

The background of the cover is a painting of St. Francis of Assisi. He is depicted from the waist up, wearing a brown habit with a rope belt. He has a halo around his head and is looking towards the viewer with a gentle expression. His hands are raised in a gesture of blessing or prayer. Numerous birds of various species are flying around him, some perched on his hands and others in the air. The scene is set in a lush, green landscape with a body of water and a distant city visible on the horizon under a soft, hazy sky.

CAPUCHIN VICE PROVINCE OF MARY KIDANE MEHERET IN ETHIOPIA

The seal of the Capuchin Vice Province is a circular emblem. It features a central brown cross with radiating golden lines. Below the cross are two white hands, palms facing each other. The entire emblem is set against a golden background. The outer ring of the seal contains the text "Lord Make Me an Instrument of Your Peace" in English at the top and in Amharic script at the bottom.

STATUTE FOR ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

**Approved ad Experimentum
During the Spiritual Chapter held in Addis Ababa
at St. Francis Friary**

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Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	5
PRESENTATION.....	6
PREMISES.....	8
 I PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF THE CAPUCHIN GENERAL VICE-PROVINCE OF MARY KIDANE MEHERET IN ETHIOPIA.....	 9
A. The minimum necessary, not the maximum allowed.....	9
B. Transparency.....	9
C. Equity.....	10
D. Stewardship.....	10
E. Participation.....	10
F. Solidarity.....	10
G. Social Justice, Right and Duties.....	11
 II PRACTICE AND STANDARDS.....	 12
A. The persons responsible for Economic Administration.....	12
a/ <i>Provincial Minister</i>	12
b/ <i>Guardian</i>	12
B. Offices.....	13
a/ <i>Provincial treasure</i>	13
b/ <i>Local Bursar</i>	15
c/ <i>Responsible for particular administration</i>	15
d/ <i>Economic Commission</i>	15
C. Use of money and property.....	16
D. Solidarity and the use of property.....	17
a/ <i>Solidarity among the fraternities and the use of properties</i>	17
b/ <i>Solidarity with the poor and administration of social projects and properties</i>	18
E. Estimates of expenditure and the balance-sheet.....	19
F. Our staff and employees.....	19
G. Insurance.....	20
H. Extraordinary expenses.....	20
I. Unplanned maintenance, restoration and renovation.....	21

III REGULATION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION..... 22
 A. Constitution..... 22
 B. Tasks 22

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CC:- Code of Canon Law

Cf:- Confer

Circ.:- Circular Letter

Cons: Constitutions

FF:- Fonte Francescana

GVP:- General Vice Province

LG:- Lumen Gensium

PCO:- Plenary Council of the Order

Rb:- Regula Bulata

Rnb:- Regula non Bullata

SEA:- Statutes of Economic Administration

SRS:- Sollicitudo Rei Socialis



PRESENTATION

1. The theology of Vatican II and the Magisterium of Pope Paul VI led to a new ecclesiology. The church does not describe herself as the most perfect society but a mystery of communion. In fact, “the universal Church is a people gathered into the unity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit” (LG 4).
 2. This new vision of ecclesiology has also had considerable impact on religious life. “It is *the development of ecclesiology* which has affected the evolution of our understanding of religious community. Vatican II affirmed that religious life belongs “undeniably” to the life and holiness of the Church and placed religious life at the very heart of the Church's mystery of communion and holiness” (Fraternal Life in Community, 2).
 3. The Apostolic Exhortation *Vita Consecrata* adds: “The fraternal life seeks to reflect the depth and richness of this mystery, taking shape as a human community in which the Trinity dwells, in order to extend in history the gifts of communion proper to the three divine Persons” (41).
 4. Reflection on the Capuchin Franciscan Sources revealed, “Saint Francis founded the Fraternity of the Order of Minors which would bear witness to the Kingdom of God by a sharing of life and by preaching penance and peace through example and word “(Cons 3§ 1).
 5. John Paul II in the letter sent to the Capuchin Order of September 18, 1996, indicates the local community as “a landmark friendly and accessible for the poor and for those in search of God.” Moreover, in *Novo Millennium Ineunte* the pontiff Pope says: “To make the Church *the home and the school of communion*: that is the great challenge facing us in the millennium which is now beginning, if we wish to be faithful to God's plan and respond to the world's deepest yearnings” (43). With these words he gives us another image on which to model the fraternity and school of communion.
 6. The Sixth plenary council (Live Fraternity in Poverty) leads us to form many of our fraternities as houses and schools of communion. “Francis judged that greed and avarice disrupt relationships with God, just as ambition and com-
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petition damage the sense of brotherhood among people. In order to live the gospel ideal of love and brotherhood in its fullness, Francis and his first companions adopted a form of life that involved courageous choices of poverty for those times” (VI PCO, 6). The main objective of the global economy is to increase wealth. The main objective of an economy of fraternity is to increase the fraternal communion among people “(John Corriveau, Circular Letter 20, 5.2).

7. From the above, we understand that for us Capuchins economy is not and cannot be a neutral reality. In fact, it builds fraternal relationships or it could be factor of division.
8. The statute of economy, which we present to the General Vice Province, intends to be a tool that suggests both the fraternal principles for the management of the economy and the operational guidelines derived from it.



PREMISES

9. The Capuchin General Vice Province of Mary Kidane Meheret in Ethiopia is legally recognized entity of the Capuchin Order.
10. The economic statute of the General Vice Province (hereinafter called the Statute) is the internal organization of which intends to acquire *pursuant* to regulate the civil and canon law, universal and proper.
11. The statute, which may be periodically revised and updated for a correct adaptation to changing situations, derives its contents from the legislative documents of the Church, the Order and of Our General Vice Province. In general the documents are: the Code of Canon Law (CC), the documents of the Magisterium, the Rule of St. Francis of Assisi (ER and Rb), our Constitutions, the Ordinances of the General Chapters, the texts of the Plenary Councils of Order, in particular the VI and VII PCO.
12. The goals that we want to achieve through the Statute are:
 - 1§ to have a regulatory tool,
 - 2§ to have a *guideline* for the Vice Provincial Minister, the guardians and all the members of the GVP to a more sound and transparent economic management,
13. The activities of the Statute include:
 - 1§ Administration of the patrimony of the General Vice Province;
 - 2§ Administration of every other properties, commodities or goods of all fraternities;
 - 3§ Guiding individual members to whom the higher authority has granted the license to administer on behalf of the General Vice Province itself.



I
PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
ECONOMY OF THE CAPUCHIN GENERAL VICE
PROVINCE OF MARY KIDANE MEHERET
IN ETHIOPIA

A. The minimum necessary, not the maximum allowed

14. The use of goods and money should be according to the principle of our Constitutions “the bare minimum, not maximum” (Constitutions 67, 3).
15. With the introduction of the budget and spending limits, local communities and the provincial fraternity may include the use of their resources and set an example of moderation and even austerity (cf. Corriveau, 2002, Circ., 20.5; Corriveau, 1999, Circ., 16,6).

B. Transparency

16. Transparency, as such, requires a statement of income and expenditure based on planned budget.
 17. Economic transparency reveals the sense of fraternity with which we are called to live and the relationship that we have with material goods.
 18. Transparency allows all members of the local community to be aware of and participate in the economic decisions of the same fraternity” (Corriveau, 2002, Circ., 20, 6.1).
 19. “For this purpose the circumscription should produce appropriate forms or models, and assess whether a centralized economic administration at vice provincial level is advisable” (VI PCO, 33).
 20. It is obvious that “the decision-making and supervisory body remains the Major Superior and his council. Superiors may entrust the financial administration to competent persons or other financially qualified bodies, whether religious or lay” (VI PCO, 34), “especially when it comes to social and charitable works, in which the brothers have only spiritual direction” (Cons. 71.9).
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C. *Equity*

21. Fairness demands that the General Vice province has the capacity to respond to the needs of the individual friars and fraternities' brother according to the social and culture context in which they live (cf. VI PCO, 24c).
22. Furthermore, we must ensure that the exercise of different benefits and fraternal services should be based on the principle of equity. In fact, a true fraternal economy must ensure that there are no privileges for anybody (cf. Corriveau, 2002, Circ., 20, 6.1).

D. *Stewardship*

23. Administration of different Liabilities is not at the expense of equity. Instead, our role should be strictly a stewardship.

E. *Participation*

24. Participation is a criterion that must lead to the enrichment of the General Vice Province and local fraternity (cf. Circular Letter 17, 7.3).
25. The opportunity of participation given to each brother is to achieve an economy of communion, where poverty, transparency and fairness are realized. Hence, in each fraternity the active participation of individual sustains the realisation of fraternal economy.
26. Meetings like chapters, assembly, council meetings, local meetings and any dialogical meetings of brothers that intends for the attainment of certain goals are the opportunity through which participations are cultivated (cfr., VI PCO 31).

F. *Solidarity*

27. The encyclical letter *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis* defines the moral virtual of solidarity as “a firm and steadfast determination to commit oneself to the common good, that for the good of all and of each individual because we are all responsible for all” (SRS 38).
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28. St. Francis reinforces this notion of solidarity by announcing a fraternity in which there is no shame in being dependent on each other (cf. Rnb 9§ 8). Moreover, the interdependence requires the gift of love that enriches theologically, the giver and the receiver in the same way (cf. Rnb 9§ 9).
29. The fellowship and interdependence should inspire and define our structure of solidarity between the local fraternity, General Vice Province and international, as well as our interaction with the world and in particular the world of the poor (VI PCO, 21).

G. Social justice, right and duties

30. The administration of goods and money reminds us that we are also citizens of a State, and as we enjoy the rights (such as pensions, subsidies, tax exemptions ...), so also we are obliged to uphold the laws that are subjected to each transaction or Community service and /or individual.



II PRACTICE AND STANDARDS

A. Persons Responsible for Economic Administration

a/ Vice-Provincial Minister

31. The Vice-Provincial Minister has an ordinary executive power over all the houses and all the members of the General Vice Province (cf. CC 134, 136-144, 622).
32. The vice-provincial minister is entitled to prepare the triennium or the annual plan of budget with due consults of his councillors by taking into consideration the concrete situation of fraternities.
33. Because of transparency, in each year or triennium, he informs the council and general vice provincial administration and the provincial fraternity about the economic status.
34. As part of his pastoral visit, to secure the General Vice Province economic cooperation, is the responsibility of the Vice Provincial Minister:
 - 1§ to review the books of account of local fraternities,
 - 2§ to evaluate the realities of brotherhood, treatment of employees and economic administration of the local fraternities.

b/ Guardian

35. The guardian has the responsibility of preparing the annual plan of budget with due consults of his community members and has to submit to the vice provincial minister for its further approval.
 36. The guardian reports to the fraternity about the economic state every month, and he is there to offer clarifications to the brothers who request.
 37. Every three months the guardian has to convoke a local chapter:
 - 1§ in the local chapter the budget plan is re-evaluated and amended (if necessary), within the frame of the annual budget plan, to meet the unforeseen changes;
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- 2§ the money spent in the past three months are monitored by the fraternity members (cfr., IV PCO 31).
- 3§ he presents the records of the Mass for the local fraternity, for review and signature.
38. At the beginning of each year, to achieve transparency in the various levels of administration, each annual financial report from the fraternity and GVP must include:
- 1§ A balance sheet;
 - 2§ A statement of income and expenditure;
 - 3§ An annual budget (cf. VI PCO, 32).
39. He is always needs to be attentive to the proper maintenance of the premises, with due care of not causing any damages to fraternity and taking into consideration the laws of the state.
40. He has great care to preserve instruments and archive the documents of movable and immovable property, a copy to be send to the provincial Curia.
41. The guardian is required to fulfil his duties with the diligence of a good family man, “in time and manner determined by the major superiors, make an exact account of the economic administration to local fraternity and the local chapter” (cons 71§ 4, cf. CC 636.2 and 1284).

B. Offices

a/ Vice Provincial Bursar

42. The vice provincial bursar is responsible for the following-up of the running of economy and accounts of the vice province as well as identifying the opportunities of self-sustenance (cf. Cons 71§ 3: CC 1284).
43. Consulting the Economic Commission (see nos. 86-87), he will advise the Vice Provincial government on the desirability and possibility of extraordinary expenses, especially as regards the works of our homes and purchases. On behalf of the Vice Provincial Minister he shall study the expenses of maintenance of our sites.
44. On behalf of the Vice Provincial Minister, with the consent of the council he:
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- 1§ Will provide to the economic needs of the fraternities;
 - 2§ Will make sure at fraternities level the execution of all the payments of salaries and related expenses to the employees according to the government regulation;
 - 3§ Will make sure the execution of all the payments of services regularly;
 - 4§ Will make sure that any debt should not be inherited from one superior to another;
 - 5§ Keep up to date books of accounts of the General Vice Province, as well as documentation relating to deposits and bank accounts.
45. He accompanies the Vice Provincial Minister in his pastoral visit to the various fraternities in order to assist in the review of records, so that the Minister can promote the life of poverty and minority in our homes.
46. He provides to the Vice Provincial Minister and his council a written report of the economic status of the vice province every six months.
47. For good economic management, he will evaluate and submit to the Vice Provincial Minister and the Council proposals to streamline and make more favourable relationships with our banks, insurance companies and the operators of other services. Moreover, the task will have to follow the conventions in these areas.
48. He submits to the Vice-Provincial Minister and his Council for approval of profiles related to investment funds bearing in mind what our Constitutions (cf. 66.3) and the Sixth Plenary Council (cf. 37) say about them:
- 1§ Evaluate the effects of both positive and negative impact of each investment (ethical responsibility), promoting the possible extension of investments which correspond to justice;
 - 2§ He should avoid speculative investments or lending institutions that finance projects against the promotion of human life (abortion, guns...);
 - 3§ He should see and evaluate the possibility of making these investments according to the socio-economic context of each area.
49. He will provide data to the Vice-Provincial Minister and his Councils for issuing the triennium report on the economic status of the General Vice Province; however, if he is delegated by the provincial minister he can also compile a report and present it to the Chapter.
50. To accomplish his task effectively and competently, he may be assisted by
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one or more brothers and lay experts, appointed by the Vice Provincial Minister after the consultation of the Vice Provincial Council:

1§ vicar-treasure, accountant, etc...

2§ Economist for the management of investments.

3§ Legal advisor for civil and ecclesial matters.

b/ Local Bursar

51. The Vice Provincial and his council may appoint a bursar in each fraternity, who shall exercise his office under the direction and supervision of this guardian of the house (cf. Cons 71§ 3).

52. The local bursar with the consent of the guardian:

1§ Executes the financial activities based on the budget plan of the community or the directives of the guardian;

2§ Consolidates the financial statements and documents;

3§ Keeps the financial records;

4§ Keeps up to date books of accounts of the community, as well as documentation related to deposits and bank accounts.

5§ Compiles financial reports;

6§ Informs the guardian about the financial progress to evaluate whether or not it is in line with the budget plan and financial regulation;

7§ Assists the guardian to make the right decision in terms of extra ordinary expenses by providing the necessary financial data;

8§ Advises the guardian to make readjustment of budget plan in the cases of unforeseen incidents.

c/ Responsible of particular administration

53. As delegated by the Vice-Provincial Minister and his council, they perform their service under the same ministry and they are required to submit monthly report to the Provincial Curia records of their administration.

d/ Economic Commission

54. The economic commission is appointed by the Vice-Provincial Minister with the consent of his councillors. It is meant to undertake tasks described in the specific regulation.

C. The use of money and property

55. Being aware of our poverty (minority) and to promote fair use of money and property, all the fraternities should engage in a sincere review of their life-style (cf. VII PCO, 26).
56. All goods, including salaries, donations and pensions that the brothers receive, are placed entirely at the service of fraternity, delivering them into the hands of the guardian or Vice Provincial Bursar (Const 61§ 2; 80§ 1).
57. The brothers trustfully can request money for their needs from their superior and they should submit the account of their personal expenses (cf. Rb 6.8; FF.91).
58. If any brother retains all or part of the salary or the offers received, he should be fraternally corrected for both reasons by the local superior. And if he is not disciplined, or corrected, he shall be admonished, even canonically, by the Vice Provincial Minister. The same can be applied to the brothers who have the economic responsibility of any kind and do not manage it in a transparent way.
59. Particular attention should be given to the offerings of the Holy Masses (cf. CC 945 ff.), the use of a special register provided by the Provincial Curia is recommended.
60. Management of a bank account:
- 1§ The bank accounts of the fraternity will be made payable to the vice province (cf Cons 64§ 4-5), with the specification of the friary in question;
 - 2§ The opening, closing and changing, authorized by the Vice Provincial Minister, are the responsibility of local superior.
 - 3§ Every account must include the signature of the local superior and his vicar.
 - 4§ In exceptional cases, where the community members are only two, both should be the signatories of the account.
61. If any brother, for the reasons of an activity to which he is engaged, needs a special bank account, let him do so with a prior written permission of the Vice Provincial Minister. However, the same account should be a joint account with brother indicated by the Vice Provincial Minister.
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62. The legal entity that can intervene in cases of inheritance or legates is the General Vice Province.
63. Each fraternity is to provide for the needs of each brother, “so that individuals receive from it the same food, clothing and other necessities” (Cons 61§ 2).
64. For smooth and fairness of personal expenses:
- 1§ The amount of pocket money for each friars should be decided in the local chapter and execute accordingly;
 - 2§ The amount of money has to be decided in local chapter for annual purchasing.
65. Buying or replacing vehicles:
- 1§ The vice provincial minister is responsible for all the affairs after consulting his council, evaluating the necessity and the opportunity to buy or replace vehicles (cf. Cons 91§ 6), avoiding any exaggeration (cf, VII PCO, 26).
 - 2§ Vehicles should be made payable to the General Vice Province and insured with one insurance company with the awareness of general vice provincial himself. Acts of sales and registrations will be signed by the legal representative.
 - 3§ Contracts on insurance and car taxes will be entered and paid by local superiors.
66. Services in parishes and chaplaincies in hospitals are governed by special conventions and agreements with local ordinaries.

D. Solidarity and the use of property

67. Each and particular administration, including fraternity, pastoral and social workers, functions and acts under the Vice Provincial Minister and his council in agreement with the Vice provincial bursar.

a/ Solidarity among the fraternities and the use of properties

68. Each of our fraternity should not strive for profit (cf. Cons 63§ 1-2; 67.2 to 3).
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69. In order to pursue a real responsibility in the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the General Vice Province in relation to the administration of fraternities, the following guidelines must be followed:

1§ Each fraternity is expected to be self-relied;

2§ If a fraternity has managed to get a lot of benefit and has some extra property, it has to contribute to the GVP .

b/ Solidarity to the poor and administration of social projects and properties

70. Each fraternity should be attentive to the everyday needs of the poor and to promote appropriate initiatives to provide for their needs. In the event of natural disasters of humanitarian emergencies it is expected to contribute generously, according to the instructions of the Church and the General Vice Province.

71. Each fraternity of particular administration that receives money whether from the GVP or from other ecclesiastical or civil organisation for the poor, has to transfer the grant fully to the beneficiaries according to the intention of the benefactor, documenting the entry and exit in the budget, as well as keeping all the necessary documents.

72. For the sustainable of our ministry, be it social or pastoral, a reasonable service charge can be deduced from projects and programs that do not exceeds from 6%, based on the following procedures:

1§ If the project proposal is prepared by the GVP office itself, then the office may cut all 6% of the service charge.

2§ If the community has prepared the draft and the curia has made a technical support for the accomplishment of the proposal, GVP office may deduce 4% and the local fraternity 2%.

3§ If the GVP office is contributing writing a supporting letter only, then the office may cut only 2% and the local fraternity 4%.

4§ But if the project or the program is initiated directly by an organization directly with the agreement of the local fraternity by the approval of the Vice Provincial Minister with the consent of his councilors then the local fraternity can cut all 6%.

E. Estimates of expenditure and the balance-sheet

73. The General Vice Province and the realities of the province that are administered separately shall prepare their annual estimates of expenditure (cf. VI PCO, 34) to be submitted to the Vice Provincial Minister and his council.
74. All fraternities in local Chapter must develop the estimates budget of expenditure per year (calendar year), (cf. VI PCO, 13, 31-32), and submit it to the Vice Provincial Minister for further revision.
75. The annual final accounts of the Vice Province and the entities of the Vice-province that are administered separately (cf. VI PCO, 32.34) must be approved by the Vice Provincial Minister with the consent of his council.
76. The actual annual budget of the local fraternity will be presented in the local chapter to be commented side by side with the economic management of the previous year and submitted to the Provincial Minister for further evaluation and approval.

F. Our staff and employees

77. The mandate of hiring new employees (temporary or permanent) is given to the fraternity and approved by the Vice Provincial Minister with the consent of his council.
 78. The employment contracts of any nature, shall be in writing and signed by the Guardians.
 79. With regard to fiscal management, tax and benefits contracts, as well as relationships with employees related to the national Collective Work laws, the legal representative makes use of expert consultants in the field.
 80. If the fraternities have one employee as an in charge, they can follow attentively through him all that is required by civil law in relation to wages, safety, insurance and social assistance (cf. CC 1286).
 81. In their dealings with each employee, the country law acts as the employer in civil sense canonized, so it is obliged to conclude a proper employment con-
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tract, to be done according to civil law and to be observed according to this same law, as well as the principles of social teaching of the church.

82. The legal representative observes the same cautions about casual employees or volunteers. The people who are working in our fraternities and social activities should be paid according to the law and treated in legal manner.

G. Insurance

83. We take the utmost care in implementing the insurance of houses, vehicles and other property, paying particular attention to what concerns the “civil liability”.
84. For what concerns the various insurance coverages, the only person authorized to entry into insurance contracts on behalf of the Vice province is the legal representative.

H. Extraordinary expenses

85. Extraordinary expenses are expenses that are not necessary either for the Vice Provincial Minister to exercise his office for the ordinary service of the friars, or the guardian for those things that do not concern the ordinary care of fraternity entrusted to him (cf. Cons 73§ 3).

86. Extraordinary expenses are adhered to the following limits:

^{1§} For the V. Provincial, the maximum limit should be up to 20,000.00.

^{2§} For guardians, the maximum limit should be up to 10% of the deposit of their fraternities.

^{3§} For the managers of different programs, the maximum limit should be up to 15% of the deposit of the program.

87. To exceed the spending limit will require the written permission of the competent superior.
88. In any case the friar should take account of what the Constitutions say; “for every use of goods, including money, the provinces, and fraternities and brothers should use as a precise and practical criterion: the minimum necessary, not the maximum allowed” (Cons 67§ 3).
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I. Unplanned Maintenance, Restoration and Renovation

89. The maintenance, restoration or renovation that are not included in the budget plan are funded by the General Vice Province. In order to achieve the same objective, it is necessary to evaluate their specific nature and adhere to the following procedure:
- 1§ Guardian, consulted by the local chapter, before taking any action of project implementation, he has to submit his written request to the Vice Provincial Minister;
 - 2§ The minister invites the Provincial Economic Commission to express their opinion by writing about the necessity and feasibility of the required intervention;
 - 3§ The Vice Provincial Minister, discusses with the council regarding the assessment made by the economic commission to receive their consent;
 - 4§ Finally, the Vice Provincial Minister, following the consultation of the economic commission and receiving the consent of council, authorizes the work, indicating the procedure to be followed for execution and the manner of their financing.
90. The brother responsible for monitoring the work is required to activate the cooperation of the local community. He must also draw on the inputs of qualification for work performed that provide all the certifications required by applicable law. Moreover, during the execution of works, he has to take special care that is conducted in strict observance of safety rules.
91. Taking into account the nature of the intervention, the Vice Provincial Bursar will present a project proposal to the appropriate provincial Minister .
92. The project proposal is presented to the appropriate ecclesiastical authority for the approval and submitted to the benefactors by the vice provincial minister or any one who is delegated by him.
93. In the houses for which applies any constraint of historical, artistic or environmental respecting the current laws and, in anticipation of both routine and extraordinary, to consult in advance the competent authorities is up to the vice-provincial treasures.
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III

REGULATION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A. Constitution

94. The Economic Commission is established by the provincial chapter (cf. Cost 72§ 2) and has a specific rule, approved by the chapter itself.
95. The members of the Economic Commission, as well as its manger, are appointed by the Vice Provincial Minister with the consent of the council (cf. Cost 72§ 2).
96. The membership of the General Vice Province Economic Commission should includes:
 - 1§ The provincial bursar;
 - 2§ Legal representatives;
 - 3§ At least three other brothers.

B. Tasks

97. The Economic Commission has jurisdiction only in economic and administrative matters, in which, however, has no power of decision making, but only advisory, and works depending on the Vice Provincial Minister with his council, which is responsible to take any decision.
 98. The Economic Commission, with the collaboration of experts in various disciplines (brothers and lay people), has to assess, advise and assist the Vice Provincial and his councillors in the administration of the goods, construction, maintenance and disposal of the houses (cf. Cost 72§ 1). Also to all the fraternities and reality of the General Vice Province in the cases of economic administration:
 - 1§ Study and propose the order of priorities of the various costs and requirements of the detail.
 - 2§ Search a uniform way for the management of the account of fraternity in general and in detail.
 - 3§ Study with due attention, the possibility and expediency of insurance and the specific agreements, as well as their implementation and periodic up-
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dating.

99. In particular, the task of the Economic Commission is to:

1§ to collaborate with the Vice Provincial bursar;

2§ to collaborate with the Vice Provincial Minister

3§ to examine the annual report on the economy of the General Vice Province, making observations, and submitting proposals on financial and administrative, to the Vice Provincial and his council an exact assessment of the economy status;

4§ to verify the records of Vice Provincial bursar, making observations and assessments to be submitted to the Vice Provincial Minister;

5§ to examine and express its opinion on requests for unplanned maintenance provided by the fraternity, both on specific projects and related budgets, submitting everything to the Vice Provincial Minister for the proper approvals.

100. The task of the head of the Economic Commission is to convene the commission itself and prepare the agenda of meetings, chair the meeting, (unless the Vice Provincial Minister presides over the same providence) submit to the councils records that will be prepared by the secretary of the Economic Commission chosen from the members.

101. The Economic Commission is required to work tirelessly in order to follow up closely all the tasks assigned to it.

102. This regulation will be reviewed and updated according to the necessity during the General Vice Provincial chapter.



