

academic disciplines, whereas others offer programs and courses principally in more traditionally defined Catholic areas, such as religious education, philosophy and the like. The Catholic culture, intellectual traditions, and attendant spiritual issues of each institution will be

addressed within the framework in which it exists and will do so through its courses, its chaplaincy, and the Catholic ambiance that all members of the academic community will endeavour to maintain and develop (*ECE*, Nos. 13-14; Art. 2 § 4; Art. 4 § 1).

Jurisdiction of the Provinces in Matters of Education

In accordance with constitutional arrangements, education in Canada falls within the jurisdiction of the provinces. Provinces regulate the number and kinds of universities by the granting of charters, by determining the essentials of the acts of incorporation, and by providing the major part of the funding. Canadian Catholic colleges and universities have a religiously pluralistic student body.

Standards of Accepted University Practice

Catholic institutions, reflecting the Catholic traditions of excellence and of openness to a diversity of cultures, follow the standards of accepted university practice and norms, which have been adopted in Canada, including respect for the linguistic rights and cultural aspirations

pastoral leadership and public signs of support. By their Catholic character, these institutions must keep in close link with the country's bishops and in a manner appropriate to their

intellectual purpose, take their part in the Church's common mission, in particular as regards

3) its institutional philosophy.

Art. 3 – The Establishment of a Catholic University

§ 1 - Any official request aiming at the establishment of a Catholic university or college, whether it comes from a private person or from a secular or ecclesiastical juridical person, must be submitted to the bishop of the diocese where the institution has its registered office.

1) This request will include:

~~the motives that support the recognition of the university or college as a Catholic institution;~~

- its financial resources;
- its academic programs;
- its institutional policies as regards the faculty and the student body;
- the ways by which the institution intends to fulfill the Norms of the Apostolic Constitution and the present ordinances.

practical terms their commitment to the elements of Catholic scholarship, of which academic freedom is an essential component. Other activities include a duty to serve others, particularly the poor, underprivileged and vulnerable members of society, to provide courses for students on Catholic moral and religious principles and their application to critical issues such as human life and other issues of social justice, to care pastorally for students, faculty, administration and staff, to promote a common culture and environment that is consistent with the Catholic

Catholic way of life.

§ 4 Catholic postsecondary educational institutions shall ensure the availability of courses

of the academic community (*ECE*, Nos. 38-42; Art. 6 § 1).

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the college or university authority, the

