

Requirements for a Valid Sacrament

1. Valid matter
2. Valid form
3. Valid minister
 - a. In addition to being a valid minister, the minister must intend to administer the sacrament
 - a. If the minister is a valid minister for a sacrament, even if he is not fully educated in the meaning of what he is doing, as long as his intent is to do what the Church does in regard to the sacrament, it will be valid
4. Valid intention of the recipient
 - a. Those with the use of reason must intend (i.e. a sacrament cannot be forced on someone) to receive the sacrament in order for it to be valid (This does not apply in the case of the Eucharist if it is consecrated validly, because the intent of the recipient doesn't affect the validity of its consecration - see b. below for results of this scenario)
 - b. Receiving a sacrament in a state of mortal sin (i.e. not in a state of sanctifying grace) does not invalidate the sacrament, you just do not receive the graces from the sacrament (You would also be committing a sacrilege against the sacrament, meaning it is grave matter if you received it)
 1. This does not apply to baptism or confession as they are sacraments that are in place to forgive those sins

BONUS Requirement: Except for reception of baptism, in order for a sacrament to be valid, the recipient of a sacrament must have already been baptized.