



CTIA

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE APOSTOLATE

FRAME OF REFERENCE AND
PROPOSED METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE
FOR THE ELABORATION OF THE APOSTOLIC PROJECT
OF THE CIRCUMSCRIPTIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ST PAUL

2011-2016

Rome, 29 June 2011



FRAME OF REFERENCE FOR THE ELABORATION AND APPROVAL OF THE APOSTOLIC PROJECT

Dear confreres,

For the elaboration and approval of the Apostolic Projects, the CTIA has established the following methodology and the relative stages to be followed:

1. All the Circumscriptions must elaborate their own Apostolic Project.
2. The elaboration of the Apostolic Project is the task of the General Director of every Circumscription aided by the Council of the Apostolate, (cf *Service of authority in the SSP. Manual*, nn. 426-429).
3. The Project is submitted as a draft to the Government of Circumscription, after the approval of which it is presented :
 - a) to the CTIA which expresses its own evaluation/report.
 - b) to the Contact Person of its own continental Group (CIDEP, CAP-ESW, GEC), which presents to the CTIA its own evaluation/report.
4. After the study and approval of the CTIA and of the continental Groups, it will be approved definitively by the Government of Circumscription that sends it to the General Government for the final approval.
5. The President of the CTIA presents it to the General Government for the definitive approval, always accompanying it with an evaluation/report of its own.
6. From the moment that a Director General presents the Apostolic Project to his respective continental Group and to the CTIA, the steps provided here must be completed in the maximum arch of a month.
7. The Apostolic Project, having to dispose of human and financial resources, will have to be concrete, documented and verifiable.
8. Among the necessary documents of reference for the elaboration of the Apostolic Project must be borne in mind: the Acts of the last General Chapter, the Acts of the last circumscriptional Chapter or of the Regional Assembly, and the program Lines contained in the Letter of the Superior General to the Circumscription where said Project belongs.
9. The Project must be elaborated for a period of 4 years in the Provinces and of 3 years in the Regions.

10. If within the Apostolic Project there is a particular project that needs the successive approval of the General Government, of the international or continental Organisms, before going into execution it must first follow the course of approval of the respective organisms.
11. It must be remembered that the Superior of Circumscription is first in responsibility for what happens in the Circumscription and therefore he can participate by right at all the meetings of any type (cf *Constitutions and Directory*, art. 184 and 186; *Service of authority in the SSP. Manual*, n. 206).
12. For the elaboration of the Apostolic Project we add in attachment the methodology to be followed.

As we thank you for your precious collaboration, we greet you fraternally in Saint Paul.

Rome, 29 June 2011

*Fr. Ciro Monroy
President of the CTIA*

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE APOSTOLIC PROJECT

1. PRESENTATION

- 1.1. Elaborating a project means posting a complex of actions that are foreseen to obtain a preconstituted objective, and for the attainment of which resources are available. Making an *Apostolic Project* for the various levels of the Society of Saint Paul (General, Continental, Circumscription Governments) also means defining a “Pastoral Project” that realizes the Pauline mission in a definite space and time.
- 1.2. The Apostolic Project is not an additional thing to be done, but an efficacious instrument to realize our vocation. Today there is no enterprise or organization without a project, definite objectives or activities. We, as apostles of the Gospel, have the duty to organize and optimize our resources at all levels in order to respond to the expectations of the Church and of the Congregation. Moreover, we are convinced that (international) collaboration and organization will be possible in the measure in which every Circumscription will be organized.
- 1.3. What do we understand by project? A project is a systematized complex of activities, whose execution is limited in time and determined by a specific sum of resources that propose to attain definite objectives in order to solve actual problems.
- 1.4. The Apostolic Project is born of the mission of the Society of Saint Paul as it has been willed by blessed James Alberione and approved by the Church and translates it into well determined objectives to be attained in a specific context of the Church and of society, in a given epoch of history.
- 1.5. The Apostolic Project fixes for the Congregation and for the Circumscriptions some objectives to be reached through apostolic activities and organizes, in reference to them, persons (Paulines, Pauline Family, lay Collaborators) and resources (financial and technological).
- 1.6. The Apostolic Project of a Circumscription is approved and made binding for all the members by the Government of Circumscription. The coordination of the concrete elaboration of the Apostolic Project is entrusted to the General Director of the Apostolate, upon precise indications of the Government of Circumscription (cf *Service of authority in the SSP. Manual*, nn. 426-429). In the preparation of the Apostolic Project, the General Director is assisted by his most important collaborators and by the vastest possible contribution of all the Paulines and lay people committed in the apostolate.
- 1.7. The broad involvement of everybody both for the conceptualization and for the execution of the Apostolic Project is a guarantee of its success, favoring collaboration and responsibility. In order to promote this process of participation, we include a questionnaire that must be compiled by the Paulines and by the lay Collaborators of the apostolic activities. The questionnaire will be a valid aid for the elaboration of the Project (cf Attachments 1 and 2).

2. PLAN OF WORK

- 2.1. Every Circumscription Government involves its members in the process of ideation in view of the realization of the Apostolic Project, urging the General Director of the Apostolate to form a team for the elaboration of a draft of the Apostolic Project.
- 2.2. The team, coordinated by the General Director, must be composed of the Directors of the Editorial, Diffusion and Human and Administrative Resources (cf *Service of authority in the SSP. Manual*, n. 428).
- 2.3. When the team meets, it nominates the redactor of the Apostolic Project, studies the present methodological guide and establishes its plan of work with tasks, times and meetings that are well defined (*this meeting must be held within a week from the constitution of the team*).
- 2.4. The team involves the lay and Pauline personnel in the elaboration of the Apostolic Project. A means in order to encourage such participation can be that of answering the enclosed questionnaire (*time for answering and sending back the questionnaire to the team: two weeks*). To the questionnaire must also answer every member of the team.
- 2.5. The team elaborates the results of the questionnaires, studies the data gathered, reflects and redacts the Apostolic Project (*two months*).
- 2.6. The General Director submits the draft of the Project to the Government of Circumscription, which studies it, makes the modifications which it considers opportune and gives its point of view (*two weeks*).
- 2.7. The General Director sends the Project to the CTIA and to the respective continental organism (CIDEP, CAP-ESW and GEC) for eventual observations and suggestions. The CTIA and the continental organisms (CIDEP, CAP-ESW and GEC) will give their evaluation within *15 days*.
- 2.8. The Government of Circumscription officially approves the Apostolic Project and sends it for approval to the General Government to which it will be presented by the CTIA.
- 2.9. The overall time for the elaboration of the Apostolic Project, in the various listed stages, is *four months* maximum.

3. STAGES FOR THE REDACTION OF THE PROJECT

Synthetic description

A. *Diagnosis*

1. Brief study of the historical context of the society (world, continental, national, local).
2. Brief study of the context of communication (global, continental, national, local) both in the society and in the Church.
3. Brief study of the historical context of the Church (universal, continental, national and local).
4. Brief study of the concrete situation of the Congregation (international, continental, national, local).

B. *Theoretical picture of the institution*

1. Clear definition of the mission of the Society of Saint Paul, according to the will of the Founder and the Pauline tradition formed during the Chapters and the following General Governments.
 2. “Creative fidelity to rekindle the gift received” and expressed in the mission of the Society of Saint Paul on the part of the Chapters/Assemblies and Governments of Circumscription.
- C. Identification of the most valid realities in the Circumscription.
- D. Orientation of Saint Paul in the apostolic field for 2011-2016.
- E. Identification of the problem and of the problems.
- F. Objectives of the Apostolic Project.
- G. Principal actions to be undertaken.
- H. Organigram of the apostolic activity of the Circumscription.
- I. Integration between the Apostolic Project and the Formative Project.

Analytical description

A. *Diagnosis*

Diagnosis is the prior information for the elaboration of the Project. It allows us to establish the nature and breadth of the urgencies implicit in the Project and helps us to hierarchize needs and problems. It situates us in the context, inserts our plan in the reality and pastoral of the totality, contributing to personal and social transformation. After the identification of the context, three challenges are highlighted that characterize the historical reality: communicative, ecclesial and Pauline. Once the diagnosis is made, you establish to whom you direct the Project.

1. **Brief study of the historical context of the society** (continental, national, local)
 - 1.1. *Continental society*. Belonging to a continent puts in light elements common and, above all, specific to every nation.
 - 1.2. *National and local society*. The geographical vastness and the diverse cultural conditions and economic development commit the Apostolic Project to take into consideration the entire nation and, at the same time, the specific situation of each part of it where the Paulines operate.
2. **Brief study of the context of communication** (global, continental, national, local) both in the society and in the Church.
 - 2.1. The Apostolic Project is realized in a social context where the communication has a particular development. The Pauline apostolic activity can find itself to have to act in a context of very advanced or little developed communication.
 - 2.2. The Apostolic Project also takes into account the initiatives of evangelization through media that are already present in the local, national and continental Church, and must also evaluate the possibility and the opportunity of alliances and editorial collaborations with the Pauline Family, with other religious Institutes and with the local Church.
3. **Brief study of the historical context of the Church** (universal, continental, national and local)
 - 3.1. *Universal Church*. Our Pauline mission has been entrusted to us by the Church and must be accomplished in the name and in the heart of the Church, drawing inspiration from Saint Paul and from blessed James Alberione. In the official

magisterium of the Pope and of the Vatican dicasteries the Paulines draw the indications necessary for the universal context of the apostolate. The Paulines of the new millennium assume the orientations of the Church above all from the documents of Vatican II Council, from the magisterium of Paul VI (*Ecclesiam suam, Populorum progressio, Evangelii nuntiandi...*), of John Paul II (*Redemptoris missio, Novo millennio ineunte...*) and of Benedict XVI.

- 3.2. *Continental Church.* In the movement of the postconciliar Church, the Paulines appreciate the magisterium of the continental episcopates (in particular the texts on evangelization, inculturation and communication) and the last celebrations of the continental synods with their respective apostolic exhortations (*Ecclesia in Africa, Ecclesia in America, Ecclesia in Asia, Ecclesia in Oceania, Ecclesia in Europa*).
- 3.3. *National Church.* In the various nations the episcopal Conference gives orientations that constitute the immediate picture of a Pauline presence. The texts and the initiatives regarding evangelization, inculturation and communication are to be taken in particular consideration on the part of the Paulines.
- 3.4. *Local Church.* The Pauline apostolate has also a local dimension. It is inserted in a particular diocese. The Apostolic Project must also take into account the service to be given to the local Church.
4. **Brief study of the concrete situation of the Congregation** (international, continental, national, local)
 - 4.1. The Apostolic Project is elaborated in a definite stage of a Pauline presence. Our foundations and our apostolic activities have all of them a more or less long history. It is necessary to appreciate what has already been realized, even if it is necessary to look at it with the commitment to always do better. An analysis of the situation, with its weak and strong points, allows to “strain forward,” taking into account experience. The reports on the occasion of the General Chapters and of the Chapters/Assemblies of the Circumscriptions can be of valid help.
 - 4.2. Every Pauline Circumscription in its apostolic planning knows that it must confront a local situation, but at the same time it is open to international collaborations. On the local level, there is need for an in-depth analysis of the apostolic activity to put in relief the historical legacies, conditioning what she is actually: in the selection of the contents, in the deciding choices, in the organization of the work in its various aspects (creation, technique, diffusion). It is necessary to explain why we want to do the Project and/or why it is necessary to do the Project.

B. Theoretical picture of the institution

1. Definition of the mission of the Society of Saint Paul

- 1.1. The mission of the Congregation is formulated in our *Constitutions and Directory*: “The Society of Saint Paul is a clerical religious congregation of apostolic life. It has for its end the perfection of charity in its members, attained through the spirit and the practice of the vows of chastity, poverty, obedience and fidelity to the Pope, in common life, according to the norms of the present Constitutions, and the evangelization of men through the apostolate using the instruments of social communication” (art. 2).
- 1.2. The *Constitutions* define the mission of the Society of Saint Paul in its inseparable aspects: perfection of the consecrated life, individual and communitarian, of its members and evangelization through the instruments of social communication. For

a Congregation of apostolic life, its mission is inherent in its vocation. Contemplation cannot be detached from action: *contemplata aliis tradere* (give to others through the means of communication the experience of faith both personal and communitarian).

- 1.3. “The Society of Saint Paul has something to say to the world; we have started traveling a road not to wander around, but with a fixed goal and with studied and perfected means. ... An order:
 - a) Catechism and religious instruction in general;
 - b) the Scriptures presented to the world of today;
 - c) the Catholic Tradition and the orthodox writers;
 - d) “whatever prepares, spreads, explains, mediates or adds force to the divine truths” (*Introduction to the First General Chapter of the Society of Saint Paul*, 1957).
- 1.3.1. “In the apostolate of the editions, proper of our institute, the book that we must particularly diffuse is the Bible: more than all the others, before all others and always” (*Ut perfectus sit homo Dei*, III, 12).
- 1.3.2. “Do not speak only of religion, but of everything in a Christian way” (*Abundantes divitiæ gratiæ suæ*, n. 87). Evangelization using the means of communication must give the whole Christ (way, truth and life) to the whole man (mind, heart, will).
- 1.4. The mission defined by the Founder, blessed James Alberione, and approved by the Church, in the period after the foundation, is assumed by the Paulines of the various historical eras. The General Chapter is the sole legislative organism of the Society of Saint Paul that carries out a work of creative fidelity in relation to the mission. Particular importance has had in the history of the Congregation the Special General Chapter (1969-1971), the Founder still living: he has fitted the Pauline mission to the documents of Vatican II. In their succeeding each other, the General Chapters create the Pauline “tradition.”
- 1.5. For the mission of the Society of Saint Paul of the new millennium, particular relevance have the last four General Chapters:
 - 1.5.1. The *VI General Chapter* (15 March-16 April 1992) in the III priority “The sole mission to communicate the Gospel” it establishes: “To broaden our sphere of communicating the Gospel, through a global multimedia project that by means of the planning and national as well as international coordination of persons and means, reaches all, especially the poor, the faraway, the great masses” (Acts, p. 68).
 - 1.5.2. The *VII General Chapter* (15 April-15 May 1998) in the II priority “The Pauline mission today” it sets down: “To assume, in dynamic and creative fidelity to the charism of the Founder, the culture of communication for the purposes of the new evangelization to meet and ‘reveal to all the integral Christ, the way, the truth and the life,’ present and operating in the world-parish” (Acts, p. 38). As first operative line, the Chapter charges the General government to “elaborate a congregational apostolic project which, starting from the real needs of man, contains concrete strategies as to: contents, organization, involvement of the communities, of the Pauline Family and of the laity, international collaboration” (Id., p. 38f).
 - 1.5.3. The *VIII General Chapter* (20 April-20 May 2004), with the theme “To be Saint Paul living today. A Congregation straining forward” it has established as proper

objective of the apostolate: “To be creative and audacious like Saint Paul and blessed James, assuming gradually and decidedly in our specific apostolate the new languages and the new forms of communication, to lead us not only to those already evangelized, but to reach even the faraway, speaking of everything in a Christian way” (Id., p. 224).

- 1.5.4. The IX *General Chapter* (25 April-15 May 2010), with the theme “Rekindle the gift you have received,” in the first priority for the apostolate establishes: “to recover the apostolic audacity of the origins, giving concreteness to our missionary thrust, through new presences, attention to the faraway and adopting new modes and new languages in communication” (Acts, p. 62).
- 1.6. In the priorities and operative lines of these last General Chapters the mission is translated for all the Paulines into two objectives:
 - a) Rekindle the gift that we have received recovering the missionary audacity of evangelizing through an Apostolic Project of media, multimedia and internet communication that reaches all and especially some categories of persons, through new modes and new languages of communication.
 - b) Elaborate guidelines that focus on objectives and strategies regarding contents, receivers, organization and apostolic collaboration between the international organisms and the Circumscriptions.

2. *Creative fidelity to define the mission of the Congregation*

- 2.1. Every Chapter/Assembly and Government of Circumscription is called to make its own, in a spirit of unity, what is legislated by the General Chapters even in the sphere of the apostolate.
- 2.2. Every Circumscription acts in the apostolate in order to realize the two objectives willed by the last General Chapters: *a)* Apostolic Project of media, multimedia and internet communication, in the new modes and languages; *b)* Guidelines, objectives and strategies. The decisions of the Chapter/Assembly in the sphere of the apostolate must take off from the normative indications of the last General Chapters and from the “Letter” sent to the Circumscription by the Superior General after the consultations and the nomination of the respective Provincial or Regional Superior.
- 2.3. Every Circumscription must therefore elaborate a project of apostolic activities, doing in such a way that their contents respond to the pastoral exigencies of the place and also include new missionary openings.

C. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MOST VALID APOSTOLIC REALITIES OF THE CIRCUMSCRIPTION

(Human resources, editorial sector, technical sector, diffusion, image, economic situation).

D. ORIENTATION OF SAN PAOLO IN THE APOSTOLIC FIELD FOR 2011-2016

1. How should San Paolo be in the future and what should it do to reach that objective?
2. What should be the range of products of San Paolo? (Local products, international products, for third parties, editorial lines, etc.).

E. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM AND OF THE PROBLEMS

(Actual principal problems of San Paolo: the editorial sector, diffusion, human talent, technology of information and economy).

F. OBJECTIVES OF THE APOSTOLIC PROJECT

1. The definition of the mission of the Society of Saint Paul, its successive interpretation, its adaptation to the level of Circumscription, taking into account the context of Church, society, communication and the Congregation itself, lead us to choose some apostolic objectives for the short, medium and long term. It is a matter of a commitment that goes back to the decisions of the Chapter/Assembly of the Circumscription, summarized in few directives imparted by the Canonical Government to those in charge of the apostolic activities.
2. The General Director of the Apostolate of the Circumscription is the one immediately responsible for the realization of the objectives fixed by the Government of Circumscription. With the help of direct collaborators and involving the Paulines and the lay people committed in the apostolate, the General Director studies how to attain the fixed apostolic objectives.
3. The objectives are divided in two: general and specific.
 - 3.1. *General objective of the Circumscription:* What problem or general scope does the Apostolic Project intend to resolve?
 - 3.2. *Specific objectives:* What must the Apostolic Project propose in itself to reach the general objective and face the existing problems? The specific objectives must consider the various areas: editorial, diffusion, human, financial and administrative resources.

G. PRINCIPAL ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

(The actions will not be functions or tasks, but concrete objectives and results to be reached). *The numbering (from 1 to 5, etc.) is indicative, for every year.*

- a) **Editorial**, (in the various supports: books, magazines, audiovisuals, minimedia, multimedia, pedagogical, etc.; year by year; in the distinct means: press, radio, television, Internet, pedagogy, new media, etc.)

2012

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- etc.

2013

2014

2015

2016

- b) **Production** (technical sector: printing presses, recording, etc.)

2012

- 1.

2.
3.
4.
5.
etc.
2013
2014
2015
2016

- c) **Commercialization and Diffusion** (bookstores, distribution, virtual bookstores, E-books, other supports, telemarketing, promotion, publicity, agents...)
Planning of diffusion. It is the study to let our products reach our recipients. It is necessary to unite the will to talk (= evangelize) to the prudence to listen (= take account of the recipients): the two attitudes are not incompatible, but complementary.

2012
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
etc.
2013
2014
2015
2016

- d) **Human resources** (Project of specific formation of Paulines and Laity; Manual of roles and procedures, code of conduct, etc.).

1. **Human resources: Actions**

2012
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
etc.
2013
2014
2015
2016

2. **Human resources: Statistical picture**

Professed Paulines 2009__ 2010__ 2011__ 2012__ 2013__ 2014__ 2016__
Paulines in the apostolate 2009__ 2010__ 2011__ 2012__ 2013__ 2014__ 2016__
Paulines in formation 2009__ 2010__ 2011__ 2012__ 2013__ 2014__ 2016__
Editorial sector (Books - Periodicals - Minimedia - Ebook and new supports)
Paulines 2009__ 2010__ 2011__ 2012__ 2013__ 2014__ 2015__ 2016__
Laity 2009__ 2010__ 2011__ 2012__ 2013__ 2014__ 2015__ 2016__

Editorial sector (Multimedia: CDs, CD-ROM, DVD, video, Internet, New means).

Paulines 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Laity 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Editorial sector (Radio, TV, Pedagogy)

Paulines 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Laity 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Production sector

Paulines 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Laity 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Sector of Commercialization and Diffusion

Paulines 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Laity 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Sector of Administration and General Direction of the Apostolate

Paulines 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Laity 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Other apostolic activities (Teaching, general services...)

Paulines 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

Laity 2009 ___ 2010 ___ 2011 ___ 2012 ___ 2013 ___ 2014 ___ 2015 ___ 2016 ___

e) **Technical and informatics resources**

2012

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- etc.

2013

2014

2015

2016

f) **Financial and administrative resources**

Planning of financial and administrative resources. The contents, the technique and the diffusion are found planned in the Project through preparation of a preventive budget. The translation of every initiative in the rapport costs/proceeds is an aspect of Pauline poverty that commits us to place all in the service of the apostolate.

Planning of the control of management. Every Apostolic Project, above all adopting the entrepreneurial instrument of the enterprise in its realization, is realized within a historical context in motion. The control of management requires to be able to dispose of a rigorous administrative management and of an abundance of data, that only informatics technology can allow.

1. **Financial and administrative resources: Actions**

2012

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- etc.

2013
2014
2015
2016

2. Financial and administrative resources: Evolution of the principal ciphers

2.1. Range of products (billed in dollars \$ or in euros €)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Printed books							
Periodicals							
E-books							
Minimedia							
Multimedia- new means							
Radio-TV							
Pedagogy							
Others							

2.2. Range of products (in percentage of billing):

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Printed books							
E-books							
Periodicals							
Minimedia							
Multimedia							
Radio-TV							
Pedagogy							
Others							

2.3. Sales and results (in dollars \$ or in euros €):

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sales							
Acquisitions							
Expenses							
Benefits							

2.4. Stocks (in dollars \$ or in euros €)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume							
Rotation							

2.5. Investments

List of principal investments already decided (amounting to dollars \$ or euros €).

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

2.6. Disinvestments

List of the principal disinvestments already decided (amounting to dollars \$ or euros €)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

H. ORGANIGRAM OF THE APOSTOLATE OF THE CIRCUMSCRIPTION (Must be clear, operative and/or functional).

I. INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE APOSTOLIC PROJECT AND THE FORMATIVE PROJECT

(Establish the priority options of the Apostolic Project also in view of describing the profile of the Pauline with regard to the mission).

1. The Society of Saint Paul is a Congregation of apostolic life. “Our community is characterized by apostolic life, which ‘is part of the nature itself of religious life.’ Everything, from the concrete practice of fraternal life to consecration, to human, spiritual, intellectual and professional formation and to the structures of government and administration, has for finality our apostolic vocation” (*Const.* art. 66).
2. The mission of media and multimedia evangelization is the specific of the Paulines of every historical era. The apostolic preparation must take particular account of the evolution of communication. The young Paulines will receive a formation suited to their mission in communication. The Paulines already inserted in the apostolate must be able to update themselves on the evolution of communication.
3. The basic and specific formation for the young and continuing formation for the professed is to be programmed based on apostolic needs. The qualities of the Pauline, as a consecrated person and as a professional of communication, are to be drawn from the indications of the Magisterium for their common part, but they are to be constantly calibrated with the needs of our apostolic life, which is grafted on the dynamic changes of communication in society.
4. In the teaching of blessed James Alberione we can retrace a specific profile of the Pauline: numerous and constant are the appeals to not lose the “Pauline color.” A rigorous study of the thought of the Founder can document the characteristics of the Pauline.
5. The qualities of the Pauline must be inferred also from the technological and cultural changes of communication and from the requirements of apostolic work carried out in specific historical circumstances. To the autarchy and self-sufficiency of a past time, today have succeeded the capacity to organize team work and the authoritativeness of leadership in collaborating with lay folk and in synergy with other editors.

6. The collaboration between formative activity and apostolic activity is realized in a particular way in making the Government of Circumscription aware about two decisions regarding the young Paulines:
 - a) the needs of the apostolate give direction to specific formation;
 - b) apostolic insertion takes into account both the needs of the Circumscription and the specific formation received.

ATTACHMENT 1

Questionnaire for the professed Paulines

1. Do you believe that it is useful to make an “Apostolic Project of the Circumscription”?

(Answer with just one X)

☐ Useful

☐ Useless

Give a brief explanation of your answer: _____

2. Describe briefly what is the apostolic situation of the Circumscription: _____

3. What are, according to you, the three most serious problems of the apostolic activity of the Circumscription?

3.1. _____

3.2. _____

3.3. _____

4. Describe briefly how the organization of the Circumscription should be in the future and what should be done to attain that physiognomy.

5. What are, according to you, the three most important actions that the Circumscription must undertake in the apostolic sector? These concrete actions can refer to Editorial (with all the means), Diffusion, Human, financial and administrative resources.

5.1. _____

5.2. _____

5.3. _____

6. Do you have some other contribution, observation or suggestion for the Apostolic Project?

ATTACHMENT 2

Questionnaire for the lay collaborators

1. Describe briefly what is the reality of your work sector.

2. What are, according to you, the three problems that need a solution in your work sector?

2.1.

2.2.

2.3.

3. Describe briefly how you think your work sector should be in 2016 and what should be done to attain that objective.

4. What, according to you, are the three most important actions that San Paolo must undertake in your apostolic sector?

4.1.

4.2.

4.3.

5. Do you have some other contribution, suggestion or observation regarding the organization of San Paolo as a whole?

ATTACHMENT 3

Indications for the équipe for the scrutiny of the questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE PAULINES

First question. Calculate the answers in percentage. Extract some conclusion to introduce it in the first step of the elaboration of the Project “Why is it necessary to make the Project” (cf A. 4.2).

Second question. The answers can be useful, according to the cases, for one or more of the first four “Stages for the elaboration of the project.”

Third question. This question is in relation to the stage “E. Identification of the problem or of the problems” for the elaboration of the Project. To put in relief the principal problem and the secondary problems the following scores can be attributed, respectively: 3.1. (3 points); 3.2. (2 points); 3.3. (1 point). Even if it takes in great account the result, the équipe is bound to formulate an evaluation of its own.

Fourth question. The answers contribute to illuminate the stage “D.1. How should the San Paolo be in the future and what should it do to attain that objective?”

Fifth question. The answers correspond to the stage “G. Principal actions to be undertaken.” The answers must be separated according as they correspond to the Editorial, Diffusion, human, financial and administrative Resources.

Sixth question. The contributions, the observations and the suggestions (the most significant), that are not inserted in any of the “Stages for the elaboration of the Project,” can be placed as Attached at the end of the document.

QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE LAY COLLABORATORS

First question. Extract some conclusion to introduce it in the first step of the elaboration of the Project “Why is it necessary to make the Project?” (cf A. 4.2).

Second question. This question is in relation to the stage “E. Identification of the problem or of the problems” for the elaboration of the Project. To distinguish between the principal problem and the secondary problems the following score can be established: 3.1 (3 points); 3.2 (2 points); 3.3 (1 point). Bear in mind that here the problem is sectorialized. To identify the principal problem, the équipe must evaluate in what measure the sector affects the whole.

Third question. The answers contribute to illuminate the stage “D.1. How should the San Paolo be in 2016 and what should it do to attain that objective?” Among the answers, identify the elements that recur most or that, according to the judgment of the équipe, are the most significant for the Apostolic Project.

Fourth question. The answers correspond to the stage “G. Principal actions to be undertaken.” The answers must be distinguished according to the sectors.

Fifth question. The contributions, the observations or the suggestions (the most significant), that are not inserted in any of the “Stages for the elaboration of the Project” but are considered convenient to include, can be placed as Attachment at the end of the document.

Note: The answers to the questionnaires are of great utility for the Government of Circumscription and above all for the General Director.

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