastern Catholic Churches

Clergy: those men, also known as "clerics," who have received the Sacrament of

Holy Orders through ordination to the diaconate (permanent or

transitional), priesthood or episcopacy

Custom: not a law but a reasonable way of acting which is acknowledged by the

legislator (the Diocesan Bishop for his Diocese or the Pope for the Universal Church) and can never be contrary to divine law; carries the force of ecclesiastical law, if in practice for thirty continuous and complete years, and, if in practice for at least one hundred continuous and complete

years, may even be contrary to ecclesiastical law

Directive: usually a written explanation outlining a specific course of action for a

definite circumstance or a usual manner of acting for recurring or similar

circumstances

Dispensation: usually a written release, or relaxation, of a Catholic from the necessary

observance of a law or a part of a law's requirement, given to specific persons for specific reasons to be applied in a particular case and only when granted by those who possess executive power within the limits of their competence, as well as by those who have the power to dispense

explicitly or implicitly either by the law itself or by legitimate delegation

Excess Funds: the funds not needed to pay the current and ordinary operating expenses of

a parish or other institution

Extern: a term applied to priests (diocesan or religious) approved by the Diocesan

Bishop for a specific period of pastoral work in a diocese and who do not belong to the presbytery of the diocese or who do not belong to the

community of religious priests resident in the diocese

Instruction: a written clarification of the requirements of a law and a determination of

the methods to be observed in the fulfillment of these requirements, usually given to those who have the responsibility to see to it that Church

laws are known, understood and fulfilled

Laity: the faithful who, having been incorporated into Christ through Baptism,

are made part of the People of God, the Church, and participate in their own unique and valuable way in the priestly, prophetic and kingly functions of Christ, while remaining distinct from clergy and those in

consecrated life

Magisterium: the living, teaching office of the Church, whose task it is to give an

authentic interpretation of the Word of God, whether in its written form (Sacred Scripture) or in the form of Tradition, so as to ensure the Church's fidelity to the teachings of the Christ and the Apostles in matters of faith

and morals

Juridic Person: a subject of definite obligations and rights which are in keeping with the

nature and purpose of the entity, such as a parish or school

Prescript: an ordinance, law or command

Promissory Note: a written and signed promise made by one party to pay back a loan to

another party, usually created for real estate, personal property, cash loan,

car, etc. with the terms of repayment outlined in the note

Suppress: the usual manner of doing away with a certain thing, whether it is a

physical thing or a particular way of acting, usually done for the reason that what had existed or had been done in the past is no longer necessary,

useful, applicable or permitted in the present

Surety: taking responsibility for paying another's debt or assuming another's

financial liability