

The project concerns the promotion of environmental protection by the Catholic Church. Ecology in the Church is associated especially with St. Francis of Assisi. Following his example, today it is also associated with Pope Francis. It was he who declared the development of the Church's moral teaching on "ecological sin." Therefore, one may ask oneself whether in the legal aspect such a sin could also function? After all, environmental protection is also about legal obligations and norms. How is it then in canon law? Is ecological sin recognized as a normative category there? These are questions that not only ordinary believers, but also the Church hierarchy at the highest level of the Church and scholars ask themselves.

In the present project, it is necessary first of all to analyze the legal questions and to answer, among others, the question whether canon law knows the category of such a sin or whether it falls into the category of manifest grave sin, in which persistent persistence limits the faithful, among other things, the right to the sacraments. "Ecological sin" or "sin against creation" can also be considered as the duty of the faithful to promote social justice. Many such references can be found in canon law, but in order to expose them, they need to be carefully examined. This task is undertaken by researchers of canon law, academics, who have also found it important to analyze the social responsibility of universities inspired by Christian teaching in terms of their reception of the Pope's teaching on ecology.