

1st October 1998

St Patrick's College

Maynooth

S T A T U T E S

O F T H E

P O N T I F I C A L U N I V E R S I T Y

Introduction

St Patrick's College, Maynooth, was established pursuant to an Act of the Irish Parliament (35 Geo. III, c. 21) in 1795. For a century and a half of its existence it was concerned with the training and education of priests for the Catholic Church in Ireland.

The government of the College is vested in a Board of seventeen Trustees, established as an incorporated body by Act of Parliament (8 and 9 Vic. c. 25) in 1845. The Board consists at present of the four Catholic Archbishops and thirteen Bishops appointed by the Hierarchy from among its members.

On the completion of its first centenary in 1895, the Holy See granted to the College the Charter of a Pontifical University, entitling it to confer degrees up to doctorate level in Theology, Canon Law and Philosophy. (Rescripts of the Sacred Congregation *de Propaganda Fide* dated 29 March 1896 and 15 May 1899). On the foundation of the National University of Ireland in 1908, Maynooth became the first Recognised College of the new University, with courses leading to degrees in Arts and Science (Senate decision of 23 February 1910). It remained the only Recognised College of the National University of Ireland until 1976, when recognition was granted to some other institutions.

In June 1966 the Trustees of the College decided to develop Maynooth as an open centre of Higher Studies and to extend its facilities and courses so as to meet the requirements of priests, religious and lay people.

In 1997, with the support of the Trustees, the National University sector became independent of St Patrick's College by an Act of the Oireachtas. It now exists in its own right as the National University of Ireland, Maynooth, with its own Governing Authority (on which the former Trustees are represented) and its separate and autonomous administration.

Therefore St Patrick's College, Maynooth, has now a two-fold character:

- (1) It is the National Seminary for the education of priests, primarily for the dioceses of Ireland. The majority of its students take one or more University degrees during their years of seminary formation.
- (2) It is a Pontifical University, holding charter from the Holy See, with a student body comprising clerics, seminarians, religious and laity.

Although possessing this two-fold character, the College is one legal unit, and the government of the entire College lies in the hands of the Trustees.

These Statutes refer solely to the Pontifical University.

SECTION I

1. Unless otherwise apparent, the words and expressions set out hereunder shall be understood as follows:
 - (1) St Patrick's College, Maynooth, is the entity established pursuant to an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1795 (35 Geo. III, c.21) and at present consisting of a Seminary and a Pontifical University.
 - (2) The Trustees are the Trustees of the College of Maynooth, a corporate body so named in an Act of Parliament in 1845 (8 and 9 Vic., c.25).
 - (3) Unless otherwise determined by the Trustees, the President and the Vice-President are the President and Vice-President appointed under the Statutes of St Patrick's College, Maynooth (adopted by the Trustees, 2 October 1962 and as revised or replaced from time to time).
 - (4) The Church is the Catholic Church in full communion with the Church of Rome.
 - (5) Canons are Canons of the Code of Canon Law promulgated in 1983.
 - (6) *Sapientia Christiana* is the Apostolic Constitution on Ecclesiastical Universities and Faculties issued by Pope John Paul II on 15th April 1979; the Norms of Application are those issued by the Congregation for Catholic Education on 29th April 1979 for the correct implementation of *Sapientia Christiana*.
 - (7) *Pastores Dabo Vobis* is the Post-Synodal Apostolic Exhortation of Pope John Paul II on the formation of priests, issued on 25th March 1992.

SECTION II

The Nature And Purpose Of The Pontifical University Of Maynooth

2. The Pontifical University of Maynooth, hereinafter referred to as "the University", consists of the Faculties of Theology, Canon Law and Philosophy. Further Faculties and Institutes may be established with permission of the Holy See (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 5).
3. The purpose of the Faculties within the University is:
 - (i) through scientific research to cultivate and promote their own disciplines, in accordance with the Catholic Tradition, and especially to deepen knowledge of Christian revelation and of matters connected with it, to enunciate systematically the truths contained therein, to consider in the light of revelation the most recent progress of the sciences, and to present them to the people of the present day in a manner adapted to various cultures;
 - (ii) to train students to a level of high qualification in their own disciplines, according to Catholic doctrine, to prepare them properly to face their tasks, and to promote the continuing permanent education of the ministers of the Church;
 - (iii) to collaborate intensely, in accordance with their own nature and in close communion with the College of Bishops, with the local and the universal Church, in the whole work of evangelisation (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 3)
4.
 - (1) The University makes special provision for seminarians and it cooperates with the seminary in their integral formation (cf. *Pastores dabo vobis*, chapter 5).
 - (2) It also offers a range of pastoral courses suitable for those preparing for pastoral ministry.
5.
 - (1) The canonical degrees of Baccalaureate, Licentiate and Doctorate are awarded in Theology, Canon Law and Philosophy.
 - (2) Other degrees, which follow the common pattern in Irish universities, are also awarded (cf. Section VII).
 - (3) Various diplomas are also awarded (cf. Appendix 1).
6. The University supervises courses of affiliated Colleges and awards degrees and diplomas to their students (cf. Appendix 2).

SECTION III

The Academic Community and its Government

7. (1) The University is governed by the Trustees, a body corporate in canon and civil law.
 - (2) The Trustees are presided over by the bishop who is first in order of precedence.
 - (3) The Trustees shall hold at least two ordinary meetings each year. On the written direction of the Chairman, or the written request of four Trustees, an extraordinary meeting of the Trustees shall be summoned by the Secretary. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.
8. (1) The Trustees depute from their number Visitors comprising the four Metropolitans *ex officio* and at least four bishops elected each year.
 - (2) At a reasonable interval before the meeting of the Trustees, the Visitors shall visit the University, closely inspect all that pertains to its academic, moral and economic affairs, and report to the Trustees.
9. The Chairman of the Trustees shall be the Chancellor.
10. The Chancellor represents the Holy See to the University and equally the University to the Holy See (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 12).
11. It is the right and duty of the Chancellor:
 - (i) To give continuous support to the progress of the University, to promote scientific work there, and to see that Catholic doctrine is preserved in its integrity and that the Statutes and the prescriptions of the Holy See are faithfully implemented;
 - (ii) To promote good relations between members of the academic community and to foster communion between the university and the local and universal Church (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 12);
 - (iii) To propose to the Congregation for Catholic Education the name of the President for confirmation and the names of academic staff for whom a *Nihil obstat* is petitioned;
 - (iv) To receive the Profession of Faith of the President (cf. Can. 833, 7°);

- (v) To confer on or withdraw from teachers permission to teach, or a canonical mission, in accordance with the Apostolic Constitution (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art.27, §1);
 - (vi) To inform the Congregation for Catholic Education about more important matters, and to submit to it every three years an accurate report on the academic, moral and economic state of the University;
 - (vii) To sign authentic certificates of the degrees of doctorate and licentiate, or to authorise another to sign on his behalf;
 - (viii) To request the *Nihil obstat* from the Holy See for those on whom the University wishes to confer an honorary doctoral degree.
12. The Archbishop of Dublin, in his pastoral responsibility for the Archdiocese, in which St Patrick's College, Maynooth, is situated, shall report to the Chancellor for his attention anything contrary to doctrine, morals or ecclesiastical discipline in the University which may become known to him. If the Chancellor does not deal with the matter the Archbishop may have recourse to the Holy See, but should himself make provision for more serious or urgent cases which bring danger to his diocese (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art.14; Norms of Application: Art. 10).
13. (1) The President is appointed by the Trustees, but the appointment requires the confirmation of the Congregation for Catholic Education (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 18).
- (2) The President enjoys stability in office. He shall not be removed from office except for a grave reason.
- (3) He is to be appointed for a term of not more than five years, which term may be renewed once only consecutively, as the Trustees see fit (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 13 § 2).
- (4) He must be a priest of at least thirty years of age and a man of learning, piety and prudence.
14. (1) It is the right and duty of the President:
- (i) To see that the regulations of the Holy See and the Statutes of the University are observed;
 - (ii) To direct, promote and co-ordinate the activity of the academic community;
 - (iii) To encourage and facilitate the ongoing academic and professional formation of teachers;

- (iv) To receive, in the name of the Chancellor, the Profession of Faith and the Oath of Fidelity of those who are teaching in the areas of faith and morals;
 - (v) To be the representative of the University;
 - (vi) To supervise the studies and conduct of students and to impose fitting sanctions on those who may have transgressed;
 - (vii) To implement the Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures outlined in Appendix 3.
 - (viii) To supervise the administration of temporalities;
 - (ix) To refer more important matters to the Chairman of the Trustees, or to him in his capacity as Chancellor;
 - (x) To sign authentic certificates of the degrees of the University;
 - (xi) To send every year a statistical summary, according to the prescribed form, to the Congregation for Catholic Education.
- (2) The President has the right to convene and preside over meetings of the Council of Studies and of various Councils of Faculties (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 14).
- (3) If the President is guilty of serious or persistent misconduct or failure in duty or of bringing the University into disrepute, or if such a complaint is made against him, the Dean of the Faculty of Theology, having consulted the Vice-President of St Patrick's College, Maynooth, shall inform the Chairman of the Trustees immediately.
15. (1) Each Faculty shall have a Council of the Faculty consisting of the President, Dean, professors and permanent lecturers in the Faculty.
- (2) The Council of the Faculty may invite other teachers to attend its meetings. They shall have such rights of attendance and voting as the Council shall assign them. They shall not be entitled to vote on appointments or promotions.
- (3) At least one and not more than two student representatives, elected in accordance with the norms of the Faculty, shall be invited to attend. They shall have such rights of attendance and voting as the Council shall assign them. They shall not be entitled to vote on appointments or promotions.
16. (1) The Council of the Faculty shall meet regularly during the academic year according to an agreed schedule.

- (2) A special meeting of the Council of the Faculty may be called by the President or, in his absence, by the Dean.
17. It is the right and duty of the Council of the Faculty:
- (i) To make arrangements for teaching and research in the various disciplines of the Faculty;
 - (ii) To decide matters concerning studies and discipline in the Faculty, without prejudice to the authority of the Trustees;
 - (iii) To admit or exclude students;
 - (iv) To make provision for matters concerning examinations and the awarding of degrees and diplomas;
 - (v) To draw up Faculty regulations as necessary within such general guidelines as may be approved by the Trustees;
 - (vi) To communicate to the Trustees, in the manner set out in article 33, its opinion on the merits of candidates for professorships or lectureships in the Faculty;
 - (vii) To suggest candidates for honorary degrees.
18. (1) The Council of the Faculty shall elect one of its members to the office of Dean of the Faculty but the person elected requires the confirmation of the Trustees.
- (2) The Dean shall hold office for a three-year term and is eligible for re-appointment but only for a second consecutive term.
19. It is the right and duty of the Dean of the Faculty:
- (i) Without prejudice to the authority of the President, to promote and co-ordinate the activities of the Faculty, especially in matters concerning studies, and to make timely provision for the Faculty's needs;
 - (ii) In the absence of the President, to convoke the Council of the Faculty and to preside over its meetings;
 - (iii) To keep the President informed of Faculty decisions made in his absence, and to assist the President in integrating the Faculty programme of studies with the other studies of the academic community;
 - (iv) To sign authentic certificates of the degrees awarded by the Faculty.
20. (1) The University shall have a Registrar, who shall be appointed by the Trustees for a term of office determined by them.

- (2) The functions of the Registrar shall be:
 - (i) To promote the interests of the University and to develop its relations with similar institutions;
 - (ii) To admit and exclude students in accordance with Faculty regulations and without prejudice to article 17 (iii);
 - (iii) To organise and supervise examinations;
 - (iv) To present the results of examinations to the Council of the Faculty and to notify students;
 - (v) To supervise the conferring of degrees and diplomas.
- (3) If the Registrar is guilty of serious or persistent misconduct or failure in duty or of bringing the University into disrepute, he/she may be dismissed in accordance with the procedures laid down in Appendix 3.
21. Each Faculty shall appoint a Secretary and, where necessary, shall have other officials and assistants. The rights and duties of Faculty officials are determined by the Trustees and by Faculty regulations. The term of office for the secretary shall be two years.
22.
 - (1) The Bursar of St Patrick's College, Maynooth, shall be the Bursar of the University;
 - (2) The Library and Library Holdings belong to St Patrick's College, Maynooth and are managed by the National University of Ireland, Maynooth.
23. The Council of Studies consists of the President, Deans of the Faculties, the Registrar and a Professor selected by each Faculty. It shall meet at least once a year.

SECTION IV

Academic Staff

24. Each Faculty shall have a sufficient number of teachers to teach the individual disciplines and to deal adequately with the needs of students (cf. Appendix 4).
25. (1) Teachers shall be either permanent or temporary; teachers who are permanently appointed to a Faculty are professors and lecturers.
(2) A teacher cannot be at one and the same time a permanent teacher in more than one Faculty.
26. At the level of permanent lecturer the University may distinguish various grades which may be promotional.
27. There may be temporary lecturers: contract lecturers, substitute lecturers and visiting lecturers. Tutors may be appointed to help with tutorial work.
28. Appointments of professors and permanent lecturers are made by the Trustees.
29. The President may appoint temporary staff for up to one year. Before doing so he shall, if possible, consult the Council of the Faculty. Temporary appointments of more than one year are made by the Trustees.
30. In order to become or to remain teachers in this University, secular priests and members of Institutes of Consecrated Life and Societies of Apostolic Life require the consent of their own Ordinary or Superior, in accordance with norms laid down in these matters by the competent ecclesiastical authority; in particular, they are subject to norms relating to laicisation and to norms relating to dismissal from the clerical state and the consecrated life (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 23).
31. (1) When a permanent post becomes vacant, it shall be advertised in an appropriate manner without undue delay, subject to the provisions of these Statutes.
(2) All applications shall be scrutinised by a sub-committee, comprising the President, the Dean of the Faculty and, if possible, a member of the relevant department. The sub-committee shall draw up a list of those to be called for interview.
32. A candidate for appointment to a permanent post shall submit to the President:
 - (i) In the case of those mentioned in article 30, a letter of recommendation from the Ordinary or the competent Superior;
 - (ii) Proof of the award of a canonical doctorate or evidence of other appropriate

qualification in the discipline in question (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art.25 §1; Norms of Application: Art. 17);

- (iii) Evidence of good character, relevant experience, publication and research.
33. (1) Candidates shall be interviewed by a properly constituted assessment board, whose reports shall be submitted to the Faculty concerned and to the Trustees.
- (2) The Assessment Board shall be constituted as follows:
- (i) The President or his nominee;
 - (ii) Two members chosen by the Council of the Faculty from their number;
 - (iii) Two assessors extern to the Faculty, one a bishop to be nominated by the Chairman of the Trustees after consultation with the President, the other to be nominated by the President after consultation with the Faculty concerned.
- (3) The Council of the Faculty shall vote on the candidates and the result of such vote shall be presented to the Trustees.
34. (1) Those who teach disciplines concerning faith or morals must, on appointment, make a Profession of Faith and take the Oath of Fidelity; thereafter they must receive a canonical mission from the Chancellor or his delegate. Other teachers must receive permission to teach from the Chancellor or his delegate (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art.27).
- (2) Those appointed as permanent teachers must receive a *Nihil obstat* from the Holy See through the Congregation for Catholic Education.
- (3) All teachers shall be bound by the Statutes of the University.
35. Teachers shall be marked by an upright life, integrity of doctrine and devotion to duty, so that they can effectively contribute to the proper goals of the Faculty. Their conduct shall be consistent with the ethos and tradition of St Patrick's College, Maynooth.
36. (1) Those who teach matters touching on faith and morals shall carry out their work with due submission to the magisterium of the Church.
- (2) Teachers who are engaged in fields of sacred study have a just freedom to research matters in which they are expert and to express themselves prudently concerning them, with due submission to the magisterium of the Church (cf. Can. 218 and the Instruction on the Ecclesial Vocation of

the Theologian, issued by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, 1990).

- (3) Members of other Churches and ecclesial communities may be invited to teach and to give lectures (cf. Directory for the Application of Principles and Norms on Ecumenism, issued by the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, 1993, nn. 192 ff).
37.
 - (1) In normal circumstances teachers shall not be obliged to teach disparate disciplines.
 - (2) They shall not be obliged to give so many lectures or conduct so many tutorials, seminars etc. that they lack the time necessary to make adequate preparation for teaching and to pursue research.
38. Teachers shall take adequate steps to ensure their ongoing professional and academic formation.
39. No teacher may undertake work outside the College that would prevent him/her from carrying out his/her duties (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 29).
40.
 - (1) A teacher who seriously or persistently teaches doctrine that is contrary to the certain and established teaching of the Church may be dismissed, in accordance with the procedures laid down in Appendix 3.
 - (2) A teacher who has been found guilty of serious or persistent misconduct or failure in duty or of bringing the University into disrepute may be dismissed, in accordance with the procedures laid down in Appendix 3.
41.
 - (1) A teacher who wishes to resign from his/her post shall tender his/her resignation in writing to the President at least three months in advance unless the terms of appointment specify otherwise.
 - (2) The President shall submit the resignation to the Trustees and, on acceptance by them, it shall come into effect on the date specified in the letter of resignation.
42.
 - (1) A teacher who is unable to carry out the duties of his/her office because of ill-health or age or for any other reason which is not a ground for dismissal, may be allowed to retire. Teachers shall avail themselves of such pension arrangements as are provided by the College.
 - (2) A teacher shall submit his/her resignation on reaching the age of sixty five.
43. In the event of a complaint against a teacher, the complaints procedure outlined in Appendix 3 shall be followed.

SECTION V

Students

44. The University is open to those who wish to study Theology, Philosophy, or Canon Law and who satisfy the admission requirements.
45.
 - (1) In the case of a secular cleric or a seminarian, a testimonial letter as to life and character shall be obtained from the applicant's Ordinary; in the case of a member of an Institute of Consecrated Life or a Society of Apostolic Life, it shall be obtained from his/her Superior (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 24).
 - (2) In the case of those mentioned in (1) other relevant ecclesiastical prescriptions shall be observed.
46.
 - (1) The Council of the Faculty shall lay down the requirements for admission to each degree programme (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - General Norms: Art. 32 §2).
 - (2) It is the right of the Council of the Faculty to investigate and to decide if an application meets the conditions laid down for admission.
 - (3) If the Council of the Faculty decides that a student has not studied a particular discipline or has not reached the required standard, it shall require that the student make up what is lacking. This may be verified by examination (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 24).
47. In addition to those students who have been duly admitted to study for a degree, others may be allowed to follow courses in the University if they meet the entry requirements or in the light of special circumstances.
48.
 - (1) While enrolled as a full-time student of one Faculty, a person may not be enrolled as a full-time student of another Faculty; similarly a full-time student may not pursue courses in another university, unless the Council of the Faculty permits this in exceptional cases.
 - (2) A student who is found to be in breach of (1) above may be debarred from courses and examinations.
49. Before a student is registered, it must be established that the admission requirements for the programme are fulfilled and the required fees are paid.
50. Registration of students takes place at the beginning of the academic year. With the special permission of the Faculty, a student may be admitted after classes have begun, provided that a substantial part of the programme for the year has not been completed.

51. A student may transfer from one Faculty to another only at the beginning of the academic year, after his/her academic and disciplinary records have been scrutinised; no such student is to be admitted to a degree unless he/she has met the requirements that the Statutes lay down for that degree.
52. (1) In accordance with the nature of the University and with their position within it, and subject to the Statutes and to relevant Faculty regulations, students have a right to participate in the life and activities of the University and to be represented on the Council of the Faculty, as determined in the regulations of the Faculty.
- (2) Students have a right to such assistance in their studies as the University may reasonably be expected to provide for the achievement of its purpose (cf. Art. 3).
53. Students at all times shall conduct themselves in a manner becoming students of a pontifical university and shall refrain from any conduct which would bring the University into disrepute. They shall observe the disciplinary norms of the University, which are contained in the Code of Behaviour for Students (cf. Appendix 5).
54. (1) Students shall observe the Statutes regarding registration, courses, attendance at class, examinations, and payment of fees, and such other regulations as the Council of the Faculty may make.
- (2) A student who has seriously infringed these Statutes or the regulations of the Faculty may be excluded from courses and/or examinations.
- (3) A student who is liable to exclusion from courses and/or examinations shall be informed of the reason for which it is proposed to exclude him/her. He/she has the right to be heard in his/her own defence by the Registrar and the Secretary of the Council of the Faculty in question, who shall judge the case. The student has the right to make a written appeal to the Council of the Faculty against an unfavourable decision (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 27).
55. Students shall attend all prescribed lectures. They shall also take part in such seminars and tutorials as are prescribed in each subject; they shall also present such assignments as are prescribed.
56. (1) If a student has been absent from class for a notable part of the academic year for whatever reason, that year shall not be credited to him/her towards the attainment of a degree.
- (2) If a student has been absent from class for whatever reason in a particular subject for a notable part of the academic year, he/she may be debarred from taking the examination in the subject in that year.
57. A student found guilty of misconduct at examinations shall incur the penalties laid down in the Faculty regulations.

SECTION VI

Programme of Studies

I. Faculty of Theology

58. The Faculty of Theology undertakes the study of the Revelation of God to the world, perfected in Jesus Christ and unfolding in the Church under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It searches for the truth in the light of that Revelation embodied in the Scriptures and in the Tradition of the Universal Church, in dialogue with contemporary thought and employing the best methods of research and teaching. It promotes theology as missionary and ecumenical.
59. In presenting doctrine, the relevant norms of the Second Vatican Council and more recent documents of the Holy See are to be followed (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 71).
60. In theological training the following objectives must be kept in mind:
 - (i) to impart to the student a profound knowledge of the subject matter, enabling him/her to appreciate the inherent unity and harmony of the entire doctrine of the faith and to form a personal synthesis of each discipline and of the science of theology as a whole;
 - (ii) to awaken in the student an interest in theology and an enduring love for it;
 - (iii) to equip the student with study methods which will enable him/her to continue further study of theology.

Degrees According to the Norms of *Sapientia Christiana*

61. (1) The curriculum of studies in the Faculty of Theology is organised in three cycles:
 - (i) the first cycle, which leads to a Baccalaureate (B. D.), includes a co-ordinated presentation of theology and an introduction to theological methodology;
 - (ii) the second cycle, which leads to a Licentiate (S.T.L.), consists of a closer study of specialised areas of theology, together with personal research work;

- (iii) the third cycle, which leads to a doctorate (D.D.), requires the preparation of a written work of a scientific nature intended to make a contribution to theology.
 - (2) The degrees of Licentiate in Sacred Theology and Doctorate in Divinity fulfil the canonical academic requirement for the teaching of theology (cf. Can. 253 §1 and *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 17).
62. In the Faculty of Theology subjects are categorised as principal, auxiliary and elective (cf. Appendix 6). Special courses and lectures are also arranged each year by the Faculty.
63. Students' progress shall be tested by examinations and by on-going assessments, in accordance with marking systems laid down by the Faculty.
64. (1) The examiners shall be the teachers of the Faculty, in conjunction with such externs as the Faculty appoints.
- (2) They shall follow the marking systems established by the Faculty.
65. Students shall satisfy the requirements laid down for an academic year before proceeding to the next.
66. In the event of an appeal by a student against a mark awarded in an examination, the procedure laid down in the Faculty regulations shall be followed.
67. (1) For admission to the Baccalaureate in Divinity, applicants shall have satisfied the requirement of two years' study of Christian Philosophy, and fulfilled the other conditions laid down in the Faculty regulations.
- (2) Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Divinity shall follow a three-year programme of theological study.
- (3) They shall attend courses and reach the required standard in Sacred Scripture, Fundamental Theology (including Ecumenism), Dogmatic Theology, Moral Theology, Liturgy, Ecclesiastical History, Patrology, Mission Studies and Canon Law, and also in such auxiliary and optional subjects as the Faculty shall prescribe.
68. For admission to the final examination a student shall have attended all the courses and passed all the previous examinations prescribed. At the end of the third year there is to be a comprehensive assessment so that the student proves that he/she has acquired an organic and synthetic vision of Catholic theology (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 53).
69. (1) Candidates for the Licentiate shall follow a programme of more advanced and specialised studies over two years.

- (2) No one may be admitted as a candidate for the Licentiate unless he/she shall have completed the studies referred to in article 67 above, and shall have obtained the Baccalaureate in Divinity at an appropriate level, without prejudice to the right of the Faculty referred to in article 81 below.
70. In order to be admitted to examination for the Licentiate, a student shall have followed one of the specialised Licentiate programmes offered by the Faculty and shall have taken the special courses required by the Faculty.
71. In order to obtain the Licentiate a student:
- (i) shall have passed written examinations or other forms of assessment in the specialised programme (taken both comprehensively and in its elements) and in the special courses;
 - (ii) shall have completed under the direction of a permanent teacher of the Faculty a written work which shall incorporate some original research.
72. Postgraduate students shall not undertake any teaching obligations (including seminars and tutorials) inside or outside the Faculty except with the explicit approval of the Council of the Faculty.
73. No one may be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate in Divinity unless he/she shall have completed the studies referred to in article 69 (1) above and shall have obtained the Licentiate at an appropriate level.
74. (1) Candidates for the Doctorate in Divinity shall prepare, under the direction of a permanent teacher of the Faculty, a written dissertation which shall be a substantial and original piece of research that makes a significant contribution to the advancement of the theological sciences.
- (2) A student who has not hitherto studied in the Faculty shall be required to take a number of special courses.
75. A candidate shall not be admitted to examination for the Doctorate until at least one academic year has elapsed since the award of his Licentiate.
76. In order to obtain the Doctorate in Divinity, a candidate:
- (i) shall present the written dissertation referred to above;
 - (ii) shall pass a public examination (defence) before members of the Faculty and experts whom the Faculty shall invite.
77. (1) The subject of the dissertation shall be chosen by the candidate with the approval of the director and with the consent of the Council of the Faculty.

- (2) The dissertation shall be presented to the Faculty in accordance with the norms laid down by the Faculty.
 - (3) The dissertation shall be examined and evaluated by at least three readers, two from the Faculty and one extern who is an expert in the matter of the dissertation.
 - (4) The candidate may not be admitted to defend the dissertation until it has been accepted by the Council of the Faculty.
78. The examination required by article 76 above shall include the following: a lecture on the topic, arguments and conclusions of the dissertation, a defence of the dissertation, and other elements as the Faculty regulations may require.
79.
 - (1) The defence of the dissertation may be attended by the academic community of the University and by members of the public.
 - (2) The President or, in his absence, the Dean shall preside.
 - (3) Following examination by those deputed by the Faculty, other members of the academic staff and other scholars invited by the Faculty may raise objections to the dissertation, subject to the moderation of the chair.
80. Before the Doctorate in Divinity can be conferred, the dissertation or at least a substantial part thereof must be published. This shall be done in accordance with the norms of the Faculty.
81.
 - (1) The Faculty recognises the degrees and the programmes of other pontifical universities and faculties.
 - (a) A student who has obtained the Baccalaureate in Divinity at an appropriate level in another pontifical faculty may be admitted to the two-year programme for the Licentiate, provided that he/she has fulfilled the other requirements of this Faculty.
 - (b) A student who has obtained the Licentiate in Divinity at an appropriate level in another pontifical faculty may be admitted to the programme for the Doctorate, provided that he/she has fulfilled the other requirements of this Faculty.
 - (c) In the case of a student who has begun a degree programme in theology in another pontifical faculty and transfers to this Faculty, the Faculty may grant exemptions from those courses which the student has already completed successfully.
 - (2) The Faculty may recognise the degrees and programmes of other universities and third-level institutions and may grant exemptions to students for courses completed successfully outside the Faculty.

- (3) In no case shall a degree be awarded before the completion of at least one year's study in the Faculty.

Other Canonical Degrees

82. (1) For admission to the Baccalaureate in Theology (B.Th.), applicants shall have satisfied the entry requirements laid down in the Faculty regulations.
- (2) Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Theology shall follow a three-year programme of theological study.
- (3) They shall attend courses and reach the required standard in Sacred Scripture, Dogmatic Theology, Moral Theology, and such other subjects as are prescribed in the Faculty regulations.
83. Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Theology shall pass written examinations in each of their subjects at the end of both first and second years.
84. (1) The examiners shall be the teachers of the Faculty, in conjunction with such externs as the Faculty appoints.
- (2) They shall follow the marking systems established by the Faculty.
85. In order to be admitted to final examination for the Baccalaureate in Theology a student shall have attended all the courses and passed all the previous examinations prescribed.
86. (1) For admission to the Baccalaureate in Theology and Arts (B.A.Th.), applicants shall have satisfied the entrance requirements laid down in the Faculty regulations.
- (2) Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Theology and Arts shall follow a three-year programme of study, taking Theology in this Faculty and the Arts component in the appropriate Faculties of the National University of Ireland, Maynooth.
- (3) For Theology, they shall attend courses and reach the required standard in Sacred Scripture, Dogmatic Theology and Moral Theology and such other subjects as the Faculty prescribes. For the Arts component, they shall attend the courses and reach the standard required by the National University of Ireland, Maynooth.
87. The administration of this degree shall be subject to Faculty norms.
88. Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Theology and Arts shall pass written examinations in each of their subjects at the end of both first and second years.
89. In order to be admitted to final examination for the Baccalaureate in Theology and Arts, a student shall have attended all the courses and passed all the previous examinations prescribed.

90. In the event of an appeal by a student against a mark awarded in an examination, the established procedure shall be followed.
91. (1) Candidates for the Master's degree in Theology (M.Th.) shall follow a programme of more advanced and specialised study over two years.
- (2) No one may be admitted as a candidate for the Master's degree unless he/she has a primary degree at an appropriate level with Theology as at least an equal joint component, or, in the judgement of the Faculty, has achieved an equivalent standard.
92. In order to be admitted to examination for the Master's Degree in Theology, a student:
- (i) shall have participated in one of the specialised options of the Master's programme offered by the Faculty;
- (ii) shall have successfully completed such qualifying courses as the Faculty may require.
93. In order to obtain the Master's Degree in Theology, a candidate:
- (i) shall have passed written examinations and other forms of assessment on the matter of the specialised option taken;
- (ii) shall have completed, under the direction of a permanent teacher of the Faculty, a written dissertation which demonstrates capacity for scientific work in accordance with Faculty norms.
94. In special circumstances a student may be permitted to take the Master's Degree in Theology by dissertation only. This dissertation, written under the direction of a member of the Faculty, shall be a major work which involves original and substantial research, in accordance with Faculty norms.
95. Postgraduate students shall not undertake any teaching obligations (including seminars and tutorials) inside or outside the Faculty except with the explicit approval of the Council of the Faculty.
96. (1) Candidates for the Doctoral Degree in Theology (Ph.D.) shall complete three years of study and shall take such courses as the Faculty may require. In special circumstances the Council of the Faculty may shorten the period of study required.
- (2) No one may be admitted as a candidate for this Doctorate unless he/she holds the Master's Degree in Theology at an appropriate level or, in the judgement of the Council of the Faculty, has achieved an equivalent standard.
97. In order to obtain the Doctoral Degree in Theology, a candidate:

- (i) shall prepare, under the direction of a permanent teacher of the Faculty, a dissertation which shall be a substantial and original piece of research that makes a notable contribution to the advancement of the theological sciences;
 - (ii) shall successfully defend the dissertation in oral examination in accordance with Faculty norms.
98. (1) The subject of the dissertation shall be chosen by the candidate with the approval of the director and with the consent of the Council of the Faculty.
- (2) The dissertation shall be presented to the Faculty in accordance with the norms laid down by the Faculty.
- (3) The dissertation shall be examined and evaluated by at least three readers, two from the Faculty and one extern who is an expert in the matter of the dissertation.
- (4) The Degree will not be awarded unless the examiners report that the work is worthy of publication, as a whole or in part, as a work of serious scholarship.
- (5) The candidate may not be admitted to defend the dissertation until it has been accepted by the Council of the Faculty.
99. In order to be admitted to the Master's Degree in Pastoral Studies, candidates must have a primary degree in which theology is a component and the Higher Diploma in Pastoral Studies (cf. Appendix I), Second Class Honours, or a qualification which the Faculty judges to be equivalent.
100. In order to obtain the Master's Degree in Pastoral Studies, candidates shall complete a major thesis under the supervision of the Director of the programme or a teacher approved by the Council of the Faculty. The thesis must be based on original research. In addition, candidates shall undertake such pastoral assignments and courses as the Faculty may require.
101. A Director of Postgraduate Studies is appointed by the Council of the Faculty to organise, co-ordinate and promote postgraduate studies. His/her duties and term of office are determined by the Council of the Faculty.

C. Non-degree Programmes

102. The Faculty offers diploma courses and other courses in Theology and related areas. Details of these courses are published each year in the College Kalendarium and in Faculty brochures.
103. The Faculty provides courses for students for the priesthood who are not pursuing either a degree or a diploma course.

II Faculty of Canon Law

104. It is the aim of the Faculty of Canon Law to cultivate and promote the study of canon law in the light of the Gospel and the nature of the Church, and to train students in the skills needed for research, teaching, and ecclesiastical administration (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Special Norms: Art. 75).
105. Canon Law shall be taught in the light of the Mystery of the Church, which combines in one the visible society and the spiritual community by which Christ mediates truth and grace to mankind. This approach will present canon law as part of the social structure of the Church to serve the Spirit of Christ in the building up of his Mystical Body.
106. (1) The first cycle of canonical studies is carried out within the Faculty of Theology. It comprises the following: introduction to canon law; the Code of Canon Law, Book I (General Norms); Book II (The People of God); Book IV (The Sanctifying Office of the Church). It includes elements from other books in the Code of Canon Law that touch on the celebration of the sacraments and ecclesiastical administration.
- (2) The second cycle comprises a systematic study of the Code of Canon Law and of other ecclesiastical legislation together with a study of the principles of philosophy and theology of law, public ecclesiastical law, Roman law, as well as the elements of civil law and the history of canon law.
- (3) The third cycle comprises the preparation of a doctoral dissertation of a scientific nature designed to make a contribution to canonical studies.
107. (1) In the Faculty of Canon Law courses are provided in the following subjects:
- (i) Principal Subjects:
- (a) Introduction to legal science;
 - (b) General norms of law;
 - (c) Norms of the Code of Canon Law;
 - (d) Public ecclesiastical law;
 - (e) Philosophy of Law.
- (ii) Auxiliary Subjects:
- (a) Principles of Roman Law;
 - (b) Elements of current civil law;
 - (c) History of Canon Law.
- (2) Special courses shall be offered each year.
108. (1) In order to be admitted to the Licentiate programme a student shall have completed the first cycle, or have successfully covered the material

therein, or shall have completed the seminary course in philosophy and theology, or, in the judgment of the Council of the Faculty, have reached an equivalent standard.

- (2) Candidates for the Licentiate in Canon Law shall follow a two-year programme of specialised canonical studies and shall qualify in those principal and auxiliary subjects and in the special courses prescribed by the Faculty.
 - (3) A student who has successfully completed the first year of this course may be awarded the Baccalaureate in Canon Law.
 - (4) In order to obtain the Licentiate a candidate:
 - (i) shall have passed the written examination in the subjects prescribed above;
 - (ii) shall have passed a comprehensive examination on the canonical studies of the second cycle;
 - (iii) shall have completed a written work which demonstrates his/her capacity for scientific study.
109. (1) Candidates for the Doctorate in Canon Law, having obtained the Licentiate at an appropriate level, shall then undertake further study and research at an advanced level with a view to completing a doctoral dissertation.
- (2) In order to obtain a Doctorate in Canon Law a candidate must satisfy the following requirements:
 - (i) present a written dissertation which makes a contribution to canonical science;
 - (ii) provide a summary of the arguments and the conclusions of the dissertation for each reader;
 - (iii) defend the dissertation for an hour before members of the Faculty and experts whom the Faculty may invite;
 - (iv) publish the thesis in whole or in part.
110. (1) The subject of the dissertation shall be chosen by the candidate with the approval of the director and with the consent of the Council of the Faculty.
- (2) The dissertation shall be completed under the direction of a permanent teacher of the Faculty.

- (3) The dissertation shall be presented to the Faculty at least forty days before the candidate may be admitted to defend it. In exceptional cases the Council of the Faculty may shorten the period required.
 - (4) The dissertation shall be examined and evaluated by at least three readers, two from the Council of the Faculty and one extern who is an expert in the matter of the dissertation.
 - (5) Before the dissertation has been approved by the Council of the Faculty the candidate may not be admitted to defend it.
111. (1) The academic community of the University may attend the defence of the dissertation.
- (2) Objections to the dissertation may be raised not only by those deputed to examine the candidate but also by other members of the academic staff and other scholars invited, subject to the moderation of the Dean or his delegate, who presides.
112. (1) The Faculty of Canon Law recognises the degrees and the programmes of other pontifical universities and faculties.
- (a) A student who has obtained the Licentiate in Canon Law at an appropriate level in another pontifical faculty may be admitted to the programme for the Doctorate, provided that he/she has fulfilled the other requirements of this Faculty.
 - (b) A student who has begun a degree course in canon law in another pontifical faculty and transfers to this Faculty may be granted exemptions from those courses which he/she has already completed successfully.
- (2) The Faculty may recognise the degrees and the programmes of other universities and third-level institutes, and, in particular cases, may grant exemptions to students from courses completed successfully outside the Faculty.
- (3) A student with a post-graduate qualification in civil law may be allowed, at the discretion of the Faculty, to abbreviate the course of the first two cycles, but he/she shall be required to pass all the examinations and tests prescribed for obtaining degrees.
- (4) In no case shall a degree be awarded before the completion of one year's full-time study in the Faculty.
113. The Faculty also provides courses leading to diplomas in specific areas of canon law.

III Faculty of Philosophy

114. (1) The Faculty of Philosophy has the aim of investigating philosophical problems according to scientific methodology, basing itself on a heritage of perennially valid philosophy. It has to search for solutions in the light of natural reason, and, furthermore, it has to demonstrate their consistency with the Christian view of the world, of man and of God, placing in a proper light the relationship between philosophy and theology.
- (2) Then, the students are to be instructed so as to make them ready to teach and to fill other suitable intellectual posts as well as to prepare them to promote Christian culture and to undertake a fruitful dialogue with the people of our time (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Special Norms: Art. 79).
115. In the teaching of philosophy, the relevant norms should be observed which are contained in the documents of the Second Vatican Council and in other recent documents of the Holy See concerning academic studies (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Special Norms: Art. 80).
116. The principal means of achieving these aims are lectures, seminars, tutorials, group-work, written assignments, examinations and similar academic exercises.
117. The curriculum of studies in the Faculty of Philosophy is organised in three cycles:
- (i) the first cycle, which leads to a Baccalaureate, includes a co-ordinated presentation of philosophy and an introduction to philosophical methodology;
- (ii) the second cycle, which leads to a Licentiate or Mastership consists of a closer study of a special area of philosophy, together with personal research work;
- (iii) the third cycle, which leads to a doctoral degree, requires the preparation of a written work of a scientific nature intended to make a real contribution to philosophy.
118. In the Faculty of Philosophy courses are given in the following disciplines or subjects:
- (i) Introduction to Philosophy
- The course endeavours to introduce the student to philosophical reflection, and to provide an initial acquaintance with the different areas and problems of philosophy. It is given in the first year.
- (ii) Principal Disciplines
- Philosophy of Being;

Philosophy of Religion;
Moral Philosophy;
Theory of Knowledge;
Philosophical Psychology;
Philosophy of Science;
Logic.

(iii) History of Philosophy

A brief review of History of Philosophy is included in the Introduction to Philosophy course. The matter is then treated more in detail in the historical reviews incorporated in all subsequent courses.

(iv) Optional Disciplines: courses approved as such by the Faculty;

(v) Special Courses, as arranged each year by the Faculty.

119. Students shall attend all classes (lectures, seminars, tutorials) in obligatory subjects. They shall also take part in such group-work and present such projects or assignments as are prescribed in each subject.

120. Students' progress shall be tested by examinations, by written assignments, and by other methods.

121. (1) Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Philosophy shall attend courses and qualify in:

Philosophy of Being;
Philosophy of Religion;
Moral Philosophy;
Theory of Knowledge;
Philosophical Psychology;
Philosophy of Science;
Logic;

and such auxiliary and optional subjects as the Faculty may decide.

(2) The main courses consist of two lectures per week for one semester, together with one tutorial session per week. The optional courses consist of one lecture per week. The optional courses vary from year to year and a list is published at the beginning of each academic year.

122. (1) Candidates for the Licentiate in Philosophy shall follow special courses and more advanced studies over two years.

(2) No one may be admitted as a candidate for the Licentiate unless he shall have completed the studies referred to in article 121 above, and shall have obtained the Baccalaureate in Philosophy at an appropriate level, without prejudice to the right of the Faculty referred to in article 129 below.

123. In order to be admitted to examination for the Licentiate in Philosophy a student:
- (i) shall have participated in special courses for two years;
 - (ii) shall have given written proof of his capacity for scientific work.
124. In order to obtain a Licentiate a candidate:
- (i) shall have passed written examinations or other tests on the matter of the special courses followed in the two previous years;
 - (ii) shall have completed a written work which demonstrates his capacity for scientific study.
125. (1) No one may be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate unless he shall have completed the studies referred to in article 122 (1) above and shall have obtained the Licentiate in Philosophy at an appropriate level.
- (2) A candidate shall not be admitted to examination for the Doctorate until at least one academic year has elapsed since the award of his Licentiate.
126. (1) In order to obtain the doctorate in Philosophy a candidate:
- (i) shall present a written dissertation which proves that he has the capacity for scientific investigation and which makes a real contribution to philosophy;
 - (ii) shall provide a summary of the arguments and the conclusions of the dissertation for each reader;
 - (iii) shall defend the dissertation for an hour before members of the Faculty and experts whom the Faculty may invite;
 - (iv) shall give a lecture for half-an-hour before members of the Faculty on a subject chosen by the Faculty and communicated to him not later than the previous day;
 - (v) shall be examined for half-an-hour before members of the Faculty on twenty-five propositions from general philosophy chosen by him and approved by the Faculty;
 - (vi) shall publish the thesis in whole or in part.
- (2) The number of examiners from the Faculty in the case of (iii), (iv), and (v) above shall be at least five.
127. (1) The subject of the dissertation shall be chosen by the candidate with the approval of a professor of the discipline to which the matter of the dissertation belongs and with the consent of the Faculty.

- (2) The dissertation shall be presented to the Faculty at least forty days before the candidate may be admitted to defend it. In exceptional cases the Faculty may shorten the period required.
 - (3) The dissertation shall be examined and evaluated by at least three readers, two from the Faculty and one extern who is an expert in the matter of the dissertation.
 - (4) Before the dissertation has been approved by these readers the candidate may not be admitted to defend it.
- 128.
- (1) The academic community of the University may attend the defence of the dissertation.
 - (2) Objections to the dissertation may be raised not only by those deputed to examine the candidate but also by other members of the academic staff and other scholars invited, subject to the moderation of the Dean or his delegate, who presides.
- 129.
- (1) The Faculty of Philosophy recognises the degrees and the courses of other pontifical universities and faculties.
 - (a) A student who has obtained the Baccalaureate in Philosophy at an appropriate level in another pontifical faculty may be admitted to the two-year course for the Licentiate, provided that he has fulfilled the other requirements of this Faculty.
 - (b) A student who has obtained the Licentiate in Philosophy at an appropriate level in another pontifical faculty may be admitted to the two-year course for the Licentiate, provided that he has fulfilled the other requirements of this Faculty.
 - (c) A student who has begun a degree course in Philosophy at another pontifical faculty and transfers to this Faculty may be granted exemptions from those courses which he has already completed successfully.
 - (2) The Faculty may recognise the degrees and the courses of other universities and third-level institutes, and, in particular cases, may grant exemptions to students for courses completed successfully outside the Faculty.
 - (3) In no case shall a degree be awarded before the completion of one year's full-time study in the Faculty.

Section VII

Academic Degrees

Degrees According to the Norms of *Sapientia Christiana*

130. The University awards the following academic degrees:

Faculty of Theology:

Baccalaureate in Divinity (B.D.)
Licentiate in Divinity (S.T.L.)
Doctorate in Divinity (D.D.)

Faculty of Canon Law:

Baccalaureate in Canon Law (B.C.L.)
Licentiate in Canon Law (L.C.L.)
Doctorate in Canon Law (D.C.L.)

Faculty of Philosophy:

Baccalaureate in Philosophy (B.Ph.)
Licentiate in Philosophy (L.Ph.)
Doctorate in Philosophy (D.Ph.)

131. Candidates for these degrees shall follow the courses, complete the examinations and other forms of assessment, and fulfil the conditions laid down in Section VI above and set out more fully in the regulations of the relevant Faculty.

Other Canonical Degrees

132. The University also awards the following academic degrees:

- (a) Baccalaureate in Theology (B.Th.)
Baccalaureate in Theology and Arts (B.A.Th.)
Master's Degree in Theology (M.Th.)
Master's Degree in Pastoral Studies (M.Past.St.)
Doctoral Degree in Theology (Ph.D.)
- (b) Baccalaureate in Religious Science (B.Rel.Sc.) } in Mater Dei Institute,
Mastership in Religious Science (M.Rel.Sc.) } Dublin
- (c) Baccalaureate in Arts (Divinity) (B.A.(Div.)): in Maryvale Institute,
Birmingham

133. Candidates for the degrees listed in article 132 (a) shall follow the courses, complete the examinations and other forms of assessment, and fulfil the conditions laid down in Section VI above and set out more fully in the Faculty regulations.
134. (1) The Baccalaureate in Religious Science is awarded on the successful completion of a four-year programme of study at Mater Dei Institute, Dublin.
- (2) The Mastership in Religious Science is awarded on the successful completion of a programme of at least two years of study at Mater Dei Institute, which shall include the presentation of a dissertation.
- (3) Candidates for these degrees shall follow the courses, complete the examinations and other forms of assessment, and fulfil the conditions laid down in the Statutes of Mater Dei Institute and set out more fully in its regulations.
135. (1) The Baccalaureate in Arts (Divinity) is a Distance Learning Degree in Catholic Theology and is awarded on the successful completion of a five-year programme of study at Maryvale Institute, Birmingham.
- (2) Candidates for this degree shall follow the courses, complete the examinations and other forms of assessment, and fulfil the conditions laid down in the instrument governing the relationship between the Faculty of Theology at Maynooth and Maryvale Institute and set out more fully in the regulations of Maryvale Institute.
136. (1) Degrees are conferred by the Chancellor or his nominee at a public ceremony in the presence of members of the University.
- (2) For a just cause degrees may be conferred on students *in absentia*.

SECTION VIII

Academic Facilities

137. (1) Each Faculty shall have its proper lecture halls, seminar rooms, offices, etc. and such other facilities as may be required for the teaching of its students.
- (2) These facilities shall not be assigned to other use unless with the express agreement of the Council of the Faculty.
138. The staff and students of the University shall have access to the College libraries and to other College facilities required for the purpose of study.
139. Each Faculty shall be entitled to a specified share of the financial grant allotted to the library each year.
140. Sufficient resources shall be made available to provide the technical equipment required for effective teaching.

SECTION IX

Finance

141. The revenues of the University derive from investments, legacies and endowments by benefactors, student fees and funds allocated by the Trustees.
142. Affiliation, registration and examination fees are payable by affiliated colleges.
143. Scholarships, study-burses and other forms of financial assistance are made available to deserving students.

SECTION X

Relationship with other Institutions

144. (1) The University may affiliate other suitable institutions for the purpose of granting the Baccalaureate in Theology and Baccalaureate in Philosophy, in accordance with the norms of the Congregation for Catholic Education.
- (2) The conditions for affiliation shall include stipulations regarding the number and qualification of teachers, the study programme and the library.
- (3) Regulations governing entry requirements, courses, staff and examinations for degrees in such institutions shall be approved by the Faculty, and shall conform to the provisions of these Statutes.
145. (1) The teaching staff of an institution to be affiliated for the purpose of granting a Baccalaureate in Divinity shall consist of not less than seven members: of these at least four shall possess either a Doctorate in Divinity or a Licentiate in a subject which each teaches; at least one shall possess a Licentiate in Sacred Scripture; and the remainder shall possess at least an appropriate Licentiate.
- (2) In an institution which provides an integrated course in Philosophy and Theology, an additional full-time teacher with a Licentiate in Philosophy or its equivalent shall be required.
146. (1) When the Faculty has approved an application for affiliation, the application shall be forwarded to the Trustees.
- (2) Upon its approval by the Trustees, the application is referred by the President to the Congregation for Catholic Education, with whom authority to grant affiliation resides.
147. The affiliating Faculty shall ensure that the norms and agreements governing affiliation are observed; it shall exercise the supervision required by these documents.
148. The Faculty may aggregate with itself or incorporate a theological institute, in accordance with article 63 of the General Norms of the Apostolic Constitution *Sapientia Christiana* and article 48 of the Norms of Application, and subject to any other relevant Norm and to the Faculty Statutes.
149. (1) The Faculties of the University co-operate with other Faculties and Institutions in a variety of ways, including the Erasmus and Socrates exchange programmes; they enjoy a special relationship with the National University of Ireland, Maynooth.
- (2) Such cooperation is regarded by the Faculties as an important element in accomplishing their work.

SECTION XI

Promulgation of Statutes

150. (1) The Trustees shall promulgate these Statutes at the meeting that follows their approval by the Holy See through the Congregation for Catholic Education.
- (2) They shall be promulgated in the manner determined by the Trustees.
- (3) They shall come into effect on a date fixed by the Trustees.

Appendix 1 : Diplomas

Diplomas may be awarded for courses of study which for any reason do not meet the requirements for a Degree.

The following Diplomas are awarded by the University:

Faculty of Theology:

Diploma in Theology (awarded on the successful completion of the full course in Theology for seminarians)

Higher Diploma in Pastoral Studies (postgraduate Diploma awarded on the successful completion of a one-year, full-time programme)

Diploma in Pastoral Studies (as preceding Diploma but admission requirements and course demands are lower)

Diploma in Mission Studies (awarded on the basis of special work in Mission Studies in the Theology programme)

Diploma in Liturgy (awarded on the successful completion of a one-year, full-time programme in the National Centre for Liturgy, Maynooth)

Postgraduate Diploma in Christian Communication and Development (awarded on the successful completion of a one-year, full-time programme in KAIROS Institute, Maynooth)

Diploma in Communication (as preceding Diploma but admission requirements and course demands are lower)

Faculty of Philosophy:

Diploma in Philosophy and Arts (awarded to seminarians of St Patrick's College, Maynooth, and Scotus College, Glasgow on the successful completion of their two-year Philosophy course)

Appendix 2 : Affiliated Colleges

The following institutes are affiliated to the Faculty of Theology by the Congregation for Catholic Education:

St. John's College, Waterford

St. Patrick's College, Carlow

St. Patrick's College, Thurles

Scotus College, Glasgow

(For the award of Baccalaureate and Diploma)

Mater Dei Institute, Dublin : Baccalaureate and Mastership in Religious Science

Maryvale Institute, Birmingham : Bachelorship of Arts (Divinity).

Appendix 3

Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures

- A. Procedures to be followed when it is suspected that a teacher is guilty of serious or persistent misconduct or failure in duty (other than in a matter of doctrine) or of bringing the University into disrepute (cf. Art. 40).**
1.
 - (1) If the President becomes aware of persistent or serious misconduct or failure in duty or of conduct which brings the University into disrepute on the part of a teacher of the University or if such a complaint is made, the President shall summon the person, inform him/her of the matter and hear his/her initial response; the President shall then decide if the matter can be resolved.
 - (2) If the matter cannot be resolved, it shall be referred to a committee of investigation to which the President, the person in question and the Faculty to which the latter belongs shall each appoint one member (that is, three persons). The committee shall investigate the complaint and, as soon as feasible, make recommendations in writing to the President.
 - (3) If the procedures outlined in paragraphs (1) and (2) do not lead to a solution which is acceptable to both the President and the teacher concerned, the President shall refer the matter to the Trustees.
 2.
 - (1) The Trustees shall appoint a commission of enquiry comprised of three persons.
 - (2) The teacher shall have the right to hear what is alleged against him/her and at the investigation shall be entitled to speak and to submit evidence in his/her defence; he/she may avail of the assistance of not more than two advisers of his/her choice.
 - (3) On completion of the enquiry, the commission shall submit its report in writing to the Trustees.
 - (4) The Trustees shall consider the report and shall hear and may examine the teacher in his/her defence; while they may not be so required, they may at their discretion hear and examine any of the witnesses.
 - (5) If the Trustees then judge that the teacher is guilty of serious or persistent misconduct or failure in duty or of bringing the University into disrepute, they may seek his/her resignation or dismiss him/her or impose another sanction.
 3. At all stages of the procedure, care shall be taken not to damage the good name of the teacher concerned (cf. Can. 1717 §2).

4. In more serious or urgent cases, in order to protect the good of the students and of the University, the Chancellor as Chairman of the Trustees may suspend a teacher on full pay pending completion of the ordinary procedures (cf. *Sapientia Christiana* - Norms of Application: Art. 22, §3).
5. If the misconduct or failure in duty involves a breach of criminal law, the President or the Chancellor as Chairman of the Trustees may refer the matter to the civil authorities; at any point they may suspend the procedures pending the outcome of criminal investigations or proceedings.

B. Procedures to be followed when an allegation concerning a matter of doctrine is made against a teacher (cf. Art.40).

1.
 - (1) If the President becomes aware of serious failure in the matter of doctrine on the part of a teacher, or if such a complaint is made, the President shall summon the teacher, inform him/her of the matter and hear the teacher in his/her defence; the President shall then decide if the matter can be resolved.
 - (2) If the matter cannot be resolved, it shall be referred to a committee of investigation to which the President, the teacher in question and the Faculty to which the latter belongs shall each appoint one member (that is, three members). The committee shall investigate the complaint and shall make recommendations in writing to the President.
 - (3) If the procedures outlined in paragraphs (1) and (2) do not lead to a solution which is acceptable to both the President and the teacher concerned, the President shall refer the matter to the Irish Bishops' Conference.
2.
 - (1) The Bishops' Conference shall appoint a commission of enquiry of not more than five persons of recognised competence, not more than two of whom shall be chosen by the Conference from the Faculty to which the teacher belongs.
 - (2) The commission has the right to require the co-operation of all members of the University.
 - (3) The teacher shall have the right to hear what is alleged against him/her and at the investigation shall be entitled to speak and to submit evidence in his/her defence; he/she may avail of the assistance of not more than two advisers of his/her choice, unless the commission of enquiry deems that additional advisers are necessary.
 - (4) On completion of the enquiry, the commission shall submit its report in writing to the Bishops' Conference, which may discuss the matter with the commission of enquiry; the Bishops' Conference, having offered the teacher the opportunity to speak in his/her defence, shall then decide if the teacher's doctrine is contrary to the certain and established teaching of the magisterium.

- (5) If, in the judgement of the Bishops' Conference, the doctrine of the teacher is contrary to the certain and established teaching of the magisterium, and if the teacher remains contumacious, the Trustees may seek his/her resignation or dismiss him/her or impose another sanction.
3. In the event of a decision to dismiss a teacher, he/she shall have the right of recourse to the Holy See.
4. Notwithstanding Section B2 above, the Holy See is competent to deal with the matter itself (*Pastor bonus*, Art. 48). In this event, the Regulations for Doctrinal Examination issued by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith shall be followed.
5. At all stages of the procedure, care shall be taken not to damage the good name of the teacher concerned (cf. Can. 1717 §2).
6. In order to protect the good of the students and of the faithful, the Chairman of the Trustees may suspend a teacher on full pay pending the completion of the ordinary procedures.

Appendix 4

The following are the permanent posts within the Faculty of Theology:

Dogmatic Theology:	2 Professors, 2 lecturers
Moral Theology:	2 Professors, 2 lecturers
Sacred Scripture:	2 Professors, 2 lecturers
Liturgy:	1 Professor
Ecclesiastical History:	1 Professor
Patrology:	1 Lecturer
Canon Law:	1 Professor
Pastoral Theology:	1 Lecturer (Director)
Mission Studies:	1 Professor
Homelitics:	1 Professor

In addition there are a large number of temporary teachers.

Appendix 5

Code of Behaviour for Students

Introduction

The purpose of this code of behaviour in the Pontifical University is to provide an appropriate framework within which the purposes and objectives of the University shall best be achieved. To enable these aims to be fulfilled in a satisfactory manner it is necessary that a suitable academic environment be maintained. A code of behaviour is a positive thing which promotes concern and respect for people's rights and property. This helps to enhance the quality of life for all members of the University community staff and students. A student who registers for any course in the University shall be expected to accept these objectives and to observe the rules and regulations of the University. A Committee of Discipline exists to help maintain good discipline within the University and its general environs.

The Code of Behaviour and its implementation shall be subject to the Statutes and the authorities of the University.

Rules and Infringements

1. The University aims to encourage students under its aegis to pursue their studies in an atmosphere conducive to the furtherance and attainment of the scholarly and educational objectives of the University. Students are expected and required to respect the rights of fellow students and the authority of the academic and other staff in the performance of their duties and at all times to behave as responsible adults, to observe the rules and regulations of the University and to conduct themselves in a manner appropriate to the academic environment of the University and to the promotion of its objectives.
2. The University aims to encourage students to enjoy properly the facilities of the University. Students are expected and required to respect the rights of other students in the use of such facilities and privileges and to observe applicable rules

or regulations and at all times to respect the property of St Patrick's College, Maynooth, of the National University of Ireland, Maynooth, and of other students, members of University or College staff and other persons working in or visiting the University or the College.

In interpreting these basic principles the Committee of Discipline would normally regard as offences against the code such examples as:

- Plagiarism, cheating, or the use of unauthorised material during an examination or other breaches of the examination regulations. Breaches of examination regulations shall be dealt with directly in accordance with Faculty regulations.
- Disruption of teaching, study, research or administration of the University or the College.
- Obstruction of members of University or College administrative staff or academic staff or of officers, students or servants of the University or the College in the performance of their duties.
- Furnishing false information to the University or the College with intent to deceive or in circumstances calculated to deceive.
- Forging, alteration or misuse of University or College documents, records or identity cards.
- Malicious or reckless damage or theft of University or College property or any other property on the College grounds. Misuse of University or College property, including library materials, or of private property on the campus.
- Forcible occupation of University or College buildings or grounds.

- Unwarranted interference with the College's safety equipment, fire fighting equipment and alarm systems.
- Refusal to produce an I.D. Card when requested to do so by a University or College staff member who shall identify himself/herself.
- Failure to pay a fine or comply with a penalty imposed for a breach of discipline (subject to any right of appeal applicable).
- Failure to comply with the regulations governing the use of Computer services and Library services.
- Offences similar to those listed above carried out against staff, students, teaching, study, research, examinations, administration, property or general functioning of the National University of Ireland, Maynooth.
- Physical abuse, or verbal or written abuse of a defamatory nature of another person.
- Reckless conduct endangering the safety of other persons or resulting in nuisance.
- Abuse, harassment, intimidation or bullying.
- Lewd, indecent or insulting behaviour likely to give rise to offence.
- Conduct which is offensive to or injurious to the Christian faith or the Catholic Church.
- Conduct which is likely to give scandal.

Membership of the Committee of Discipline

Dean of the Faculty of Theology or his delegate

Two teachers elected by the Council of the Faculty

One of the two student representatives on the Council of the Faculty of Theology.

Academic members are elected for a period of three years, student representatives for a period of one year.

The Dean or his delegate shall be the Chairman of the Committee and one of the teachers shall be the Secretary. Three members, one at least of whom must be a student representative, shall constitute a quorum. Should a meeting duly called fail to have a quorum because no student representative is in attendance, then the proposed meeting may proceed within a reasonable time, provided that three committee members are in attendance. An agenda will be circulated in advance of Committee meetings and its deliberations will be kept in confidence. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Procedure

It is open to any staff or student member of the University community to report any complaint to the Chairman of the Committee of Discipline. If he considers it necessary, the Chairman shall inform the President. The President or his nominee shall have the power to exclude from College premises if he deems fit any person against whom it is alleged that he/she has been in serious breach of University rules while the alleged breach of discipline is being investigated.

The Chairman of the Committee of Discipline is empowered to handle summarily what he regards as minor breaches of discipline. In cases where he adjudges the alleged breach to be of a serious character he shall refer the issue in writing to the Committee of Discipline at the earliest convenient opportunity.

An effort must be made to inform the student in writing of the alleged offence detailing the grounds of the allegation and informing the student of his/her rights and inviting him/her to attend a meeting of the Committee of Discipline convened to deal with the

matter(s) and to answer the complaint. If a student fails to attend the meeting the case will be heard in his/her absence. The student may have present to assist him/her in the proceedings a representative who is a registered student or a member of the academic or administrative staff of the University. The University or student may at any stage have a legal adviser present subject to prior notice having been given to the members of the committee and the student under investigation. If a member of the Committee of Discipline is a complainant or is otherwise involved in the alleged breach of conduct he/she shall be replaced at the hearing by a nominee of the President.

The Committee, having received the evidence and conducted the enquiry, shall deliberate in private and shall notify the student of the outcome within three days, where possible. The Committee shall forward a written report of its handling of any serious breach of conduct to the President.

In the event of an apparent or alleged breach of criminal law, the President at any stage of the proceedings may refer the matter to the appropriate authorities.

Penalties/Recommendations

The Committee of Discipline may recommend to the President that a sanction such as one of the following be imposed upon a student who has been found in breach of discipline.

Expulsion - that the student cease to be a member of the University and that he/she be barred from any property occupied by the University or the College. This penalty shall appear on the student's record.

Withdrawal - that the student be required to withdraw from the University permanently or for a stated period.

Suspension - that the student be suspended from the University for a stated period or be barred from certain activities.

Fine - that the student be fined a sum determined by the committee.

Community Service - that the student be asked to carry out a specified form of community service in the University or the College.

Reprimand - that the student be reprimanded and warned that if further breaches of discipline occur in future his/her present offence would be taken into consideration by the Committee in making a decision.

Conditional Discharge - that no further action be taken against the student provided he/she fulfils the conditions laid down by the Committee. The Committee may also give an absolute discharge.

The Committee may reserve the right to impose conditions involving compensation in the case of damage to property or persons.

Appeal Procedure

A student who is aggrieved by a decision of the Committee of Discipline shall have the right of appeal to the President. The President may hear the appeal personally or may nominate an Appeal Committee of three members to hear the appeal. Appeals shall be brought within two weeks of the notification of the outcome of the original judgement. Appeals will not normally involve a full rehearing of the evidence but submissions may be made in writing or in person; new evidence may be heard. Two of the members of the Appeal Committee shall be appointed by the President, one of them a member of the academic staff; the third member shall be the other student representative on the Council of the Faculty. The appellant shall convey in writing to the President the grounds of the appeal and any relevant evidence in support of his/her case. He/she may be accompanied by a student of the University or by a member of the academic or administrative staff of the University. The University or student may at any stage have a legal adviser present subject to prior notice having been given to the members of the Committee and the student under investigation. The President or the Appeal Committee may affirm, reverse or vary any decision of the Committee of Discipline, or may remit the case to the Committee of Discipline for reconsideration. The decision arrived at through the appeals procedure shall be final.

Appendix 6

Courses in the Faculty of Theology

I First Cycle

Courses are provided in the Faculty of Theology in the first cycle in the following subjects:

Principal subjects:

- (a) Sacred Scripture, introduction and exegesis
- (b) Fundamental Theology, including Ecumenism
- (c) Dogmatic Theology
- (d) Moral Theology, Spiritual Theology
- (e) Liturgy
- (f) Ecclesiastical History
- (g) Patrology
- (h) Canon Law
- (i) Mission Studies
- (j) Pastoral Theology

Auxiliary Subjects:

- (a) Biblical Hebrew
- (b) Biblical Greek
- (c) Latin
- (d) Homiletics
- (e) Pastoral Counselling
- (f) Sociology
- (g) Catechetics
- (h) Sacred Music.

Elective courses are arranged each year by the Faculty.

Two lectures per week through the year are given in all principal subjects, except in the case of Mission Studies, which has one lecture per week through the year. In addition, Fundamental Theology, Dogmatic Theology and Moral Theology have fortnightly tutorials for all students and special lectures/seminars of one hour per week through the year for all honours students.

II Licentiate

The following areas of specialised study are offered in the second cycle:

Dogmatic Theology:

- (a) Fundamental Theology
- (b) Ecclesiology
- (c) Theology of God and Creation
- (d) Christology
- (e) Theology of Trinity
- (f) Sacramental Theology
- (g) Ecumenical Theology

Moral Theology:

- (a) Natural Law and Human Rights
- (b) Church, State, Morality and Law
- (c) Questions in Bioethics
- (d) Spiritual Theology
- (e) Sin and Reconciliation
- (f) Virtue Ethics
- (g) Ethics of Commerce and Business
- (h) Ethics of Warfare and Peace

Biblical Theology:

- (a) General Theology of the Old Testament
- (b) The Spiritual Theology of the Psalms
- (c) Johannine Theology
- (d) Pauline Theology
- (e) New Testament Christology

Mission Studies:

- (a) Major Themes in Mission Theology
- (b) History and Comparison of Religions
- (c) Latin American, African and Asian Studies

Students are required to take three of these areas in their first year and two of these three in their second year.

A number of special seminar-type courses are offered each year. Students are required to take six of these in first year and four in second year.