

Requirements for the Valid Celebration of Sacraments

	Celebrant	Recipient	Action of the Celebrant	Words	Other Requirements for Validity
For All Sacraments:	intention to celebrate the sacrament	not placing an internal obstacle ("obex")			
Baptism	<i>(any person)</i>	not yet baptized	washing with water	proper formula (with invocation of the Trinity)	—
Confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bishop • or presbyter provided with faculty to confirm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baptized • not yet confirmed 	anointing of chrism (which can only be consecrated by a bishop), done by the imposition of the hand	proper formula	—
Eucharist	priest	<i>(Celebration and reception of the Eucharist are not identical; the question of validity regards only the celebration.)</i>	praying over bread (made from wheat) and wine (or grape-juice)	Eucharistic prayer	—
Penance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bishop • or presbyter provided with the faculty to hear confessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baptized • repentance (which includes a purpose of amendment and readiness to reparation) 	<i>(no particular action required)</i>	proper formula	—
Anointing of the Sick	priest	baptized	anointing with blessed oil	proper formula	—
Orders	bishop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baptized • male • not yet ordained for the grade in question 	imposition of hands	consecratory prayer	—
Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one man and one woman • both baptized • and both free from impediments (cc. 1083-1094) 		valid matrimonial consent according to cc. 1095-1103	<i>(no particular words required)</i>	if at least one of the parties is Catholic, in most cases canonical form is required (cc. 1108, 1112, 1116-1117, 1127, 144 § 2)