

NORMS REGARDING LOW-GLUTEN ALTAR BREAD AND MUSTUM

(From the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, June 19, 1995)

I. Concerning permission to use low-gluten altar breads:

- A. This may be granted by Ordinaries to priests and laypersons affected by celiac disease, after presentation of a medical certificate.
- B. Conditions for the validity of the matter:
 - 1. Special hosts quibus gluten ablatum est are invalid matter for the celebration of the Eucharist;
 - 2. Low-gluten hosts are valid matter, provided that they contain the amount of gluten sufficient to obtain the confection of bread, that there is no addition of foreign materials, and that the procedure for making such hosts is not such as to alter the nature of the substance of the bread.

[For current information on low gluten hosts, go to <http://www.usccb.org/liturgy/celiasprue.shtml> at the USCCB website]

II. Concerning permission to use mustum:

- A. The preferred solution continues to be Communion per intinctionem, or in concelebration under the species of bread alone.
- B. Nevertheless, the permission to use mustum can be granted by Ordinaries to priests affected by alcoholism or other conditions which prevent the ingestion of even the smallest quantity of alcohol, after presentation of a medical certificate.
- C. By mustum it is understood fresh juice from grapes, or juice preserved by suspending its fermentation (by means of freezing or other methods which do not alter its nature).
- D. In general, those who have received permission to use mustum are prohibited from presiding at concelebrated Masses. There may be some exceptions however: in the case of a Bishop or Superior General; or, with prior approval of the Ordinary, at the celebration of the anniversary of priestly ordination or other similar occasions. In these cases, the one who presides is to communicate under both the species of bread and that of mustum, while for the other concelebrants a chalice shall be provided in which normal wine is to be consecrated.
- E. In the very rare instances of laypersons requesting this permission, recourse must be made to the Holy See.

III. Common Norms:

- A. The Ordinary must ascertain that the matter used conforms to the above requirements.
- B. Permissions are to be given only for as long as the situation continues which motivated the request.
- C. Scandal is to be avoided.

- D. Given the centrality of the celebration of the Eucharist in the life of the priest, candidates for the priesthood who are affected by celiac disease or suffer from alcoholism or similar conditions may not be admitted to Holy Orders.
- E. Since the doctrinal questions in this area have now been decided, disciplinary competence is entrusted to the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments.
- F. Concerned Episcopal Conferences shall report to the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments every two years regarding the application of these norms.

(Adopted by Congregation of Divine Worship, June 22, 1994 and communicated to the presidents of Episcopal Conferences.)

COMMENTARY (Unofficial)

1. Apparently these norms re-institute general permission for Bishops to allow for priests to use mustum. This faculty which had been entrusted to Episcopal Conferences was revoked in 1983.
 2. Bishops do not enjoy the faculty to extend this permission to the laity but such permission may be sought from the Holy See.
 3. The Norms require a medical opinion concerning the danger of ingesting even the smallest quantity of alcohol.
 4. The Norms establish that mustum is valid matter for the Eucharist.
 5. These Norms appear to establish alcoholism and celiac disease as impediments to ordination. The norms also imply that this restriction is doctrinal rather than disciplinary in nature.
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