



HOLY SEE PRESS OFFICE

June 2017

ORDINARY PUBLIC CONSISTORY

June 28, 2017

DOSSIER

A working instrument for the press

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ORDINARY PUBLIC CONSISTORY FOR THE CREATION OF 5 NEW CARDINALS

Regina Coeli, Sunday, 21th May 2017

I wish to announce that on Wednesday 28 June a Consistory will be held to appoint five new Cardinals. Their provenance from different parts of the world manifests the catholicity of the Church, which reaches all around the earth, and the assignment of a title or a diaconate in the city expresses the Cardinals' belonging to the diocese of Rome that, according to the well-known expression of Saint Ignatius, presides in charity over all the Churches.

And on Thursday 29 June, Solemnity of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, I will concelebrate Holy Mass with the new Cardinals, with the College of Cardinals, with the new Bishops, the Metropolitans, the Bishops and some presbyters.

Here are the names of the new cardinals:

1. **His Excellency Msgr. Jean Zerbo**, archbishop of Bamako, in Mali;
2. **His Excellency Msgr. Juan Jose Omella**, archbishop of Barcelona, Spain;
3. **His Excellency Msgr. Anders Arborelius, ocd**, bishop of Stockholm, Sweden;
4. **His Excellency Msgr. Louis-Marie Ling Mangkhanekhoun**, titular bishop of Acque Nuove di Proconsolare, apostolic vicar of Pakse, in Laos;
5. **His Excellency Msgr. Gregorio Rosa Chávez**, titular bishop of Mulli, auxiliary of the archdiocese of San Salvador, El Salvador.

Let us commend the new Cardinals to the protection of Saints Peter and Paul, so that by the intercession of the Prince of the Apostles, they may be genuine servants of ecclesial communion, and by that of the Apostle to the Gentiles, may be joyful heralds of the Gospel throughout the world and, with their testimony and their counsel, they may support me more intensely in my service as Bishop of Rome, universal Pastor of the Church.

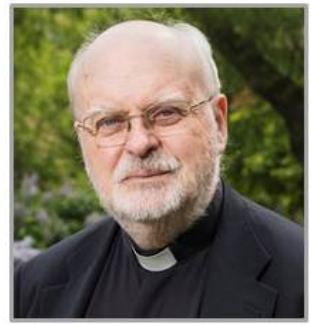
5 new Cardinals



H.E. Msgr. Jean Zerbo



H.E. Msgr. Juan José Omella



H.E. Msgr. Anders Arborelius, ocd



H.E. Msgr. Louis-Marie Ling Mangkhanekhoun



H.E. Msgr. Gregorio Rosa Chávez

**ORDINARY PUBLIC CONSISTORY
FOR THE CREATION OF 5 NEW CARDINALS**

Wednesday, June 28th

16:00 p.m. St. Peter's Basilica
*Ordinary Public Consistory for the creation of new
Cardinals*

18:00 - 20:00 p.m. The atrium of the Paul VI Hall
Courtesy visits to the new Cardinals

Thursday, June 29th

(The Solemnity of St. Peter and Paul)

9.30 St. Peter's Square
*Blessing of the Pallia
Holy Mass*

12.00 *Angelus Domini*

ORDINARY PUBLIC CONSISTORY FOR THE CREATION OF 5 NEW CARDINALS

I - The rite

On **Wednesday, June 28th, 2017 at 16:00 p.m.** in the **St. Peter's Basilica**, Pope Francis will hold an **Ordinary Public Consistory for the creation of 5 new Cardinals.**

The Consistory for the creation of new Cardinals contains the following points:

- The Greeting; Prayer; Epistle
- At the opening of the celebration the first of the new cardinals (Jean Zerbo) then addresses the Holy Father, on behalf of everyone.
- Allocution of the Holy Father
- The Pope reads the **formula of creation**, and solemnly proclaims the names of the new cardinals.

“Dear brothers and sisters, we are about to carry out an agreeable and solemn task of our sacred ministry. It chiefly concerns the Church of Rome, but it also affects the entire ecclesial community: we will call certain of our brethren to enter the College of Cardinals, so that they may be united to the Chair of Peter by a closer bond our apostolic ministry. Having been invested with the sacred purple, they are to be fearless witnesses to Christ and his Gospel in the City of Rome and in faraway regions. Therefore, by the authority of Almighty God, of Saints Peter and Paul and our Own, we create and solemnly proclaim Cardinals of Holy Roman Church these brothers of ours...”

- The Profession of Faith and the **oath of fidelity by new cardinals:**

“I, N., Cardinal of Holy Roman Church, promise and swear, from this day forth and as long as I live, to remain faithful to Christ and his Gospel, constantly obedient to the Holy Apostolic Roman Church, to Blessed Peter in the person of the Supreme Pontiff, become members of the Roman clergy and cooperate more directly in Francis and his canonically elected successors, always to remain in communion with the Catholic Church in my words and actions, not to make known to anyone matters entrusted to me in confidence, the disclosure of which could bring damage or dishonour to Holy Church, to carry out diligently and faithfully the duties to which I am called in my service to the Church, according to the norms laid down by law. So help me Almighty God.”
- Each new cardinal then approaches the Holy Father and kneels before him **to receive the cardinal's biretta, the cardinalatial ring and to be assigned a title or deaconry:**
 - The Pope places the **biretta** on his head and says, in part: *“(This is) scarlet as a sign of the dignity of the cardinalate, signifying your readiness to act with courage, even to the shedding of your blood, for the increase of the Christian faith, for the peace and tranquillity of the people of God and for the freedom and growth of Holy Roman Church.”*

- The Pope gives the **cardinalatial ring**: *“Receive the ring from the hands of Peter and know that your love for the Church is strengthened by the love of the Prince of the Apostles.”*
- The new cardinals are assigned a church of Rome (“**Title**” or “**Deaconry**”), as a sign of their participation in the pastoral care of the Pope for the City.
- The Holy Father hands over the **Bull of the Creation of Cardinals**, assigns the Title or Deaconry and exchanges a kiss of peace with the new members of the College of Cardinals.
- The cardinals also exchange such a sign among themselves.
- The rite is concluded with the Lord’s Prayer.

* * *

Thursday, June 29th

(The Solemnity of SS. Peter and Paul)

9.30	St. Peter’s Square <i>Eucharistic concelebration</i>
12.00	<i>Angelus Domini</i>

CHRONOLOGY OF CONSISTORIES
Consistories in which living Cardinals have been created

Paul VI

(4) 05 – III – 1973

John Paul II

(1) 30 – VI – 1979	(2) 02 – II – 1983	(3) 25 – V – 1985
(4) 28 – VI – 1988	(5) 28 – VI – 1991	(6) 26 – XI – 1994
(7) 21 – II – 1998	(8) 21 – II – 2001	(9) 21 – X – 2003

Benedict XVI

(1) 24 – III – 2006	(2) 24 – XI – 2007	(3) 20 – II – 2010
(4) 18 – II – 2012	(5) 24 – XI – 2012	

Francis

(1) 22 – II – 2014	(2) 14 – II – 2015	(3) 19 – XI – 2016
(4) 28 – VI – 2017		

The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church
(from *Latin Code of Canon Law*)

Can. 349 The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church constitute a special College, whose prerogative it is to elect the Roman Pontiff in accordance with the norms of a special law. The Cardinals are also available to the Roman Pontiff, either acting collegially, when they are summoned together to deal with questions of major importance, or acting individually, that is, in the offices which they hold in assisting the Roman Pontiff especially in the daily care of the universal Church.

Can. 350 §1. The College of Cardinals is divided into three orders: the episcopal order, to which belong those Cardinals to whom the Roman Pontiff assigns the title of a suburbicarian Church, and eastern-rite Patriarchs who are made members of the College of Cardinals; the presbyteral order, and the diaconal order.

§2. Cardinal priests and Cardinal deacons are each assigned a title or a deaconry in Rome by the Roman Pontiff.

§3. Eastern Patriarchs within the College of Cardinals have their patriarchal see as a title.

§4. The Cardinal Dean has the title of the diocese of Ostia, together with that of any other church to which he already has a title.

§5. By a choice made in Consistory and approved by the Supreme Pontiff, Cardinal priests may transfer to another title; Cardinal deacons may transfer to another deaconry and, if they have been a full ten years in the diaconal order, to the presbyteral order: priority of order and of promotion is to be observed.

§6. A Cardinal who by choice transfers from the diaconal to the presbyteral order, takes precedence over all Cardinal priests who were promoted to the Cardinalate after him.

Can. 351 §1. Those to be promoted Cardinals are men freely selected by the Roman Pontiff, who are at least in the order of the priesthood and are truly outstanding for doctrine, virtue, piety and prudence in practical matters; those who are not already Bishops must receive episcopal consecration.

§2. Cardinals are created by a decree of the Roman Pontiff, which in fact is published in the presence of the College of Cardinals. From the moment of publication, they are bound by the obligations and they enjoy these rights defined in the law.

§3. A person promoted to the dignity of Cardinal, whose creation the Roman Pontiff announces, but whose name he reserves *in pectore*, is not at that time bound by the obligations nor does he enjoy the rights of a Cardinal. When his name is published by the Roman Pontiff, however, he is bound by these obligations and enjoys these rights, but his right of precedence dates from the day of the reservation *in pectore*.

Can. 352 §1. The Dean presides over the College of Cardinals. When he is unable to do so, the sub-Dean takes his place. The Dean, or the sub-Dean, has no power of governance over the other Cardinals, but is considered as first among equals.

§2. When the office of Dean is vacant, those Cardinals who have a suburbicarian title, and only those, under the presidency of the sub-Dean if he is present, or of the oldest member, elect one of their number to act as Dean of the College. They are to submit his name to the Roman Pontiff, to whom it belongs to approve the person elected.

§3. In the same way as set out in §2, the sub-Dean is elected, with the Dean presiding. It belongs to the Roman Pontiff to approve also the election of the sub-Dean.

§4. If the Dean and sub-Dean do not already have a domicile in Rome, they acquire it there.

Can. 353 §1. Cardinals assist the Supreme Pastor of the Church in collegial fashion particularly in Consistories, in which they are gathered by order of the Roman Pontiff and under his presidency. Consistories are either ordinary or extraordinary.

§2. In an ordinary Consistory all Cardinals, or at least those who are in Rome, are summoned for consultation on certain grave matters of more frequent occurrence, or for the performance of especially solemn acts.

§3. All Cardinals are summoned to an extraordinary Consistory, which takes place when the special needs of the Church and more serious matters suggest it.

§4. Only an ordinary Consistory in which certain solemnities are celebrated, can be public, that is when, in addition to the Cardinals, Prelates, representatives of civil states and other invited persons are admitted.

Can. 354 Cardinals who head the departments and other permanent sections of the Roman Curia and of Vatican City, who have completed their seventy-fifth year, are requested to offer their resignation from office to the Roman Pontiff, who will consider all the circumstances and make provision accordingly.

Can. 355 §1. It belongs to the Cardinal Dean to ordain the elected Roman Pontiff a Bishop, if he is not already ordained. If the Dean is prevented from doing so, the same right belongs to the sub-Dean or, if he is prevented, to the senior Cardinal of the episcopal order.

§2. The senior Cardinal Deacon announces the name of the newly elected Supreme Pontiff to the people. Acting in place of the Roman Pontiff, he also confers the pallium on metropolitan Bishops or gives the pallium to their proxies.

Can. 356 Cardinals have the obligation of cooperating closely with the Roman Pontiff. For this reason, Cardinals who have any office in the Curia and are not diocesan Bishops, are obliged to reside in Rome. Cardinals who are in charge of a diocese as diocesan Bishops, are to come to Rome whenever summoned by the Roman Pontiff.

Can. 357 §1. When a Cardinal has taken possession of a suburbicarian Church or of a titular Church in Rome, he is to further the good of the diocese or church by counsel and patronage. However, he has no power of governance over it, and he should not for any reason interfere in matters concerning the administration of its good, or its discipline, or the service of the church.

§2. Cardinals living outside Rome and outside their own diocese, are exempt in what concerns their person from the power of governance of the Bishop of the diocese in which they are residing.

Can. 358 A Cardinal may be deputed by the Roman Pontiff to represent him in some solemn celebration or assembly of persons as a *Legatus a latere*, that is, as his *alter ego*; or he may, as a *special emissary*, be entrusted with a particular pastoral task. A Cardinal thus nominated is entitled to deal only with those affairs which have been entrusted to him by the Roman Pontiff himself.

Can. 359 When the Apostolic See is vacant, the College of Cardinals has only that power in the Church which is granted to it by special law.

The College of Cardinals

The Cardinals, who oversee the presbyterates of 25 titular and quasi parish churches of Rome, of which 7 are regional deaconries and 6 Palatine deaconries, and 7 (7th century: 6) Suburban Sees, are the advisers and collaborators of the Pope.

The College of Cardinals was formed in 1150, with a Cardinal Dean, who is the Bishop of Ostia and the *Camerlengo* who on the death of the Pontiff has the Administration of the affairs of the Holy See.

From 1059 they are the exclusive electors of the Pope.

In the 12th century Cardinals began to be named who were prelates in residence outside of Rome.

From the 12th century this pertained to Bishops and Archbishops, from the 15th century also to Patriarchs (Papal Bull *Non mediocri* of Eugenio IV, 1439); if simple priests, they also have a vote in the councils.

The number of Cardinals, in the 13th to the 15th centuries usually not over 30, was fixed by Sixtus V to 70: 6 Cardinal bishops, 50 Cardinal priests, 14 Cardinal deacons (Constitution *Postquam verus*, 3 December 1586).

In the private Consistory of 15 December 1958 (A.A.S., 1958), Vol. XXV, p. 987), Bl. John XXIII departed from the number of Cardinals already established by Sixtus V and confirmed by the 1917 Code of Canon Law (Can. 231). Again Bl. John XXIII, with the Motu Proprio *Cum gravissima* of 15 April 1962, established that henceforth all Cardinals were to be bishops.

Paul VI, with the Motu Proprio *Ad Purpuratorum Patrum* of 11 February 1965, determined the place of the Oriental Patriarch within the College of Cardinals.

The same Roman Pontiff, with the Motu Proprio *Ingravescentem aetatem*, of 21 November 1970, established that when Cardinals reached the age of 80: a) they ceased to be members of the Dicasteries of the Roman Curia and of all the Permanent Organisms of the Holy See and of the Vatican City State; b) they become ineligible to elect the Roman Pontiff and to enter the Conclave.

In the Secret Consistory of 5 November 1973 Paul VI established that the maximum number of Cardinals that have the right to elect the Roman Pontiff be set at 120 (A.A.S., 1973, Vol. LXV, p. 163).

John Paul II, in the Apostolic Constitution *Universi Dominici gregis* of 22 February 1996 reconfirms this directive.

The Cardinals belong to various Roman Congregations: they are considered Princes of the Church, with the title of Eminence; those resident in Rome, also outside Vatican City, enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship to the same (*Trattato Lateranense*, art. 21).

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

(update: 19 June 2017)

Cardinals created by:	Electors	80 years and older	Total
Bl. PAUL VI	0	0	0
St. JOHN PAUL II	19	68	87
BENEDICT XVI	53	25	78
FRANCIS	49	11	60
Total	121	104	225

[Cardinal Keith Michael Patrick O'Brien is among the non-electors Cardinals]

COMPOSITION ACCRODING TO GEOGRAFIC REGION

Overview by Continent

*The College of Cardinals includes 5 continents and 70 Countries,
60 of which have Cardinals electors.*

Continent	Electors	80 years and older	Total
EUROPE	53	56	109
North AMERICA	17	9	26
Central AMERICA	5	4	9
South AMERICA	12	14	26
AFRICA	15	10	25
ASIA	15	9	24
OCEANIA	4	2	6
Total	121	104	225

Overview by Nation

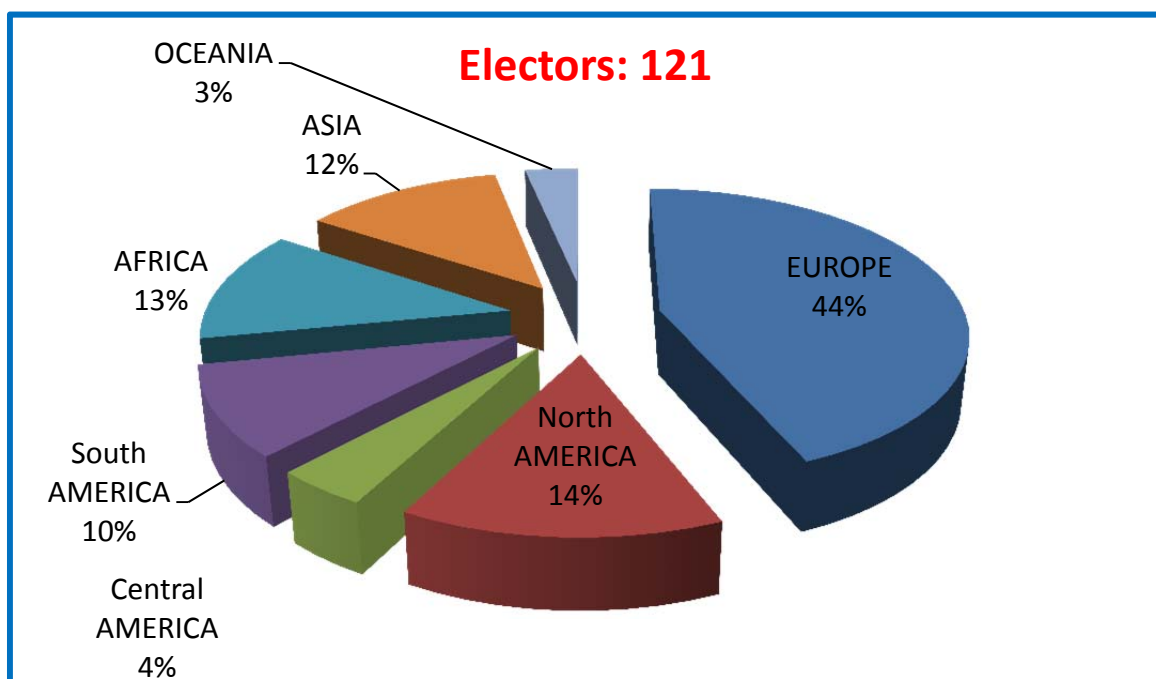
EUROPE	Electors	80 years and older	Total
Italy	24	21	45
Spain	4	9	13

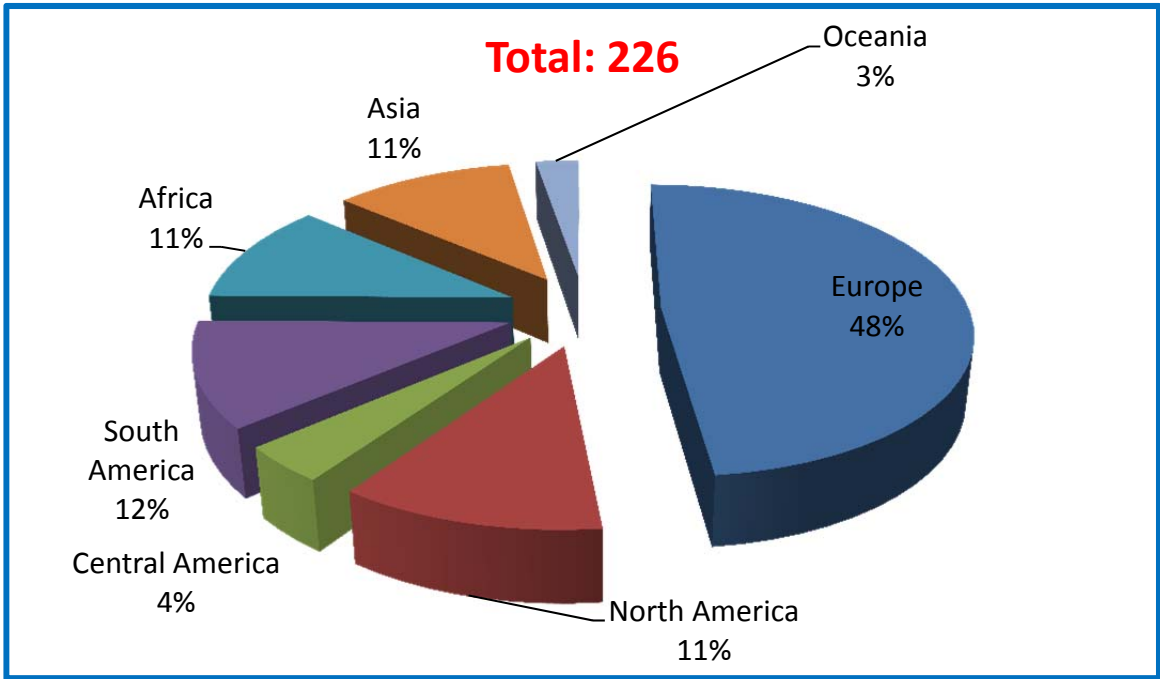
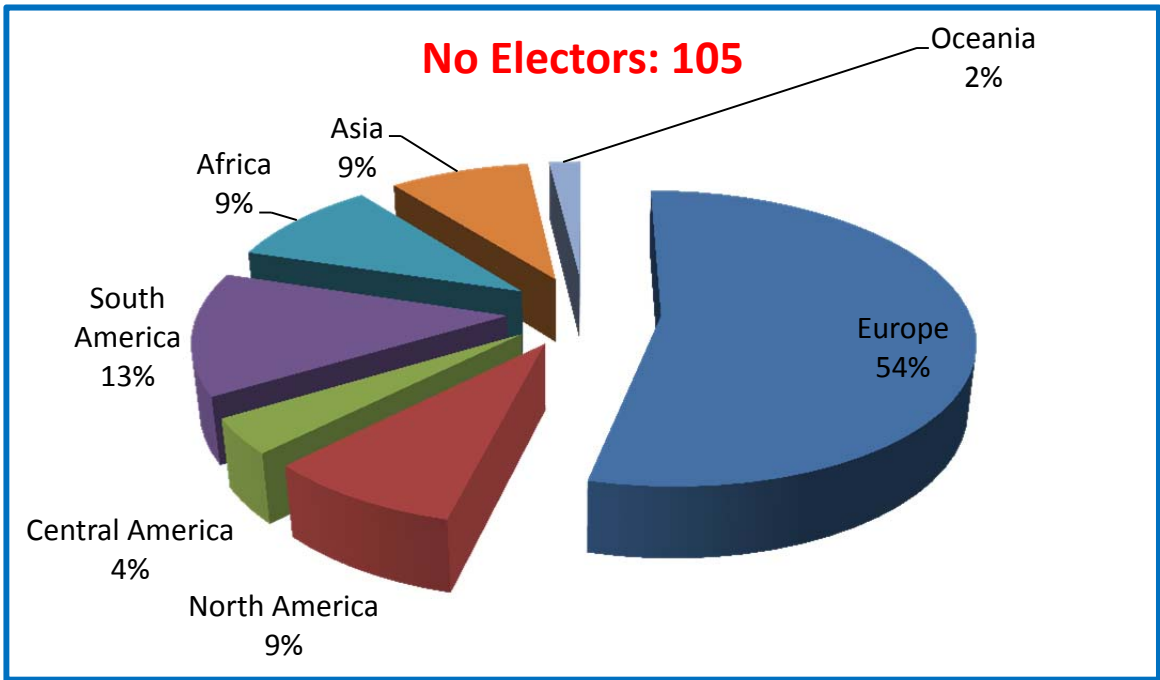
Germany	3	7	10
France	5	4	9
Poland	4	1	5
Switzerland	1	1	2
Great Britain	1	2	3
Portugal	2	1	3
Ireland	1	0	1
Czech Republic	1	0	1
Netherlands	1	1	2
Ukraine	0	1	1
Slovakia	0	1	1
Hungary	1	0	1
Austria	1	0	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	0	1
Lithuania	0	1	1
Croatia	1	0	1
Slovenia	0	1	1
Sweden	1	0	1
Belgium	1	1	2
Latvia	0	1	1
Romania	0	1	1
Malta	0	1	1
Albania	0	1	1
Total	53	56	109
North AMERICA	Electors	80 years and older	Total
United States	10	7	17
Canada	3	0	3
Mexico	4	2	6
Total	17	9	26

Central AMERICA	Electors	80 years and older	Total
Nicaragua	1	1	2
El Salvador	1	0	1
Honduras	1	0	1
Cuba	0	1	1
Dominican Rep.	0	1	1
Haiti	1	0	1
Panama	1	0	1
St Lucia (Antilles)	0	1	1
Total	5	4	9
South AMERICA	Electors	80 years and older	Total
Brazil	4	6	10
Argentina	2	2	4
Colombia	1	3	4
Chile	1	2	3
Venezuela	2	0	2
Peru	1	0	1
Uruguay	1	0	1
Ecuador	0	1	1
Total	12	14	26
AFRICA	Electors	80 years and older	Total
Nigeria	1	2	3
Mozambique	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	1	0	1
Ghana	1	0	1
Mali	1	0	1
Tanzania	1	0	1
South Africa	1	0	1
Sudan	1	0	1

Senegal	0	1	1
Kenya	1	0	1
Guinea	1	0	1
Rep. Dem. Congo	1	0	1
Burkina Faso	1	0	1
Ethiopia	1	0	1
Cape Verde	1	0	1
Central African Rep.	1	0	1
Mauritius	1	0	1
Egypt	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	1	1
Uganda	0	1	1
Angola	0	1	1
Lesotho	0	1	1
Total	15	10	25
ASIA	Electors	80 years and older	Total
India	4	0	5
Philippines	2	2	4
China	1	1	2
Lebanon	1	1	2
Laos	1	0	1
Korea	1	1	2
Vietnam	1	1	2
Thailand	1	1	2
Myanmar	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	1	0	1
Bangladesh	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	1	1
Total	15	9	24

OCEANIA	Electors	80 years and older	Total
Australia	1	1	2
Nuova Zealand	1	1	2
Tonga	1	0	1
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1
Total	4	2	6





Overview by Nation

EUROPE	Electors	No Electors	Total
Italy	25	21	46
Spain	4	8	12
Germany	3	7	10
France	5	4	9
Poland	4	1	5
Switzerland	1	2	3
Great Britain	1	2	3
Portugal	2	1	3
Ireland	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	2
Ukraine	0	2	2
Slovakia	0	1	1
Hungary	1	0	1
Austria	1	0	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	0	1
Lithuania	1	0	1
Croatia	1	0	1
Slovenia	0	1	1
Belgium	1	1	2
Latvia	0	1	1
Romania	0	1	1
Malta	0	1	1
Albania	0	1	1
Total	54	58	112
North AMERICA	Electors	No Electors	Total
United States	10	8	18
Canada	3	0	3
Mexico	4	2	6
Total	17	10	27
Central AMERICA	Electors	No Electors	Total
Nicaragua	1	1	2
Honduras	1	0	1
Cuba	0	1	1
Dominican Rep.	0	1	1
Haiti	1	0	1
Panama	1	0	1
St Lucia (Antilles)	0	1	1
Total	4	4	8
South AMERICA	Electors	No Electors	Total
Brazil	5	6	11
Argentina	2	2	4

Colombia	1	3	4
Chile	1	2	3
Venezuela	2	0	2
Peru	1	0	1
Uruguay	1	0	1
Ecuador	0	1	1
Total	13	14	27
AFRICA			
	Electors	No Electors	Total
Nigeria	1	2	3
Mozambique	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	1	0	1
Ghana	1	0	1
Tanzania	1	0	1
South Africa	1	0	1
Sudan	1	0	1
Senegal	1	0	1
Kenya	1	0	1
Guinea	1	0	1
Rep. Dem. Congo	1	0	1
Burkina Faso	1	0	1
Ethiopia	1	0	1
Cape Verde	1	0	1
Central African Rep.	1	0	1
Mauritius	1	0	1
Egypt	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	1	1
Uganda	0	1	1
Angola	0	1	1
Lesotho	0	1	1
Total	15	9	24
ASIA			
	Electors	No Electors	Total
India	4	1	5
Philippines	2	2	4
China	1	1	2
Lebanon	1	1	2
Korea	1	1	2
Vietnam	1	1	2
Thailand	1	1	2
Myanmar	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	1	0	1
Bangladesh	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	1	1
Total	14	10	24

OCEANIA	Electors	No Electors	Total
Australia	1	1	2
Nuova Zealand	1	1	2
Tonga	1	0	1
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1
Total	4	2	6

CARDINALS RELIGIOUS

S.I. (Jesuits) 2	Darmaatmadja - Vanhoye
O.F.M. (Franciscans) 5	Amigo Vallejo – Hummes – Napier - O’Malley - Santos (Dos)
S.D.B. (Salesians) 9	Amato - Bertone – Bo – Ezzati Andrello - Farina – Obando Bravo – Rodríguez Maradiaga – Sturla – Zen Ze-Kiun
C.M. (Lazarists) 2	Rodé - Souraphiel
C.M.F. (Claretians) 2	Saraiva Martins – Sebastián Aguillar
C.S.Sp. (Congr..of the Holy Ghost) 2	Piat - Nzapalainga
C.S.C. (Congr. of Holy Cross) 1	D’Rozario
O.P. (Dominicans) 2	Duka - Schönborn
C.S. (Scalabrinians) 1	De Paolis
M.S.C. (Missionaries of the Sacred Heart) 1	Ribat
C.SS.R. (Redemptorists) 1	Tobin
O. Cist. (Cistercians) 1	Tempesta
O.M.I. (Oblates of Mary Immaculate) 2	Quevedo - Khoarai
O.M.M. (Mariamite Maronite Order) 1	Rai
O.A.R. (Augustinian Recollects) 1	Lacunza Maestrojuán
O.C.D. (Discalced Carmelites) 1	Arborelius
O.S.A. (Augustinians) 1	Grech
P.S.S. (Sulpicians) 1	Ouellet
SCHÖNSTATT (Sec. Inst.) 1	Errázuriz Ossa
S.C.I. (Dehonians) 1	Scheid
I.S.P.X. (Sec. Inst. Pio X) 1	Lacroix
TOTAL = 39 (22 electors and 17 no electors)	