



# Legal Issues.

## Advance Care Directive and Enduring Power of Attorney

A person may, due to illness or an accident, lose the ability to make decisions for themselves, understand the consequences of the decisions made and / or communicate these decisions to others.

Mental incapacity is defined in the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993* as 'the inability of a person to look after his or her own health, safety or welfare or to manage his or her own affairs'.

### What happens when someone loses mental capacity?

A family member is usually able to step in and make those decisions on an informal basis.

Many people, however, wish to plan ahead. To ensure that their wishes are followed as closely as possible in the future, should they lose capacity, they legally appoint a person to make decisions on their behalf. There are two main types of legal documents that cover these matters:

- Advance Care Directive – for health care and accommodation decisions
- Enduring Power of Attorney – for financial decisions

### Validity and operation

For an Advance Care Directive and an Enduring Power of Attorney to be legally valid, the person making them must be mentally competent (i.e. have mental capacity) to understand the nature and intention of the documents. There must be no pressure or influence on a person to complete or sign such a document.

Written confirmation of the person's mental incapacity can be provided by a medical practitioner and may be required for an Enduring Power of Attorney or Advance Care Directive to be used by the appointee/s.

### Advance Care Directive (ACD)

This document allows a person to appoint a friend, family member or another trusted person to make important personal decisions such as accommodation, relationships and medical or dental treatment, should mental capacity be lost in the future. This person will then become the Substitute Decision-Maker.

A Substitute Decision-Maker is expected to make decisions reflecting the wishes of the person (where this can be

determined), rather than impose their own views and values. When preparing your ACD you can specify the conditions of appointment and your values and wishes that the Substitute Decision-Maker will need to consider when acting on your behalf. You can specify types of treatment or interventions that you would not accept and your preferred end-of-life arrangements.

### Enduring Power of Attorney (EPA)

This document allows a person to appoint a friend, family member or another trusted person to make financial decisions, including property transactions on their behalf.

*Note: Enduring Power of Attorney is different from a General Power of Attorney. Use a General Power of Attorney to give someone else the power to make financial decisions on your behalf for a specific period/event. For example, you might choose to appoint an attorney if you were going overseas and needed someone else to sell something you own or pay your bills. The General Power of Attorney will end when you lose capacity to make your own decisions.*

### How do I put them in place?

You need to complete the relevant forms.

The Advance Care Directive DIY Kit is available at [www.advancecaredirectives.sa.gov.au](http://www.advancecaredirectives.sa.gov.au). You can complete the form on line or you can download and print it. The kit includes a form, instructions on how to complete it and a sample ACD.

Alternatively you can purchase the kit (or just the form) from Service SA (See *Useful contacts and resources* over page for details).

The Enduring Power of Attorney Kit is available for purchase from the Legal Services Commission of SA or Service SA. It contains a step-by-step guide, three Enduring Power of Attorney forms and a Revocation form.

The EPA form and the EPA revocation form (but not the full kit) are also available for free download from the Service SA website <https://service.sa.gov.au>.

### Advance care planning and My Health Record

My Health Record is a secure online summary of your health

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information. The system is managed by the Australian Government. It includes an Advance Care Planning section, which allows you make your ACD information available to health care providers at the time and place it is needed.

For more information visit [myhealthrecord.gov.au](http://myhealthrecord.gov.au), contact My Health Record help line 1800 723 471 or speak with your GP.

### What if there is no Advance Care Directive or Enduring Power of Attorney?

If there is no Advance Care Directive (or a previous document covering the same issues) or an Enduring Power of Attorney and a person loses the ability to make decisions, the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT) may appoint guardians and/or administrators to make personal and financial decisions for that individual. This can be a relative, friend or the Public Advocate / Public Trustee.

### How about Enduring Power of Guardianship, Medical Power of Attorney and Anticipatory Direction?

The Advanced Care Directive Act 2013 came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014. The new Act created a single Advance Care Directive to replace the previous Enduring Power of Guardianship (EPG), Medical Power of Attorney (MPA) and Anticipatory Direction (AD).

Existing documents completed prior to the new Act **will continue to be valid** and can be used, if they still reflect the person's current wishes. If changes are needed however, it is advisable complete an Advance Care Directive overriding the previous documents. For further information, contact the Legal Services Commission of SA, tel. 1300 366 424.

### The role of SACAT

The South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT) has replaced the Guardianship Board. It can appoint a guardian to make decisions for a person with mental incapacity including those related to medical treatment, accommodation, health and lifestyle. SACAT is also able to appoint an administrator in certain circumstances; this refers to managing the incapacitated person's money, legal and business affairs.

An application to SACAT should only be made as a last resort when all other options have been considered. If there is not an Enduring Power of Attorney and an Advance Care Directive but the person is coping in the community, being adequately cared for by family or friends and there is no conflict between the parties, there is also no need to apply for guardianship or administration.

The application should contain relevant and accurate

information that supports and demonstrates the need for intervention and also shows how other less restrictive options have been tested and why legal protective orders are required. Tel. 1800 723 767; [www.sacat.sa.gov.au](http://www.sacat.sa.gov.au).

### Useful contacts and resources

Legal Services Commission offers free legal advice to the general public. Help Line 1300 366 424; [www.lsc.sa.gov.au](http://www.lsc.sa.gov.au)

To find a Justice of the Peace to witness your Advance Care Directive, check this web-based finder maintained by the South Australian Attorney-General's Department: <http://jp.agd.sa.gov.au/JPPublicWeb/>

For advice and help with decisions about Advance Care Directives or to help resolve disputes contact the Office of the Public Advocate, tel. 8342 8200, 1800 066 969 (SA country). They also provide information about the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*, the *Mental Health Act 2009*, the operation of these Acts and related issues. [www.opa.sa.gov.au](http://www.opa.sa.gov.au)

South Australian Government – Advance Care Directives website features information, online and downloadable form, and useful contacts. [www.advancecaredirectives.sa.gov.au](http://www.advancecaredirectives.sa.gov.au).

Service SA provides information about State Government services; sells State Government publications on line and through outlets in Adelaide and country towns. Publications available include Enduring Power of Attorney Kit, form and Revocation Form, and Advance Care Directive Form and Guide. Tel. 132 324, 1800 673 119 (SA Country) [www.shop.service.sa.gov.au](http://www.shop.service.sa.gov.au)

Catalyst Foundation (including Seniors Information Service) – A solicitor is able to provide free advice on general legal matters. Charges apply for preparing legal documentation. Phone 8168 8776 (SA country 1800 63 63 68) to make an appointment.

COTA SA – A solicitor provides brief free advice on general legal matters for members. These appointments are of 20 minutes' duration. Charges apply for preparing legal documentation. Tel. 8232 0422; [www.cotasa.org.au](http://www.cotasa.org.au)

Public Trustee provides assistance to prepare legal documents such as wills and powers of attorney for a fee. Tel. 8226 9200, 1800 673 119 (SA Country) [www.publictrustee.sa.gov.au](http://www.publictrustee.sa.gov.au); 211 Victoria Square (cnr Grote St) Adelaide and outreaches across the metropolitan area and at regional centres.

**The information contained here is general in nature and is not intended as legal advice.**