

Appendix 'D'

THE ROMAN CURIA

The Roman Curia serves the Pontiff in exercising his power in the Church. Its departments, in which the Cardinals serve, perform their duties in the name and authority of the Pope. The structure of the Roman Curia, according to the Vatican's website (09/2005), is as follows:

Secretariat of State: *provides the Pope with the closest assistance.*

Congregations: (9) exercise the Church's authority & competence.

- Catholic Education: *supervisory competence over institutions of Catholic education.*
- Causes of Saints: *handles matters for causes of beatification and canonization.*
- Evangelization of Peoples: *directs and coordinates world wide missionary works.*
- Oriental Churches: *has competence in matters of Eastern Catholic Churches.*
- Doctrine of the Faith: *has duty to safeguard the doctrine of the faith and morals.*
- Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments: *supervises all aspects related to the promotion and regulation of the liturgy, principally the sacraments.*
- Institutes of Consecrated Life & Societies of Apostolic Life: *has competence over institutes of Religious, secular institutes, societies of apostolic life & third (secular) orders.*
- Clergy: *has competence regarding the life, discipline, rights and duties of the clergy.*
- Bishops: *has functions relating to bishops and the jurisdictions in which they serve.*

Tribunals (3)

Pontifical Councils: (11)

- Laity: *supports the laity in their participation in the life and mission of the Church.*
- Promoting Christian Unity: *handles proper interpretation & execution of ecumenism.*
- Family: *urges Christian families to fulfill their educative & apostolic mission.*
- Justice and Peace: *promotes world justice and peace according to the Gospel.*
- 'Cor Unum': *informs and coordinates Human and Catholic development.*
- Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant peoples: *also tourists and travelers.*
- Health & Pastoral Care: *promotes the work of intl. Catholic health organizations.*
- Legislative Texts: *interprets the universal laws of the Church.*
- Inter-religious dialogue: *between Christians and non-Christians.*
- Culture: *relations with unbelievers who are open to cooperation.*
- Social Communications: *usage of media to communicate the message of salvation.*

Synod of Bishops: assembly of Bishops that counsels the Pope.

Offices: (3)

Pontifical Commissions: (7)

- Cultural Heritage of the Church: *preserves the Church's patrimony of art & history.*
- 'Ecclesia Dei': *the return of full ecclesial communion of priests of Msgr. Lefebvre.*
- Sacred Archaeology.
- Pontifical Biblical Commission.
- International Theological Commission.
- Interdicasterial Commission for the Catechism of the Catholic Church.
- Pontifical Commission for Latin America.

Swiss Guard: and, **Labour Office of the Apostolic See:**

Institutions Connected with the Holy See: (8)

- Fabric of St. Peter: *administration and care of the basilica.*
- 'Latinitas' Foundation: *promotes and studies the Latin language.*
- Office of Papal charities.
- 'Peregrinatio ad Petri Sedem': *assistance to pilgrims coming to Rome.*
- Pontifical Institute of Sacred Music.
- Pontifical Musical Chorus of the Sistine Chapel.
- Vatican Press.
- Vatican Publishing House.

Pontifical Academies: (5) Life, Science & Social Sciences in light of Church's doctrine.

- 'Culturum Martyrum': *study of ancient and modern martyrs.*
- Ecclesiastical: *prepares priests to diplomatic services; Nuncios & Secretary of State.*
- Life: *study and inform on biomedical and law issues in relation with promoting life.*
- Science: *promotes progress of mathematic, physic, and natural science.*
- Social Sciences: *promotes progress of economic, sociology, law, and political sciences.*

Pontifical Committee for Eucharistic Congresses.