

Celibacy, Marriage and Annulment Policy

Celibacy is entirely optional and never required for any clergy (priests, ministers, nuns)

All clergy are free to marry. Nothing in this policy forces celibacy.

Clergy must live faithful, moral lives reflecting Christ's love, integrity, and holiness.

Sexual immorality is strictly forbidden and is subject to canonical discipline.

Physical adultery (sexual relations with someone other than one's lawful spouse)

Fornication (premarital sexual intercourse)

Homosexual acts (man on man and women on women sexual acts)

Abortion (deliberate termination of pregnancy)

Active support, promotion, or facilitation of sexual immorality as well as supporting anything that encompasses LGBTQ+.

A marriage is automatically null and void if any of the following are established by canonically sufficient evidence:

A. Premarital Sexual Sin

Evidence a spouse engaged in fornication or other sexual immorality prior to marriage.

Clear, credible proof that a spouse lied about sexual purity (e.g., claimed virginity when not true).

Observable sexual unfaithfulness by a spouse (physical adultery, homosexual acts, participation in abortion, or public, active support of sexual immorality) results in immediate annulment, even if both spouses desire to remain married.

Deliberate concealment of past sexual immorality prior to marriage.

If a marriage ends due to adultery: the innocent party may remarry; the adulterous party may never remarry.

Anyone who knowingly marries a divorced adulterer is considered an adulterer.

No remarriage is permitted for those whose marriage was annulled due to premarital sexual immorality or deception.