

**SUMMARY OF NEW VATICAN GUIDELINES FOR BURIAL AND CREMATION**  
( Ad resurgendum cum Christo or To Rise with Christ)

On October 25<sup>th</sup>, the congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith issued a document entitled Ad resurgendum cum Christo, “regarding the burial of the deceased and the conservation of the ashes in the case of cremation”

The document has become necessary as cremation is increasingly used around the world, along with a rise in beliefs and practices that are contrary to Catholic doctrine on death, burial, and the afterlife.

Nothing has changed in Church teaching, rather, this document is a restatement of previous guidelines due to the widespread mishandling of cremated remains.

The congregation for the Doctrine of the faith has deemed opportune the publication of a new instruction, with the intention of:

- 1) Underlining the doctrinal and pastoral reasons for the preference of the burial of the remains of the faithful and
- 2) to set out norms pertaining to the conservation of ashes in the case of cremation.

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENT**

Following the most ancient Christian tradition, the Church insistently recommends that bodies of the deceased be buried in cemeteries or other sacred places.

That Burial is above all the most fitting way to express faith and hope in the resurrection of the body.

That by burying the bodies of the faithful, the Church confirms her faith in the resurrection of the body, and intends to show the great dignity of the human body.

That Burial in a cemetery or another sacred place adequately corresponds to the piety and respect owed to the bodies of the faithful departed who through Baptism have become temples of the Holy spirit.

That the burial of the faithful departed in cemeteries or other sacred places encourages family members and the whole Christian community to pray for and remember the dead.

That through the practice of burying the dead in cemeteries, in churches or their environs, Christian tradition has upheld the relationship between the living and the dead and has opposed any tendency to minimize, or relegate to the purely private sphere, the event of death and the meaning it has for Christians.

That in circumstances when cremation is chosen because of sanitary, economic or social considerations, this choice must never violate the explicitly-stated or the reasonably inferable wishes of the deceased faithful.

That the Church raises no doctrinal objections to this practice, since cremation of the deceased’s body does not affect his or her soul.

Thus cremation, in and of itself, objectively negates neither the Christian doctrine of the soul’s immortality nor that of the resurrection of the body.

That the Church continues to prefer the practice of burying the bodies of the deceased, because this shows a greater esteem towards the deceased.

That cremation is not opposed per se to the Christian religion under the condition that this choice has not been made through “a denial of Christian dogmas, the animosity of a secret society, hatred of the Catholic religion under and the Church”.

That in the absence of motives contrary to Christian doctrine, the Church, **after the celebration of the funeral rite**, accompanies the choice of cremation, providing the relevant liturgical and pastoral directives.

That when, for legitimate motives, cremation of the body has been chosen, **the ashes of the faithful must be laid to rest in a sacred place**, that is, in certain cases, in a church or an area, which has been set aside for this purpose, and so dedicated by the competent ecclesial authority.

That from the earliest times, Christians have desired that the faithful departed become the objects of the Christian community's prayers and remembrance.

That the reservation of the ashes of the departed in a sacred place ensures that they are not excluded from the prayers and remembrance of their family or the Christian community.

**That the conservation of the ashes of the departed in a domestic residence is not permitted.**

**That it is not permitted to scatter the ashes of the faithful departed in the air, on land, at sea or in some other way, nor may they be preserved in mementos, pieces of jewellery or other objects.**

That when the deceased notoriously has requested cremation and the scattering of their ashes for reasons contrary to the Christian faith, a Christian funeral must be denied to that person according to the norms of the law.

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